



Reviewing Progress in HFA implementation

*Adapted from Andrew Maskrey, Coordinator ISDR Global
Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*

As presented at the ISDR Asia Partnership Meeting, Bangkok, 27-28 September 2007

Outline

Why HFA reporting

HFA priorities for action

Levels of reporting:

national; sub-regional, regional, global; thematic

Mechanisms for reporting

Timeframe and responsibilities

Why HFA reporting ?

- Hyogo Framework for Action – ratified and adopted by 168 governments worldwide in Kobe, Japan in 2005
- HFA identifies reporting responsibilities for states, sub-regional, regional and international organisations
- Reporting and analysis of progress is essential for evaluating progress and trends, planning and work-programming
- Enhanced capacities in reporting and analysis help to assess and enhance HFA implementation
- Facilitates consolidating political and economic commitment

HFA Five Priorities for Action

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation;
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning;
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels;
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors;
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

Platforms & Reporting

Territorial Dimension:

National, sub-regional and regional reporting

Regional *i.e.* Hemispheric Platform Meeting of the Americas:

June 2006, **June 2008**

Thematic Dimension:

Global and/or regional sectors or cross-cutting issues

Climate Change, Urban Risk, Education, Early Warning Systems, Legislation, etc.

Urban Risk – **February 2008**

Global Dimension:

2007 Global Review, **2009 Global Assessment Report**

Global Platform Meetings: June 2007, **June 2009**

National Level

Nominated country-level HFA focal points

Americas: National reports submitted in 2006/07 include 19 countries: Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis, Turks & Caicos, USA

Broad, inclusive consultation among government and other stakeholders

(Americas: Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela in South America; Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua in Central America; and the United States as well as Argentina, Peru, Haiti and El Salvador in process of being created)

Includes analysis of risk trends and DRR progress reported in other frameworks (CCA, NAPA, MDG etc.)

Supportive of national processes and feeds into national level DRR policy framework, planning and programming

Facilitated and supported by UNCT, UNDP, ISDR, OAS, ACS and others

What is a National Platform for DRR?

A multi-stakeholder national mechanism that serves as an advocate of DRR at different levels

Provides coordination, analysis and advice on areas of priority requiring concerted action

Relies on national ownership and leadership of the DRR process

Tools:

Guidelines for National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction
(<http://www.unisdr.org/eng/country-inform/ci-guiding-princip.htm>)

Reporting framework (in process)

Sub-regional and regional level

Inter-governmental sub-regional and regional organisations are responsible where possible

– in the Americas: OAS, ACS, CDERA, CEPREDENAC, CAPRADE

Convene, coordinate and compile country level reporting across sub-region / region

Overview of trans-boundary issues and progress

Sub-regional / regional reports inform joint planning and work-programming

Backstopped and supported by ISDR Regional Office and IAP partners

Cont.

Regional / sub-regional processes currently underway in the Americas

Preliminary Regional Consultation Meeting on the Global Platform held in June, 2006 in Panama City, Panama

(participants stressed the importance of a regional platform with multiple coordination mechanisms at regional and sub-regional levels; Intergovernmental sub-regional mechanisms, such as OAS, CEPREDENAC, CAPRADE, ACS and CDERA strongly encouraged to participate)

First session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) - Geneva, Switzerland in June 2007

(regional meetings and processes were deemed necessary in order to complement and feed into the Global Platform)

ACS' DRR Resolution and five-year Plan of Action approved by 21 nations in Saint Marc, Haiti on November 14-16, 2007

Cont.

Regional / sub-regional processes currently underway in the Americas

Caribbean Platforms Programme (CPP)

ACS – CDERA – PAHO - UN/ISDR – UNDP initiative to promote DRR at the regional and national levels for the Greater Caribbean & the development of national platforms within the Caribbean region

MoU ISDR–OAS for a coordinated regional platform with OAS support (June 2007)

MoU ISDR-CEPREDENAC to harmonize the Regional Disaster Reduction Plan (December, 2006);

MoU ISDR-SGCAN (March, 2005)

Cooperation with CAPRADE – Andean Plan of Action

Cont.

