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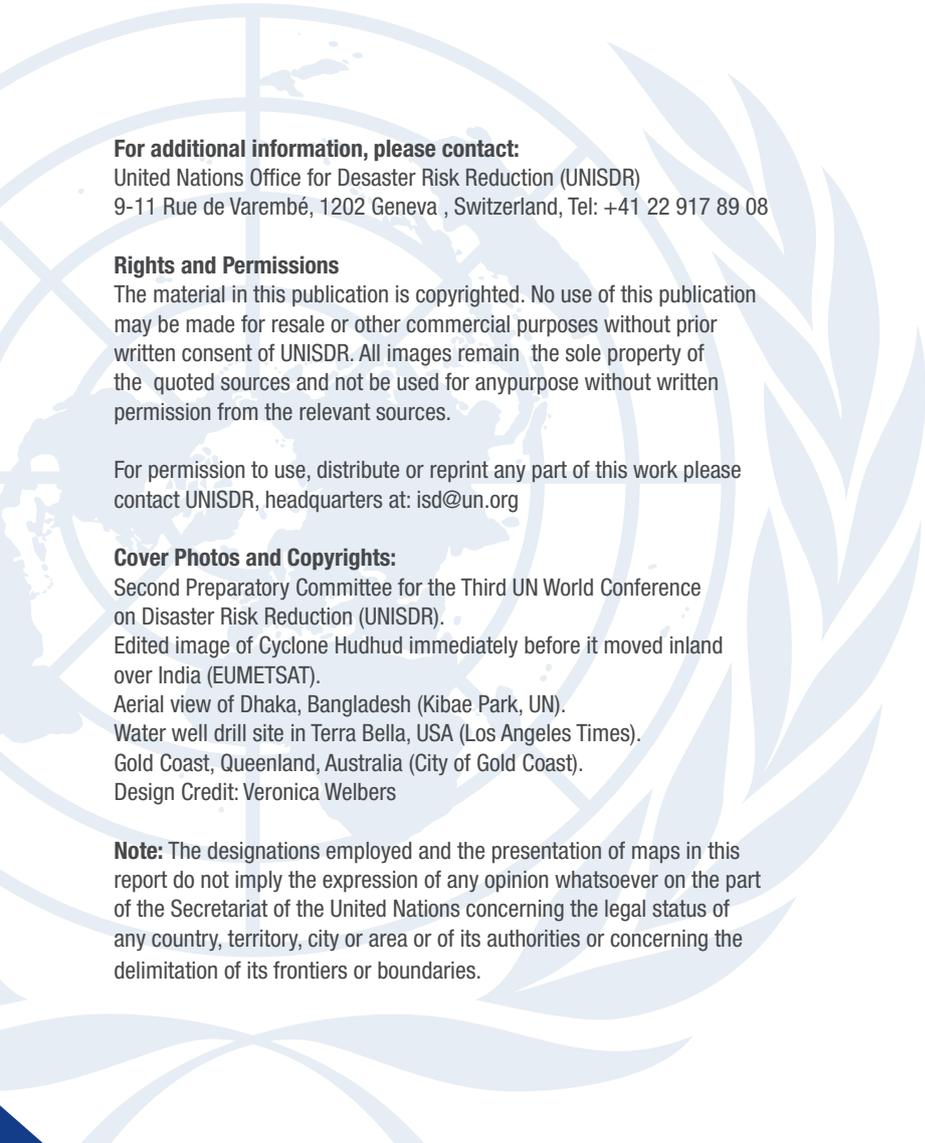
ANNUAL REPORT 2014



UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction





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Water well drill site in Terra Bella, USA (Los Angeles Times).

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FOREWORD

2014 was a year in which much time was spent defining the future of disaster risk management. There were major gatherings around the world to weigh up the experience of the last ten years of implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action. And the work of negotiating the text of a revised HFA was formally launched.

Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction drew thousands of participants to gatherings across the world in Guayaquil, Ecuador; Sharm-El-Sheik, Egypt; Abuja, Nigeria; Madrid, Spain; Bangkok, Thailand; and Suva, Fiji. Ministerial level gatherings also took place in Asia, Africa and Europe for the first time.

These gatherings, with their high levels of participation and showcasing of best practice, were further evidence that, just as the architects of the HFA intended, a stronger, widespread multi-stakeholder culture of disaster risk management has spread across the globe over the last ten years.

The year ended with a timely reflection on the event which leant a heightened sense of urgency and importance to the adoption of the HFA. The tragedy of the Indian Ocean Tsunami ten years ago remains as a singular lesson in how the entire world is connected by issues of exposure and vulnerability which are best addressed through collective efforts across the spectrum of the post-2015 agenda including disaster risk, climate and sustainable development goals.

If anyone took the year 2014 in isolation, they might gain the mistaken impression that significant progress is being made on all fronts in disaster risk reduction. While it is true that major loss of life is now averted on a regular basis when countries like the Philippines and India apply a “zero tolerance” approach in the face of major storms, there is no room for complacency. Economic losses in particular, continue to threaten the overall pace of human development.

One only has to do the math. The world population has almost doubled in the last 45 years and the number of people living on cyclone exposed coastlines has tripled. The numbers of people living in flood-prone river basins has more than doubled. Climate change is increasing the impact of other drivers of risk such as poorly planned urban expansion, inappropriate land use, entrenched poverty, gender inequality and environmental deterioration. All these issues of risk governance have received significant attention during the course of the year.

UNISDR and its partners have campaigned extensively over the last four years for greater inclusion in the work of disaster risk management. After three years when the focus was on youth, women and girls, and people living with disabilities, the Step Up

Campaign concluded with a world-wide advocacy campaign in favour of greater inclusion of older persons in disaster risk management. Once more, the International Day for Disaster Reduction, showed its value as a rallying campaign point for the broader DRR community.

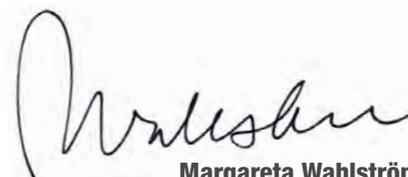
The focus now is on the future and the work of updating the HFA following two well-attended Preparatory Committee meetings for the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction which takes place in Sendai, Japan, on March 14-18, 2015. Ultimately, it is this Conference attended by heads of State and government ministers which will adopt this first major text of the post-2015 development agenda.

There is agreement on the key priorities for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction with the overall goals of avoiding the creation of new risk and reducing the existing stock of risk around the world.

There will be a continued focus on strengthening governance and institutions. Feedback from Regional Platforms and the two Preparatory Committee meetings emphasized the need for better understanding of disaster risk; enhancing economic, social, cultural and environmental resilience; and investing in preparedness for recovery and reconstruction. Together with governance, these will be the main signposts for reducing existing levels of risk, and avoiding the creation of new risk in the years ahead.

I would like to close by expressing my keen appreciation of the support extended to us by our donors over the last challenging year of work. It has come not just in financial terms but also in policy and programmatic engagement. I would also like to thank the many countries that supported us by hosting Platforms and consultations and in many other important ways throughout the year.

Last but not least, I thank my colleagues who are fully extended as one year ends and another begins, ensuring that the work of building resilience continues and that Sendai produces a result that the times demand – a result that will provide a boost to the post-2015 development agenda and ensure the integration of disaster risk reduction into new agreements on climate change and sustainable development.



Margareta Wahlström

United Nations Special Representative of the
Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction
Head, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNISDR Strategic Framework

2012-2015

Our **VISION** is a world in which nations and communities are resilient to the risks of disasters and climate change, enabling them to develop and prosper sustainably. Our **MISSION** is to mobilize and engage countries and all stakeholders to achieve the goals of the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) and its successor; and to strengthen decision-making through the generation and dissemination of evidence for disaster risk reduction (DRR).

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

S01: Lead and Coordinate

Effective support for the HFA implementation and coordination of the consultations for a post-2015 HFA; and improved coherence between DRR, climate risk management and the sustainable development agenda.

RESULTS:

- 1.1 Coherent and collective actions agreed to promote the implementation of HFA by 2015.
- 1.2 Post-2015 global framework for DRR negotiated and endorsed.
- 1.3 Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning on climate risk management and sustainable development.

S02: Credible Evidence

Strengthened decision-making at local, national and regional levels in support of DRR, climate risk management and achievement of the MDGs, through the production and dissemination of credible evidence.

RESULTS:

- 2.1 National priority-setting and planning for DRR informed by accessible and organized information, in particular produced through the government-led monitoring and the peer review of HFA implementation.
- 2.2 DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities.

S03: Advocacy and Outreach

Increased public and private sector investments in DRR and climate change adaptation through advocacy and outreach.

RESULTS:

- 3.1 Increased awareness and actions mobilized by national and local governments to reduce risk and build resilience.
- 3.2 Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing efforts to build the resilience of communities.
- 3.3 Gender-sensitive DRR promoted.

S04: Deliver and Communicate Results

Enhanced programme and organizational performance for more effective UNISDR in carrying out its Mission.

RESULTS:

- 4.1 Communications and knowledge management tools effectively support UNISDR objectives.
- 4.2 Enlarged, sustainable and predictable resource base.
- 4.3 Results-focused implementation, monitoring and reporting of UNISDR strategic priorities.

SUMMARY OF OUTPUTS

S01: Lead and Coordinate

- Facilitate participatory consultations on a post-2015 global framework on DRR.
- Convene GP in 2013 and World Conference on DRR in 2015, and six Regional Platforms. (Target: 1GP, 1WC and 6 regional platforms)
- Policy guidance on follow-up of GP Chair's Summary, on relevant GA processes and resolutions, as well as to six Regional Platforms.
- Guidance to National Platforms to improve quality of policy dialogue and review the role of national coordination bodies.
- Lead the development of UN Strategic Plan of Action to improve UN system coherence for disaster risk reduction.
- Provide guidance and training on integration of DRR in climate risk management policies, national adaptation plans and sustainable development strategies.

S02: Credible Evidence

- Update the HFA Monitor online tool.
- Develop a report on ten years of HFA implementation.
- Provide advice and support to countries to implement national disaster loss databases, for loss and damage accounting. (Target: 75 countries by 2015)
- Support the development of methodologies to incorporate and track DRR in national planning and public investments. (Target: Methodology tested in 10 countries)
- Produce Global Assessment Reports (GAR) in 2013 and 2015.

S03: Advocacy and Outreach

- Implement Making Cities Resilient Campaign. (Target: 2,500 local governments)
- Promote Global Platform targets for safe schools and health facilities. (Target: 400,000 pledges).
- Support for ISDR Champions and other key "opinion makers" to scale up advocacy for disaster risk reduction. (Target: 30 Champions)
- Engage with business community and private sector to promote DRR resilience.

S04: Deliver and Communicate Results

- External communications strategy raises profile for DRR practice
- Knowledge management tools enhanced, including PreventionWeb
- Systematic engagement with donors
- Results Based Management System

UNISDR Annual Report 2014

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 2014 Annual Report is a mid-term report on the UNISDR 2014-2015 Biennium Work Programme. Reports for each of the five UNISDR regional offices are included to highlight progress at regional and national level. The Report features an organizational performance update and progress achieved on the specific work programmes. A table to track UNISDR's progress against result indicators is available in Annex 1, while a list of publications, policy documents, reports and occasional papers issued in 2014 can be found in Annex 2. The official financial statement will be issued by the United Nations Office in Geneva in late March 2015 and will be included as Annex 3 in the electronic version of this report.

