

# ANNUAL REPORT 2011

**UNISDR secretariat Work Programme**

**2010-2011**



United Nations

# WHAT WE DO



## WE COORDINATE

international efforts on disaster risk reduction and provide guidance for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action



## WE ORGANIZE

a Global Platform every two years bringing together all parties involved in disaster risk reduction to assess progress on disaster risk reduction actions



## WE CAMPAIGN

to build global awareness of disaster risk reduction benefits and empower people to reduce community vulnerabilities to hazard impacts



## WE ADVOCATE

- for greater investment in disaster risk reduction
- for effective reduction of climate risks through the integration of disaster risk reduction into policies and programmes for climate change adaptation
- for the establishment of regional and national platforms for disaster risk reduction



## WE INFORM

and connect people by providing practical tools for awareness-raising and analyses



## WE PROVIDE

a biennial Global Assessment Report, an authoritative analysis of global disaster risk

# STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2010-2011

UNISDR's four strategic objectives are integral to driving forward the global disaster risk reduction imperative and in particular implementation of the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters* (HFA).

## UNISDR secretariat goal

To lead the ISDR partnership toward increased political and financial commitment for measurable change

### Strategic Objective 1

Disaster risk reduction accepted and applied for climate change adaption

#### Outcomes

- 1.1 Enhanced political commitment and national investment in climate-related disaster risk reduction
- 1.2 Improved availability of information on climate risks and risk-reducing adaptation strategies
- 1.3 Greater coherence and coordination of climate-related disaster risk reduction among international and regional actors

### Strategic Objective 2

Measurable increase in investments in disaster risk reduction

#### Outcomes

- 2.1 Increased demand for disaster risk-sensitive development plans in sectors and budgets
- 2.2 International and national commitments for disaster risk reduction are increased, using benchmarks for promotion

### Strategic Objective 3

Disaster-resilient cities, schools and hospitals

#### Outcomes

- 3.1 Local authorities commit to disaster risk reduction and programmes for critical public facilities, especially safer schools and hospitals
- 3.2 Safe schools and hospitals are priorities for disaster risk reduction in disaster-prone areas and comply with safety standards and codes

### Strategic Objective 4

Strengthened international system for disaster risk reduction

#### Outcomes

- 4.1 State of disaster risk and progress on disaster risk reduction documented in the *2011 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*
- 4.2 Strengthened commitments to implementation of disaster risk reduction through the Global Platform and other ISDR mechanisms
- 4.3 Strengthened partnerships, inter-agency coordination and information exchange capacity
- 4.4 UNISDR secretariat strengthened with improved result-based management to support effective implementation of the HFA



## *Introduction*

As this report goes to press, I find myself looking forward as much as looking back. The next years are full of promise as we take note of the signs that disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation will feature ever more prominently as essential elements of sustainable development.

This Annual Report for 2011 which also provides a comprehensive overview of our Biennial Work Programme 2010-2011 focuses on UNISDR's work with partners to deliver results and measures achievement against the strategic objectives for these two years. While much has been achieved, we have no reason to be complacent about future challenges even while support for reducing risk in a changing climate is high.

The UN General Assembly in December 2011, stressed the importance of disaster risk reduction in the context of sustainable development and requested UNISDR "to facilitate the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction."

It is also satisfying to note that – if there was ever any doubt - the science is now firmly on the side of disaster risk reduction thanks to the IPCC Special Report on *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation* (SREX) which was a major advocacy success for UNISDR.

Major disaster events over the last two years whether drought on the Horn of Africa, the Haitian earthquake or the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami have revealed our vulnerabilities and exposure on an unprecedented scale.

In addition to the enormous loss of life, we need to reflect on the economic and development costs which have been unprecedented and driven losses for this new century across the trillion dollar threshold surpassing most forecasts.

While consultations got underway in 2011 on a new post-Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) agreement to be ready for consideration at the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015, the practical day-to-day work of HFA implementation is being carried forward by the engagement of governments, local governments and UNISDR's partners.

Countries are embarking on a new round of HFA Monitor reporting but this time with the benefit of a Local Government Self-Assessment Tool which will boost the quality and value of the reporting by providing us with a view of progress and implementation issues at municipal and community level. It has already demonstrated its worth to many of the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign members who piloted its use last year.

Disaster risk reduction is the means and a community's resilience is the end. Getting there requires the knowledge and ability to recognize the threats, to tackle vulnerability, to reduce exposure and to save lives and assets through good planning and organization.

The international system for disaster risk reduction depends on a strong, well-functioning UNISDR secretariat. UNISDR is evolving. We continue strengthening our regional offices to ensure impact at country level. We have produced a well-received Strategic Framework which presents our four strategic objectives and 17 deliverables for the next four years to 2015. There is a stronger focus on those areas where we will have most impact and a clear emphasis on delivery and results.

These last two years have been an exciting period of clear achievement. Many countries have contributed significantly to our work through dialogue and implementation of the HFA. I would like to extend my warm thanks and deep appreciation to our donors for their support and commitment to the cause of disaster risk reduction which makes progress possible. I take this opportunity also to thank my colleagues at UNISDR for their hard work and creativity.

It is true to say that the sum of the whole is greater than the parts when surveying what follows in this report. Partnership is vital to our success, and will continue to be in the future. So I would also like to extend our appreciation to our many partners in civil society including parliamentarians, the private sector and grassroots community organizations engaged in the work to build resilience in countries and communities around the world.

**Margareta Wahlström,**  
Special Representative of the Secretary-General  
for Disaster Risk Reduction

25 June, 2012

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# KEY MILESTONES 2011

Over the last year the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction – UNISDR – has made significant progress in delivering results and pressing for accelerated implementation of the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters* (HFA). There has been a steady rise in the number of governments reporting on their progress in HFA implementation and a sharpening of focus through stronger engagement with cities and local governments. The *2011 Global Assessment Report for Disaster Risk Reduction* provided a major boost for disaster risk reduction by making an unassailable business case for investment in resilient communities and infrastructure through in-depth analysis of global disaster trends and the human and economic toll.

UNISDR's impact and influence was seen at the start of the year with the staging of the UN General Assembly's first-ever Informal Debate on Disaster Risk Reduction and a request for UNISDR to facilitate the consultative process for a post-2015 successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action. UNISDR's unique role as a convenor and facilitator for disaster risk reduction was evident at the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction where last year's attendance set a new record and featured the first-ever World Reconstruction Conference.

The success of the urban campaign to save lives, livelihoods and assets – the *Making Cities Resilient* Campaign – was so evident, with almost 1,000 members by the end of the year, that a decision was taken to extend it to 2015.

Another major advocacy success was the scientific acceptance of the value of the HFA and the linkages between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction as stated in the latest IPCC report. These milestones, together with details of a stepped-up international advocacy campaign by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), are summarized below and elaborated on further throughout the report.





## POST-HFA FRAMEWORK ON INTERNATIONAL AGENDA

The UN Secretary-General has made disaster risk reduction and building resilience a priority and referenced its importance in many speeches and on missions to disaster zones. He has expressed the view that disaster risk is accumulating faster than economic growth and this is hampering development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The Secretary-General has also stressed the importance of continued implementation of the HFA “while discussions concerning the post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework unfold” facilitated by UNISDR. Much of the preparation for the launch of these consultations was carried out in late 2011.

The HFA is a core part of UNISDR’s mandate as the main focal point for disaster risk reduction in the UN system, and had a total of 133 governments reporting against its implementation by the end of 2011. The HFA was also at the heart of the first-ever informal Thematic Debate on Disaster Risk Reduction convened by the President of the UN General Assembly. There are now 43 countries working with UNISDR on the creation and maintenance of national disaster loss data bases which provide vital insight into disaster trends at national level while guiding investment in resilient infrastructure. The number of National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction – guided by the HFA’s five priorities – is now at 81.



## 2011 – THE YEAR OF THE MAKING CITIES RESILIENT CAMPAIGN

The rapid fire success of the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign saw it reach 968 urban settings last year, ranging from some of the world’s largest capital cities to small municipalities, all focused like never before on protecting the lives and assets of their citizens in a world where exposure to risk is growing faster than GDP and urbanization is accelerating at an unprecedented pace. Due to popular demand from those who have joined up to the campaign and the enthusiasm of other partners, the Campaign has been extended to 2015 with an ultimate target of reaching at least 2,500 cities and municipalities. The Campaign is about UNISDR supporting country-level delivery on targets agreed at the 2009 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction including action on safe schools and hospitals, and inclusion and enforcement of disaster risk reduction measures in the building and land use codes of all major cities in disaster-prone areas by 2015. The Ten Point Checklist – Essentials For Making Cities Resilient was developed as the baseline of commitments for the local governments in the campaign and as guidance for policies and action plans. The Ten Essentials are derived from the HFA priorities and implementation is now supported by a Local Government Self-Assessment Tool which is compatible with the national HFA monitor and was developed and tested in 23 cities during 2011. There has been strong validation of the campaign from city representatives who cite the recognition it provides for their efforts and the support and learning to be gained from city-to-city exchanges. There are now 29 role model cities sharing their knowledge of best practice on a wide range of challenges including flood management, early warning and earthquake reconstruction. Building on earlier UNISDR campaigns around safe schools and hospitals, the One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Campaign which aims to raise public awareness, had 138,000 institutions pledged to the campaign by the end of 2011.



## **THE 2011 GLOBAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (GAR11)**

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The 2011 Global Assessment Report - Revealing Risk, Redefining Development – is the leading resource for understanding and analyzing global disaster risk today and in the future, and how disaster risk and poverty are closely inter-linked. It goes beyond the major disaster events to explore how hundreds of smaller disasters associated with climate variability have caused enormous damage in countries such as Benin, Brazil, Colombia, and the Philippines. It highlights the political and economic imperative to reduce disaster risks, and the benefits to be gained from doing so. It offers guidance to governmental and non-governmental actors on how to do so. It draws on new enhanced data from national disaster loss data bases and government self-assessments from the 2009-2011 HFA Progress Review which is the most important global reference currently available on disaster risk management at the national level. It reviews how governments are doing in scaling up their efforts by adapting existing development instruments, such as national planning, public investment systems and social protection mechanisms. GAR11 includes a special focus on the hidden risk that is drought and looks at the complexities of global drought risk.

GAR11's findings show that accounting for disaster losses is a necessary first step towards taking responsibility for, and assessing, disaster risk. Adapting existing development instruments such as national public investment planning, conditional cash transfers and temporary employment programmes, can help to scale up disaster risk management efforts to reach millions of risk-prone citizens. Such strategies reduce disaster risk and strive towards the objectives of the HFA, and are also important for adapting to climate change and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Risk trends examined in GAR11 include: the risk of being killed by a cyclone or flood is lower today than it was 20 years ago, except for those who live in a country with low GDP and weak governance which is the most important driver of risk. Economic risk loss continues to increase across all regions, seriously threatening the economies of low-income countries. Extensive disaster risk mirrors development pathways, and the extensive risk of today can become the intensive risk of tomorrow. Disasters impact significantly and negatively on child welfare and cause internal displacement. GAR11 was developed with the active participation of more than 90 governments and regional organizations, and 85 independent bodies. Over 16,000 copies have been printed and disseminated. There have been 50,000 chapter downloads to date and 90,000 page views. It is designed as an interactive web-based report structured around a series of expert background papers and data bases.



## **2011 GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

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The 2011 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction cemented the reputation of the event as the global meeting place for leaders, experts and civil society representatives to discuss, share progress and ideas on implementation of the HFA's priorities and the debates provided important

guidance for its continued implementation. Attendance at the biennial event doubled to 2,600 and some 160 statements were delivered by governments and organizations. It was opened for the first time by the UN Secretary-General and it was chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General. The President of the Indonesian Republic, Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, was recognized as a Global Champion of Disaster Risk Reduction. One conclusion of the Chair's Summary was "we now possess the knowledge, the means and the commitment to make disaster risk reduction a national, local and international priority. There is a sense of urgency and clear political and economic imperatives to invest in disaster risk reduction." Some of the key outcomes were a renewed commitment by mayors to the Ten Essentials of the *Making Cities Resilient* Campaign and a Private Sector Agreement on Five Essentials for Business together with a Statement of Commitment for Disaster Prevention, Resilience and Risk Reduction which is being acted on by the UNISDR Private Sector Advisory Group. There was a statement calling for scaling up of community health forces as vital for disaster reduction and the launch by young people of a five-point Children's Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction which was promoted heavily during the 2011 International Day for Disaster Reduction on October 13. The Chair's Summary also recalled commitments from the Second Session of the Global Platform in 2009 on targets: halving the loss of life from disasters by 2015; 10% of humanitarian relief funds to disaster risk reduction work; 10% as a target share of post-disaster reconstruction and recovery projects and national disaster preparedness plans, and at least 1% of all development funding to be allocated to risk reduction measures. The Global Platform also hosted the World Reconstruction Conference (organized with the World Bank and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery) which recognized that support to countries overwhelmed by the scale and cost of post-disaster reconstruction is often inadequately co-ordinated, and committed to developing an effective recovery and reconstruction framework working with the World Bank and other financial institutions.



## IPCC ENDORSEMENT FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

UNISDR's efforts to ensure the acceptance and application of disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation is a key part of UNISDR's advocacy based on evidence and knowledge. Working with the Government of Norway, UNISDR proposed in 2008 that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) develop the Special Report (SREX) *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*. A Summary for Policymakers which presents the key findings of the SREX was made available in November 2011.

The SREX is a significant step forward as the IPCC has demonstrated how integrating expertise in disaster risk management, climate science and climate change adaptation can contribute to reducing and managing the risks of extreme events and disasters in a changing climate. Urban planning, management and governance have all taken their place on the IPCC agenda thanks to the SREX.



## HIGH-PROFILE ADVOCACY

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Disaster risk reduction has grown in political significance in 2011 and this was apparent in the attendance at key gatherings such as the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2011, and the convening by the President of the UN General Assembly of an informal Thematic Debate on Disaster Risk Reduction for the first time ever in February 2011. The UN General Assembly called on Member States, UN funds and programmes and specialized agencies to accelerate HFA implementation.

Last year the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Disaster Risk Reduction visited more than 100 countries for meetings with Heads of State, Ministers, Parliamentarians, Ambassadors, Mayors and private sector leaders in an on-going high-level advocacy campaign. Notably, in 2011 she visited severely flood-affected countries in Asia including Pakistan and Thailand. She was also back in Haiti to take stock of the recovery efforts after the 2010 earthquake.



## UNISDR SECRETARIAT STRENGTHENED

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Work was completed in 2011 on a new Strategic Framework 2025 which was generally well-received by donors and partners. It sets out a revised vision and mission statement. The Strategic Framework 2025 includes a Work Programme for 2012-2015 with four strategic objectives, and 17 outputs or deliverables.

UNISDR has undertaken a series of evolutionary organizational development steps in response to a number of external and internal evaluations including the introduction of a Results Based Management System (RBMS). Recommendations from four independent evaluations since 2010<sup>1</sup>, a UN Office for Internal Oversight audit report, two external reviews, staff and regional office retreats, a staff survey and extensive work with Regional Offices on a results-based management system have resulted in progressive, strategic biennial programme plans.

Efforts in 2011 centered on a critical priority emerging from the evaluations and reviews, namely improved organizational performance in key areas of programme delivery, 'value for money' through strengthening regional offices, enlarging institutional engagement within the UN system and full implementation of a results-based system to underpin planning, monitoring and reporting.

In 2011, UNISDR received delegation of financial authority followed by UN General Assembly approval for funding from the regular budget for a D-1 post of Chief of Branch, Regional Programmes and Disaster Risk Reduction Coordination.

<sup>1</sup> 2010 UNISDR Evaluation by Dalberg and Associates, Switzerland; 2010 UK Multilateral Aid Review, 2011 Australia Multilateral Aid Review and 2011 PreventionWeb Evaluation by ITAD, UK

**TABLE 1: EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN BY UNITS AND REGIONAL OFFICES 2011 (US\$ THOUSAND)**

	Staff		Programme		Staff + Programme		Contribution to Trust Fund
	Budget	Expenditure 2011	Budget	Expenditure 2011	Budget	Expenditure 2011	
<b>Executive management *1</b>	6'126	2'542	646	837	6'772	3'378	
<b>Global work programmes</b>	10'614	5'581	9'984	4'316	20'597	9'897	
Communication and advocacy *2	2'398	2,200	2'051	1,064	4'449	3,265	
Coordination and policy coherence *3	1'882	696	3'681	2,264	5'563	2,959	
Knowledge management *4	6'334	2'685	4'252	988	10'585	3'673	
<b>Regional work programmes</b>	13'821	4'097	13'415	6'194	27'236	10'292	
Regional support and coordination	1'585	1'260	2'842	568	4'427	1'828	
Asia Pacific	4'052	979	2'318	1'577	6'370	2'556	
Africa	2'964	366	2'191	1'469	5'154	1'835	
Americas	1'962	620	2'315	1'485	4'277	2'105	
Arab States	1'564	417	1'171	454	2'735	870	
Europe and Central Asia	1'694	455	2'578	642	4'272	1'097	
<b>Thematic work programmes *5</b>	3'470	399	1'286	1'749	4'756	2'148	
<b>Total</b>	<b>34'031</b>	<b>12'618</b>	<b>25'331</b>	<b>13'096</b>	<b>59'362</b>	<b>25'714</b>	
Programme support *6	2'219	-	5'498	-	7'717	2'784	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36'249</b>	<b>12'618</b>	<b>30'829</b>	<b>10'701</b>	<b>67'079</b>	<b>28'499</b>	<b>26'506</b>

**Note:** Budget column is an estimate for two years (2010-2011). Expenditure column is an estimate of actual distribution for one year (2011).