Other regional / sub-regional processes currently underway in the Americas

- Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR), OAS
- Inter-American Plan for Natural Disaster Reduction (IPNDR), OAS
- Caribbean Disaster Management (CDM) Strategy, CDERA

DRR Thematic Platforms

- Urban Risk – Preliminary consultation session to be in Panama City, Panama February 7-8, 2008
- Climate change & DRR – TORs to be developed in 2008

Thematic Reporting

- ISDR thematic platforms and relevant international organisations are responsible
- Global survey of progress and analysis of issues and challenges in sectors (e.g. education, economic well-being, legislation) and cross-cutting areas (e.g. climate change, early warning, urban risk, gender, post-disaster recovery)

Global level

- ISDR Secretariat and partners to produce biennial ISDR system Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction beginning in 2009
(Disaster Risk Reduction: 2007 Global Review now available online: <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/global-review/>)
- Analyses based on national, sub-regional, regional and thematic reports
- Include a global risk update and focus on key disaster reduction issue
- Inform Global Platform and establishes priorities for ISDR joint global work-plan

Online Reporting Framework

National Level Focus

Objective:

To facilitate reporting on the trends and progress being made in a manner that allows for comparisons from one nation to the next but also with respect to the changes in any given country over time.

Reporting Framework Expected Benefits

- Permit online updating as frequently as desired
- Allow for systematized comparisons & analyses over space and time
- Relatively easy to use and accessible online
- Allow for easy exchange of information

On-line Reporting Framework Tool

20 core indicators (distributed among the 5 HFA priority areas for action), **plus contextual indicators** (i.e. regional & country-specific)

Measured by 5 levels of gradation of progress:

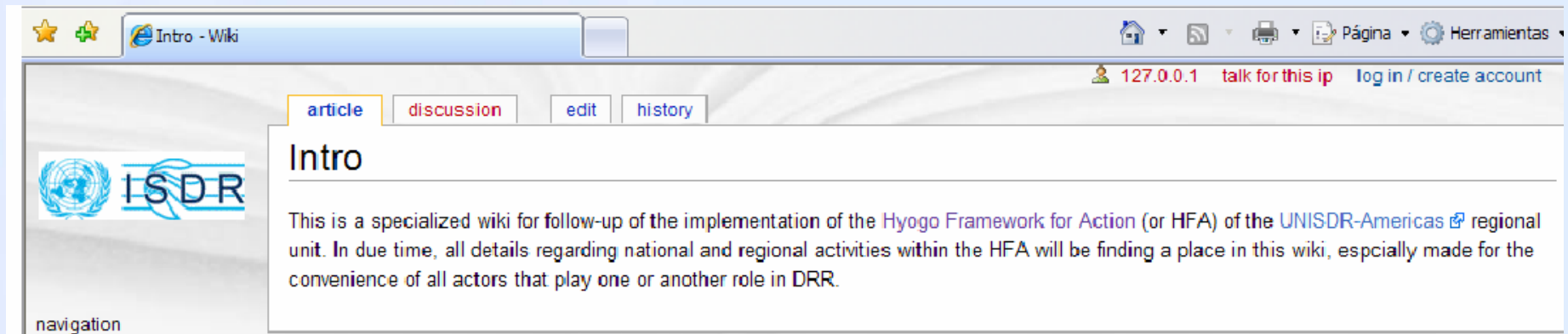
- Level 1: Minor progress with few signs of improvement;
- Level 2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment;
- Level 3: Commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial;
- Level 4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects (budget, capacities);
- Level 5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Reporting Tool Activities Timetable

- Consultations throughout the region to test the usability and comprehension of the tool (December 2007 – February 2008)
- Regional consolidation surrounding reporting framework tool (February 2008)
- Dissemination and validation in the Regional Platform Meeting (June 2008)
- Contribution to the 2009 Global assessment Report