The **UNISDR Strategic Framework** (2012-2015) has four strategic objectives: to lead and coordinate; produce credible evidence; undertake advocacy and outreach; and to deliver and communicate results on disaster risk reduction.

For the 2014-15 Biennium Work Programme these objectives were organized into five programmes: **International Cooperation to Reduce Disaster Risk; Risk Informed Public Policy and Investment; Urban Risk Reduction and Resilience; Risk Sensitive Business Investment; and, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction.**

The year 2014, as the preparatory year before the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, was unique for UNISDR as it supported the regional and global consultative process, the development of a successor instrument to the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015* as well as the organization of the World Conference itself. Each programme and accompanying work stream also contributed to the preparations for the World Conference.

The majority of this work has taken place under the **International Cooperation to Reduce Disaster Risk** programme. UNISDR convened and supported the organization of a number of national, regional and global consultations including six Regional Platforms, one Regional Consultation and four Ministerial Meetings with a cumulative attendance of over 7,000 representatives from countries and civil society. UNISDR also organized two Preparatory Committee meetings, 20 Bureau Meetings, four consultations with Major Groups, seven informal consultations and five informal working group meetings on targets and indicators. This resulted in more than 500 hours of official consultations supported logistically and substantively. UNISDR supported the co-Chairs in elaborating drafts for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. In cooperation with the Government of Japan, as host of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015, UNISDR engaged in extensive logistical and administrative preparations to welcome several thousand participants to the city of Sendai.

Under UNISDR's leadership, progress was made in the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. Commitments have been made from the UN Development Group, UN Country Teams and Regional Coordinators in Latin America and the Caribbean, West Africa, Europe and Arab States. A system-wide monitoring framework for the UN was endorsed and at least 12 UN organizations have prioritized disaster risk reduction in their 2014-2017 work plans (a 70% increase compared to the last planning cycle).

In contribution to the programme on **Risk Informed Public Policy and Investment**, the 2015 Global Assessment report is ready to be launched in seven languages in both print and an interactive digital format. National disaster loss databases are a key source of information, and 15 new databases were established in 2014. The total number of disaster loss databases globally stands at 82. Probabilistic risk profiles were also initiated in 34 countries 16 of which are particularly advanced.



UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan





The **Urban Risk Reduction and Resilience** programme highlights include the Making Cities Resilient Campaign, which had enrolled 2,440 cities as of 15 January 2015. Driven by high demand, this advocacy campaign is expanding to include more action-oriented programmes. For example, over 750 government officials from 39 countries were trained in understanding their cities' risks and the use of the Local Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT), as well as in cities' contributions to national disaster loss databases. In 2014, working with IBM and AECOM, UNISDR launched the City Resilience Scorecard with 85 indicators. The first meeting of World Initiative on Safe Schools (WISS) was also held with 17 countries endorsing and committing to the initiative.



During 2014, the **Risk Sensitive Business Investment** programme and the Private Sector Partnership launched the R!SE Initiative. The aim is that all investments are made risk sensitive through global business strategies, risk metrics for economic forecasting, voluntary industry sector certification, education and principles for responsible investing and insurance.



As part of the United Nations Secretary-General's Climate Summit, held in September 2014 in New York, and UNISDR's programme on **Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction**, UNISDR led the 'Action Area on Resilience, Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction', which resulted in calls for greater investment.

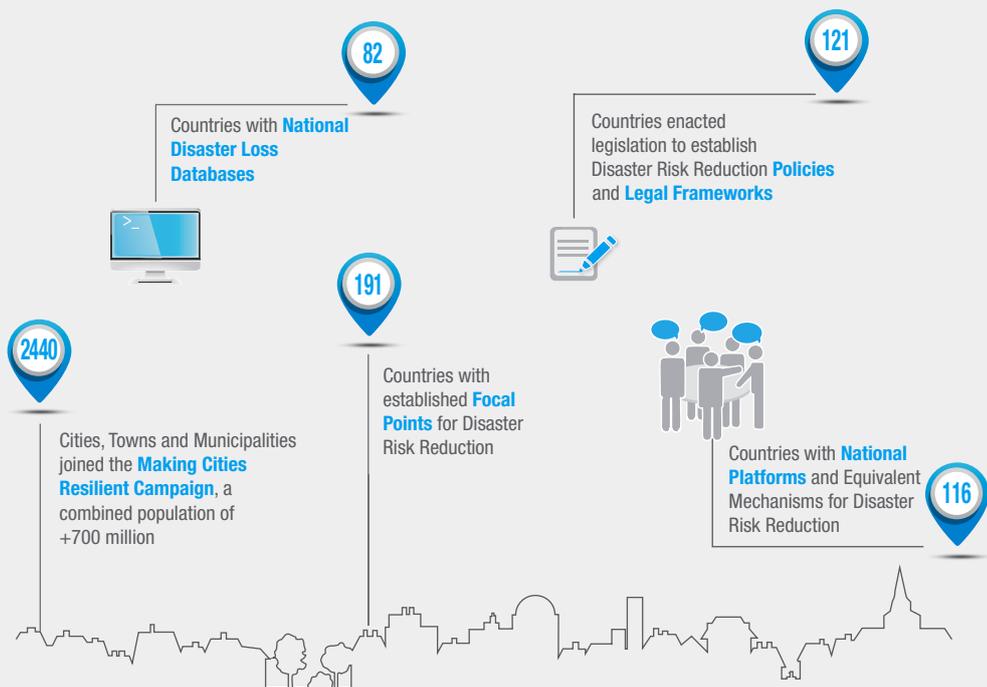
In regards to the **Strategic Objective to Deliver and Communicate Results** on disaster risk reduction, UNISDR programme implementation efficiency and results-based management were strengthened in 2014 through the finance and project module of the e-tool. PreventionWeb, UNISDR's knowledge brokering platform, underwent redesign work and as a result grew its user group. The website surpassed four million unique page views in 2014 - a 46% increase from 2013.



UNISDR raised US \$37.7 million in 2014.



UNISDR 2014 Highlights



UNISDR PROGRAMMES 2014



UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



UNISDR Programmes

2014-2015

| WORK STREAMS | RESULTS | STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES |
|--|---|---|
| INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO REDUCE DISASTER RISK | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015 Six Regional Platforms for building commitment to action Commitment from stakeholders to implement the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction Coherent and coordinated action by the UN System Complementarity and coherence among international agendas Global reports on progress Gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction applied and monitored. | 1.1 : Coherent and collective actions agreed to promote the implementation of HFA by 2015. | S01 Lead and Coordinate |
| | 1.2 : Post-2015 global framework for DRR negotiated and endorsed. | |
| | 1.3 : Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development. | |
| | 3.2 : Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities. | S03 Advocacy and Outreach |
| 3.3 : Gender-sensitive DRR promoted. | | |
| RISK INFORMED PUBLIC POLICY AND INVESTMENT | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National disaster loss accounting in 100 countries by end of 2015 Probabilistic risk profiles developed for 100 countries National progress in disaster risk reduction measured Public policy and investment in 20 countries informed by risk information Strengthening the global evidence base on disaster and climate risk, loss and impact Governance, national platforms and parliamentarians | 1.3: Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development. | S01 Lead and Coordinate |
| | 2.1: National priority setting and planning for DRR informed by accessible and organized information, in particular produced through the government-led monitoring and the peer review of HFA implementation. | S02 Credible Evidence |
| | 2.2: DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities. | |
| URBAN RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaign advocacy and capacity development Increased understanding of current and future local risks in 100 cities Measure Local Resilience and Investments Climate and Disaster Resilient City Action Plans Worldwide initiative for safe schools | 1.3: Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning on climate change adaptation and sustainable development. | S01 Lead and Coordinate |
| | 3.1: Increased awareness and actions mobilized by national and local governments to reduce risk and build resilience. | S03 Advocacy and Outreach |
| | 3.2: Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities. | |
| CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International frameworks for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development more closely aligned Twenty (20) countries ready to design and implement disaster reduction for climate adaptation Risk and Insurance schemes for municipalities initiated | 1.3: Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development. | S01 Lead and Coordinate |
| | 2.2: DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities. | S02 Credible Evidence |
| | 3.1: Increased awareness and actions mobilized by national and local governments to reduce risk and build resilience. | S03 Advocacy and Outreach |
| RISK SENSITIVE BUSINESS INVESTMENT | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimised DRM strategies for business Factoring risk metrics into country and business forecasting Industry sector voluntary certification and standards for disaster risk management. DRM in business education Responsible investing for risk-sensitive business Insurance for risk-sensitive business and national economies Promoting Private Sector Partnerships | 2.2: DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities. | S02 Credible Evidence |
| | 3.2: Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities. | S03 Advocacy and Outreach |
| ORGANIZATIONAL & FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE | | |
| | 4.1: Communications and knowledge management tools effectively support UNISDR objectives. | S04 Deliver and Communicate Results |
| | 4.2: Enlarged, sustainable and predictable resource base. | |
| | 4.3: Results-focused implementation, monitoring and reporting of UNISDR strategic priorities. | |



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO REDUCE DISASTER RISK

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES | WORK STREAMS | RESULT INDICATORS |
|---|--|---|
| <p>S01- Lead and Coordinate: Effective support for the HFA implementation and coordination of the consultations for a post-2015 HFA; and improved coherence between DRR, climate risk management and the sustainable development agenda.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015 • Six Regional Platforms for building commitment to action • Commitment from stakeholders to implement the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction • Coherent and coordinated action by the UN System • Complementarity and coherence among international agendas • Global reports on progress • Gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction applied and monitored. | <p>Result 1.1 : Coherent and collective actions agreed to promote the implementation of HFA by 2015.</p> |
| <p>S03- Advocacy and Outreach: Increased public and private sector investments in DRR and climate change adaptation through advocacy and outreach.</p> | | <p>Result 1.2 : Post-2015 global framework for DRR negotiated and endorsed.</p> |
| | | <p>Result 1.3 : Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development.</p> |
| | | <p>Result 3.2: Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities.</p> |
| | | <p>Result 3.3: Gender-sensitive DRR promoted.</p> |

“The post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction must take up where the Hyogo Framework for Action leaves off, providing the world with the necessary tools and guidance to reduce risk levels and avoid new dangers”

UN Secretary-General remarks to commence the Second Preparatory Committee for the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.



UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

Photo: Second Preparatory Committee for the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

UNISDR’s *International Cooperation to Reduce Disaster Risk Reduction* programme aims to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and the development of its successor instrument, by galvanising commitments and action by all stakeholders. Given the unique engagement required prior to the World Conference, this programme represented a significant component of UNISDR’s work in 2014, receiving 44% of earmarked contributions, in addition to allocations from un-earmarked contributions. Other streams of work in this programme include: support to Regional Platforms; work towards complementarity and coherence of international agendas and in coordination of the UN system as well as global reporting on progress in HFA implementation.

In 2013, the United Nations General Assembly requested UNISDR to:

- facilitate the development of a post-2015 framework on disaster risk reduction;
- serve as the secretariat for the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
- coordinate the preparatory activities for the World Conference in consultation with all relevant stakeholders¹

More than 10,000 government officials and civil society representatives were consulted at national, regional and global level as part of this process in 2014: the first of four main multilateral and inter-Governmental processes on the sustainability and resilience of nations and communities that will be discussed in 2015: financing for development, the post-2015 sustainable development agenda and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

UNISDR provided support to the 11-member Bureau² elected at the first session of the intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction to guide the preparation for the World Conference, including the open-ended consultations and negotiations on the outcome documents. With UNISDR’s substantive and logistical support, two

¹ General Assembly Resolution A/RES/67/209

² The first session of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third United Nations World Conference (14-15 July 2014) elected a Bureau consisting of two members of each regional group, in accordance with General Assembly Resolution A/RES/68/211.