\*1 Includes high-level advocacy by the SRSG and resource management.

\*2 Includes Cities Campaign, communication, parliamentarian and gender initiatives.

\*3 Includes inter-agency services, the third Global Platform, HFA mid-term review and UN headquarters liaison in New York.

\*4 Includes the 2011 Global Assessment Report, information support to climate change adaptation and DRR (including the IPCC SREX) and PreventionWeb.

\*5 Includes the Education and Training Institute for Urban Risk Reduction (Incheon), International Recovery Platform (Kobe), the Bonn Liaison Office and the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI).

\*6 Includes human resources, finance and general administrative services.

For 2011, as illustrated in Table 1, 49 percent of expenditure was on staff costs, lower than the 54 percent estimated in the Biennial Work Programme 2010-2011 (BWP), and even lower than the 51 percent in actual expenditure in 2010. This can be attributed to an increase in programme costs for the Third Session of the Global Platform as well as austerity measures taken during the biennium. Programme activity costs accounted for 51 percent of expenditure compared to the 46 percent estimated in the budget.

With regard to the breakdown by work programmes in 2011, executive management grew 2 percent over BWP estimates. This increase is mainly due to greater investment in the development and implementation of results-based management for enhanced managerial and administrative efficiency.

On the other hand, annual expenditure through regional work programmes accounted for 40 percent, lower than the 46 percent estimated in the BWP. Regional and thematic work programmes together amounted to 48 percent. The decrease of annual expenditure through regional work programmes and corresponding increase in the global programmes expenditure (4 percent over BWP) is largely due to the expansion of the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign and the Global Platform which took place in May 2011 in Geneva, both reflected under global work programmes.



The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

# UNISDR

## Reducing Disaster Risks and Building Resilience, 2010-2011

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### UN MEMBER STATES

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) is the international framework for disaster risk reduction. Countries report back on the HFA through an online tool hosted at [www.preventionweb.net](http://www.preventionweb.net)



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### REPORTING ON HFA



### NATIONAL PLATFORMS FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

National Platforms are nationally owned and led multi-stakeholder forums or committees working on disaster risk reduction.



Number of regional and national policies, legal and planning instruments referring to the HFA.

Number of national disaster loss databases set up around the world to analyze extensive risk and strengthen the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR).



UNISDR is the UN office dedicated to disaster risk reduction and the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. It is led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction and supports the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. Here's a look at UNISDR's main areas of work and achievements at the end of 2011.



We've partnered with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) to raise awareness about disaster risk reduction regularly in their assemblies. We've expanded our network of parliamentarians to reach 900 members from 130 countries.



We launched the One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Campaign in April 2010 with the support of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management.



**138000**  
PLEDGES

We launched the World Disaster Reduction Campaign Making Cities Resilient: My City is Getting Ready! in May 2010. Small towns to major world capitals have signed up to commit to 'Ten Essentials' of an urbanized version of the HFA.

**968**  
CITIES SIGNED UP


**30** 

Number of countries where support was provided for inclusion of disaster risk reduction in UN Development Assistance Frameworks.

Created on 28 June 2012

Disaster icons for dice are from the Humanitarian Symbol Set (2008): <http://www.unhcr.org/map/guideline.php>

## NUMBER OF CLIMATE-RELATED DISASTERS AROUND THE WORLD (1980-2011)

 **3455**  
FLOODS



 **2689**  
STORMS



 **470**  
DROUGHTS



 **395**  
EXTREME TEMPS





# DELIVERING AGAINST THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2010-2011

## **S01** Disaster risk reduction accepted and applied for climate change adaptation 2010-2011

### Summary

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UNISDR and the disaster community of practitioners have long understood the need for a specific focus on climate change and raising awareness of how it is having impact on disaster trends around the world. The challenge has been to ensure that the longer established principles of disaster risk reduction are understood and integrated with emerging initiatives around climate change adaptation. Good practices in disaster risk reduction are often at the core of climate change adaptation and UNISDR also acknowledges that reducing risk to new types of disaster impacts requires an explicit awareness of how climate change specifically is increasing risk. A key challenge has been to gain acceptance for it at the global policy level. This has been achieved to a significant extent through engaging with IPCC and UNFCCC processes as well as through the UN system and in regular meetings with UN member states. UNISDR has also focused on improving availability of information and evidence as well as actively pursuing greater coherence and co-ordination of climate-related disaster risk reduction among international and regional actors.

At the global policy level, deliverables over the last two years have included acceptance of the Hyogo Framework for Action in the Cancun Adaptation Framework as an existing mechanism to build on; and the scientific endorsement of disaster risk reduction in the IPCC Special Report (SREX), *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation* and the SREX Summary for Policymakers. High-level regional platforms and conferences have endorsed disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation in Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia, Europe and Pacific on the occasion of ten UNISDR-supported regional Ministerial or high-level conferences. This has also happened at national level in 23 countries. A new parliamentary climate change initiative has also been launched. 1,500 new items on Climate Change appeared in PreventionWeb.net.

[www.unisdr.org/hfa](http://www.unisdr.org/hfa)

### Global Action on Adaptation

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Over the period of this Biennial Work Programme, UNISDR has worked solidly with its partners to achieve a multiplier effect when it comes to ensuring that disaster risk reduction is accepted and applied for climate change at global, regional and national levels.

UNISDR focused particularly on the UNFCCC process after the Copenhagen annual Climate Change Conference (COP15) in 2009 to continue its advocacy for recognition of disaster risk reduction and the HFA during COP16 and COP17. There was continued engagement with UNFCCC negotiation groups such as the Umbrella Group, Environmental Integrity Group, European Union, G77+China and other relevant parties. After COP17 in Durban, UNISDR convened an informal working group of the ISDR Support Group to assist in making recommendations to Parties in their formal submissions to the UNFCCC to operationalize disaster risk reduction in adaptation planning and financing.

There are many references to disaster risk reduction activities in the proposed work plan of the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF). The UNFCCC description of the Cancun Adaptation Framework states that “ultimately enhanced action on adaptation seeks to reduce vulnerability and build resilience in developing country Parties, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing countries that are particularly vulnerable.” The HFA was singled out as important for “enhancing climate change related disaster risk reduction strategies.”

At the Durban Climate Change Conference in December 2011, governments agreed to the full implementation of the Cancun Agreements with significant emphasis on strengthening the adaptive capacities of the poorest and most vulnerable countries which are to receive better protection against loss and damage caused by extreme events related to climate change. UNISDR is contributing to the work on loss and damages through engagement in the working group for this purpose and is also engaged in providing support to the development of national adaptation plans in least developed countries as per the draft guidelines agreed in Durban.

## **Global Advisory Group for Parliamentarians Established**

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UNISDR’s Parliamentarian Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation includes partnership-building with sub-regional and regional parliamentary forums and assemblies and resulted in the formal establishment of a Global Advisory Group for Parliamentarians with representatives from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Senegal, Uganda and the East African Legislative Assembly in December 2011.

UNISDR cooperates closely with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) which at its 122<sup>nd</sup> Assembly, April 2010, adopted unanimously a resolution which “*urges all parliaments to foster the strong political will and allocate the budget funds needed to develop a national legal framework designed to ensure synergy between disaster-risk reduction and climate change adaptation and between disaster risk reduction and poverty reduction...*”

At its 123<sup>rd</sup> Assembly in October 2010, UNISDR and IPU launched their joint publication on *Disaster Risk Reduction: An Instrument for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals*, which has been distributed to some 3,000 parliamentarians worldwide. The subject was also on the agenda at the Sixth Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament and the Third World Conference of Speakers of Parliament in July 2010. The discussion on the subject was kept alive through different side events at the IPU assemblies in 2011. Parliamentarians also participated in the Third Session of the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2011 which had an event focused on how legislation can promote disaster risk reduction at the community level.

At regional level, UNISDR was able to bring disaster risk reduction and climate change to the agendas of sub-regional and regional parliamentary forums and assemblies. This includes the Commission on the Environment of the Latin America Parliament (PARLATINO); the ACP-EU joint Parliamentary Assembly; the Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly; and the East African Legislative Assembly.

At national level, technical support and guidance is provided to parliamentarians who have become advocates for the incorporation of climate-sensitive disaster risk reduction development policies into legislation. For example, in the Philippines, an increased number of parliamentarians demonstrated their support to building risk-resilient development through their legislative and oversight functions. In Bangladesh, disaster risk reduction and climate change has become an all-party agenda to support the executive government in reducing climate risks. In Uganda, the new parliament established a parliamentary forum on disaster risk reduction in July 2011.

## Regional Action for Adaptation

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Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction as well as high-level fora in intergovernmental regional organizations reinforced the need to use disaster risk reduction as a tool for climate change adaptation to manage disaster and climate risk impacts. Outcomes were noted in Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia, Europe and Pacific, where UNISDR provided strategic and technical advice to six regional Ministerial and High-Level meetings.

**Africa:** The Extended Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2006-2015) was adopted at the second African Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in April 2010. The African Heads of State summit in January 2011 also adopted the regional strategy which has the “overall goal of a substantial reduction of social, economic and environmental impacts of disasters on African people and economies, thereby facilitating the achievement of the MDGs and other development aims in Africa.”

**Asia:** In 2010, UNISDR and the Government of Korea hosted the 4<sup>th</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction through Climate Change Adaptation which welcomed two Prime Ministers, five ministers and many high-level officials among over 900 participants. The result was a regional roadmap for disaster risk reduction through climate change adaptation and the adoption of the *Incheon Regional Roadmap* and action plan.

**Pacific:** In 2010/11, a roadmap towards a Post-2015 Integrated Regional Framework for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the Pacific was produced.

**Europe:** The European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction which met in 2010 and 2011 is a forum for the exchange of information and knowledge among participating National HFA Focal Points and Platforms and regional/sub-regional partners and has identified “adaptation to climate change and extreme weather events” as a focus area for cooperation from 2011 onwards.

**Americas:** In 2011, UNISDR in the Americas mobilized and coordinated regional alliances with Intergovernmental Organizations, as well as sub-regional mechanisms. This has been crucial to fostering the inclusion of disaster risk reduction in national policies. The Central American Policy for Integral Risk Management was adopted by CEPREDENAC (the Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America) and introduced disaster risk reduction as a binding policy instrument for its seven member countries. It was approved in 2011 at the XXXVII Summit of Heads of State of the Central America Integration System (SICA) in El Salvador and links disaster risk reduction with climate change adaptation.

**Arab States:** The League of Arab States worked with UNISDR to develop the Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 which was endorsed by Heads of States during the Second Summit for Socio Economic Development of the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE) held in Egypt in January 2011.

## National Action for Adaptation

At the national level, UNISDR supported a number of initiatives to encourage application of disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation. These include the successful roll-out of the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign in 2010 and the piloting of a Local Government Self-Assessment Tool to support both campaign participants and on-line reporting against implementation of the HFA priorities at municipal level.

At the national level, 23 countries have formally recognized and have taken concrete action to apply disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation. For instance, the Philippines has adopted legislation on disaster risk management and on climate change adaptation that links the two areas of work through national and local level planning and financing mechanisms.



Preparing a disaster risk reduction activity plan in Huaylun, Kham district, Xieng khuang, Laos. Photo by James Zwier (flickr)



Women in Burkina Faso compacting the ground to stop the encroaching desert. UN Photo/John Isaac (flickr)



SRSG visit to Timor-Leste (from left to right):

Mr. Neil McFarlane, Senior Coordinator UNISDR; Ms. Rina Meutia, DRM consultant to National Disaster Management Directorate (NDMD) of Ministry Social and Solidarity; the SRSG, Margareta Wahlström; the Secretary of State for Social Assistance and Natural Disaster, Mr. Jacinto Rigoberto Gomes de Deus; Loapalos's District Administrator, Mr. Jeferino Sequiera; and Lospalos' PNTL District Commander, Mr. Olavio Cristovão. Photo by Sandra Magno/UNDP Timor-Leste (flickr)

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*We, Mayors of the World, coming from 22 cities in 19 countries and all continents, gathered in Germany, together with our respective partners at the Resilient Cities 2010: First World Congress on Cities and Adaptation to Climate Change, are dedicated to confirming our commitment to globally coordinated local climate action.*

*Thereby, We, Mayors of the World, recall that adapting to climate change is a key concern for human settlements in both developed and developing countries, and devastating consequences, particularly affecting urban poor, will increase dramatically, if appropriate measures are not implemented at the local, subnational, national, regional and international levels.*

*The “Making Cities Resilient Campaign” launched at the Mayors Adaptation Forum 2010, demonstrates local leadership and raises awareness of how our efforts to reduce disaster risk are making our cities safer and more resilient.*

*ICLEI, World Mayors Council on Climate Change, UNISDR and partners of the Resilient Cities 2010 congress will extend their collaboration for further implementation and monitoring of the Campaign to raise urban adaptation on the agenda of global climate governance.*

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*Extracts from Bonn Declaration, May 2010*

## PreventionWeb



The PreventionWeb home page which is visited every week by over 25,000 disaster risk professionals.

[www. preventionweb.net](http://www.preventionweb.net)

There have been more than 1,500 new items related to climate change published on PreventionWeb, including 139 from special coverage of the COP16 in Cancun. Direct support to member states, regional organizations, mayors and parliamentarians is provided in the form of information and learning opportunities, briefing notes and general guidance. Over the biennium, the availability of information, the political commitment and the level of understanding on climate risks, climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction has significantly improved.

## S02

# Measurable increases in investment in disaster risk reduction 2010-2011

## Summary

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UNISDR's major strategic thrust has been to create a climate for investment in disaster risk reduction by assisting governments, local governments and parliamentarians to assimilate and act on the evidence and best practice in UNISDR's biennial Global Assessment Report for Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR11). GAR11 like its predecessor, GAR09, reveals risk and drives home the case for disaster risk reduction to become part of the DNA of good governance. The urgency of this issue has been underlined by both the loss of life and the unprecedented economic losses which resulted from major disasters in 2010 and 2011 including the Haiti earthquake, the Japanese earthquake and tsunami, and the Horn of Africa drought. The growing worldwide constituency of support for greater investment manifested itself in a doubling of the attendance at the 2011 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Specifically, UNISDR has stepped up its high-level advocacy campaign around the world to encourage and motivate continued implementation of the HFA by governments with 133 now reporting on their progress; 43 governments have worked with UNISDR and partners such as UNDP and the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery to create national disaster loss data bases to guide future resilient investment; several partners are now involved in the tracking of disaster risk reduction in ODA and national budgeting; UNISDR worked at regional level to follow-through on key regional action plans; and engaged with the private sector, parliamentarians and the scientific community. There were 30 national and regional launches of the 2011 Global Assessment Report; the 2009 and 2011 editions have had over 200,000 chapter downloads. There has been a 60% increase in partner submissions to PreventionWeb.net and a 40% increase in users to 87,000 visitors per month.

[www.preventionweb.net/gar](http://www.preventionweb.net/gar)

## Global Assessment Report for Disaster Risk Reduction 2011 – Revealing Risk, Redefining Development

The *2011 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction – Revealing Risk, Redefining Development* (GAR11) is the second edition of this landmark biennial report which contributes to achieving the HFA's priorities by monitoring risk patterns, tracking progress in disaster risk reduction and gathering evidence for solutions that strengthen the resilience of countries and peoples.

GAR11's findings demonstrate that accounting for disaster losses is a necessary first step towards taking responsibility for, and assessing, disaster risk. Adapting existing development instruments such as national public investment planning, conditional cash transfers and temporary employment programmes, can help to scale up disaster risk management efforts to reach millions of risk-prone citizens. Such strategies reduce disaster risk and strive towards the objectives of the HFA, and are also important for adapting to climate change and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Risk trends examined in GAR11 include: the risk of being killed by a cyclone or flood is lower today than it was 20 years ago, except for those who live in a country with low GDP and weak governance which is the most important driver of risk. Economic risk loss continues to increase in all regions, seriously threatening the economies of low-income countries. Extensive disaster

risk mirrors development pathways, and the extensive risk of today can become the intensive risk of tomorrow. Disasters impact significantly and negatively on child welfare and cause internal displacement.

GAR11 focuses on why many countries have yet to find a clear political and economic imperative to “invest today for a safer tomorrow”. Better tracking of losses is essential to underpin the argument for more investment in disaster risk reduction; there are now 43 national disaster loss data bases. GAR11 identifies a key challenge around achieving the HFA as “discovery” of the political and economic incentives for action. Several in-depth studies provide examples supporting the advantages of disaster risk-specific investments for risk managers and other stakeholders.

### ***Updated global risk model***

GAR11 includes an updated version of the global risk model developed in the 2009 report to analyze trends in mortality and economic loss risk for major weather-related hazards such as tropical cyclones and floods. It also has a new risk reduction index which compares countries' capacities to address the underlying risk drivers. GAR11 revisited the factors that condition a country's resilience to disaster loss, with a new focus on food insecurity.