Reporting in The Americas

A complementary tool is currently being developed by ISDR secretariat regional unit for the Americas to assist in the access and flow of information

A screenshot of a web browser displaying a Wikipedia page. The browser's address bar shows 'Intro - Wiki'. The page content includes the UNISDR logo on the left, a navigation menu with 'article', 'discussion', 'edit', and 'history' tabs, and a main text block. The text block is titled 'Intro' and contains the following text: 'This is a specialized wiki for follow-up of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (or HFA) of the UNISDR-Americas regional unit. In due time, all details regarding national and regional activities within the HFA will be finding a place in this wiki, especially made for the convenience of all actors that play one or another role in DRR.' The browser's status bar at the bottom shows the IP address '127.0.0.1' and options for 'talk for this ip' and 'log in / create account'.

Reporting Tool Timetable

Consultation with regional & sub-regional partners

(September – December 2007)

Guidance and consultation with sub-regional organizations and national authorities – review of reporting framework

(January – March 2008)

Proposed Regional Platform Meeting of the Americas – consolidation of tool

(June 2008)

National, regional, sub-regional reports & country case studies prepared

(April – August 2008)

Analysis and drafting of Global Assessment Report

(September – December 2008)

Review, editing, translation and publication of Global Assessment Report

(January – April 2009)

Reporting Tool at a glance:

CORE RESULT AREAS	LEVEL OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED				
1: Making risk reduction a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation	Level 1: Minor progress with few signs of improvement	Level 2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment	Level 3: Commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial	Level 4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects (budget, capacities)	Level 5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels
CORE INDICATORS					
A. National institutional and legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction exist with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels					
B. Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction activities at all administrative levels					
C. Community participation and decentralization is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels					
ADD CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS, as relevant to Core Result area					

2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning	Level 1: Minor progress with few signs of improvement	Level 2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment	Level 3: Commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial	Level 4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects	Level 5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels
CORE INDICATORS					
A. National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors					
B. Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.					
C. Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.					
D. National and local risk assessments take account of regional/ trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.					
ADD CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS, as relevant to Core Result area					

3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels	Level 1: Minor progress with few signs of improvement	Level 2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment	Level 3: Commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial	Level 4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects	Level 5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels
CORE INDICATORS					
A. Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems)					
B. School curricula, education material and relevant trainings, include risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.					
C. Research methods and tools for multi risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened					
D. Country wide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.					
ADD CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS, as relevant to Core Result area					

<p>4: Reduce underlying risks factors across key sectors of development activity</p>	<p>Level 1: Minor progress with few signs of improvement</p>	<p>Level 2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment</p>	<p>Level 3: Commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial</p>	<p>Level 4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects</p>	<p>Level 5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels</p>
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CORE INDICATORS

<p>A. Environmental protection practices, natural resource management and legislation, climate change adaptation and livelihood strategies include elements that contribute to reducing disaster risk.</p>					
<p>B. Policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations at risk – through addressing issues of food security, public health, risk sharing mechanisms, protection of critical public infrastructure etc.</p>					
<p>C. Land use development zoning, plans and building codes exist - with disaster risk related elements included and rigorously enforced.</p>					
<p>D. Incorporation of disaster risk reduction measures into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes</p>					
<p>E. Procedures are in place to assess disaster risk impacts of all major development projects, especially infrastructure.</p>					

ADD CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS, as relevant to Core Result area.

5. Strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels	Level 1: Minor progress with few signs of improvement	Level 2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment	Level 3: Commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial	Level 4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects	Level 5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels
CORE INDICATORS					
A. Strengthening policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster management.					
B. Disaster preparedness and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.					
C. Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to enable effective response and recovery when required.					
D. Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during disasters and to undertake post-event reviews.					
ADD CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS, as relevant to Core Result area.					