Preparatory Committee meetings were held in July and November in Geneva with over 1,000 participants attending each one. More than 80 official statements were delivered in each of the meetings. As part of this process, 15 open-ended consultative meetings were supported in September and October 2014: ten with member states, four with Major Groups and one with both groups on the zero-draft of the post-2015 framework.



Photo: Major Groups representatives meet with SRSR Wahlström, UNISDR Head, at the First Preparatory Committee for WCDRR: (left to right) Maria Veronica Bastias Gonzalez, NGOs; Akiko Domoto, Women; Fatimetou Mint Abdel Malick, Local Authorities; Galina Angarova, Indigenous Peoples; and Sam Johnson, Youth and Children (UNISDR).

Five Technical Workshops were held in support of the consultations and negotiations focusing on indicators, monitoring and review process for the post-2015 framework; investing in disaster risk reduction; mutual reinforcement disaster risk reduction, sustainable development goals and climate change; and the integration of disaster risk in financing.

An Informal Working Group on Targets and Indicators, established by the Bureau to facilitate negotiations on the topic, was also supported by UNISDR. Assistance was also provided to the co-Chairs of the Preparatory Committee, by UNISDR for the preparation of the drafts of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

REGIONAL PLATFORMS FOR BUILDING COMMITMENT FOR ACTION

As part of the consultative process UNISDR Regional Offices substantively and logistically supported six Regional Platforms, one Regional Consultation and four Ministerial Meetings. The cumulative attendance of the Regional Platforms, Regional Consultation and Ministerial Meetings was over 7,000 people, with broad government and multi-stakeholder representation.

Each of the meetings served to review the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and formulate proposals on the post-2015 framework, as well as rallying and aligning commitments of countries and stakeholders at the regional level. Each of the Platforms endorsed outcome and declaration documents, often

at Ministerial level, which were presented at, and substantively contributed to, the Preparatory Committee meetings in Geneva.

The high-level roundtables and Regional Platforms in each of the regions decided to re-convene in 2015 to work on the outcomes of the World Conference and the implementation of the post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework.

Detailed information on this stream of work is available in the reports of the Regional Offices (see from page 33).

STAKEHOLDER COMMITMENTS

The General Assembly recognised the importance of voluntary commitments by all stakeholders to support the development and implementation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. To ensure an inclusive process, UNISDR engaged with other organizing parties to facilitate the participation and contribution of the Major Groups (Business & Industry, Children & Youth, Farmers, Indigenous Peoples, Local Authorities, NGOs, Science & Technology, Trade Unions, and Women), UN and Inter-Governmental Organizations in the World Conference preparatory process and its outcome.

This work resulted in commitments to implement disaster risk reduction to be announced at the World Conference. Some build on existing pledges to the HFA such as Business & Industry, Children & Youth and Local Authorities. For example, members of the UNISDR Scientific and Technical Advisory Group and other experts representing the Science and Technology Major Group are committing to provide scientific evidence and case studies and establishing a science advisory mechanism to support disaster risk reduction.

“The democratically elected leadership of the government of South Africa pledges to provide a better life for all the older persons of this country. The government of South Africa commits to planning for comfortable aging in the era of climate change and recurring disasters.”

A pledge signed by government officials across South Africa to mark the 2014 International Day for Disaster Reduction

Detailed information on how UNISDR worked with all relevant stakeholders at regional and national level to ensure commitments towards the implementation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction is available in the reports of the Regional Offices (see from page 33).

THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS WORLD CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

As decided in January 2014 by the UN General Assembly (A/RES/68/211), the objectives of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction include:

- Complete assessment and review of the implementation of the HFA
- Consider the experience gained through the regional and national strategies/institutions and plans for disaster risk reduction and their recommendations as well as relevant regional agreements within implementation of HFA
- Adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction
- Identify modalities of cooperation based on commitments to implement a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction
- Determine modalities to periodically review the implementation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction

In consultation with the host country, Japan, and the Bureau members, preparations were made in 2014 for all the sessions of the World Conference: the formal inter-governmental segment, including the official plenary sessions, the three high-level dialogues and five ministerial roundtables; the multi-stakeholder segment with 33 working sessions; and the public forum segment.



Photo: National consultation in Peru on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (UNISDR).

In 2014 UNISDR developed the World Conference programme; ensured all practical preparations for the Conference; issued communications on updates; held regular briefings and planned the logistical arrangements with the host country.

A dedicated website (www.wcdr.org) for the World Conference was set up in December 2013 by UNISDR. [wcdr.org](http://www.wcdr.org) provides information on the preparatory process leading up to the Conference and the Conference itself. The website enables governments and organisations to submit voluntary commitments towards the implementation of the post-2015 framework as well as videos and stories spotlighting their successes under the HFA. The website receives a weekly average of 37,800 page views, with an average

of 45% percent of new visitors. As of January 2015, 187 videos of statements, opening and closing remarks delivered at the Preparatory Committee Meetings held in July and November 2014, had been published.

COHERENT AND COORDINATED ACTION BY THE UN SYSTEM

Through the *UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience*, endorsed by the UN Chief Executives Board in 2013, the UN system committed to address disaster and climate risk as a systemic practice in its development operations. Twenty-nine UN entities committed to the UN Plan of Action and 12 prioritized disaster risk reduction in their 2014-2017 work plans (a 70% increase compared to the last planning cycle). This is significant: some 70% per cent of the UN's US\$25.8 billion in operational expenditures activities for development occurs at the country level.

The UN High Level Committee on Programmes Senior Managers Group on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, chaired by UNISDR, endorsed a UN-system wide monitoring framework for the implementation of the Plan. The UN also committed to building the capacity and leadership functions required to advance disaster risk reduction in country programmes. Strengthening of regional and national coordination structures included the roll-out of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience with strong commitments from the UN Development Group.

The reports of UNISDR Regional Offices (see from page 33) include details on the guidance and support provided to regional UN Development Group teams, UN Country Teams and Resident Coordinators across the world to ensure the implementation of all aspects of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.

Throughout 2014, UNISDR continued to lead the work on disaster risk reduction of the Global Framework for Climate Services. This is part of the UN-wide effort to facilitate access to data and information to generate quality weather and seasonal predictions and provide assistance in the development of better early warning systems, contributing to a reduction in disaster-related mortality.

COMPLEMENTARITY AND COHERENCE AMONG INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS

Throughout 2014, UNISDR worked to contribute to fostering coherence among the disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and climate change agendas. Through cooperation with parliamentarians, private sector partners, UN agencies, civil society and mayors appropriate references have been included in substantive background and technical papers as well as political commitments and declarations. UNISDR, as part of the dedicated

UN Task Team, contributed to background papers in support of the deliberations of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development and advised member states to ensure inclusion of eight targets directly related to disaster risk reduction and resilience in six of the goals, and three targets under means of implementation, in the final Report of the Open Working Group, which was adopted by the General Assembly on 10 September 2014.

A compilation of useful references to disaster risk reduction in major sustainable development and other development-related outcome documents is available on UNISDR's website³.



Photo: Delegate from the Indigenous Peoples Major Group speaking at the Second Preparatory Committee for the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

As a product of the long-term collaboration between UNISDR and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), disaster risk reduction was discussed in sessions at the 2014 OECD Forum prior to adoption, in May, by the OECD Ministerial Council of the OECD Recommendation on the Governance of Critical Risks.

In 2014, the OECD Development Cooperation Directorate published the guidelines for resilience systems analysis. In March 2014, a proposal to establish a Policy Marker for Disaster Risk Management in the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System was presented to the OECD Working Party on Statistics by a Technical Advisory Group. The proposal – developed by a Technical Advisory Group comprising the World Bank, UNISDR and representatives of several DAC member states – makes a case for instituting a policy marker in OECD CRS for tracking disaster risk management mainstreaming in development assistance and explains how such a marker could enhance development planning and effectiveness, contributing to resilient growth.

UNISDR tested the effectiveness and usability of the OECD marker with four Indian Ocean Commission countries/territories, namely Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles and Zanzibar. The test found that the marker was applicable at national level. This test was done with support from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation.

GLOBAL REPORT ON PROGRESS

A key responsibility of UNISDR is the monitoring of progress in the implementation of the HFA. Through an online-based self-reporting system, developed to enable governments monitor their own implementation progress, member states voluntarily report every two years against a set of 22 core indicators associated with the five Priorities for Action of the HFA. The totality of the voluntary reports submitted at local, national, sub-regional and regional levels since the establishment of the HFA Monitor were analysed to review progress over the last 10 years from the point of view of national governments. Findings also contributed to the production of the 2015 Global Assessment Report.

GENDER-SENSITIVE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

UNISDR supported stakeholders' consultations, partners' dialogues and the development of background papers and briefs to highlight and promote women's leadership and gender equality in building resilience. The Regional Platforms convened dedicated sessions on gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction and commitments were made regarding women's leadership.

UNISDR collaborated with a variety of partners to advocate for gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction, supporting the development, by UN Women, of a Sector Brief on Gender in Disaster Risk Reduction with contributions from civil society networks and other UN entities. Examples include the 131st Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly General Debate on achieving gender equality and ending violence against women; and the World Meteorological Organization conference on the gender dimensions of weather and climate services.

UNISDR is supporting the Working Group on Natural Disasters and Climate Change of the Committee of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women to develop a general recommendation on Gender, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change. UNISDR joined the UN system efforts to advance the implementation of the UN Chief Executive Boards' policy on gender equality and empowerment of women within the organization. The report submitted in 2014 on the UN-System Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality, revealed that UNISDR is in line with the average performance of the UN Secretariat and the performance of the UN System at large.

With a view to ensure that action in this work stream was appropriately reflected within UNISDR's work at the regional and national level, the Regional Office for Asia-Pacific (UNISDR-ROAP) took a leading role for the inclusion of gender and women's issues in the post-2015 consultation process. UNISDR-ROAP also led the preparation of a global publication on "Women's Leadership in Risk Resilient Development", to be launched at the WCDRR.

³www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/42613

RISK INFORMED PUBLIC POLICY AND INVESTMENT

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES | WORK STREAMS | RESULT INDICATORS |
|---|---|---|
| <p>S01- Lead and Coordinate: Effective support for the HFA implementation and coordination of the consultations for a post-2015 HFA; and improved coherence between DRR, climate risk management and the sustainable development agenda.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National disaster loss accounting in 100 countries by end of 2015 • Probabilistic risk profiles developed for 100 countries • National progress in disaster risk reduction measured • Public policy and investment in 20 countries informed by risk information • Strengthening the global evidence base on disaster and climate risk, loss and impact • Governance, national platforms and parliamentarians | <p>Result 1.3 : Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development.</p> |
| <p>S02- Credible Evidence: Strengthened decision-making at local, national and regional levels in support of DRR, climate risk management and achievement of the MDGs, through the production and dissemination of credible evidence.</p> | | <p>Result 2.1: National priority setting and planning for DRR informed by accessible and organized information, in particular produced through the government-led monitoring and the peer review of HFA implementation.</p> <p>Result 2.2: DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities.</p> |

“Recording loss data is crucial to capture the full dimension of catastrophes and to foster prevention policies, which should be integrated with the response capacity.”