All the national disaster loss data bases used to analyze extensive risk were updated and new countries have been added such as Indonesia, Jordan, Mozambique and Syria. The GAR11 case studies demonstrated how it is possible to measure recurrent disaster losses and quantify the value of future risks. Extensive risk analysis was also undertaken in Algeria, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jordan, Morocco, Panama, Syria, Vietnam and Yemen.

Through the process of drafting the Global Assessment Report, UNISDR has been able to monitor, coordinate and capture emerging trends in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and to provide for a systematic evidence base to inform national and international policy making.

### ***GAR outreach***

GAR11 was developed with the active participation of more than 90 governments and regional organizations, and 85 independent bodies, including universities, expert institutions and civil society organizations. UNISDR collaborates with countries on their national disaster loss data bases which inform investment decisions, help to address underlying risks, strengthen local risk governance, and increase multi-stakeholder partnerships and civil society engagement. These data bases also provide a key source for research and modeling for disaster risk.

Some 30 regional and national launches were organized. Over 16,000 copies have been printed and disseminated. There were 50,000 chapter downloads and an additional 28,000 visits to the GAR11 web-site with 90,000 page views by January 2012. GAR11 was designed as an interactive web-based report structured around a series of expert background papers and data bases.

## **Monitoring the Hyogo Framework for Action**

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The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) serves as an invaluable instrument to advance the goal of disaster risk reduction worldwide. As of 2011, 133 countries had used the National HFA Monitor, an online tool hosted at [www.preventionweb.net](http://www.preventionweb.net), to capture information on progress at



national level in implementing the five HFA priorities. *A Practical Guide to National HFA Monitoring and Review through a Multi-stakeholder Engagement Process 2011-2013* was made available.

At the national level, the review process is a tool for self-assessment and benchmarking as well as a planning tool for governments. However, findings can also contribute to regional and global analysis as well as the consultations on what a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction might look like.

The Regional HFA Monitor is an online tool introduced in 2010 to improve understanding of trans-boundary issues at regional and sub-regional levels around disaster risk reduction and to identify gaps and challenges which might not readily emerge from reporting just through the National HFA Monitor. As regions have different starting points, regional reports will adapt more precisely to regional contexts. There are 11 Inter-Governmental Organizations participating in the sub-regional HFA progress review.

An important new feature of the 2012-13 process is the opportunity for local government self-assessments. The Local Government Self-Assessment Tool was piloted in 2011 and seeks to gather information at the local or municipal level. It also makes an important contribution to the *Making Cities Resilient* Campaign (See *Strategic Objective 3*).

This government process has resulted in the strengthening of disaster risk reduction actions at regional level and within 20 national instruments in Argentina, Armenia, Botswana, Brunei, Cook Islands, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Vanuatu and Vietnam.

## Mid-Term Review of the Hyogo Framework of Action

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Reporting to the UN General Assembly in 2011, the Secretary-General stated that the Mid-Term Review highlighted that the HFA “had significantly contributed to generate international and national political momentum and action to reduce disaster risk. Its principles have been widely adopted as guidance.”

The Mid-Term Review got fully underway in 2010 with the support of an appointed Advisory Group drawn from experts and stakeholder groups which met and guided the preparation of the process, and reviewed the draft reports. A series of regional workshops and four online debates with over 200 subscribers, six in-depth studies as well as analysis of the monitoring of the HFA Monitor, were part of the process for drafting the Mid-Term Review.

Trends indicate that progress is taking place in disaster risk reduction at the institutional level in areas such as national legislation, setting up early warning systems, and in strengthening disaster preparedness and response. The Mid-Term Review also highlighted challenges including the lack of systematic multi-hazards risk assessments and the lack of dedicated budgets for risk reduction. Gender is rarely taken into account when planning disaster risk-related activities.

The findings of the Mid-Term Review informed the deliberations of the 2011 Global Platform debates and led to specific elements adopted in the Chair’s Summary of the Global Platform in 2011. The Mid-Term Review has also led to specific improvements such as the re-alignment of UNISDR’s work plan; an accelerated focus on supporting the creation of national disaster loss data bases; and the development of the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool. The findings are also feeding into the consultations on a post-HFA framework for disaster risk reduction.

## High-Level Advocacy

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High-level advocacy by the UN Secretary General and the SRSG further promoted the importance of comprehensive approaches to disaster risk reduction in both the development and humanitarian spheres. In September 2010, the Secretary-General urged all UN Member States to ensure that multi-hazard disaster risk reduction measures are fully incorporated into the MDG processes, in line with the HFA, and to invest at least 1% of national development budget for risk reduction, and to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development plans. The Secretary-General further urged the establishment of concrete action plans for safer schools, hospitals and critical infrastructure, as well as for hazard resilient cropping strategies for food security and safer livelihoods.

Over the last two years, the SRSG visited more than 100 countries, meeting Heads of States, Ministers, Parliamentarians, Ambassadors, Private Sector representatives, and Resident Coordinators, resulting in increased commitment on disaster risk reduction at various levels. The SRSG has also briefed the UN Chief Executives Board, the highest-level UN coordinating body, on disaster risk coordination issues.

The informal General Assembly Thematic Debate on Disaster Risk Reduction in February 2011 was convened as a follow-up to the High-level Plenary Meeting on the MDGs in September 2010 which acknowledged that disaster risk reduction and increasing resilience to all types of natural hazards can “have multiplier effects and accelerate achievement of the MDGs”. Member states also acknowledged that changing climate is leading to an increasing frequency of extreme events and this must be factored into disaster risk reduction efforts.

There has been strengthened cooperation with 25 regional Inter-Governmental Organizations that focused on providing technical assistance for member states to mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction into regional policies and programmes. UNISDR also reinforced cooperation with the UN Regional Commissions, for example, with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia-Pacific (ESCAP) on a bi-annual report on disasters and with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on the economic impact of disaster losses. There has also been close cooperation with both the Economic Commission for West Asia and the Economic Commission for Europe.

## UNISDR Outreach: Private Sector, Parliamentarians, Communities

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UNISDR formed a Private Sector Advisory Group to bring together a wide range of private sector entities into a global partnership for action around disaster risk reduction and building resilience. The Group has actively participated in several UNISDR key events including the Global Platform and presented a “Statement of Commitment by the Private Sector for Disaster Prevention, Resilience and Risk Reduction.”

UNISDR has also built a valuable partnership with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) that is now raising disaster risk reduction regularly on the agenda of the IPU assemblies. Over 2010-11, UNISDR expanded the network of parliamentarians to reach some 900 members from 130 countries. The publication *Disaster Risk Reduction: An Instrument for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals* was produced and distributed to some 3,000 parliamentarians from 124 countries and translated into many languages.

UNISDR has strengthened outreach to community groups notably through supporting the creation of the Community Practitioners Platform for Resilience to bring together community-

based practitioners who live and work in poor disaster-prone communities to advocate for investments that empower grassroots women and their communities. At the regional level, several community-based networks have been self-established with UNISDR helping to guide and connect to policy and decision-makers.

## UNISDR and Aid Effectiveness

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UNISDR actively engaged in the preparatory work for the 2011 Busan Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness and assisted with the references to reducing disaster risk and building resilience. The *Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation*, states: “Investing in resilience and risk reduction increases the value and sustainability of our development efforts.” There is also a commitment that donor and developing countries “will work together to invest in shock resistant infrastructure and social protection systems for at-risk communities. In addition, we will increase the resources, planning and skills for disaster management at the national and regional levels.”

UNISDR has developed close cooperation with the OECD Development Cooperation Directorate and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and helped to establish an agreed framework for development cooperation around disaster risk reduction.

## Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction

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The importance of advocacy and guidance on gender mainstreaming was underlined by the findings of the HFA Mid-Term Review which found that only 20% of planned disaster risk reduction activities take gender into account. A checklist for gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the HFA has been created.

UNISDR continued to pursue high-level advocacy opportunities including at sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women; the first Asian Women’s Forum; the ILO Gender Academy; and a round table discussion at the Global Platform in 2011. There were separate engagements with West African, East African and Asian parliamentarians. Information on gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction was included in the Advocacy Kits for Parliamentarians on the MDGs.

Technical support was provided to the organization of the International Forum on Women and Sustainable Development in November 2011 which was attended by 200 participants from 32 countries and the SRSG addressed the Beijing conference on the inter-connection between gender, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.

There has been a strong emphasis on training over the last two years. *Making DRR Gender-Sensitive: Policy and Practical Guidelines* was launched in 2009 at the high-level event on Gender and Climate Change at COP 15 in Copenhagen. The guidelines are being utilised. Some examples include the training of OCHA field advisors and integration of gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction into ILO training of government officials and the training programmes of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

[www.unisdr.org/we/advocate/gender](http://www.unisdr.org/we/advocate/gender)

## **Private Sector And Small Business - New Unisdr Partners**

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UNISDR has increased engagement with the private sector entities which are taking the lead in ensuring the safety of long-term investments and planning ahead to protect industry and society from disasters while ensuring business continuity. There is now a growing global network of private sector entities (Finance, Insurance, Building Engineering, Technology, Foundations and Consulting), which share an interest in building resilience and aim to exchange knowledge, experiences and collaborate on initiatives. One such initiative is a dialogue between the public and private sectors on developing policies and incentives that will encourage and stimulate greater emphasis on making all private and public investments more resilient. The UNISDR Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) is guiding this important work.

The PSAG members act as catalysts for all private sector companies to integrate the Five Essentials for Business in Disaster Risk Reduction in their business strategy and operations:

- 1. Promote and develop public-private partnerships**
- 2. Leverage sectoral private sector expertise and strengths**
- 3. Foster a collaborative exchange and dissemination of data**
- 4. Support national and local risk assessments**
- 5. Support the development and strengthening of national and local laws, regulations, policies and programmes**

The PSAG was instrumental in bringing some 300 participants together during the private sector roundtable at the 2011 Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction. It has also been effective in getting some 40 private sector partners to join the Disaster Risk Reduction Private Sector Partnership (DRR-PSP) which seeks to mainstream disaster risk reduction in their respective organizations and to leverage their experience and expertise to advance the disaster risk reduction agenda in building public-private partnerships. The DRR-PSP working groups are supporting key activities such as the Global Assessment Report, the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign.

### **GENERAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS FIRST RISK REDUCTION DEBATE**

The Swiss Presidency of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly convened the first-ever informal Thematic Debate on Disaster Risk Reduction at the General Assembly in February 2011, as a follow-up to the High-level Plenary Meeting on Millennium Development Goals. There was a lively debate moderated by the BBC's Zeinab Badawi, which brought together mayors from Istanbul, Santa Tecla and Banda Aceh and experts from across government, civil society and the private sector. There were calls for the scaling-up of investments in disaster risk reduction activities, including for education and safer schools, better urban planning, sharing of information and technology, and raising awareness.

# FOR DISAST



## **INDONESIAN PRESIDENT APPOINTED GLOBAL CHAMPION**

In November 2011, the UN Secretary-General officially recognized the appointment of the Indonesian President, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, as the first UNISDR Global Champion for Disaster Risk Reduction at the 19th ASEAN summit in Bali. The Indonesian President was recognized for making disaster risk reduction a national priority following the Asian tsunami which hit the country on December 26, 2004, two months after he took office.

## S03

## Disaster-resilient cities, schools and hospitals; 2010-2011

### Summary

The Advisory Group for the HFA Mid-Term Review urged the adoption of the targets contained in the Chair's Summary of the 2009 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction as a way to challenge governments and other stakeholders on a number of issues including concrete action plans for safer schools and hospitals in all disaster-prone countries, and inclusion and enforcement of disaster risk reduction measures in the building and land use codes of all major cities in disaster-prone areas by 2015. There was general agreement that the international community should support disaster risk reduction implementation with more emphasis on local level implementation of the HFA.

UNISDR launched the World Disaster Reduction Campaign *Making Cities Resilient: My City is Getting Ready!* in May 2010 and 18 months later it had greatly exceeded expectations with 968 members, from small towns to major world capitals, all committed to an urbanized version of the HFA containing 'Ten Essentials' for action. 29 Role Model Cities had been identified to share their knowledge of best practice. A Local Government Self-Assessment tool was piloted in 23 cities in 16 countries and a Handbook For Local Government Leaders was also developed. Building on earlier UNISDR campaigns around safe schools and hospitals, the *One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Campaign* was launched in Manila, on April 8, 2010, with the support of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management. The campaign aims to raise public awareness and by the end of 2011, 138,000 institutions had been pledged to the campaign.

[www.unisdr.org/campaign](http://www.unisdr.org/campaign)



## Making Cities Resilient Campaign

The UNISDR Secretariat is the overall coordinator of the World Disaster Reduction Campaign. The official launch of the 2010-11 World Disaster Reduction Campaign: *Making Cities Resilient: My City is Getting Ready!* took place on 30 May 2010 at ICLEI's *Resilient Cities 2010: 1<sup>st</sup> World Congress on Cities and Adaptation to Climate Change* in Bonn. Eight invited cities from different regions - Bonn, Germany; Mexico City, Mexico; Saint-Louis, Senegal; Larreynaga-Malpaisillo, Nicaragua; Karlstad, Sweden; North Little Rock, Arkansas; Durban, South Africa; and Albay, the Philippines – signed up to the campaign and the Ten-point Checklist on Essentials for *Making Cities Resilient* (See Box). Launch events also took place in Lima, Peru, for Latin America and the Caribbean; New Delhi, India, for South Asia; and at the Davos International Disaster Reduction Conference for disaster specialists. UNISDR's partners also organized dozens of launch events.

The campaign targets local governments, mayors and other partners who commit to the “Ten Essentials for *Making Cities Resilient*”. These are a condensed version of the Hyogo Framework for Action, adapted for local governments, which includes participatory organization, assigning a budget for risk reduction incentives, maintaining critical infrastructure such as flood drainage, schools and hospitals, improving urban planning, infrastructure and building safety; installing early warning systems; conducting public preparedness drills; and taking measures to adapt to the increasing impact of climate change. There were 29 Role Model Cities at the end of 2011 chosen for their expertise in areas such as flood management, early warning and earthquake reconstruction.

The campaign has attracted the interest of many stakeholders: 25 partners at global level and at least 20 partners at regional level are supporting the campaign implementation. UN agencies including UN-HABITAT, WHO and UNICEF are key partners along with city associations and organizations, including the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability and CityNet.



UNISDR Regional Champion for Disaster Risk Reduction, Senator Loren Legarda, lends support and encouragement to a group of mayors and local government leaders from Metro Manila signing up to the Making Cities Resilient Campaign.

### ***Bonn Declaration boosts campaign***

The Mayors' Adaptation Forum of the Mayors' World Council on Climate Change presided over by Campaign Champion and Mayor of Mexico City, Marcelo Ebrard, with 22 Mayors from 19 countries around the world, adopted the Bonn Declaration at the *ICLEI Resilient Cities 2010: 1st World Congress on Cities and Adaptation to Climate Change*. The Bonn Declaration commits to implementing and monitoring the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign.

Other partners have joined with a focus on land use and urban planning. These include regional and city planners through the Commonwealth Association of Planners, the Africa Association of Planners, the International Society of Regional and Urban Planners (ISOCARP), the ASEAN secretariat, and the International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction (CIB). The UNISDR Private Sector Advisory Group has also embraced the campaign.

### ***National events fuel campaign***

In a number of countries including Austria, El Salvador, Honduras, Lebanon, the Philippines and Pakistan, several cities and towns all signed up together at the same national event. The campaign has blossomed into a worldwide success with 968 members by the end of 2011, well beyond its initial target of 150 local authorities. Due to widespread demand from cities and partners the campaign has been extended to 2015. Here's a breakdown of member cities by region as of December 2011:

<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>	<b>385</b>
Asia	355
<b>Americas</b>	<b>117</b>
Arab States	71
<b>Africa</b>	<b>30</b>
Pacific	10

An information package for global use by members and potential members includes the "Ten-point Checklist on Essentials" for *Making Cities Resilient*, the nomination guidelines for local governments, and guidance on partner engagement. Communications materials have also been developed including an information kit, a website, advertising banners, a Certificate of Commitment for participating cities, video interviews, and press releases. Monthly internal and partner campaign updates are published. The Resilient-Cities@groups.preventionweb.net mailing list was created so members and other interested parties can transmit announcements, messages and news of their own.

The "Ten Essentials" have been widely disseminated including in the *World Disasters Report 2010*, the flagship publication of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which focused on urban risk.





Scenes from a novel TV promotion in Lebanon where "quiz contestants" were asked basic questions about disaster risk in the build-up to International Disaster Reduction Day 2011.

### *BBC profiles campaign*

At the invitation of UNISDR, the BBC Earth Reporters series, a five-part series which started on 7 May 2011, produced and aired an episode called "My City and Your City," centering on two *Making Cities Resilient* members, the cities of Saint Louis, Senegal, and Mexico City, to rally support for climate change adaptation funding through their respective mayors. The episode was aired during the week of the 2011 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

### *Local government tools developed*

A Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) has been developed comprising a set of 41 local context-specific indicators that are aligned both to the five HFA priority areas and the Ten Essentials of the campaign enabling local governments and city authorities to assess their readiness, identify planning priorities and report on the status and progress of disaster risk reduction efforts at the local level.

A *Handbook for Local Government Leaders on How to Make Cities More Resilient* has been developed in collaboration with many of the participating cities and experts, guided by an Advisory Group for the campaign and co-financed by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. The Campaign website has been relaunched to serve as a hub for connection and knowledge exchange among cities and partners, featuring Champions and role model cities, and providing access to tools, good practices and a growing wealth of experience ([www.unisdr.org/campaign](http://www.unisdr.org/campaign)).

A series of awareness workshops and dialogues with Mayors and local governments have taken place around the world, often together with a launching and sign-up event.



## INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION

*Is your City GETTING ready? What are you doing to make cities more resilient and to protect citizens?* was the chosen theme for the 2010 International Day for Disaster Reduction. Partners and cities were requested to raise awareness on how to build resilience to disasters, to publicize the “Ten Essentials” and to provide details on how individual communities, towns, cities or provinces were “getting ready”.

In 2010, two global events were organized by UNISDR in Geneva and Shanghai and at least five regional events were jointly organized by UNISDR and partners. In Shanghai, the UNISDR public event at the UN Pavilion of the World Expo *Better Cities Better Life* was one of the most well-attended events in the Pavilion and also gained considerable media coverage. It was hosted by the famous Chinese TV anchor journalist Bai Yan Song. Several other events took place at national and local level focusing on *Making Cities Resilient*.

In 2011, the focus switched to children. The day was marked with events and happenings in over 80 countries. UNISDR worked with its partners UNICEF, Plan International, Save the Children and World Vision, to promote the new Children’s Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction which was developed through consultations with more than 600 children in 21 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The Charter calls for safe schools, uninterrupted education, and prioritization of child protection.

**Step Up for Disaster Risk Reduction** was the theme for the 2011 International Disaster Reduction Day with a focus on children and young people. There were many activities around the world.

## The Campaign until 2015

Future priorities and commitments by mayors and partners have been developed in the Mayors’ Statement of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Geneva, Switzerland, May 2011) and in the Chengdu Declaration for Action (Chengdu, China, August 2011) adopted during the World Cities Scientific Development Forum which included a Mayors’ Summit on Disaster Risk Reduction for the first time. An annual forum for mayors will be held in a Chinese city every year, sponsored by the Chinese campaign partner, World Cities Scientific Development Alliance.

In addition, UCLG, ICLEI and CityNet have included resilient cities as part of their future strategies or action plans. The UNHABITAT World Urban Campaign also has resilient cities as one of the clusters, led by UNISDR.

ICLEI’s annual Mayors Adaptation Forum in Bonn, led by the World Mayors’ Council on Climate Change, where the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign was launched in 2010, continues to be a critical gathering to discuss progress, in particular in relation to climate change adaptation.

[www.unisdr.org/2011/iddr](http://www.unisdr.org/2011/iddr)

### *Campaign's Added Value*

A stock-taking exercise found that cities which benefit directly from the campaign said its added value lay in:

- Enabling city authorities to gain greater visibility for work already being done on disaster risk management and disaster risk reduction and to start new work;
- Providing a framework for dialogue between stakeholders from different disciplines, to support cities in disaster risk self-assessments;
- Providing a ready-made platform for city-to-city exchange at an international level;
- Providing recognition for achievements through the Role Model City process; nominations for the UN-Sasakawa Awards for Disaster Risk Reduction; and UNISDR Letters of Commendation;
- Drawing local media attention to disaster risk reduction which triggers community debate and promotes transparency and accountability at local government level.

Due to popular demand the campaign is being extended to 2015 and it will continue reaching out to more local governments to promote the “Ten Essentials,” working with National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction and others. There will be a continued strong focus on city-to city learning and capacity building.

## **One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Campaign**

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Building on the UNISDR-led campaigns from 2006 and 2008 on ‘Safe Schools’ and ‘Safe Hospitals’, an innovative pledging and advocacy initiative called the *One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Campaign* was developed in 2010. The objective is to mobilize commitments to enhance the safety of health and educational facilities worldwide, keep them operational in times of emergency, and to better protect staff, students and patients. The *One Million* initiative calls for online pledging of named schools and hospitals to be safe, and encourages individuals or groups to become advocates or champions, collect good practices and provide guidance through user-friendly guides and documentation prepared by UNISDR and partners.

The launch took place on April 8, 2010, hosted by the Government of the Philippines and the ASEAN Secretariat in Manila. Additional launches took place in Pakistan, India, Thailand, China, Malaysia and Viet Nam during 2011. By 31 December 2011, 138,000 schools and hospitals had been pledged for safety. More than 20 partners are supporting the initiative. It has been launched in all regions.

At the global level, the UN Thematic Platform for Knowledge and Education (TPKE) was reactivated with the support of UNISDR, UNICEF and other key partners such as the World Bank, Plan International, Save the Children, UNESCO and the Coalition of Global School Safety.

A Global School Safety Baseline Study has been produced, compiling good practices on school safety implementation in ten countries jointly selected by TPKE members and providing recommendations for school safety implementation at the national level.

# These cities are reducing disaster risk to support sustainable development.

To raise commitment among local decision makers and city leaders, UNISDR and its partners launched the global campaign *Making Cities Resilient – “My city is getting ready!”* The campaign’s central message is that resilience and disaster risk reduction must be part of urban design and strategies to achieve sustainable development. As part of the campaign, municipalities and cities use a checklist of Ten Essentials for making cities resilient to monitor their progress in managing disaster risks. Those that show sustained results in reducing disaster risk are invited to showcase their efforts as a Role Model City.



## Making Cities Resilient “My city is getting ready!”

### BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

Bogota is a city that provides a large coverage of basic utilities, which is an indicator of development. But it still grapples with high unemployment and poverty levels. One of the most significant programs that the city has implemented is the relocation of families living in dangerous sites, while at the same time strong mechanisms have been devised to avoid new settlements on flooding and landslide prone areas. Relevant to this objective is a sustained program of disaster risk awareness.

### SAINT LOUIS, SENEGAL

Despite all the natural hazards threatening the city, Saint Louis is a role model for how to conduct community-based risk assessments, in cooperation with several partner institutions. The Municipal Development Agency, created in 2000, supports joint projects to share experiences, with the financial, technical and decentralized cooperation of the international community. It is a pilot city in the UN-HABITAT Cities and Climate Change program.

### VENICE

The mobile tidal barrier system (MOSE), will defend Venice and its lagoon from floods. It is 60 per cent complete and work will finish in 2014. MOSE is part of the plan of works defined by the Italian Government. Other interventions include raising city pavements, inner canal dredging and urban maintenance, which are implemented directly by the Municipality. The physical and environmental defence of the whole lagoon ecosystem is combined with the defense of Venice’s heritage, comprising historical buildings and cultural assets of inestimable value.

### Saint Louis, Senegal

Role model for adaptation and mitigation of climate change risks  
Size: 48 km<sup>2</sup>, out of which 12 km<sup>2</sup> is under water.  
Population: 284,615 habitants  
Main risks: Floods, drought, coastal erosion and sea level rise

Saanich, Canada

North Vancouver, Canada

Mexico City, Mexico

Santa Tecla, El Salvador

Santa Fe, Argentina

### Bogota, Colombia

Role model for defining and creating risk reduction policies with a focus on integrated social management  
Size: 1,776 km<sup>2</sup>  
Population: 6.8 million  
Main risks: Floods, overcrowding, technological hazards, forest fires, earthquake

### CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

A comprehensive disaster risk assessment for the city of Cape Town is linked to all relevant levels of planning in accordance with statutory legislation. It is integrated into the city’s strategic planning process and enterprise risk management programme. In conjunction with the disaster risk assessment, the city is in the process of developing a climate adaptation plan of action. Cape Town also has a climate change think tank which is a partnership between academia and the city.

## Venice, Italy

Role model for cultural heritage protection  
**Size:** Approximately 415 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 260 km<sup>2</sup> is a lagoon and 155 km<sup>2</sup> comprised of land above sea level: mainland, islands, littorals  
**Population:** 270,000 of which 90,000 living in the "water city"  
**Main risks:** Flood due to high tide, as well as sea level rise caused by global climate change that makes high tides more frequent

## Mumbai, India

Role model for flood protection and urban regeneration.  
**Size:** 437.71 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Population:** 12.5 million with an average density of 28,562 persons/km<sup>2</sup>  
**Main risks:** Floods, epidemics, urban induced risks and urban decay

## Albay Province, Philippines

Role model for institutionalizing disaster management  
**Size:** 2,552.6 km<sup>2</sup>. About 50 per cent of its total land area is mainly devoted to agriculture.  
**Population:** 1 million  
**Main risks:** Typhoons, floods, heavy rains, mudslides, the Mayong volcano, earthquakes and tsunami

Karlstad, Sweden

Kristianstad, Sweden

Bonn, Germany

Nice, France

Sommieres, France

Lienz, Austria

Bhubaneswar, India

Chengdu, China

Hyogo, Japan

Makati, Philippines

Bangkok, Thailand

San Francisco, Philippines

Aqaba, Jordan

Cairns, Australia

## Cape Town, South Africa

Role model for informal settlements upgrading and ecosystem protection  
**Size:** 2,461 km<sup>2</sup> and a coastline spanning 294 km  
**Population:** There are 3.7 million living in Cape Town, with an overall population density of 12.28 people/hectare  
**Main risks:** Sea-level rise, structural fires (informal/formal areas), wild fires, severe storms and change in rainfall patterns

## Moroni, Comoros

Role model for good planning practice for development  
**Size:** 10 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Population:** 60,000 inhabitants  
**Main risks:** Volcanic hazards (risk of casting of lava, ash fallout, dust and lahars), earthquakes, floods and tropical cyclones

### MORONI, COMOROS

In response to criticism of the 1997 Urban Development Plan, the city of Moroni created an 2010-2011 Action Plan for Moroni through which it established a technical committee. The committee developed a risk database based on existing studies as well as a database of risk experts in the city. Moroni is now engaged in a strategic approach to risk analysis. Funds are being raised to support local partnerships to conduct studies of vulnerabilities and risks.

### MUMBAI, INDIA

With a population of about 14 million, Mumbai is India's largest urban centre and the country's financial capital. It is exposed to cyclones, coastal erosion, landslides, earthquakes and epidemics. Meanwhile, the city has 6.5 million slum dwellers whose resiliency would take decades more to build. Led by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, the city has plans to widen and deepen major rivers, improve storm water drainage systems, build cyclone shelters and amend building codes to address urban decay and collapsed buildings.

### ALBAY PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES

The Province of Albay has developed a comprehensive disaster risk reduction policy with a designated budget, covering all aspects of the topic, including climate change adaptation, implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, and responding to all Ten Essentials of the Making Cities Resilient campaign. There is a "Zero Casualty" policy with a designated budget and participatory approach. Nine per cent of the annual budget is dedicated to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

## Ten-point Checklist: Essentials for Making Cities Resilient

The *Ten Point Checklist - Essentials for Making Cities Resilient* was developed as the baseline of commitments for the local governments in the campaign and as guidance for policies and action plans. A *Local Government Self Assessment Tool* based on these Ten Essentials and compatible with the national HFA monitor was developed and tested in 23 cities during 2011. This will be rolled out in 2012 to support city planning and as part of the regular HFA Monitor process.

1

Put in place *organization and coordination* to understand and reduce disaster risk within the local government, based on participation of citizen groups and civil society. Build local alliances. Ensure that all departments understand their role and contribution to disaster risk reduction and preparedness.

2

*Assign a budget* for disaster risk reduction and provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, communities, businesses and public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face.

3

Maintain up-to-date data on hazards and vulnerabilities, *prepare risk assessments* and use these as the basis for urban development plans and decisions. Ensure that this information and the plans for your city's resilience are readily available to the public and fully discussed with them.

4

Invest in and maintain *infrastructure that reduces risk*, such as flood drainage, adjusted where needed to cope with climate change.

5

Assess the *safety of all schools and health facilities* and upgrade these as necessary.

6

Apply and enforce *realistic, risk-compliant building regulations and land-use planning principles*. Identify *safe land for low-income citizens* and develop upgrading of informal settlements, wherever feasible.

7

Ensure *education programmes and training* on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and local communities.

8

*Protect ecosystems and natural buffers* to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards to which your city may be vulnerable. Adapt to climate change by building on good risk reduction practices.

9

Install *early warning systems and emergency management capacities* in your city and hold regular public preparedness drills in which everyone participates.

10

After any disaster, ensure that the *needs of the affected population are placed* at the centre of reconstruction. Pre-plan and include the affected population and community organizations in the design and implementation, including rebuilding homes and livelihoods.

## S04

# Strengthened international system for disaster risk reduction 2010-2011

## Summary

UNISDR maintains and fosters the organizational and policy architecture which has developed since the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) was agreed in Kobe, Japan, in 2005. This contributes to a strengthened international system for disaster risk reduction, from support to implementation of the HFA to the biennial series of Global Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction. The 2011 Global Platform was the most successful to date, attracting double the previous attendance, and also featuring the first World Reconstruction Conference organized with the World Bank and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. This arc of international activity is supported by UNISDR's role as facilitator of regional platforms for disaster risk reduction and other high-level regional consultations over the last two years. At the same time there has been strong growth in National Platforms from 61 to 81. All this interlocking activity enables stakeholders to review progress and identify gaps and priorities for disaster risk reduction in their national and regional action plans.

UNISDR depends on an agile, flexible, well-functioning secretariat at HQ and in the regions to ensure a strengthened international system for disaster risk reduction. To that end, UNISDR has undertaken a series of reforms including the introduction of a Results Based Management System (RBMS). Work was completed in 2011 on a new Strategic Framework 2025 which sets out a vision and mission statement for 2012-2015 and also provides a view to 2025.

[www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013](http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013)

## Third Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2011

As the Secretary-General stated in his Report to the General Assembly, the Third Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the World Reconstruction Conference, held jointly in May 2011, “convened the broadest-ever cross-section of leaders and experts committed to building resilience. Its deliberations provided guidance for the further implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.” The only gathering of its kind, the Global Platform was opened for the first time by the Secretary-General and chaired by the UN Deputy Secretary-General focusing on the theme “Invest Today for a Safer Tomorrow – Increase in Local Action”. The Global Platform was recognized by the UN General Assembly as “the main forum at the global level for strategic advice coordination and partnership development for disaster risk reduction.”

Attendance at the Global Platform doubled from 1,300 in 2009 to over 2,600 in 2011 including representatives from 163 governments, 25 inter-governmental organizations, and 65 non-governmental organizations. Two Heads of State, two Deputy Heads of State, 54 Ministers and Deputy Ministers, 14 Parliamentarians, and 28 Mayors and city officials also participated in the Global Platform in 2011. Around 160 official statements were delivered on disaster risk reduction from governments and organizations, in 90 events convened over five days.

The Global Platform closed with the Chair's Summary which called for support to the implementation of the MDGs and sustainable development by promoting risk reduction strategies that protect development investments. The Chair's Summary also reiterated the spending targets for disaster risk reduction first recommended at the 2009 Global Platform including at least 1% of all national development funding and all development assistance funding to be allocated to risk reduction measures.



The UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, arrives with the SRSG, Margareta Wahlström, to open the Global Platform.



Left and above, participants among the record attendance at the 3rd Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2011.

At the Global Platform in 2011, local government leaders and Mayors renewed their commitment to the “Ten Essentials” of the *Making Cities Resilient Campaign*. Private sector participants agreed on “Five Essentials for Business” and issued a statement of commitment. The health practitioners issued a statement calling for scaling-up community health forces as vital for disaster reduction. Young people came together to advance a five-point “Children’s Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction”. More women were called upon to provide leadership in disaster risk reduction and, in particular, to contribute to develop accountability mechanisms and public policy on disaster risk reduction.

As part of the Global Platform, the World Bank and Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) organized the World Reconstruction Conference, the first large-scale meeting focused on disaster recovery and reconstruction with the aim of “ensuring that local communities receive what they need in reconstruction.” Recognizing that few countries incorporate disaster prevention into reconstruction and recovery planning, the Conference committed to “developing an effective recovery and reconstruction framework.”

During the Global Platform, the Government of Japan offered to host the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015 at which a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction will be considered. The last such conference took place only weeks after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and earthquake and resulted in the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).



## Regional and National Platforms

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Over 2010-11, UNISDR's role as a support, co-convenor and facilitator of the global agenda manifested itself in high-level regional consultations for disaster risk reduction which took place around the globe. UNISDR assisted with briefings, expert advice and other support through its regional offices. These consultations included a Regional Platform in the Americas (March 2011, Mexico); Pacific (August 2010, Fiji); the Fourth Asian Ministerial Conference (October 2010, Seoul, Korea); the Second African Ministerial Conference (April 2010, Kenya); EUR-OPA Ministerial session on disaster risk reduction (September 2011, Russia); and, the Second Summit for Socio Economic Development of the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (January 2011, Egypt). Key outcomes included regional declarations, strategies, action plans and road maps endorsed by Governments and were compiled into a compendium and shared at the Global Platform 2011 in order to give more visibility to regional commitments.

The total number of National Platforms for disaster risk reduction worldwide increased from 61 to 81 over the 2010-11 biennium. A meeting of National Platforms was organized at the Global Platform 2011 under the theme "Enhancing Disaster Reduction through Better Governance" to improve institutional arrangements. A review of National Platforms has been planned for the next biennium of 2012-13 and will be reported on at the Global Platform in 2013.