Mr. Ivan Baras from the Serbian Ministry of Interior, Sector for Emergency Management



2015

Photo: Edited EUMETSAT image of Cyclone Hudhud immediately before it moved inland over India.

The programme on *Risk Informed Public Policy and Investment* is designed to assist governments and stakeholders worldwide to systematically account for disaster losses; develop profiles of both intensive¹ and extensive² risk at the national level; explore the rationale for risk-informed public policy-making and investment; and support the enabling environment for wider engagement of local governments. This programme also contributes to a strengthened global evidence base on disaster losses, risks in a changing climate and overall progress in disaster risk reduction including through the publication of the 2015 Global Assessment Report. The groundwork for this publication and for greater risk informed public policy and investment has been set through the following complementary work streams:

NATIONAL DISASTER LOSS ACCOUNTING

UNISDR is well underway to meet the 2015 target of supporting the creation and functioning of 100 standardized, homogeneous disaster loss databases. Currently, 82 countries have functional disaster loss databases: 15 in Africa, 27 in the Americas, 26 in Asia-Pacific, 10 in Arab States and 4 in Europe.³ National disaster loss databases are a low-cost, high impact mechanism to systematically account, measure and analyse disaster losses associated with both hydro-meteorological-related and geological hazards: a crucial first step to generate the information necessary for risk estimation and to inform public investment in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

To support the construction and institutionalization of the databases, UNISDR and partners, such as UNDP and OCHA country offices, conducted more than 15 national workshops on disaster loss data

¹Intensive risk: The risk associated with the exposure of large concentrations of people and economic activities to intense hazard events, which can lead to potentially catastrophic disaster impacts involving high mortality and asset loss (www.unisdr.org/files/7817_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf).

²Extensive risk: the widespread risk associated with the exposure of dispersed populations to repeated or persistent hazard conditions of low or moderate intensity, often of a highly localized nature, which can lead to debilitating cumulative disaster impacts (www.unisdr.org/files/7817_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf).

³There are 61 databases in total, as 21 Small Island States use one dataset. DisInventar hosts 49 of the 61 databases.

collection and supported the update and further institutionalization process in many countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. Detailed information on this work is available in the reports of UNISDR Regional Offices (see from page 33).

UNISDR actively works with a variety of institutions to formalize disaster loss data collection methodologies and standards for consistent application across countries, including the EU's Joint Research Centre, in the development of a European Standard for Disaster Loss Databases; the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk's Disaster Loss Data, in the definition of hazards and families of hazards; and the Applied Geoscience and Technology Division of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, in the alignment of the current set of hazard definitions with other groups and with a consistent language. A goal of this work is global harmonization of loss accounting standards, which in turn will allow the construction of a disaster loss database at continental and global level.



Photo: Youth delegates preparing to deliver presentations on disaster risk reduction and urban resilience through youth engagement on-board the Peace Boat with UNISDR-ROA support (Peace Boat).

STRENGTHENING THE GLOBAL EVIDENCE BASE ON DISASTER RISK, LOSS AND IMPACT

Global collaboration with approximately 100 partners on global risk modelling, progress reporting and policy research continued at a steady pace and produced strong results that will be presented in the 2015 Global Assessment Report (GAR15). GAR15 includes enhanced content that provides access to additional digital information, such as dynamic maps, videos, photos and case studies, for users with smartphones and tablets.

“We have looked at risk as an opportunity. This means we are better prepared to face disasters”

Ms. Sandra Lucero Rodriguez Samacá, Assistant Director of Risk from Colombia's Ministry of Finance and Public Credit speaking at a technical workshop at the 2nd Preparatory Committee meeting for WCDRR

A “Pocket GAR” version will provide the main evidence and messages of the report in a short and easy-to-use format. In addition, the risk and loss data produced for the 2015 Global Assessment Report will be made available on a number of interactive data platforms, including on Tangible Earth, the world's first interactive digital globe and fully interactive standalone application for tablet and smartphone users.

Another evidence base of the 2015 Global Assessment Report was the Thematic Review of the Hyogo Framework for Action, which examined progress in, and the impact of, HFA implementation. This eighteen-month review had 17 research areas and clustered the 22 HFA Core Indicators into four emerging thematic areas: interconnected risk, climate change adaptation, standards and

420 background papers, **75** journal articles, **20** books and references and **4** expert meetings contributed to **GAR15**.

Loss results from **215** countries and territories for **4** major hazards was utilized for **GAR15**.

145 countries and **7 IGOs** have undertaken at least one **HFA** implementation review since 2007

178,589 downloads of **GAR** products in **2014**.

GAR

Global Assessment Report
on Disaster Risk Reduction

2015

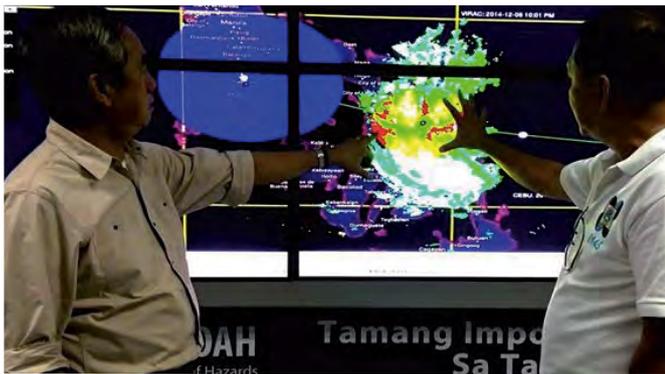


Photo: National Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Council Executive Director and Civil Defense Administrator Undersecretary of Defense Alexander Pama receives a briefing from Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical & Astronomical Services Administration meteorologist on the predicted movement and landfalls of Typhoon Ruby (Hagupit) (Manny Guzman).

normative frameworks and private investment in disaster risk reduction. Contributing organizations were chosen according to their expertise to lead each of the research areas to develop respective background papers. Background papers, based on more than 200 input papers, submitted by a wide range of disaster risk reduction practitioners, scientific and research institutions, civil society, academia and private sector, which were developed for the HFA Thematic Review will be annexed in the on-line version of 2015 Global Assessment Report.

PROBABILISTIC RISK PROFILES

Since 2011, UNISDR has been developing, in cooperation with a number of experts and technical institutions, a global risk assessment model. It is a fully open source and open access tool for the estimation of the intensive risk associated with earthquakes, tropical cyclones, floods, tsunamis and volcanic ash around the world.

The goal of the tool is to increase awareness and understanding among countries on the economic impacts of disasters by presenting the results in the context of countries' economic and population indicators. A preliminary set of results were published in the 2013 Global Assessment Report. The models have been further improved and expanded since then and new results and summary of findings will be presented in the 2015 Global Assessment Report.

The work to develop methodologies to scale down global information to help countries build national risk profiles has been given high priority. By the end of 2014, 18 countries independently produced national risk profiles, including five Indian Ocean Commission countries. Work in six West African countries, six Asian countries and seven Caribbean island states is underway.

The national risk profiles are used in dialogue with national government and national technical entities in 40 low-income countries. National risk profiles provide an advance understanding

of relevant hazards, characteristics of exposure and vulnerability, and levels of risk and economic imperatives, which help to support informed decisions for national strategies, policies and activities. Detailed information on this work stream is included in UNISDR Regional Reports (see from page 33).

NATIONAL PROGRESS IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The online HFA Monitor enables governments and regional inter-governmental organizations to self-assess their progress against a set of 22 core indicators associated with the five Priorities for Action of the HFA, these assessments also feed into the global report on progress in implementation of the HFA. There has been a steady increase in the number of countries participating. As of 31 December 2014, 145 countries reported in at least one cycle.

PUBLIC POLICY AND INVESTMENT INFORMED BY RISK INFORMATION

Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) peer reviews were initiated in 2011 as a tool to promote an all-of-government engagement in HFA implementation to manage disaster risk. The first was undertaken in the United Kingdom with a second having since been completed in Finland⁴. Austria, France, Georgia and the UK contributed to Finland's peer review report, which was published in 2014, with support from the HFA Peer Review secretariat (UNISDR, EC and the OECD).

The methodology was developed by UNISDR, the European Commission and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, in collaboration with the reviewed country and other partners contribution. More information is also available in the report of the UNISDR Regional Office for Europe (see from page 52).



Photo: Participants of the 2nd Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction receiving copies of the Arabic version of the 2013 Global Assessment Report (UNISDR).

⁴http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/news/20140717_FinlandPeerReport.pdf

Workshops on public investments were used to inform public policy and investments with risk information. In the Seychelles and Mauritius two regional workshops on public investment were held with Ministry of Finance officials and a national meeting was held in Zanzibar with high-ranking decisions makers.

Based on the outcome of these meetings, UNISDR also supported five national reviews (Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Zanzibar and Comoros) and one regional review (Indian Ocean Commission) on “Disaster Risk in Public Finance” to publish them as part of UNISDR’s Working Paper Series. To contribute to the establishment of a Network of Ministries of Finance on Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR organized four meetings on public investment in Latin America where main participants were finance officials.



Photo: Science & Technology Major Group speaking at the Chair’s Dialogue of the Second Preparatory Committee for WCDRR (UNISDR).

NATIONAL PLATFORMS AND PARLIAMENTARIANS

In 2014, 116 national platforms⁵ and equivalent mechanisms received guidance through UNISDR regional offices on governance, coordination mechanisms and peer reviews as well as in national reporting indicators and targets to improve their strategic capacity in, and quality of, national planning and priority-setting in risk reduction and resilience.

Work with parliamentarians to promote institutional frameworks, legislation and legislative oversight, regulatory frameworks and decentralization of responsibility and capacity with respect to disaster risk reduction had a significant milestone this year. In March 2014, members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), with 600 parliamentarians representing 200 parliaments from 124 countries, unanimously adopted the resolution: “Towards risk-resilient development: taking into consideration demographic trends and natural constraints” at the 130th Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting. The resolution includes an appeal to all governments to:

“improve and enhance their mechanisms for disaster risk reduction and ensure that

⁵A National Platform is a nationally owned and led multi-stakeholder forum or committee working on disaster risk reduction.

development policy and strategies build the disaster risk resilience of their people and the economy by drawing up a map of at-risk areas by nature of risk, by putting in place early warning systems and guaranteeing construction safety, and by improving legislation, institutional frameworks, policy and accountability and increasing budgetary allocations for disaster-resilient development with due regard for the specific needs of women and particular attention to those of people with disabilities”.