## Strategic Framework 2025

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The strengthening of the international system for disaster risk reduction is a key driver of UNISDR's work. Following the completion of the Mid-Term Review of the Hyogo Framework for Action, UNISDR articulated the Strategic Framework 2025 with a focus on UNISDR's added value in the following areas:

- Enabling stakeholders at global, regional and national level to meet, review progress and gaps, and identify priorities in the disaster risk reduction and resilience agenda, through the Global Platform, and support to Regional Platforms;
- Coordination of disaster risk reduction within the UN and at regional levels;
- Coordination among risk information providers and production of risk knowledge to achieve a systematic global risk monitoring capacity and disaster loss accounting, anchored in the Hyogo Framework for Action progress reporting and commitments;
- Global and targeted advocacy to reduce disaster risk, towards national and local governments, parliamentarians, the private sector, finance institutions and other "agents of change" with the aim of achieving the targets set by the Global Platform and in regional action plans.

## Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in the UN system

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The UN Chief Executives Board reviewed progress on disaster risk reduction in their own sectors in light of the Mid-Term Review of the HFA which noted that many UN agencies have made progress on revising their policies in line with the HFA but more needs to be done on implementing disaster risk reduction at country level. At the spring session in 2011, the High-Level Committee on Programmes of the UN Chief Executives Board agreed to mainstream disaster risk reduction in programmes and operations through the development of a common agenda, and to give disaster risk reduction the highest political support.

Following a report from the SRSG in September 2011, the High-Level Committee on Programmes further agreed that UNISDR “would make available a tool for members of the Committee to ‘X-ray’ their institutions for information on the state of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction.” The Committee also encouraged “members to consider ways to increase their strategic leadership and support for coherent United Nations action for disaster risk reduction, and to continue to pursue the mainstreaming of risk into development programmes.”

UNISDR supported UN Country Team members from at least 30 countries in the integration of disaster risk reduction into their UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF). Analysis of UNDAFs from the 2010-2011 planning cycle showed that at least 23 completed UNDAFs incorporated disaster risk reduction. Two UNDAFs were adopted by national parliaments in Thailand and the Maldives. In addition, more than 20 UN Country Team training sessions were organized for UN Country Teams/Resident Coordinators and national authorities and conducted by the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)- an inter-agency initiative of UNDP, OCHA and UNISDR - in 2010-2011. At the regional level, the UN Development Group’s regional offices included disaster risk reduction sessions in their UNDAF trainings. At the country level, support was provided through participation in the consultation forums for UNDAF preparation.

## Media and Communications

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www.unisdr.org is the UN’s unique voice on disaster risk reduction issues and has been revamped during the last quarter of 2011 with an emphasis on communicating more regularly on high-level advocacy missions by the SRSG; UNISDR activity at global and regional level; and providing the risk reduction perspective on major disaster events in real-time. Donors and other key audiences are also kept up to date through a new monthly newsletter *Evidence*, available online or in print.

## PreventionWeb

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www.preventionweb.net is a tool for professionals to directly receive disaster risk reduction related information, allowing the ability to search, categorize and share the latest information from around the world. There have been measurable increases in the use and popularity of PreventionWeb.net with 60% increase in content submissions from partners and 40% increase in the number of users. Email subscription services have over 3,000 subscribers. PreventionWeb.net also has over 87,000 unique users and 227,000 page views per month. Over 25,000 professionals use the service more than once per week.

## Results Based Management System

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UNISDR has continued to systematize its internal monitoring, reporting and evaluation system which has strengthened results-based management across the UNISDR Secretariat. As part of the new monitoring system:

- A consultation was held with donors and partners as the revised RBMS was introduced in late 2010;
- UNISDR piloted the RBMS in the Asia-Pacific Regional Office during 2009-2011 to test online work planning, reporting and financial tracking systems. It was expanded in 2010 to all Regional Offices with an e-management tool for work planning and output reporting;
- UNISDR conducted three reporting cycles in 2010 which fed into a Mid-Year Review and Report of the Biennial Work Programme 2010-2011;

- UNISDR Senior Management re-prioritized work programme activities and took the required austerity measures during 2010/2011;
- Quarterly work plan progress monitoring has been facilitated with a standardized reporting format and quarterly budget planning, including facilitated access to the online Financial Accounting System.

## Support Group

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UNISDR is the secretariat to the ISDR Support Group (SG), an open group comprising all the Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organizations that meet regularly to discuss disaster risk reduction questions. Over the past biennium, under the leadership of Sweden, Costa Rica and Denmark, the ISDR SG has held 18 meetings, including in the form of working groups on specific issues, such as climate change adaptation. The ISDR SG has played a critical role in the preparation of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2011; the elaboration of strategic inputs for the annual reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the annual General Assembly's resolutions on this topic; and the formulation of proposals in preparation of Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 16 and COP 17) as well as the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in June 2012.

## Donor group

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UNISDR has also created a donor support group to review a range of important issues on a regular basis including the Strategic Framework 2025 and to report on follow-up on external evaluations, RBMS implementation, as well as financing for disaster risk reduction.

This is part of the longer-term strategy to mobilize partners and resources behind UNISDR and HFA, as well as to ensure predictable and sustainable funding for the UNISDR Secretariat.

## Organizational Strengthening

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Based on a Functional Review and inventory of UNISDR staff skills, a revised and streamlined organigram was adopted by the end of 2011. The changes include a dedicated Resource Mobilization Unit linked to the Director's Office and the establishment of four headquarters sections: Executive Office; Advocacy and Outreach; Risk Knowledge; and Co-ordination. The Regional Offices will be further strengthened. An external assessment of Administrative and Financial services was undertaken and, together with the functional review, this led to a streamlining of Finance, Human Resources and Administration Services. UNISDR also undertook a Secretariat-wide readiness exercise which helped improve the RBMS. The results are reflected in the Strategic Framework 2025 and its 2012-2015 work programme.

Other measures to strengthen the Secretariat included the "delegation of full power" to the SRSG by the Secretary-General and the delegation of financial authority to receive contributions and to sign financial agreements received from the UN Controller.

A training schedule for all staff was introduced as part of the staff development policy. Senior managers enrolled in UN management and leadership training.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2010-2011

## Introduction

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The 2010/ 2011 biennium saw a 20% increase in contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction (the Trust Fund) compared to the previous biennium. The increase in contributions from donors to UNISDR has been especially appreciated given prevailing economic and fiscal pressures over this period. UNISDR would like to express its gratitude to all the donor institutions that have continuously supported disaster risk reduction and resilience building activities and to extend a warm welcome to the six new donors who contributed for the first time in the 2010-2011 biennium.

## Budget

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The budget estimate was US\$ 67.1 million for the biennium 2010-2011. This included activities to be implemented by the UNISDR secretariat and UNISDR partners.

## Income

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Total contributions to the Trust Fund in the biennium were US\$ 53.6 million. In addition, US\$ 0.6 million was provided for the 2011 Global Assessment Report process by the European Commission and US\$ 0.1 million by the United Nations Development Programme via the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The Global Assessment Report process is managed as a project through UNOPS.

In total, UNISDR raised US\$ 54.3 million towards the budget estimate of US\$ 67.1 million, which comes exclusively from extra-budgetary, voluntary contributions. In addition, substantive in-kind support was provided for specific activities.

## Expenditure

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The secretariat delivered against the four strategic objectives of the Biennial Work Programme (BWP). As funding fell short of the requirements outlined in the initial budget, the secretariat introduced a package of austerity measures to limit the impact on programme delivery. These included delaying recruitment to senior and middle management posts, prioritizing programme implementation, reducing travel and gradually relocating to less expensive premises in Geneva. The Regional Office Review and the evaluation of PreventionWeb planned for 2010 were also postponed until 2011 and 2012 respectively.

**Table 2 Expenditure Breakdown by Units and Regional Offices 2010-2011 (US\$ thousand)**

	Staff		Programme		Staff + Programme		Contribution to Trust Fund
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
Executive management *1	6'126	5'107	646	1'846	6'772	6'953	
Global work programmes	10'614	9'783	9'984	6'104	20'597	15'887	
Communication and advocacy *2	2'398	3,184	2'051	1,595	4'449	4,780	
Coordination and policy coherence *3	1'882	1,639	3'681	2,498	5'563	4,137	
Knowledge management *4	6'334	4'960	4'252	2'011	10'585	6'971	
Regional work programmes	13'821	7'945	13'415	13'209	27'236	21'154	
Regional support and coordination	1'585	2'026	2'842	1'192	4'427	3'218	
Asia Pacific	4'052	2'105	2'318	4'004	6'370	6'109	
Africa	2'964	1'087	2'191	2'755	5'154	3'842	
Americas	1'962	1'122	2'315	2'613	4'277	3'735	
Arab States	1'564	872	1'171	1'267	2'735	2'140	
Europe and Central Asia	1'694	733	2'578	1'377	4'272	2'110	
Thematic work programmes *5	3'470	1'356	1'286	2'946	4'756	4'302	
<b>Total</b>	<b>34'031</b>	<b>24'190</b>	<b>25'331</b>	<b>24'106</b>	<b>59'362</b>	<b>48'296</b>	
Programme support *6	2'219	-	5'498	-	7'717	5'179	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36'249</b>	<b>24'190</b>	<b>30'829</b>	<b>24'106</b>	<b>67'079</b>	<b>53'475</b>	<b>53'611</b>

\*1 Includes high-level advocacy by the SRSG and resource management.

\*2 Includes Cities Campaign, communication, and parliamentarians and gender initiatives.

\*3 Includes inter-agency services, the third Global Platform, HFA mid-term review and UN headquarters liaison in New York.

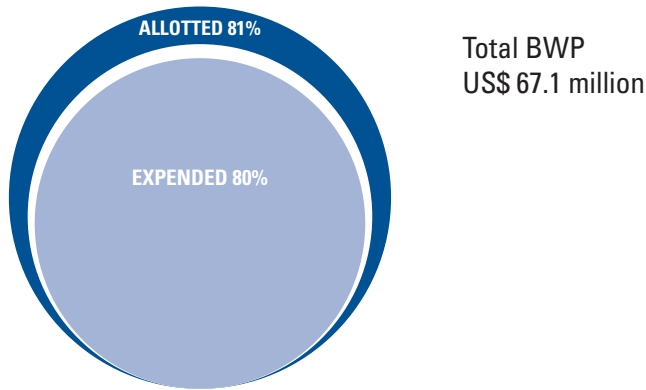
\*4 Includes the 2011 Global Assessment Report, information support to climate change adaptation and DRR (such as for the IPCC Special Report) and PreventionWeb.

\*5 Includes the Education and Training Institute for Urban Risk Reduction (Incheon), IRP (Kobe), PPEW (Bonn) and CADRI.

\*6 Includes human resources, finance and general administrative services.

As illustrated in Table 2, 50 percent of expenditure was on staff costs, lower than the 54 percent estimated in the BWP – this can be attributed to austerity measures taken during the biennium. Programme activity costs accounted for 50 percent of expenditure compared to the 46 percent estimated in the budget.

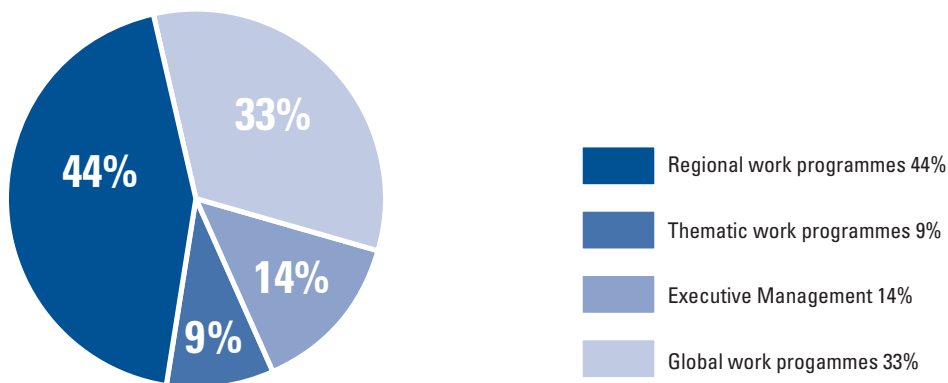
**FIGURE 1: BWP IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AGAINST ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR 2010-2011**



As Figure 1 illustrates, our overall implementation rate was 80 percent against a budget of USD 67.1 million. In fact, implementation was 93 percent against resources received in 2010-2011.

The UNISDR secretariat has been effectively implementing its programmes despite some degree of unpredictability in its voluntary funding. Uncertain timing of the contributions limits UNISDR's ability to plan and ensure sound cash flow.

**FIGURE 2: EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN BY GLOBAL AND REGIONAL WORK PROGRAMME**



As shown in Figure 2, approximately 44 percent of annual expenditure was disbursed through regional work programmes. This percentage is expected to increase in future cycles given the UNISDR Management decision to strengthen the capacity of regional offices.

**FIGURE 3: EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SOs) 2010-2011** (*Indicative*)

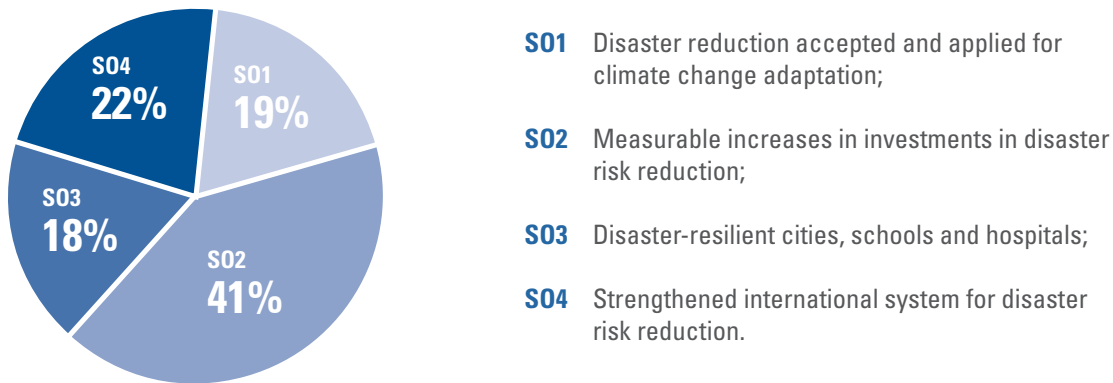


Figure 3 shows an indicative breakdown of expenditure by strategic objective. In July 2011, the 2010-2011 Biennium Work Programme was reviewed to prioritize UNISDR programmes and measure impact of the activities in line with an on-going process putting emphasis on results-based management. During the revision, several key outcomes were moved between different strategic objectives and measurable indicators were introduced. A greater emphasis on Strategic Objective 2 is attributable to the work on the Mid-Term Review of the Hyogo Framework for Action, the 2011 Global Assessment Report and the Global Platform Session held in May 2011.

## Resource Mobilization

The UNISDR secretariat’s resource mobilisation strategy has been to broaden the donor base and to secure a greater proportion of total income in the form of un-earmarked and multi-annual funding.

In the biennium of 2010-2011, bi-lateral contributions from governments accounted for 73% of the total contributions received. In addition, the World Bank and the European Commission provided substantial support to the secretariat. Twenty-six (26) donors contributed to the Trust Fund in the biennium, including six new donors: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Hungary, Kazakhstan and the Republic of Korea.

Core and un-earmarked contributions to the Trust Fund for the activities in 2010-2011 were received from Argentina, Chile, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America.

Those who contributed multi-annual support included Australia, Denmark, the European Commission, the Netherlands, Sweden and the World Bank. The contribution by the Republic of Korea constituted a breakthrough in new donor commitment, both substantively (US\$ 2.5 million) and in terms of a multi-year commitment (five years). This contribution is earmarked for the Global Education and Training Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction in Incheon, Korea, supporting Asian regional activities and global efforts such as the *Making Cities Resilient* Campaign, training and climate change adaptation. Other donors such as Switzerland, Luxembourg and the European Commission have indicated interest in entering multi-annual Cooperation Agreements with the UNISDR secretariat in upcoming cycles.

UNISDR has to date been exclusively funded by voluntary contributions. In the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, the creation of a D-1 post of Chief of Branch,

Regional Programmes and Disaster Risk Reduction Coordination, was requested and approved by the General Assembly.

At its Annual Meeting in June 2010, the OECD-DAC agreed to include the UNISDR secretariat in its “Annex II: List of ODA Eligible Organisations” with a 75 percent ODA eligibility coefficient. This decision confers ODA eligibility on UNISDR and permits donor contributions to core costs to be considered as ODA.