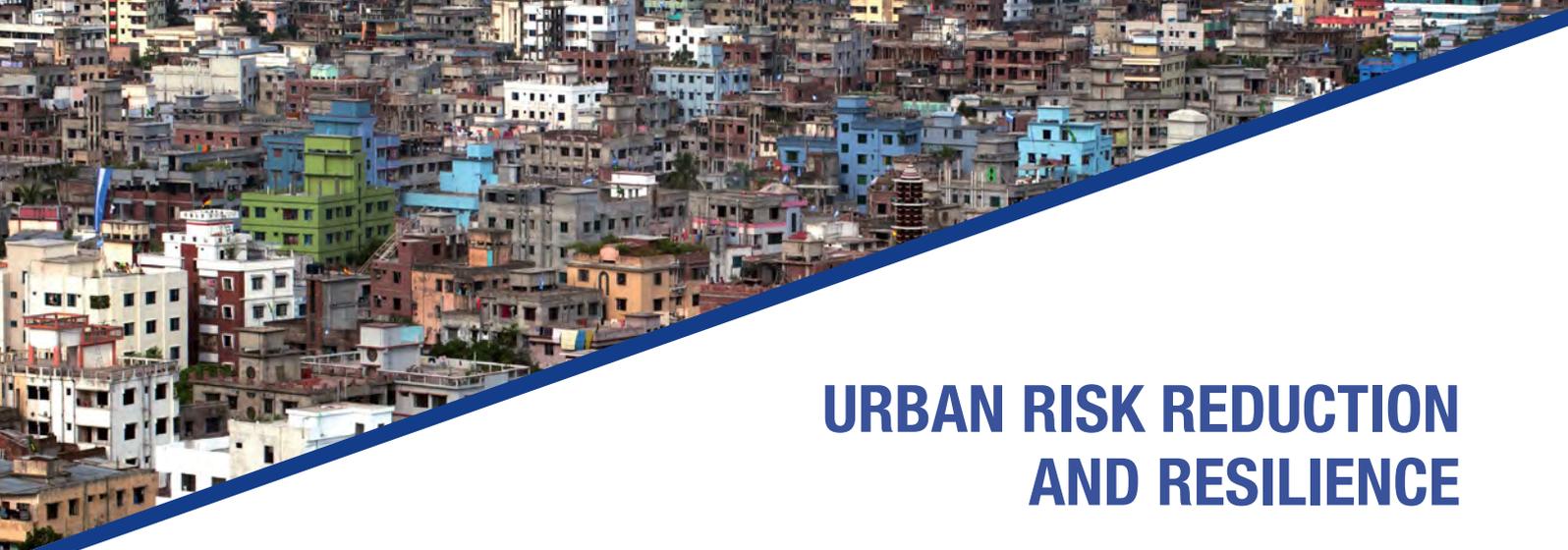
In 2014, the United Nations International Law Commission adopted a set of 21 articles on the protection of persons in the event of disasters, on first reading and the commentaries to the draft articles. Two articles in particular focus on disaster risk reduction, namely art. 10 on “Cooperation for disaster risk reduction” and art. 11 on the “Duty to reduce the risk of disasters”.

The Commission decided to transmit the draft articles, through the Secretary-General, to Governments and other competent international organizations, including UNISDR, for comments and observations, with the request that such comments and observations be submitted by 1 January 2016.

The second reading will take place in 2016. UNISDR worked closely with the Special Rapporteur of the International Law Commission, Dr. Eduardo Valencia Ospina, and provided all necessary substantive contribution to support the work of the Special Rapporteur and the Commission on disaster risk reduction related questions, including the preparation of the Special Rapporteur’s report A/CN.4/662 on disaster risk reduction.



Photo: Mr. Rafael Bonilla of the National Civil Protection System of Panama sharing challenges and lessons in shelter reconstruction under the Curundu Project in Panama at the IRP, UNISDR, UNDP Intergovernmental Dialogue on Recovery Processes held in San Salvador, 11-12 November 2014 (UNISDR).



URBAN RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES | WORK STREAMS | RESULT INDICATORS |
|---|--|---|
| <p>S01- Lead and Coordinate: Effective support for the HFA implementation and coordination of the consultations for a post-2015 HFA; and improved coherence between DRR, climate risk management and the sustainable development agenda.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign advocacy and capacity development • Increased understanding of current and future local risks in 100 cities • Measure Local Resilience and Investments • Climate and Disaster Resilient City Action Plans • Worldwide initiative for safe schools | <p>Result 1.3 : Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development.</p> |
| <p>S03- Advocacy and Outreach: Increased public and private sector investments in DRR and climate change adaptation through advocacy and outreach.</p> | | <p>Result 3.2: Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities.</p> <p>Result 3.2: Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities.</p> |

“ it is fitting to mention the Resilient Cities Initiative, which is sharing state-of-the-art knowledge on water safety with 2,000 cities worldwide.”

Prime Minister of the Government of the Netherlands, Mark Rutte speaking at the Secretary General's Climate Summit in September 2014.



Photo: Aerial view of Dhaka, Bangladesh is indicative of the rapid urbanization occurring globally (Kibae Park, UN)

Local governments, as the closest level of government to citizens and their communities, are responsible for delivering basic social services, yet often lack the necessary tools, knowledge and policies to ensure that these services build resilience and are protected from disaster impacts. To address these challenges, UNISDR launched the “Making Cities Resilient – My City is Getting Ready!” Campaign (MCR) in 2010. It focusses on supporting the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action at local level, promoting city-to-city learning and cooperation, local action planning and monitoring of progress on disaster risk reduction action.

AWARENESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH THE MAKING CITIES RESILIENT CAMPAIGN

The MCR Campaign works with 2,440¹ cities globally, reaching a combined population of over 700 million, and is a key mechanism for drawing attention to the unique needs of local administrations in reducing disaster risk. Eight hundred cities joined the campaign in 2014 and the total number of capital cities is 73. The first goal is to raise awareness. To join the campaign, the mayor of a city or municipality, supported by the city council through a resolution, agrees to implement the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient:² a checklist of actions that can be taken by local governments to promote resilience. The city can then use the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) to determine the status of its work in building resilience and identifying gaps. The Campaign promotes collaborative work with various local stakeholders from administrators to civil society and private sector representatives to provide the tools and training necessary for the cities to make their cities more resilient.

In 2014, UNISDR's Global Education Training Institute (GETI) trained more than 800 local officials from member cities of the MCR Campaign and disaster managers from 36 countries to support efforts to put into practice the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient.

¹ Number of cities as of 15 January 2015.

² <http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/assets/documents/ten-essentials.pdf>

UNISDR convenes a cadre of voluntary international professionals, or advocates, to support cities and local governments in activities such as risk assessments, stakeholder engagement, action planning, and engaging new local governments to join the Campaign.



Photo: Deputy Mayor of Spitak, Armenia, Vardan Sahakyan signing up for the Making Cities Resilient Campaign. Spitak was destroyed by a massive earthquake in December 1988 (UNISDR).

The Campaign promoted global efforts to raise the importance of urban resilience in the consultations on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, to ensure that the voice and experience of cities and local administrations were reflected and considered.

To further harness global momentum on the topic, UNISDR expanded the Campaign partnerships to include major international networks and initiatives such as 100 Resilient Cities Programme pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40) and Metropolis.

Detailed information on the outreach and implementation of the MCR Campaign is available in the reports of UNISDR Regional Offices (see from page 33).

The Making Cities Resilient Campaign is supported by a wide pool of partner organizations such as the 100 Resilient Cities Programme of the Rockefeller Foundation, the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the World Bank, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative (EMI). Businesses such as IBM and AECOM. Networks including the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Risk Reduction (GNDR) and GROOTS are also becoming increasingly engaged in supporting specific cities or provinces. These partner organizations have officially committed to support specific areas of delivery for the MCR Campaign.

LOCAL RESILIENCE AND INVESTMENTS MEASURED

Based on the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient, the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) measures actions undertaken by cities to build resilience to disasters by identifying key areas that need further investments. In 2014, 631 local governments conducted self-assessments through the LGSAT, demonstrating the increasing interest from local officials.

“The Resilient Cities Campaign has helped us and other cities in sharing our views towards the HFA 2, which we believe will be the most significant international instrument for accelerating local resilience.”

Baltazar S. Tribunalo Jr., Head - Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office, Cebu Province, Philippines

Mega-cities such as Bangkok, Thailand; Tehran, Iran; Cape Town, South Africa; Sao Paulo and Rio De Janeiro, Brazil; Barcelona, Spain; Kathmandu, Nepal and smaller cities such as Kisumu, Kenya; Teveragh Zeina, Mauritania; Makassar, Indonesia; Quetta, Pakistan and Paraiso in Costa Rica successfully used the assessment tool. Some national governments including, for example, Indonesia and the Republic of Korea, welcomed these local assessments, using them to prioritize national planning or budget allocation in support of local capacities and actions to reduce disaster risks.



Photo: Representatives of the newly-formed collaboration involving UN-Habitat, UNISDR, World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Reconstruction, Inter-American Development Bank, Rockefeller Foundation, 100 Resilient Cities Centennial Challenge Programme, C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, and Local Governments for Sustainability (UNISDR).



Photo: Making Cities Resilient Campaign (UNISDR).

CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENT ACTION PLANS

Topography, hazards, historical growth patterns, land ownership or tenure, and land values are some of the many factors that influence a cities' risk exposure. Assessment tools vetted by third party experts are needed to account and plan for these risks. To respond to this need, the Campaign developed, thanks to cooperation with AECOM and IBM, the City Resilience Scorecard (Scorecard) to assist cities in assessing levels of actions and identify gaps, as well as developing resilience action plans. The Scorecard acts as a single integrated perspective of a city's total disaster resilience, builds connections between the many different aspects of disaster resilience and demonstrates their attractiveness for economic investment.

WORLDWIDE INITIATIVE FOR SAFE SCHOOLS

Thousands of schools are damaged each year in small scale disasters. Collapsing schools kill children and teachers, accounting for a significant proportion of total disaster mortality. Building on work it carried out on this important issue since 2008, and in collaboration with partners such as the World Bank and UNESCO,

UNISDR developed and launched the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools to address three pillars of safe schools: disaster-resilient educational facilities; disaster risk reduction integration into school curricula; and school preparedness. The initiative is in cooperation with the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector. Turkey hosted the first meeting of Safe School Leaders in October 2014, in Istanbul: Algeria, Brazil, Costa Rica, Croatia, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Honduras, Lebanon, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, St. Vincent and Grenadines, and Tunisia participated in the meeting.

The governments announced voluntary commitments to developing and implementing school safety at the domestic level and to motivating other governments to join the Initiative and become Safe School Leaders. Participants also committed to developing an "Istanbul Roadmap to the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools" and identified key elements, including global objectives and goals, standard indicators and national targets as well as a continuous sharing of good practices and cohesive support from development partners. It is expected that the roadmap will be adopted and further commitments to the Worldwide Safe Schools Initiative will be announced at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.



Photo: Local Authorities speaking at a Chair's Dialogue of the Second Preparatory Committee meeting for WCDRR

MAKING CITIES RESILIENT CAMPAIGN 2010-2014





STORIES FROM CITIES THAT JOINED THE MCR CAMPAIGN

The town of **Béguédo** in Burkina Faso, implemented Essential 8 in environmental protection and strengthening of ecosystems. Béguédo is strengthening and protecting its ecosystems and natural buffers to become more resilient to natural hazards and is beginning to take action through good governance of natural resources; adapting to climate change by implementing best practices, such as mapping the protected areas; and working with the community to show how they can improve their livelihoods while at the same time reduce disaster risk.

The city of **São Paulo**, Brazil, using Essential 1, put in place the organisation and coordination to understand and reduce disaster risk, based on participation of citizen groups and civil society. Since then, the State has instituted a program called 'Green-Blue Municipalities' to strengthen and decentralize the sustainable development agenda, thus empowering municipalities to develop and implement a strategic environmental agenda, in line with local policies and realities. Cities that have demonstrated advances receive capacity-building training, equipment and resources from a State-level fund. This initiative has motivated more than 195 cities from the State of São Paulo to participate in the Campaign.

MCR Campaign cities from **El Salvador** and **Guatemala** use Essential 3, on Multi-Hazard Risk Assessments, in order to maintain up-to-date data on hazards and vulnerabilities, to prepare risk assessments and to use these as the basis for urban development planning and decisions. These assessments have led to the production of digital hazard maps to guide risk reduction actions at the community and municipal levels, such as regulations for land use planning by the municipal government.