**TABLE 3: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UN TRUST FUND FOR DISASTER REDUCTION IN 2010-2011**

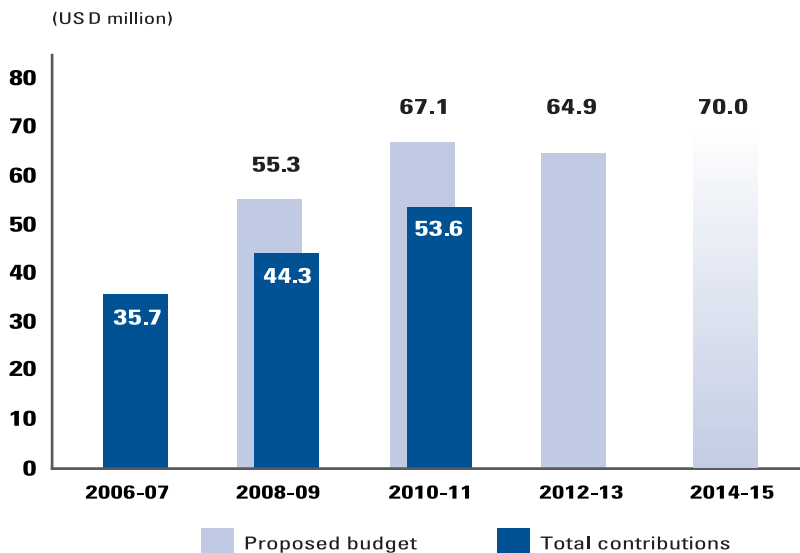
	2010-2011 contribu- tion to the Trust Fund	Additional contribution	Comments on additional contributions
Sweden	12.0		
World Bank	9.0		
European Commission	5.5	0.6	Contribution paid directly to UNOPS for the 2011 Global Assessment Report
Korea, Rep. of	5.0		
Australia	3.9		
Norway	2.8		
Netherlands	2.2		
Switzerland	2.2		
Japan	2.2		
Denmark	1.3		
Germany	1.3 *		
Finland	1.2		
Spain	1.1		
Brazil	1.1		
United Kingdom	0.9*		
Luxembourg	0.6		
China	0.6		
United States	0.4		
Kazakhstan	0.1		
Argentina	0.05		
Mexico	0.04		
UNDP	0.03	0.1	Contribution paid directly to UNOPS for the 2011 Global Assessment Report
Hungary	0.01		
Chile	0.005		
Cyprus	0.004		
Philippines	0.002		
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.6 **</b>	<b>0.7</b>	
<b>SUM TOTAL</b>		<b>54.3</b>	

\* include 1.1 US\$ million, pledged for 2008-2009 and paid in 2010-2011

\*\* includes exchange gain of 0.2 US\$ million



**FIGURE 4: BIENNIAL CONTRIBUTIONS AGAINST ESTIMATED BUDGET 2006-2015**



## Other contributions

UNISDR also benefited from associate experts from Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Australia provided a youth ambassador. Other governments have indicated interest in providing associate experts, Junior Professional Officers and seconded staff in upcoming cycles.

UNISDR benefits from very significant in-kind contributions from the broad risk reduction community. For instance, UNISDR's flagship publication, the 2011 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, includes four pages of acknowledgements of contributions from Member States, UN Agencies, civil society organizations, individual authors and collaborators. Many launches, training workshops and seminars around the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign were co-financed or fully sponsored by partners.

## Resource Management

In line with recommendations of the UNISDR External Evaluation 2009-10, the secretariat has strengthened its capacity at regional office level through decentralizing resource mobilization and staff. As a result, a much higher proportion of funding now comes from regional donor consultation, consistent with mutual geographic and programmatic needs, priorities and impact. Earmarked contributions of US\$ 20.5 million were allocated to regional programming in the biennium.

UNISDR has worked on further strengthening its planning and monitoring including the development of secretariat-wide systematic programming, planning, monitoring and progress reporting system. As a consequence, there is now more accurate and timely reporting on the implementation of the BWP.

## CONCLUSION

Through the new Strategic Framework, the HFA priorities continue to guide our actions even as we embark on the post-HFA consultative process. In the run-up to 2015, we will continue with our partners to ratchet up the case for investment in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The dissemination of the evidence through our overall communications and outreach strategy, including the 2013 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Global Assessment Report for Disaster Risk Reduction, is essential to that effort to build resilience across the globe.

More countries will report on their implementation of the HFA and, at the same time, we will start to see the impact of disaster risk reduction on urban communities as the *Making Cities Resilient* Campaign reaches critical mass. We will step up our engagement with cities and municipalities through the launch of the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool and a Handbook for Local Government Leaders, both of which have the potential to enrich the HFA monitoring process and to ensure that we are engaging at the local level as recommended by the 2011 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. The establishment of a Global Advisory Group for Parliamentarians together with the existing strong ties between UNISDR and the Inter-Parliamentary Union will result, in the words of the SRSG, in “common-sense laws that are practical and actionable.”

Work on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in the UN system is set to continue following agreement with the Chief Executives Board to develop a common agenda and to lend disaster risk reduction the highest political support.

The interlocking nature of UNISDR partnership initiatives is critical to achieving our overall goal of a substantial reduction in disaster losses. The success of ongoing endeavors will provide the backdrop to the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2013 which is expected to build significantly on the transformation achieved in 2011 when the Global Platform doubled in size and included the first World Reconstruction Conference. In anticipation of the World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015 and the discussion around a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, we expect that there will be major interest in the 2013 Global Platform.

The coming years will also see our global risk analysis model reach new heights in terms of its value to the world’s most vulnerable nations based as it will be on a very significant amount of new data thanks to the ever-growing number of national disaster loss data bases.

The four years ahead will be critical for building on the strong achievements of the past biennium. They will also challenge us to maintain existing streams of activity. The aim and focus of UNISDR will be to reach out to more partners and to raise the bar for building resilience as an imperative for sustainable development.

# ANNEXES

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## ANNEX 1

### TRUST FUND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION



**TRUST FUND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION**  
**Statement of income and expenditure and changes in reserves and fund balances**  
**for the biennium 2010-2011 ending 31 December 2011**  
**(expressed in United States dollars)**

	Sche. 7.4.14 Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction	Sche. 7.4.29 Sub-account for Trust Fund for Tsunami Disaster Relief for activities related to contingency planning and early warning mechanisms	Sche. 7.4.15 UNDRO Sasakawa Disaster Prevention Award Fund	
	<b>DXA</b>	<b>TNB</b>	<b>DLA</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>INCOME</b>				
Voluntary Contributions	52,228,821	-	-	52,228,821 1/
Received under Inter-Organization arrangements	27,000	-	-	27,000
Interest income	533,940	21,664	70,922	626,526
Miscellaneous income	1,052,851	586	2,989	1,056,426 2/
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>53,842,612</b>	<b>22,250</b>	<b>73,911</b>	<b>53,938,773</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
Staff and other personnel costs	28,995,663	39,666	35,716	29,071,045
Travel	7,075,052	29,999	10,713	7,115,764
Contractual services	5,978,668	214,212	2,089	6,194,969
Operating expenses	2,336,511	40,593	16,709	2,393,813
Acquisitions	960,777	53,220	-	1,013,997
Fellowships grants and other	2,328,119	19,999	50,000	2,398,118
Programme support costs (Agency)	621,408	35,721	-	657,129
Total Direct expenditure	48,296,198	433,410	115,227	48,844,835
Programme support costs	5,178,998	-	14,980	5,193,978
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>53,475,196</b>	<b>433,410</b>	<b>130,207</b>	<b>54,038,813</b>
Excess (shortfall) of income over expenditures	367,416	(411,160)	(56,296)	(100,040)
Prior period adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>367,416</b>	<b>(411,160)</b>	<b>(56,296)</b>	<b>(100,040)</b>
Transfers (to) from reserves and other funds	-	-	-	-
Refund to donors	(322,902)	-	-	(322,902) 3/
Savings on prior period' obligations	1,730,715	1,023	1,605	1,733,343
<b>RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES: BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<b>11,689,969</b>	<b>957,116</b>	<b>2,297,396</b>	<b>14,944,481</b>
<b>RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES: END OF PERIOD</b>	<b>13,465,198</b>	<b>546,979</b>	<b>2,242,705</b>	<b>16,254,882</b>

**Statement of assets, liabilities, and reserves and fund balances as at 31 December 2011**  
**(expressed in United States dollars)**

<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and term deposits	-	-	-	-
OAH Cash Pool	14,717,905	521,847	2,221,054	17,460,806
Pledged contributions receivable	13,054,995	-	-	13,054,995
Inter-fund balances receivable	156,546	5,550	23,625	185,721
Other accounts receivable	201,082	-	-	201,082
Other assets	329,978	-	-	329,978
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	2,190,035	19,582	-	2,209,617
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>30,650,541</b>	<b>546,979</b>	<b>2,244,679</b>	<b>33,442,199</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Inter-fund balances payable	-	-	-	-
Other accounts payable	52,505	-	-	52,505
Unliquidated obligations	4,677,843	-	1,974	4,679,817 4/
Contributions/payments received in advance	12,454,995	-	-	12,454,995
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>17,185,343</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>17,187,317</b>
<b>RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES</b>				
Operating Reserves	2,571,434	-	11,523	2,582,957
Reserves for allocations	2,870,988	20,054	-	2,891,042
Endowment Fund	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>Cumulative surplus (deficit)</b>	<b>8,022,776</b>	<b>526,925</b>	<b>231,182</b>	<b>8,780,883</b>
<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>13,465,198</b>	<b>546,979</b>	<b>2,242,705</b>	<b>16,254,882</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>30,650,541</b>	<b>546,979</b>	<b>2,244,679</b>	<b>33,442,199</b>

1/ The contributions received are all in convertible currencies.

2/ Includes gain on exchange for fund DXA of US\$287,261, for fund TNB of US\$360 and for fund DLA of US\$2,780.

3/ Represents refund to German Government of US\$74,715 and to the European Commission of US\$248,187.

4/ Includes future year commitments of US\$194,094 for fund DXA.

Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Progress
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Disaster risk reduction accepted and applied for climate change adaptation</b>		
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Enhanced political commitment for climate related DRR	At least one global instrument on adaptation substantially incorporates DRR and HFA	At the global level, DRR and HFA have been identified as tools for improving and promoting climate adaptation through the Cancun Adaptation Framework endorsed by parties under the climate change convention. DRR issues also addressed by engaging UNFCCC negotiation groups such as Umbrella Group, Environmental Integrity Group, EU, G77 + China (and its subgroups as AOSIS, African Group, Latin American group) and other relevant parties such as Japan and Norway. The coordination involved other relevant UNFCCC observers as World Bank, IADB, IASC for DRR including OCHA, UNDP, UNEP, WMO, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent, World Vision International, Norway Refugees Council.
	At least three regional instruments adopted at high-level forums or platforms	High-level platforms endorsed DRR approaches and roadmaps as a tool for adapting to climate change at the regional level in Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia, Europe and Pacific, on the occasion of ten UNISDR-supported regional Ministerial or high level DRR conferences.
	At least four national platforms or national coordinating mechanisms on DRR incorporate CC adaptation in their agenda, or within their membership	At the national level, twenty-three countries have formally recognized and have taken concrete action to use DRR for adapting to climate change. Twenty-three National Platforms on DRR endorse the use of DRR for CCA and have taken concrete action with UNISDR support – Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Norway, Niue, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga and Vietnam. The main disasters are linked to hydro-meteorological hazards. Several National Platforms use DRR approaches as an entry point for CCA in Africa. The National Platform for DRR of Kyrgyz Republic included CCA in the scope of work for 2012-2014
<b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Increased availability of information on climate risks and risk-reducing adaptation strategies	Increase in the number of information products available on DRR and CCA in UNISDR managed/ sponsored online information management systems.	1,500 new items on Climate Change in PreventionWeb.net during 2010-2011. In Latin America, developed a portal on CC and DRR hosted by the Regional Information Center on Disaster which is constantly updated with relevant information. In Europe, UNISDR supported in developing DPPI SEE portal as part of SEEDRMAP implementation. Similar initiatives were supported in Asia Pacific i.e. DRR Project Portal, SAARC Disaster Knowledge Network, and ASEAN DRR Portal. Support was provided to the FAO-led DRR.net website serving as a platform to promote the disaster risk reduction agenda in East Africa.

Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Progress
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Measurable increases in investments in disaster risk reduction</b>		
<b>Outcome 2.1.</b> International and national commitments for DRR are strengthened using ISDR mechanisms and knowledge products	Number of policies, legal and planning instruments (national/ regional) referring to HFA and priorities emerging from the nationally-led monitoring process	During the 2009-2011 reporting cycle, 133 countries and 11 Inter-Governmental Organizations participated in the HFA progress review. This self-assessment process led by governments at the regional, national and local level has resulted in the strengthening of disaster risk reduction actions within four regional agreements i.e. Central American Policy for Integral Risk Management, Arab Strategy for DRR 2020 adopted by the League of Arab States, ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), and European Parliament resolution on the Commission communication "A Community approach on the prevention of natural and man made disasters". Similarly at national level, 20 planning instruments were influenced by HFA review.
	Increased use of PreventionWeb.net by partners	PreventionWeb.net is a unique tool for DRR professionals to directly receive climate-related information, climate risk reduction and research studies allowing the ability to search, categorize and share the latest information from around the world. There have been measurable increases in the use and popularity of PreventionWeb.net with 130% increase in content submissions from partners and 75% increase in the number of users. Email subscription services have over 3,000 subscribers. PreventionWeb.net had over 87,000 users and 227,000 page views per month as of December 2011. Over 25,000 DRR professional uses the service more than once per week.
	Global assessment report on disaster risk reduction produced, launched and disseminated as an analytical tool for policy makers	<p>The Global Assessment Report 2011 has been developed with the active participation of more than 90 governments and regional organizations, and 85 independent bodies, including universities, expert institutions and civil society organizations. The GAR 2011 was launched at the third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction on 10 May 2011.</p> <p>More than 30 regional and national launches have been organized in the world during 2011. In addition, 16,000 copies have been printed and disseminated. The online version of the report has received almost 27,843 visits by 31st December 2011. There were 50,000 chapter downloads.</p>
	Eight UNDAFs signed and adopted that incorporate DRR in the results matrix	<p>UNISDR provided assistance for integration of DRR and CCA into 30 UNDAFs of high-risk countries, which were in their planning cycle for 2010-11. At least 23 UNDAFs have been adopted with DRR incorporated at some level.</p> <p>More than 20 UNCT training sessions were organized for UNCT/RCs and national authorities and conducted by CADRI in 2010-2011. The integration was promoted through UNDG to concerned UNCTs. At the regional level, the UNDG regional offices included DRR sessions in their UNDAF trainings. At the country level, support was provided through participation in the consultation forums for UNDAF preparation.</p>

Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Progress
	<p>Increased participation and strength of outcomes of national, regional and global platforms on DRR</p>	<p>The Third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction had some 2,600 participants compared to 1,300 in 2009, including 1,300 participants from Europe, 500 from Asia-Pacific, 500 from Americas and 300 from Africa. Half the participants were from Government delegations and half from other delegations (NGOs, international organizations, academic institutions).</p> <p>Two Heads of State, two Deputy Heads of State, 54 Ministers and Deputy Ministers, 14 Parliamentarians, and 28 Mayors and city officials also participated in the event. Around 160 official statements were delivered on disaster risk reduction from governments and organizations, in 90 events convened over five days. Panelists and experts from all regions participated in high-level panel discussions. Eight regional discussions were organized as pre-session events to GP11 covering all regions to forge a regional position to GP11 discussions.</p> <p>A meeting with Heads of regional IGOs took place as a pre-conference event and called for the development of a network of regional IGOs in support to DRR implementation and post HFA process. UNISDR systematically engaged 30 media professionals through media training and briefings. Broader partnerships and networks for DRR Education, school safety and children in DRR were forged in the context of the global Education Platform (TPKE), the Education Cluster and 2011 International Day and Step Up Campaign on Children &amp; DRR</p> <p>National Platforms on DRR worldwide increased from 61 to 81, including those in Algeria, Armenia, Egypt, Bahrain, Benin, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Namibia, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Turkey and as well as a sub-national platform in Zanzibar.</p>
	<p>HFA Mid-term review used to guide implementation of HFA and the inception of its successor framework and the agendas of Global Platform and the Rio + 20 Conference</p>	<p>The Mid-Term Review of the Hyogo Framework for Action (MTR), developed recommendations on the current state of progress of the HFA and prospects for improving future implementation, and was the product of wide consultation globally, regionally and sub-regionally. More importantly, the Mid-Term Review formed a significant basis for the Global Platform debates, building on the clear global impetus brought about by the HFA since 2005. This led to specific elements adopted in the Chair's Summary of the GP.</p>

Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Progress
	<p>Increased high level advocacy, strengthened partnership and strategic communication with new constituencies (like private sector) and with new partners in existing constituencies (like governments, parliamentarians, media)</p>	<p>The SRSR met and discussed with Heads of States, Ministers, Parliamentarians, Ambassadors, Private Sector, and Resident Coordinators from more than 100 countries, resulting in increased commitment on DRR at various levels. In addition, the SRSR has briefed the UN Chief Executives Board, the highest-level UN coordinating body on DRR coordination issues. UNISDR formed a Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) that is comprised of 14 members covering a broad range of disaster risk related areas. UNISDR high-level advocacy initiatives have led to the creation of a network with 900 parliamentarians from 124 countries.</p> <p>The publication, "Disaster Risk Reduction: an Instrument for Achieving Millennium Development Goals", has reached at least 3,000 parliamentarians from 124 countries. Twenty-three UN Resident Coordinators are engaged and supportive of disaster risk reduction as the needs at national level become ever more evident. UNISDR has also strengthened outreach to grassroots community groups. This has led to agreement on the operational modalities and implementation of a Community Practitioners Platform led by GROOTS and the Huairou Commission.</p> <p>There has been strengthened cooperation with 25 regional Inter-Governmental Organizations focused on providing technical assistance to the IGO secretariats and member states for mainstreaming the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) agenda into regional policies and programmes and supporting policy development, coordination and implementation of DRR related programmes.</p> <p>Parliamentarians endorsed the idea to establish a Global Advisory Group of Parliamentarians to further promote disaster risk reduction in the context of the MDGs, climate change and sustainable development.</p> <p>Identified 20 potential MP-leaders and also provided technical support to individual members of Parliaments from 13 countries: the Philippines, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Uganda, Kenya, Chad, Cambodia, Senegal, Finland, Burkina Faso, Argentina, Costa Rica, Namibia and the East African Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>UNISDR advocated to put DRR on the agendas of the International Parliamentarian Forums, including IPU Assemblies, the Annual Conference of the Parliamentary Network of the World Bank, the 4th Conference of the Least Developed Countries, the Parliamentarian Dialogue at the Global Platform for Disaster Reduction and the World Cities Scientific Development Forum in Chengdu, COP17 and the IDRDC Conference and the Caux Forum for Human Security and the 6th World Water Forum for 2012, the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly and the Democratic League of China.</p> <p>UNISDR, together with IPU, published the Advocacy Kit for Parliamentarians: an Instrument for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals, in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian and Chinese. The Arabic, Russian and Chinese versions were launched at the IPU 124<sup>th</sup> Assembly in 2011 and the President of the IPU called upon parliamentarians to use the publication in their national parliaments, as result, national parliaments from South Africa, the Philippines, Mexico and Monaco requested copies for all the members of their Assemblies. Furthermore the Advocacy Kit has been used as a key resource in ESCAP and for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development.</p>



Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Progress
	Partners working on tracking of DRR in ODA and national budgeting convened to initiate standardization of accounting / reporting methodologies	Partners convened: 30 from the following institutions – Development Initiative/ GHA, Brown University, ADB, IADB, International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), EC, Development Gateway, World Bank, UNCDF, FAO, IASC, OCHA, UNDP, WMO, OECD, ODI, WillisRe, and SOPAC/SPC. Pilots ongoing: TWO – Philippines and Indonesia.
	Gender sensitive disaster risk reduction promoted among partners through partnerships, training and information provision	<p>The UNISDR Gender Initiative has played an important role in facilitating the paradigm shift from gender sensitive disaster management to gender sensitive disaster risk reduction. The publication on “Making DRR Gender Sensitive: Policy and Practical Guidelines” has been used as a major policy reference on gender and DRR. The publication was put on more than 30 official and institutional websites, from Gender Networks and UN agencies, including the websites of UNWOMEN and the UNDG.</p> <p>The Gender Policy and Practical Guidelines was also used as a key reference for the development of Gender and Climate Change Training Modules by IUCN, GGCA, Oxfam Gender Pack, the Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific -Distance Learning Seminar Series 2011.</p> <p>Technical support was provided to the organization of the International Forum on Women and Sustainable Development in November 2011 which was attended by 200 participants from 32 countries and the SRSG addressed the Beijing conference on the inter-connection between gender, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.</p> <p>As of December 2011, 13 institutions have joined the UNISDR Gender Initiative. In collaboration with the Global Gender Climate Alliance, DRR was included in the international forum, The Gender Dimension in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, attended by 250 participants representing international agencies, national and local leaders, policy makers, researchers and civil society, mainly gender focal points from Mexico and Latin America.</p> <p>To facilitate capacity development for gender sensitive DRR, the Advocacy Team has facilitated the development of a training manual in cooperation with CAPWIP and experts from Asia.</p>

Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Progress
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Disaster-resilient cities, schools and hospitals</b>		
<p><b>Outcome 3.1.</b> Local authorities and other stakeholders participate in the ISDR Campaign on Making Cities Resilient</p>	<p>150 local authorities sign up to the Ten Essentials checklist for Making Cities Resilient and at least 10 local governments designated as role models to support local action for disaster resilience</p>	<p>A Handbook for Head of Local Government (Mayors) has been developed. This handbook offers practical guidance to support public policy and decision making as cities take action on the 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient. Five city-to-city learning events have also been organized. City-to-city learning is an opportunity not to be missed: Cities and partners in the campaign have said that one of the main added values for cities and Mayors to engage in this campaign is to learn from others, and share information.</p> <p>The Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) has been developed, comprising a set of 41 local context -specific indicators that are aligned both to the five HFA priority areas and the Ten Essentials of the campaign thus enabling local governments and city authorities to assess their readiness, identify planning priorities and report on the status and progress of disaster risk reduction efforts at the local level. The LGSAT was pilot-tested in 16 countries and 23 cities before being finalized based on feedback and validation. The LGSAT provides key questions and measurements against the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient and builds upon the priorities and national indicators of the Hyogo Framework for Action. The LGSAT is a self-assessment tool for local actors and local governments to help identify gaps and goals in disaster risk reduction at the local level and to support planning. It complements the national HFA monitoring and multi-stakeholder process from the local level and provides baselines and status reports for cities and local governments in the Making Cities Resilient Campaign and a basis for benchmarking and metrics for disaster risk reduction and resilience. <i>A Handbook for Local Government Leaders on How to Make Cities More Resilient</i> has been developed in collaboration with many of the participating cities and experts, guided by an Advisory Group for the campaign and co-financed by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. The Campaign website has been relaunched to serve as a hub for connection and knowledge exchange among cities and partners, featuring Champions and role model cities, and providing access to tools, good practices and a growing wealth of experience (<a href="http://www.unisdr.org/campaign">www.unisdr.org/campaign</a>).</p> <p>The campaign website has been developed as a platform to share experience, city profiles, tools and partnerships. (<a href="http://www.unisdr.org/campaign">www.unisdr.org/campaign</a>)</p> <p>More than 25 partners including UN agencies, NGO networks, International / regional organizations have been involved in the campaign globally and at least 20 partners regionally. Several launch events / forums were organized to promote the campaign, in partnership with ICLEI, DevNet, WCSDA, UNDP, Plan International, CADRI and UCLG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cities signed up to some of the 10 point checklist – 968 (as of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011, list available here – <a href="http://www.unisdr.org/english/campaigns/campaign_2010-2011/cities/">http://www.unisdr.org/english/campaigns/campaign_2010-2011/cities/</a>)</li> <li>• Number of role model cities – 29</li> <li>• Number of active Campaign Champions – 10</li> </ul>

Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Progress
	<p>At least 100,000 schools and hospitals pledged for safety by more than 1,000 individuals, four countries report increased promotion of safe schools and hospitals</p>	<p>Seven countries have such programmes. Philippines and Indonesia strengthened their safe schools programmes with the facilitation of UNISDR, while Lebanon and Palestine undertook hospital risk assessments, and Jordan, Syria and Dubai undertook school safety assessments. In the Americas, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru and Venezuela have included safe schools and hospitals in their national agenda. 25 HFA progress reports out of 36 countries in the region reflect information on investments in safer schools and hospitals and other critical infrastructure. The Hospital Safety Index developed by PAHO has been applied in 10 countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of schools and hospitals pledged – 138,000 from 44 countries (as of 31 December 2011) <a href="http://safe-schools-hospitals.net/">http://safe-schools-hospitals.net/</a></li> <li>• Number of pledgers – 1,374 pledgers</li> </ul> <p>Three key guiding documents and reviews were produced at the global level through the global Education Platform (TPKE) in support of Governments and the international community's action on school safety, including a Global School Safety Baseline Study, a Mapping on DRR integration as part of school curricula and a draft school safety assessment methodology. In the Americas, a Ministerial Conference on DRR in the Education Sector was organized by UNISDR in collaboration with the Government of Panama, UNICEF, UNESCO, Plan International, World Vision, RET, INEE and OFDA.</p> <p>Seismic vulnerability assessments are being conducted in DRC, Kenya, Burundi and Uganda targeting schools and hospitals. The final report will be released in 2012. Kyrgyzstan continues the one-year program of assessment of seismic safety of all schools in the country. Both Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan continue seismic safety assessment and partial retrofitting of hospitals and medical facilities.</p>

#### Strategic Objective 4: Strengthened international system for disaster risk reduction

<p><b>Outcome 4.1.</b> Strengthened UNISDR secretariat with enhanced regional outreach and indicators of accomplishments</p>	<p>Enhanced RBMS covering the whole secretariat</p>	<p>Results-Based Management was initiated with the goal of developing a coherent and manageable Quadrennial Work Plan for 2012-2015. In 2011, the development of the full RBMS started with the review and update of the 2010-2011 biennial work-plan, a readiness review of capacities and training needs, and the development of a performance measurement system. A work plan for full implementation of RBMS has been developed and shared with partners. By end of December 2011, a briefing to UNISDR regional and unit offices was already done, to ensure buy-in to the process. A Functional Review and inventory of staff skills was undertaken to best align functions and reporting lines to tasks. An external assessment of Administrative and Financial services was also undertaken. A Planning and Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Framework has been drafted and is being reviewed by partners and senior UNISDR management. A Performance Monitoring (Outcome level) and Progress Monitoring (Output level) plan for systematic and regular monitoring of the UNISDR work plan was drafted and is being reviewed by senior management. The Monthly Programme Group was created to regularly review programmatic progress across units based on the above tools and to steer programme activities/resources; its kick-off meeting is planned for the first quarter of 2012. An evaluation of the 2010-11 biennial work plan is to be conducted during first quarter 2012. Once all above reviews and assessments are completed, an RBMS training programme will be conducted for UNISDR staff in regional and unit offices, during 2012.</p>
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Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Progress
	Increased resource base for UNISDR Work Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20% increase in contributions received in 2010/2011: USD 54.3 million</li> <li>• New Donors to the UN Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction: Six – Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Hungary, Kazakhstan and Republic of Korea.</li> </ul>
	Improved provision of admin support and regional coordination services	<p>Training provided to staff: all staff at HQ and heads of ROs trained in organizational values, and all HQ staff received communications training;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional authority: “Delegation of full power” to sign agreements received from UN Secretary-General; delegation of financial authority to receive contributions and sign financial agreements received from the UN Controller</li> <li>• Strengthened capacity of admin: the Resource Management Section was strengthened by the addition of the Finance Officer and the Chief of RMS; also two more support staff were added to the human resource and administration unit.</li> <li>• Analytical reports done: monthly post incumbency and staff movement reports issued.</li> <li>• Admin reviews: Human Resources/Functional Review carried out on staff/ function ratios and ISDR-specific competencies developed.</li> <li>• Training provided: Eight hiring managers trained in INSPIRA.</li> </ul>

OUTPUT REPORT (2010-2011 BIENNIUM)

Outcome Indicators	Output Indicator	Unit	Target	Progress		
				Actual	% age	
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Disaster risk reduction accepted and applied for climate change adaptation</b>						
<b>1.1.1 – At least one global instrument on adaptation substantially incorporates DRR and HFA</b>	Number of DRR-CCA communication tools including examples developed and documented and shared with stakeholders	DRR-CCA communication tools	2	2	100%	➤
	Number of guidance notes and other policy documents produced on DRR-CCA	Guidance notes and policy documents	2	2	100%	➤
	At least 12 Europe DRR/CCA Information bulletins produced and disseminated on a monthly basis by the end of 2011	DRR/CCA Information bulletins	12	12	100%	➤
	At least 6 experts on DRR actively involved and leading chapters of the IPCC special report	experts on DRR	6	6	100%	➤
	At least 2 workshops on climate risk governance and dialogue between European policy makers and research community organized in collaboration with the Council of Europe and the European Commission by the end of 2011	Workshops	2	2	100%	➤

<p><b>1.1.2 – At least three regional instruments adopted at high level forums or platforms to promote the linkages between DRR and CC Adaptation</b></p>	<p>At least 10 meetings organized (platforms, coordination meetings, workshops) with participation of DRR &amp; CCA focal points at regional, national and sub regional level</p>	Meetings	10	13	130%	▲
	<p>At least 4 Regional DRR frameworks incorporate CCA</p>	DRR frameworks	4	6	125%	▲
	<p>National platforms for disaster risk reduction and climate change commissions in at least (10) ten countries prepare joint dialogues and follow-up plans based on documented experience in climate change adaptation and on disaster risk reduction practice</p>	Countries	10	17	170%	▲
	<p>By the end of 2011, the European Forum for DRR (acting European Regional Platform) developed a Working Group on CCA and DRR with participation by at least three European countries.</p>	European countries	3	4	133%	▲
	<p>At least four sub-regional assessments on climate change impacts on hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities for risk reduction carried out with partners and systematically linked to the development of regional strategies and climate change adaptation programme</p>	Sub-regional assessments	4	1	25%	▼
	<p>At least six sub-regional / National action plans integrating disaster risk reduction and wider climate change adaptation concerns developed in partnership with system partners and building on existing mechanisms</p>	Sub-regional / National action plans	6	11	183%	▲
	<p>Number of information / awareness material on DRR-CCA linkages produced and disseminated</p>	Material on DRR-CCA linkages	6	4	67%	▼

<b>1.1.3</b> – At least four national platforms or national coordinating mechanisms on DRR incorporate CC adaptation in their agenda, or within their membership	At least 4 national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms (or national platforms) in Asia and the Pacific with participation of DRR and CCA experts by 2011 and the integration of DRR-CCA as part of their agenda	National multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms	4	3	75%	▼
	At least 6 regional and 6 national capacity building exercises organized on applying DRR for climate change adaptation	Regional and national in-region capacity building exercises	12	9	75%	▼
	At least 15 countries reporting the application of DRR as core tool for CCA in HFA 2010 national reports	Countries	15	16	107%	▲
	At least 8 UNCTs reporting the application of DRR as core tool for CCA in UNDAF	UNCTs	8	7	88%	▼
	Number of initiatives to reduce vulnerability to disasters on Hydro-Meteorological/CCA issues at regional and national levels	Initiatives to reduce vulnerability	10	11	110%	▲

<b>1.2.1</b> – Increase in number of information products on CCA to UNISDR managed or sponsored online information management systems	At least one framework / tool, including the advocacy kit for parliamentarians	Framework / tool	1	1	100%	►
	At least 6 regional workshops on DRR and CCA organized in 2010 for information sharing and knowledge networking.	Regional workshops on DRR and CCA	6	5	83%	▼

## Strategic Objective 2: Measurable increases in investments in disaster risk reduction

<b>2.1.1</b> – Number of policies, legal and planning instruments (national/regional) referring to HFA and priorities emerging from the nationally-led monitoring process	At least 130 countries and regional partners reporting on HFA implementation	Countries	130	133	102%	▲
	At least 50 National and UNCT Focal Points trained on HFA Monitoring process	National and UNCT Focal Points trained	50	56	112%	▲
	Parliamentarians from at least 20 countries take actions to advocate for increasing political and financial investment in disaster risk reduction	Countries	20	25	125%	▲
	At least 10 HFA reports on PreventionWeb that capture and provide relevant reporting on national DRR investment in an accessible format for analysis	HFA reports	10	0	0%	◀

<b>2.1.2</b> – Increased use of PreventionWeb by partners	At least 50% increase in PreventionWeb.net users	Increase in Prevention Web.net users	50	40	80%	▼
<b>2.1.3</b> – Global Assessment Report on disaster risk reduction produced, and widely used as an analytical tool for policy makers, academia and DRR CCA practitioners	At least 6 new countries establish national disaster loss databases and start using the Desinventar online tool	Countries	6	2	33%	▼
	At least 4 national work plans and/or development plans reflecting thematic contents from GAR	National work plans	4	1	25%	▼
	At least 4 regional workshops per year on disaster risk transfer and insurance organized by the end of 2011	Regional workshops	4	4	100%	▶
	At least 20 GAR II Launch and media events organized in the world	GAR II Launch and media events	20	30	150%	▲
<b>2.1.4</b> – Eight UNDAFs adopted that incorporate DRR	At least 10 countries supported in mainstreaming DRR including integrated national plans for DRR and CC adaptation, under UNDAF planning process	Countries	15	23	150%	▲












<b>2.1.5 – Increased participation and strength of outcomes of national, regional and global platforms on DRR</b>	At least 20 media reports and other products produced and published related to the Global Platform	Media reports and other products	20	30	150%	▲
	At least 8 regional platform sessions / meetings held in 2010-2011	Regional platform sessions / meetings	8	4	50%	▼
	At least two regional partnership initiative on DRR-CCA launched by 2011	Regional partnership initiative on DRR-CCA	2	2	100%	▶
	At least 2 regional dialogues on economics of DRR	Regional dialogues	2	2	100%	▶
	At least four regional conference / sessions on HFA implementation progress	Regional conference	4	5	125%	▲
	At least five meeting of regional IGOs organized in the context of the 3rd session of the GP	Meeting of regional IGOs	5	6	120%	▲
	At least 2 regional workshops/year on regional/national promotion of DRR mechanism (i.e. NP development) organized by all regional offices the end of 2011	Regional workshops	10	14	140%	▲
	At least one meeting of National Platforms organized during the 3rd session of the GP by 2011	Meeting of National Platforms	1	1	100%	▶
	At least 8 new National Platforms established	new National Platforms	8	20	250%	▲
	At least 2 donors, key regional and national DRR actors where feasibility assessment for CRIF in CA shared	Donors, key regional and national DRR actors	2	2	100%	▶
<b>2.1.6 – HFA Mid-term review used to guide implementation of HFA and the inception of its successor framework, and the agendas of Global Platform and the Rio+20 Conference</b>	At least 10 regional workshops organized for HFA Mid-Term Review	Regional workshops	10	9	90%	▼
	At least 10 in-depth studies conducted for HFA Mid-Term Review	In-depth studies	10	6	60%	▼
	80% of MTR timelines, as outlined in the Conceptual Framework are respected	MTR timelines	80	100	125%	▲
	At least 3000 copies HFA Mid-Term Review disseminated to partners	Copies of Mid-Term Report	3,000	3,000	100%	▶