Stepanavan, Armenia, uses Essential 7 on training, education and public awareness. This multi-stakeholder exercise used the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) and allowed Stepanavan city to identify gaps in its management capacities and resilience. The process is contributing to a change in behaviour and a culture of disaster resilience.

The **State of Odisha**, India uses Essential 2 on financing and resources to assign a budget for disaster risk reduction and provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, communities, businesses and the public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face.

Cities from northern Thailand use Essential 5 on protecting vital facilities of education and health to assess the safety of schools and health facilities and to upgrade these as necessary. Baiboonlamphun School, which has 1,600 pupils, collaborated with Chiang Mai University to produce a new framework to help schools manage safety.

Greater Manchester, United Kingdom, applies Essential 9 on effective preparedness as interoperability between agencies lies at the centre of the U.K.'s response to emergencies. Greater Manchester's ten boroughs share a common risk profile and interconnected infrastructure and services. Recognising that emergencies do not respect administrative borders and committed to delivering an effective response for the communities, Greater Manchester's ten local authorities have established a shared civil contingencies service to lead emergency planning and provide expertise in emergency response. Working together to anticipate and plan for emergencies is reflected in the delivery of an integrated emergency response for Greater Manchester's communities.

Petra, Jordan, places emphasis on Essential 4 by investing in and maintaining risk reducing infrastructure. Accordingly, the Petra Development & Tourism Region Authority (PDTRA) implements retaining walls, rain water channels, culverts, bridges and gabions and terraces, dams, agroforestry and the necessary precautions to protect public facilities and basic infrastructure such as schools, hospitals and public markets and main roads. With regards to private properties, PDTRA provides advice and guidance to citizens and companies when building houses or schools. PDTRA has regulations and instructions for building which comply with the national building codes and regulations, besides the special regulations and building for the areas assigned as vulnerable to risk in terms of fundamentals and earthquake resistance.



CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES | WORK STREAMS | RESULT INDICATORS |
|---|--|--|
| <p>S01- Lead and Coordinate: Effective support for the HFA implementation and coordination of the consultations for a post-2015 HFA; and improved coherence between DRR, climate risk management and the sustainable development agenda.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International frameworks for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development more closely aligned • Twenty (20) countries ready to design and implement disaster reduction for climate adaptation • Risk and Insurance schemes for municipalities initiated | <p>Result 1.3 : Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development.</p> |
| <p>S02- Credible Evidence: Strengthened decision-making at local, national and regional levels in support of DRR, climate risk management and achievement of the MDGs, through the production and dissemination of credible evidence.</p> | | <p>Result 2.2: DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities.</p> |
| <p>S03- Advocacy and Outreach: Increased public and private sector investments in DRR and climate change adaptation through advocacy and outreach.</p> | | <p>Result 3.1: Increased awareness and actions mobilized by national and local governments to reduce risk and build resilience.</p> |

“We recognize that small island developing States continue to grapple with the effects of disasters, some of which have increased in intensity and some of which have been exacerbated by climate change, which impede their progress towards sustainable development.”

Article 51 of Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway).



Photo: Water well drill site in Terra Bella, USA (Los Angeles Times).

Climate resilience and disaster risk reduction are intertwined and interdependent: the increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events is expected to escalate due to climate change. This programme seeks to address the critical link between climate change, disaster risk and sustainable development.

In preparation for the 2015 negotiations on disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and climate change, stakeholders examined in 2014 how disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation support each other and together contribute to sustainable development. UNISDR worked with Member States, local governments, parliamentarians, private sector entities, scientific and technical institutions, international organizations and civil society in delivering this programme.

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MORE ALIGNED

Early in 2014 UNISDR issued a widely-shared background briefing on coherence and mutual reinforcement between a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The UNFCCC processes are a critical pillar to advance integrated approaches to addressing climate risk. UNISDR continues to support Parties to the Convention by providing active contributions to workshops and related activities through the Adaptation Committee, the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage, and the Bonn negotiations conference on Climate Change. As a result, disaster risk reduction has been explicitly reflected in the work of all of the above, particularly in support of national adaptation planning, guidelines for national governments, local actions and the role of local governments for climate resilience, as well as tools and approaches for loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction were particularly clear about how to integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction for sustainable development. In Asia, Africa, Europe, the Pacific, the Americas and Arab States, ministers, parliamentarians and a wide range of stakeholders called

for stronger coherence and mutual reinforcement in policy and in practice. The summary statement of the UNISDR-coordinated Fifth Africa Regional Platform and Third Ministerial Meeting for Disaster Risk Reduction stated, “climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction integration form the building blocks of current and future risk prevention, leading to resilience.”

As a core partner of the Technical Working Group for the new Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific, UNISDR along with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, hosted and engaged expert representatives from UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and UN Women amongst others, in an interactive workshop in January 2014. The workshop was part of a series of ongoing stakeholder engagements to facilitate the development of the landmark strategy, expected to be brought to Heads of State for approval in early 2015.

“Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction integration form the building blocks for current and future risk prevention, leading to resilience.”

Summary Statement of the 5th Africa Regional Platform and 3rd Ministerial Meeting for Disaster Risk Reduction in Abuja, Nigeria.

At the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Parks Congress in Sydney, UNISDR worked with IUCN and the Convention on Biological Diversity to train national protected areas managers on integrated approaches to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystems management.

UNISDR advocated for integrated approaches, at the highest levels: at the 2014 Climate Summit organized by the UN Secretary-General to catalyze ambitious and accelerated action to address climate change, UNISDR led the development of multi-stakeholder commitments in the Action Area on Resilience, Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction where leaders from around the world announced commitments relating to resilient cities, climate information, insurance and the financial sector.



Photo: A windfarm in Denmark offshore of Middlegrudenis (Eskinder Debebe, UN).



Photo: Innovative disaster-resilient housing in a coastal village in Bangladesh (UNDP).

COUNTRIES READY TO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT DISASTER REDUCTION FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Throughout 2014, as part of continued contributions to strengthen technical capacity, UNISDR’s Global Education and Training Institute (GETI) provided training in mainstreaming adaptation and disaster reduction into development in nine countries¹ and 14 cities. GETI’s work on capacity building for cities and local governments resulted in 25 local level action plans for resilience based on the 10 Essentials of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign, as well as the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool and the “Scorecard” (see also page 20).

Guidance on addressing disaster risk in a changing climate was strengthened, as cities from the Latin America region contributed their views on reinforcing climate issues in the Mayor’s Handbook, a key tool of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign, available in nine languages. Efforts to address climate change as part of local resilience building efforts were given a boost in 2014 through the launching of the Resilient Cities Acceleration Initiative, announced at the Secretary General’s Climate Summit, with commitments from partners such as the World Bank, Rockefeller Foundation and UN-Habitat.

At the 2014 Climate Summit, UNISDR leveraged its networks to promote new partnerships to contribute to the Global Framework for Climate Services. Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and the United Kingdom were among the Governments that agreed to scale up delivery of actionable climate information to strengthen decision making for adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. Other partners include UNDP, World Meteorological Organization/Global Framework for Climate Services, United Nations Population Fund, International Federation Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Global Environmental Facility Secretariat, as well as private sector partners such as Esri.

¹ Armenia, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea and Russia

RISK AND INSURANCE SCHEMES FOR MUNICIPALITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Various efforts to promote wider understanding of, and access to, insurance and risk transfer mechanisms were undertaken in 2014. As part of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign, UNISDR worked in 2014 on the development of an online and physical platform to be launched at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015. This platform will connect cities to a variety of tools to build their resilience, including risk transfer mechanisms such as micro-insurance and opportunities for public-private partnerships and risk pooling for municipal governments. In addition to this platform, UNISDR works to facilitate dialogue as part of the Climate and Disaster Resilient City Action Plans, as well as supporting various stakeholders in designing appropriate incentives for the implementation of disaster risk reduction policies and legislation.

“We stress the importance of stronger interlinkages among disaster risk reduction, recovery and long-term development planning, and call for more coordinated and comprehensive strategies that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation considerations into public and private investment, decision-making and the planning of humanitarian and development actions, in order to reduce risk, increase resilience and provide a smoother transition between relief, recovery and development. In this regard, we recognize the need to integrate a gender perspective into the design and implementation of all phases of disaster risk management.”

“The Future We Want” Chapter V-A, Paragraph 188, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 19 June 2012.



Photo: Submerged taxis in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy which caused over US \$400 million in losses on the Eastern Coast of the United States (Associated Press).

In 2014, UNISDR worked closely with the International Insurance Society and Willis Group Holdings, a global risk adviser, insurance and reinsurance broker, to bring together business and finance leaders and experts on disaster risk reduction and natural hazards. The outcome was a call for companies to include reporting of natural disaster risk in their annual disclosures. This work further developed at the Climate Summit where insurers, recognizing their significant role as institutional investors, committed to create and monitor a Climate Risk Investment Framework to double the insurance industries’ climate smart investments from the current US \$42 billion to US \$82 billion, by the end of 2015.

At the Climate Summit, insurance companies also committed to establishing a Resilience Modelling and Mapping Forum, recognized by the International Council for Science. In collaboration with Future Earth, the forum will enable wider access to catastrophic risk information with the aim of coordinating US \$100 million in annual investment in public science and open risk modelling facilities from insurers and other stakeholders by 2016.



Photo: Delegates at the 6th Pacific Platform finalising the Meeting Statement entitled Way Forward: Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (SPC).



RISK SENSITIVE BUSINESS INVESTMENT

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES | WORK STREAMS | RESULT INDICATORS |
|--|--|--|
| <p>S02- Credible Evidence: Strengthened decision-making at local, national and regional levels in support of DRR, climate risk management and achievement of the MDGs, through the production and dissemination of credible evidence.</p> <p>S03- Advocacy and Outreach: Increased public and private sector investments in DRR and climate change adaptation through advocacy and outreach.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimised DRM strategies for business • Factoring risk metrics into country and business forecasting • Industry sector voluntary certification and standards for disaster risk management. • DRM in business education • Responsible investing for risk-sensitive business • nsurance for risk-sensitive business and national economies • Promoting Private Sector Partnerships | <p>Result 2.2 : DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Result 3.2: Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities.</p> |

“The answer that we mostly hear is ‘affordability’ yet this is false economics. It is not really affordable as we pay for the cost of disasters. We need to find ways to incentivize better decisions that lead to building better from the beginning,”

Aris Papadopoulos, member of UNISDR’s Private Sector Advisory Group and former CEO of Titan America.

In 2014, heavy rainfall, storms, flooding and harsh winter conditions resulted in US\$110 billion in direct economic losses and US\$31 billion in insured losses.¹ These losses were well below the inflation-adjusted average values of the past ten years², but the recent high volumes of losses, coupled with projections for even greater levels resulting from climate change, are key drivers of increasing interest among businesses globally in working with UNISDR on disaster risk reduction.

UNISDR has been cooperating with businesses worldwide since 2010 through the Private Sector Partnership and Private Sector Advisory Group. They collaborated extensively on the Global Assessment Report 2013, which built a business case for investments in disaster risk reduction. In May 2014, UNISDR launched the RISE initiative with private sector partners and in September 2014 set up the 1-in-100 Initiative, accelerating efforts to increase risk sensitive business investments.