<b>2.1.7</b> – Increased high-level advocacy, and strengthened partnership and strategic communication with new constituencies (like private sector etc.), and with new partners in existing constituencies (like governments, parliamentarians, media etc.)	At least 2 countries amended their policy or legislation related to DRR	Countries	2	3	150%	▲
	At least one Private Sector Advisory Group to the ISDR constituted and convened by the Global Platform 2011	Private Sector Advisory Group	1	1	100%	▶
	At least 50 UNSG, UN DGS, and SRSG statements, speeches advocating for DRR investments in the context of sustainable development	UNSG, UN DGS, and SRSG statements	60	86	143%	▲
	At least 20 partners, donors and NGOs involved in advocating for DRR, and Mainstreaming in their activities, policies and practices	Partners, donors and NGOs	20	25	125%	▲
	At least 5 media trainings conducted	Media trainings	5	7	140%	▲
	At least 5 DRR Champions and opinion leaders identified and supported globally	DRR Champions	5	5	100%	▶
	At least 5 services to ISDR system from UNDP and OCHA through CADRI	Services to ISDR system	5	4	80%	▼
	At least 15 universities promoting DRR, CCA and poverty reduction as part and parcel of sustainable development	Universities	15	18	120%	▲
	At least 4 DRR projects initiated in 2010, under Regional Center for DRR.	DRR projects	4	5	125%	▲
<b>2.1.8</b> – Partners working on tracking of DRR in ODA and national budgeting convened to initiate standardization of accounting / reporting methodologies	Policy advice provided to at least 12 partners and other stakeholders in the relevant sectors and policy fields	Partners	12	15	125%	▲
	Pilots initiated in at least 2 countries for tracking of DRR in ODA and national budgeting	Countries	2	2	100%	▶

<b>2.1.9 – Gender sensitive disaster risk reduction promoted among partners through partnerships, training and information provision</b>	Partnership with at least 10 institutions in various regions on gender mainstreaming	Partners engaged	10	6	60%	
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### Strategic Objective 3: Disaster-resilient cities, schools and hospitals

<b>3.1.1 – 150 local authorities sign up to the 10 point checklist for making cities resilient and at least 10 local authorities designated as role models to support local action for disaster resilience</b>	At least 800 local authorities or cities sign up to the 10 points of the Making Cities Resilient campaign	Local authorities	800	968	119%	
	At least 20 cities/local authorities identified as models for the risk reduction campaign	Cities/local authorities	20	29	145%	
	At least 15 Champions recognized the objectives of the campaign as a tool to reduce urban risk	Champions	15	10	75%	
	At least 2 TV programmes produced on the Making Cities Resilient campaign in 10 cities	TV programmes	2	2	100%	
	At least 30 regional and national launch events organized for Making Cities Resilient campaign and Safe Schools and Hospitals Initiative, including for the international day for DRR	Regional and national launch events	30	30	100%	
	At least 10 agreements reached with regional/national associations of municipalities or local governments to support the campaign in a number of cities	Agreements	10	12	120%	
	Local Government Self Assessment Tool based on "Ten Essentials" tested in at least 20 cities	Cities	20	23	115%	
	At least two analytical papers, guidance notes and other policy documents produced in cooperation with partners	Analytical papers, guidance notes and other policy documents	2	0	0%	
	At least 15 city profiles developed globally and published/promoted on the PreventionWeb and the Making Cities Resilient Campaign Website	City profiles	15	17	113%	

<b>3.1.2 – At least 100,000 schools and hospitals pledged for safety, 4 countries report increased promotion of safe schools and hospitals</b>	At least 100,000 schools and hospitals are pledged for Safety at the Schools and Hospital Campaign	Schools and hospitals	100,000	138,000	138%	▲
	At least 4 countries shown to implement assessments and improvements to facilities and critical infrastructure	Countries	4	0	0%	◀
	At least 20 HFA Reports include information on investments in safer schools and hospitals and other critical new infrastructure	HFA Reports	25	30	120%	▲
	At least 10 National Platforms integrated safe schools and hospitals in their agenda of work	National Platforms	10	12	120%	▲
	At least 2 workshops are organized on the issue of school and hospital safety including relevant actors at regional and national level	Workshops	2	2	100%	▶
	At least two countries undertake risk assessment on safer schools (in collaboration with UNICEF and other partners) by end 2011	Country	4	3	75%	▼
	At least 15 national programmes on safer schools and hospitals	National programmes	15	15	100%	▶

#### Strategic Objective 4: Strengthened international system for disaster risk reduction

<b>4.1.1 – Enhanced RBMS covering the whole secretariat</b>	At least (10) regional training workshops implemented throughout UNISDR secretariat by end-2010	Regional training workshops	10	3	30%	▼
	At least 20 ISDR staff members utilizing Work Plan Monitoring Tool	UNISDR staff members	20	24	120%	▲
	At least 2 frameworks, strategies and tools developed	Frameworks, strategies and tools	2	2	100%	▶
<b>4.1.2 – Increased resource base by 10% for UNISDR Work Programme</b>	Amount of resources mobilized during 2010-2011 biennium	Resources mobilized	67.1 million	54.3 million	80%	▼
	At least 4 new donors funding ISDR Work Programme	new donors	4	6	150%	▲
	Unearmarked funding $\geq$ 50 % of total income by the end of Biennium	Annual income	50%	40%	80%	▼

<b>4.1.3</b> – Increased efficiency of UNISDR Secretariat and regional coordination services	Monthly Staff Meetings conducted in regional and Unit Offices	Monthly Staff Meetings	144	144	100%	▶
	At least one global and 6 regional retreats conducted annually in Headquarters and Regional Offices	Global and one regional retreat	7	6	143%	▲
	Number of Quarterly Reviews against the UNISDR biennial work plan conducted at regional, unit and head quarter levels	Quarterly Reviews	41	15	56%	▼

## ANNEX 3

### KEY REGIONAL POLITICAL COMMITMENTS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The mechanisms set for disaster risk reduction coordination at the regional level are very much linked to the level of political awareness on disaster risk reduction prevailing in each region as well as the level of mobilization, technical capacity and actual need for disaster risk reduction measures.

- **Ministerial Conferences** on disaster risk reduction are led by governments. They bring together key stakeholders from the respective regions, including governments and/or regional inter-governmental organizations, technical and scientific institutions involved in disaster risk reduction, NGOs, the private sector, donors and the media. As such, they illustrate the political commitment reached at the highest level in a given region; the effective mobilization of commitment in the countries involved; and technical partners' engagement in disaster risk reduction. So far, Ministerial Conferences have taken place in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Middle East.

- **Regional Platforms** are more technical in their focus and are mostly driven by regional inter-governmental organizations. The latter have been duly empowered over the past few years in the area of disaster risk reduction and have increasingly taken charge of risk reduction and HFA follow-up. Regional Platforms have so far taken place in the Americas and the Pacific.

In both cases, the multi-stakeholder nature of these processes allows for effective mobilization and coordination of regional action in support of implementation of the HFA and the advancement of ISDR's core strategic objectives linked to: 1) disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation; 2) disaster risk reduction investment; and 3) safe cities, hospitals and schools. These processes are supported by UNISDR regional and sub-regional offices, which serve as a secretariat in the preparation phase and in monitoring progress of decisions' implementation.

Whilst respecting the specificity of each region in terms of actual technical capacity, disaster risk reduction requirements and existing partnerships, special efforts are being made to standardize Regional Platform and Ministerial Conference approaches. Regional Platforms and Ministerial Conferences on disaster risk reduction are held every two years in between sessions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. Hence, they facilitate the implementation of Global Platform decisions at the regional level. They also represent a major strategic forum through which regional priorities and achievements are defined and brought to the attention of the UNISDR secretariat to inform the agenda and preparations of Global Platform sessions. Targeting the right participation is the cornerstone of successful regional processes.

These processes are gradually being institutionalized and represent unique regional opportunities for stakeholders to share experiences, plan, monitor progress and take collective strategic decisions and actions to enhance the implementation of disaster risk reduction in line with the HFA. The outcomes are used by states, sub-regional organizations and development partners to align priorities and seek investment opportunities. Equally, they are used as benchmarks in the regions to monitor the implementation of the HFA.

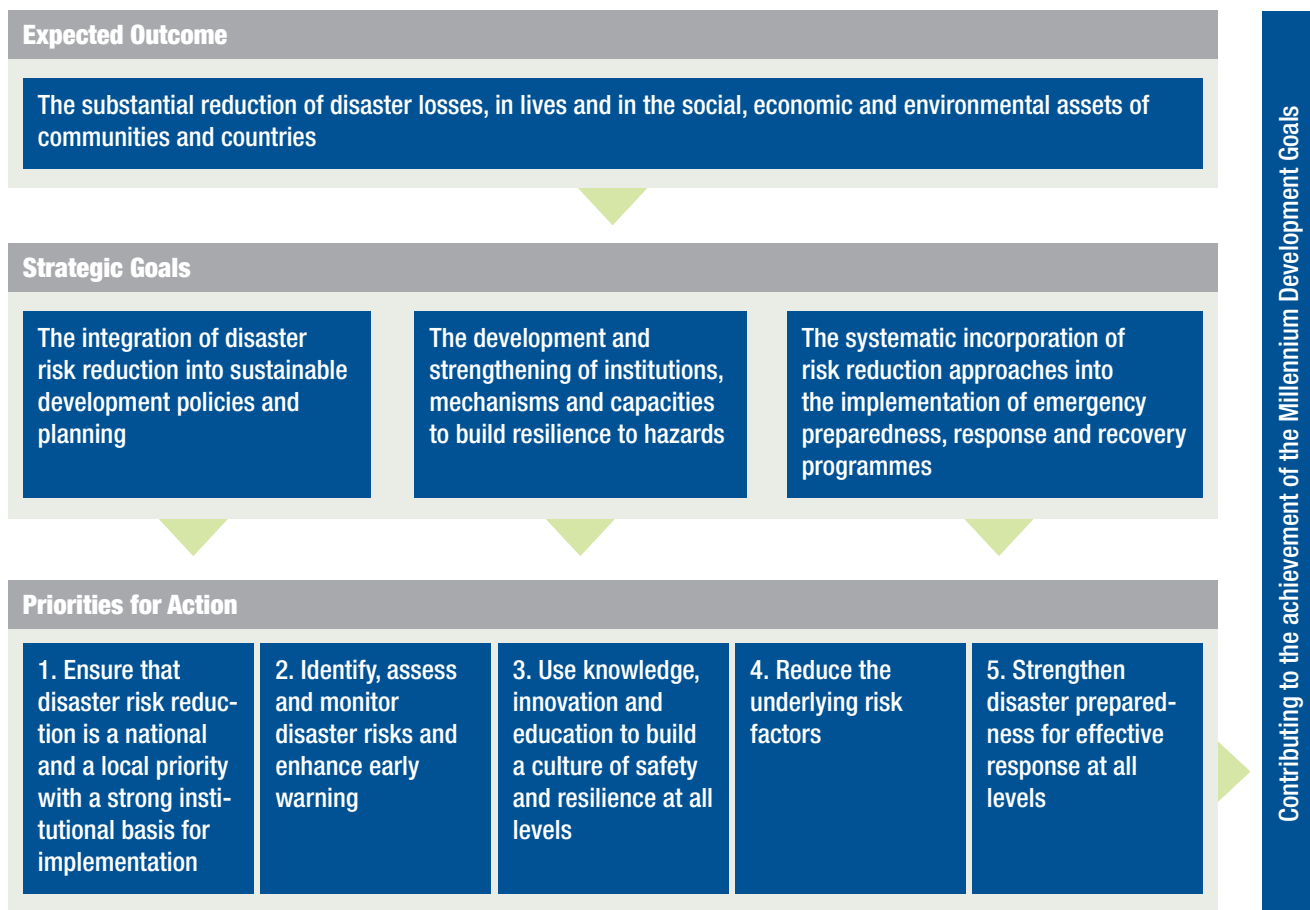
Regional Platforms and Ministerial Conferences for disaster risk reduction held in 2010–2011 have adopted the following regional disaster risk reduction strategies and plans of action:

- **2nd Africa Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 14–16 April 2010, Nairobi, Kenya** – Adopted the extended Programme of Action for the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2006–2015) and a substantive Ministerial Declaration, endorsed by the African Union Executive Council at the Head of States summit in Addis Ababa, January 2011.
- **2010 Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management, 9–13 August 2010, Suva, Fiji**  
– Adopted a key outcome document with recommendations for enhancing the implementation of the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Framework for Action 2005–2015.
- **Europe Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, 6–8 October 2010, Stenungsund, Sweden**  
– Adopted decisions and way forward.
- **4th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 25–28 October 2010, Incheon, Republic of Korea** – Adopted the Incheon Declaration and the Incheon Regional Road Map on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.
- **Meeting of the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment, December 2010** – Adopted an Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020.
- **Second Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction for The Americas, 14–17 March 2011, Mexico** – Endorsed the Communiqué of Nayarit on Lines of Action to Strengthen Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas.

**ANNEX 4**

**SUMMARY OF THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION 2005–2015:  
BUILDING THE RESILIENCE OF NATIONS AND COMMUNITIES TO DISASTERS**

**Expected outcome, strategic goals and priorities for action 2005–2015**



**The media have an important role to play in creating awareness and distributing information before, during and after a disaster. By exploring the root causes of disasters and their social dimensions, the media are a key ally for disaster risk reduction (DRR).**

The UN's disaster risk reduction office (UNISDR) conducted a media training program to educate journalists and media-facing government officials about DRR issues. Organized by UNISDR in collaboration with Thomson Reuters, the project was funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Directorate General (ECHO).

● Participant Countries    ● Training Locations

### TRAINING

- Incheon, South Korea: 27 October 2010
- Mexico City, Mexico: 14-15 March 2011
- Jakarta, Indonesia: 28 March 2011
- Geneva, Switzerland: 8-13 May 2011
- Beirut, Lebanon: 21-22 July 2011
- Tunis, Tunisia: 6-7 October 2011
- Brussels, Belgium: 15-16 November 2011



31 with NP

21 without NP

**52** Participant Countries

Countries with National Platforms (NP) **81**

#### DATA SOURCES

United Nations - <http://www.un.org>, Global Assessment Report - <http://www.preventionweb.net/gar>, GADM database of Global Administrative Areas - <http://www.gadm.org/>, National Platforms (as of 22 February 2012) - <http://www.unisdr.org/partners/countries>





The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

# ACRONYMS

<b>BWP</b>	Biennial Work Programme of UNISDR 2011–2012
<b>CADRI</b>	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
<b>CCA</b>	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>COP 16</b>	16th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Cancun, Mexico 2010
<b>DPPISEE</b>	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Initiative for South Eastern Europe
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community Of West African States
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>GAR</b>	Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>HFA</b>	Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters
<b>HLCP</b>	High-Level Committee on Programmes
<b>IAG</b>	Inter-Agency Group (ISDR)
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee for Humanitarian Affairs
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>Incheon REMAP</b>	Incheon Regional Roadmap and Action Plan on disaster risk reduction through climate change adaptation in Asia and the Pacific
<b>INEE</b>	Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IPU</b>	Inter-Parliamentary Union
<b>IRP</b>	International Recovery Platform
<b>NGO</b>	non-governmental organization
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>OECD-DAC</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development–Development Assistance Committee
<b>OFDA</b>	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
<b>OIOS</b>	Office of Internal Oversight Services
<b>PAHO</b>	Pan-American Health Organization (Regional office for the Americas of the World Health Organization)
<b>PPEW</b>	Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning
<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>RET</b>	Refugee Education Trust
<b>SAARC</b>	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
<b>SEEDRMAP</b>	South Eastern Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Programme
<b>SRSG</b>	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
<b>UCLG</b>	United Cities and Local Governments
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDG/DOCO</b>	United Nations Development Group/UN Development Operations Coordination Office
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNISDR</b>	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, secretariat
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>WCSDA</b>	World Cities Scientific Development Alliance (China)
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization



# UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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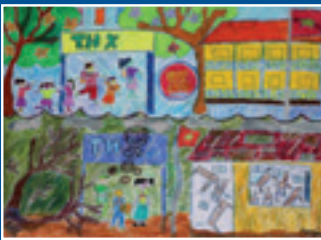


# UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

## Children's Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction

The five point Children's Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction has been developed through consultation with over 600 children across Africa, Asia and Latin America. It is an action plan *for* children *by* children and is illustrated here by prize-winning entries in the ASEAN and SAARC Drawing Competition, just one of many activities which marked International Day for Disaster Reduction 2011. If you would like more information or to sign up to the Charter, please visit [www.childreninachangingclimate.org](http://www.childreninachangingclimate.org)



La Hồng Yến, Viet Nam.

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**1. Schools must be safe and education must not be interrupted.**



Shafira Binti Mohd Zairi, Malaysia.

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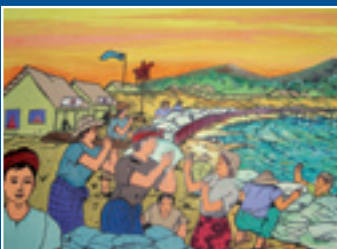
**2. Child protection must be a priority before, during and after a disaster.**



Hridyansha Singh, India.

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**3. Children have the right to participate and to access the information they need.**



Myanmar

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**4. Community infrastructure must help reduce future risk**



Tanvi Kapoor, India.

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**5. Disaster Risk Reduction must reach the most vulnerable people**