PROMOTING PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

UNISDR’s Private Sector Partnership (PSP) is a voluntary group of 80 businesses from 36 countries working to drive solutions for resilient and disaster risk-sensitive activities. PSP members range from local to global firms and cover diverse industries including engineering, health care, construction, IT and insurance. PSP members contribute to UNISDR’s mission to enhance resilience and further disaster risk reduction by bringing their knowledge of risk anticipation, risk management expertise and business initiatives in disaster mitigation. PSP members developed innovative tools for disaster risk reduction in 2014: the Disaster Resilience Scorecard, a Resilience Index for Supply Chains, as well as a Briefing Kit on the topics of disaster risk reduction, sustainable development goals and climate change.

UNISDR’s Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) guides private sector activities on disaster risk reduction and resilience. It also advises UNISDR, contributing expertise and experience in disaster risk reduction and resilience programmes. The PSAG supports UNISDR through capacity-building in

Photo: Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia (City of Gold Coast).

¹ <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/news/v.php?id=41772>
² Overall losses: US\$190 billion; insured losses: US\$58 billion

disaster-prone areas. It brings together leading global private sector actors who are aware of the benefits of preventive actions for their businesses and work with UNISDR to make the world more resilient to disasters.

The PSP and PSAG contributed to multi-stakeholder events at global and regional summits. They shared private sector expertise, initiatives and solutions for disaster risk reduction and resilience, and helped strengthen the commitment of businesses to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate risk management into their core business strategies. In addition to these global initiatives, UNISDR worked at regional and national levels with businesses to better understand and mitigate their risks.

Over 160 representatives from the PSP and other businesses, spanning various industries, attended UNISDR's Regional Platforms and other meetings and events of the negotiation process for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction as part of the Business and Industry Major Group. This ensured the reflection of business concerns, expertise and solutions in the drafting of the new framework.

PSP members working with other private sector representatives developed Five Private Sector Visions for a Resilient Future. The Five Visions focus on strong public-private partnerships, resilience in the built environment, risk-sensitive investments, education and training for a resilience-sensitive public and business and risk disclosure as a standard business practice. PSP members worked on developing concrete solutions for implementing the Five Visions and provided case studies of good practices. The area of risk-sensitive financial investments is moving forward under the 1-in-100 Initiative, which introduces a disaster risk stress test that will be a key metric for both public and private entities.



Photo: A demonstration of the Tangible Earth, world's first interactive digital globe, at the launch of UNISDR's RISE initiative. The globe is linked to the UNISDR's global risk and disaster data to allow users to view and understand global hazards (UN).

Additional information about this area, including collaborative initiatives underway, contributions of private sector stakeholders in Platform and policy meetings, as well as commitments made by individual companies or industries in the lead up to WCDRR, are available in the relevant section of the reports of the Regional Offices (see from page 33).

THE RISE INITIATIVE

The RISE Initiative, officially launched in New York in May 2014, is hosted by UNISDR, PwC, AECOM and Willis. It aims to unlock the potential for public and private sector actors who are ready and willing to make a step forward and take leadership on disaster risk reduction. The overall goal is to make all investments risk-sensitive. RISE aims to facilitate the exchange of experience and knowledge to implement tangible disaster risk reduction projects through eight streams of activities: Strategies for global business, risk metrics for economic forecasting, industry sector certification, education, principles for responsible investing, resilience of cities, insurance, and resilience of UN programming.

“We have looked at risk as an opportunity. This means we are better prepared to face disasters”

Sandra Lucero Rodriguez Samacá, Assistant Director of Risk from Colombia's Ministry of Finance and Public Credit speaking at a technical workshop at the 2nd Preparatory Committee meeting for WCDRR.

OPTIMISING DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR BUSINESS

In close coordination with PwC, UNISDR collaborated with 14 large companies³ on assessing their maturity levels in risk management, developing benchmarking exercises and identifying key gaps and opportunities for improved disaster risk management across their supply chains. This enables businesses to better understand their direct and indirect exposure and risk and to incorporate the global risk model developed by UNISDR and partners into their business strategies. Four new companies⁴ have joined the process since the launch of the RISE initiative.

FACTORING RISK METRICS INTO BUSINESS AND COUNTRY ANALYSIS AND FORECAST

In partnership with The Economist Intelligence Unit, UNISDR began developing the conceptual basis and practical methodology for integrating disaster risk into economic and business forecasting and country risk ratings. Results from the UNISDR-led global risk assessment work, incorporating disaster risk metrics such as Annual Average Loss and Probable Maximum Loss, have been / are being used to develop this cutting-edge methodology. Preliminary results are being tested in initial case-study countries, including in Europe and Indonesia, in cooperation with AXA. This represents an important “risk knowledge engine” at the core of UNISDR's support to both countries and the private sector.

³ ARB, ARUP, BG Group, Citigroup, General Electric, HCC Group, Hirco Group, Hitachi Group, Intercontinental hotels, Nestlé, NTT, Roche, Shapoorji Pallonji & Co

⁴ AXA, Citi, Nissan and Walmart



Photo: Sandra Wu, Chair, UNISDR Private Sector Advisory Group, Chairperson and CEO Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd. speaking as part of the Business & Industry Major Group at the Chair's Dialogue of the Second Preparatory Committee for WCDRR (UNISDR).

VOLUNTARY INDUSTRY STANDARDS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Voluntary standards have been identified repeatedly as important catalysts for change in the way private sector investments and operations are managed. In the context of the R!SE initiative, UNISDR is collaborating with companies that are willing to explore the possibility of leading the development of industry-specific disaster risk management standards. Nissan and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone are among them: they started to look into the implications of voluntary standards for disaster risk management and reduction in the automotive and telecommunications sectors respectively. UNISDR also started discussion with the International Organization for Standardization to improve disaster risk management standards for additional sectors including automobile, banking, construction, real estate, energy, retail, and tourism.

INCORPORATING DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT INTO BUSINESS EDUCATION AND TRAINING

UNISDR, in close collaboration with Florida International University (FIU) is reaching out to leading business schools and professional training institutions to engage in the R!SE Initiative. The focus is on supporting relevant education institutions in integrating disaster risk knowledge and management strategies into their MBA and professional training curricula. With UNISDR support, in 2014 FIU designed specific training and courses to target small and medium sized enterprises through the Chambers of Commerce and the professional training centres. Business schools that have joined the R!SE initiative since its launch include Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales de Paris, York University's Business Education Department and INCAE Business School.

RESPONSIBLE INVESTING FOR RISK-SENSITIVE BUSINESS

UNISDR's work on disaster risk-sensitive investments was advanced when Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) agreed to support the R!SE initiative. PRI brings together 1,333 signatories, including 268 asset owners, 864 fund managers and 183 professional service providers, which manage US \$45 trillion⁵ worth of assets. With PRI, UNISDR worked to integrate disaster risk considerations into investment portfolios and PRI's existing six principles for responsible investment.

“Disaster risk is not natural but is produced by investment decisions and the range of factors that influence those decisions.

Embedding disaster risk management in business processes is key to resilience, competitiveness and sustainability”

Special Representative for the Secretary-General, Margareta Wahlström at the R!SE Launch

Thanks to the collaboration between UNISDR, the financial sector, international financial regulators and public science, the global insurance industry, represented by the International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation (ICMIF) and the International Insurance Society (IIS), pledged to increase climate-smart investments from US \$42 billion to US \$82 billion by the end of 2015. The insurance industry, which currently accounts for a third of the world's investment capital, committed to work towards transforming its mainstream asset management by placing more emphasis on climate risk.

Specifically ICMIF will work with the UN, the scientific community and industry partners to:

- Create and monitor a Climate Risk Investment Framework for the insurance industry that will contribute to the implementation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.
- Commit to doubling the industry's investment in climate-smart investments from the current US\$42 billion to US\$84 billion by the end of 2015.
- Increase the amount invested in climate-smart investments to ten times the current amount by 2020.⁶

⁵ <http://www.unpri.org/about-pri/about-pri/>

⁶ Contingent upon the meeting of the members to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris (November 2015).



Photo: Retaining weir to prevent flooding that is under construction in Nadi, Fiji (SDC).

INSURANCE FOR RISK-SENSITIVE BUSINESS

UNISDR's work with the insurance industry has been particularly close, due to the industry's inherent interest in and knowledge of the topic. As part of the RISE initiative, Willis is leading the process on improved pricing of risk for specific sectors and in markets with low insurance coverage and often low understanding of disaster risk. Working with Willis Group, the World Economic Forum, and the Climate Change Support Team of the Executive Office of the UN Secretary-General, UNISDR launched the 1-in-100 Initiative⁷ at the Secretary-General's Climate Summit in New York in September 2014. Under the initiative, nine partners⁸ committed to bringing disaster and climate risk considerations into the global financial systems by:

- Preparing and piloting the application of 1-in-100 year climate risk metrics across banking and securities regulation;
- Incorporating climate and disaster risk consideration into regulatory processes; Establishing a Resilience Modelling & Mapping Forum to bring together science, capital and policy domains;
- Coordinating at least US\$100 million annual investment in public science research by the global insurance industry.

EXAMPLES OF LOCAL LEVEL PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN 2014

Among the cities participating in UNISDR's Making Cities Resilient Campaign there are many examples of successful public private partnerships. They include, amongst others, Makati City, Philippines, Makassar, Indonesia, which report the use of private

sector Corporate Social Responsibility funds for disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery. Chacao, Venezuela recognizes the private sector as a key stakeholder for resilience building and has a risk management network of 33 companies, which are encouraged to prioritise self-protection and take action. The Province of Tyrol in Austria has established a risk management system through a partnership with the Alps Centre for Climate Change Adaptation Technologies. This allowed an area-wide risk assessment to be carried out, with direct links between this research centre and the risk management process. These are examples of public private partnerships and other private sector engagement which UNISDR helped catalyse through its programmes.

“We need to bridge the gap in understanding and convince business owners of the need to move beyond basic continuity planning, and to consider the opportunity to create value in markets with products that address disaster risk and the important role of public-private sector partnership in disaster recovery.”

Mr Hans Sy President of SM Prime and member of UNISDR's Private Sector Advisory Group speaking at a forum in the Philippines led by UNISDR with IRP support.



Photo: A magnitude 6.0 earthquake and subsequent aftershocks resulted in more than 150 million Euro in economic losses in the Emilia Romagna region of Italy in 2012 (Greenreport).

⁷ <http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/09/RESILIENCE-1-in-100-initiative.pdf>

⁸ Carbon Disclosure Project, Future Earth - International Council for Science, International Cooperative & Mutual Insurance Federation, International Insurance Society, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Prince's Accounting for Sustainability Project, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, UNISDR and Willis Group.

DELIVERING FOR RESULTS

UNISDR continues to improve its organizational performance, guided by the UN best practices through a systematic accountability framework to strengthen the focus on results while ensuring rigorous managerial oversight, monitoring of, and reporting on, the organizational programme of work.

RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

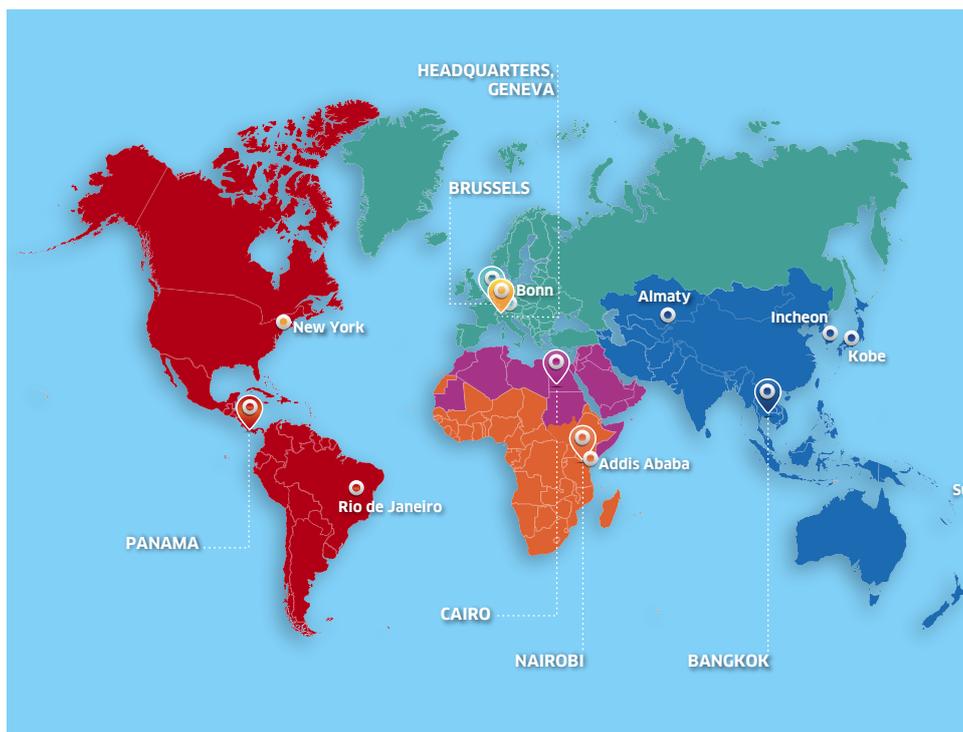
“OIOS concluded that controls over the implementation and monitoring of the strategic framework for UNISDR were operating effectively”

Paragraph 18, OIOS Audit Report of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Report 2014/153

In 2014, results-based management was further strengthened with the implementation of the finance and project module in the electronic management tool (e-Tool), an integrated IT platform that supports results reporting, work plan monitoring, financial and narrative reporting with the United Nations financial tools. UNISDR achieved the target of having the e-Tool module 80% functional by the end of 2014. Cost planning, allotment requests, expenditures and the project management modules are now part of the e-Tool. The application of the RBMS system will be evaluated in 2015.

UNISDR systems enhancements are aligned with UN Secretariat-wide improvements, such as the new integrated information and resources management platform, Umoja. UNISDR also implemented the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) in 2014 for financial reporting in the UN Secretariat.

UNISDR developed a mid-year performance monitoring and progress report against the Results Indicators of the 2014-2015 Biennium Work Plan. The mid-year review report was used for the biennial Integrated Monitoring and Documentation Information System (IMDIS) Report against Sub-Programme 3 of the UN Strategic Framework (UNISDR is mandated to serve as the focal point in the UN system for the coordination of disaster reduction under Sub-Programme 3 of the UN Biennial Strategic Framework).



UNISDR headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland. Its regional offices are based in Brussels, Belgium, for Europe; Panama City, Panama, for Latin America and the Caribbean; Cairo, Egypt, for Arab States; Bangkok, Thailand, for Asia and Pacific; Nairobi, Kenya, for Africa. UNISDR also maintains a liaison office in New York, United States of America and presences in Kobe, Japan; Suva, Fiji; Bonn, Germany; Almaty, Kazakhstan; Incheon, Korea; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The total workforce of UNISDR is 112 people.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

PreventionWeb is UNISDR’s participatory web knowledge platform for the disaster risk reduction community. Building on the results of the independent evaluation carried out in 2013, PreventionWeb began its transition to a knowledge broker in 2014. Services were released in July to facilitate direct access to experts and exchanges among the community and 24 experts answered questions from disaster risk reduction stakeholders, viewed by 6,000 persons. A Guest Editor function, launched in December, strategically covered disaster risk reduction and climate change during COP 20.

The UNISDR corporate website observed a 15% increase in the number of users, 5% over its 10% target for 2014. The satisfaction rate of PreventionWeb registered users in 2014 was 87%, with over 4 million unique page views: a 46% increase from 2013. The audience increased by 12% and the average number of pages viewed per visit increased by 35%. User content submissions rose to 41% from 38% - an indicator of satisfaction, participation and benefit of sharing knowledge. User comments and surveys in 2014 indicated a high level of satisfaction, maintaining a task completion rate of 83%.



COMMUNICATING RESULTS

UNISDR’s four-year Step Up Campaign reached a conclusion in 2014. In collaboration with HelpAge International and other partners, International Day for Disaster Reduction was used to focus attention on older persons and their inclusion in disaster risk management efforts. A global survey was carried out and the results were widely shared. A Thunderclap announcement on Twitter reached 4.5 million people thanks to the support of some 250 organizations and their followers. HelpAge and UNISDR called on governments to sign up to Charter 14 for Older Persons in Disaster Risk Reduction and to commit to the inclusion of older persons in all aspects of disaster management.

UNISDR generated widespread media coverage in relation to the 10th anniversary of the Indian Ocean tsunami including interviews with BBC Newsday, the New York Times, Al Jazeera, Associated Press, Thai PBS, Agence France Presse and Xinhua news agency. UNISDR published 188 news items including 32 press releases during the year.



UNISDR STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2016-2020

UNISDR will develop a new Strategic Framework 2016-2020 to meet its mandate and UN General Assembly resolutions including in support of the implementation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. During 2014, core elements and intended outputs were consulted through office wide discussions, including in-country analysis by UNISDR regional offices. The UNISDR Strategic Framework will be finalized by mid-2015, taking into account the outcome and discussions of the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.



Percentage of Earmarked Contributions Received by Programme in 2014

“Project expenditures were adequately supported and duly approved project activities were reported on a timely basis to donors and the reports were in line with the agreed financing agreements.”

Paragraph 27, OIOS Audit Report of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Report 2014/153

FUNDING

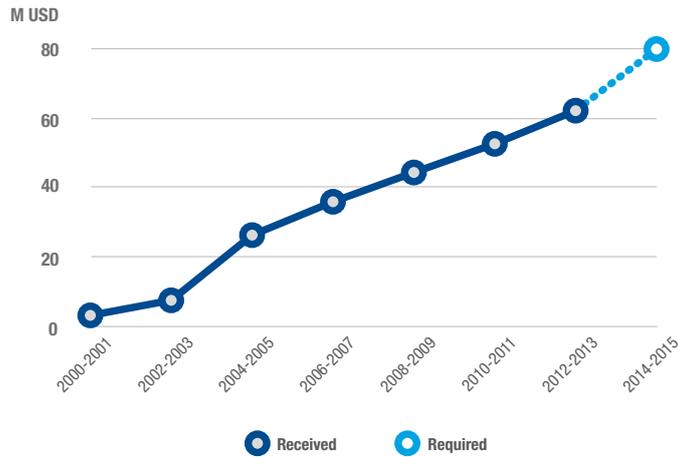
Since its creation, UNISDR has been funded entirely from voluntary contributions. In December 2011, the United Nations General Assembly approved funding for one D1 post from the regular budget of the United Nations for the 2012-13 biennium and confirmed it in the 2014-15 biennium.

UNISDR activities received in-kind support from its partners in academia, the private sector, local level administrations and Member States for the organization of consultations.

“There were adequate controls over the management of trust fund projects”

Paragraph 25, OIOS Audit Report of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Report 2014/153

UNISDR Contributions Received By Biennium



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

In 2014, UNISDR raised US \$37.7 million: 90% of the US \$41.7 million target for the year and 47% percent of the revised biennium target of US \$80 million. UNISDR received 79% of its 2014 contributions in the second half of the year, which forced the organization to reprioritize some of its activities in the first quarter.

In-kind contributions from countries hosting Regional Platforms and other meetings (Ecuador, Egypt, Italy, Nigeria, Spain, Thailand and Turkey) were essential in 2014. Un-earmarked funding of over US\$1 million each from Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland was invaluable. The proportion of earmarked and un-earmarked funding received in 2014 was 69% and 31%, respectively.

The number of multi-year agreements increased in 2014, bringing the total to 23 multi-year contribution agreements. This number exceeds the target of nine set for the biennium. A significant multi-year agreement signed in 2014 was an US \$18.8 million project to build resilience to natural hazards in sub-Saharan African countries, communities and the region with the European Commission’s Directorate-General International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) as part of the 10th European Development Fund for the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP). UNISDR also gained five new donors in 2014: Colombia, Liechtenstein, the Islamic Development Bank, AXA, and JBA Risk Management Ltd.

As a testimony to its strong partnership and standing with expert individuals and institutions in the disaster risk reduction community, several UNISDR activities are complemented by important in-kind support. For example, the Global Assessment Report benefits from the voluntary contributions of many academics and experts. The Making Cities Resilient Campaign launches, trainings, workshops and seminars are co-financed or fully sponsored by partners.

UNISDR Expenditure Details 2014

| | S01 | S02 | S03 | S04 | Total |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Global | 7,300,031 | 5,189,280 | 3,481,896 | 4,542,395 | 20,513,602 |
| Regional | 4,681,411 | 3,327,815 | 2,232,893 | 2,912,977 | 13,155,096 |
| Total | 11,981,442 | 8,517,095 | 5,714,789 | 7,455,372 | 33,668,698 |
| Percentage | 36% | 25% | 17% | 22% | 100% |

UNISDR hosted two donor meetings in 2014 and published a 2014-2015 Work Programme Update highlighting main programme results for 2014, income received and revised resource requirements for the biennium. The Update was shared with donors at a meeting in November.

For 2015, donors have pledged US \$14.3 million through multi-year agreements. UNISDR requires US \$28 million in voluntary contributions in 2015 to meet its revised funding requirement for the biennium of US \$80 million.

UNISDR welcomes contributions in the form of staff provided through the Associate Expert Programme (for UNISDR's current requirements see: <http://esa.un.org/techcoop/associateexperts/index.html>).

2014 CONTRIBUTIONS CONFIRMED AND RECEIVED

| GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| DONORS | | TOTAL USD |
| 1 | Argentina ¹ | 40,000 |
| 2 | Australia ¹ | 2,192,059 |
| 3 | Brazil ¹ | 500,230 |
| 4 | China | 299,985 |
| 5 | Colombia ¹ | 10,000 |
| 6 | Denmark | 892,918 |
| 7 | European Commission ² | 11,573,699 |
| 8 | Finland | 1,094,391 |
| 9 | France ¹ | 20,389 |
| 10 | Germany | 1,646,002 |
| 11 | Ireland | 381,194 |
| 12 | Islamic Development Bank | 12,000 |
| 13 | Japan ³ | 4,903,885 |
| 14 | Kazakhstan ¹ | 149,970 |
| 15 | Republic of Korea ¹ | 1,500,000 |
| 16 | Liechtenstein | 27,473 |
| 17 | Luxembourg | 345,781 |
| 18 | Netherlands | 1,383,126 |
| 19 | Norway | 788,440 |
| 20 | Sweden | 3,757,890 |
| 21 | Switzerland ³ | 3,963,787 |
| 22 | United States ¹ | 1,513,746 |
| 23 | World Bank | 113,000 |
| Subtotal | | 37,109,965 |
| PRIVATE SECTOR AND FOUNDATIONS | | |
| DONORS | | TOTAL USD |
| 24 | AXA ¹ | 75,000 |
| 25 | JBA Risk Management Ltd. | 167 |
| 26 | Nippon Foundation ¹ | 289,400 |
| 27 | UPS Fountion ¹ | 200,000 |
| Subtotal | | 564,567 |
| GRAND TOTAL 2014 | | 37,674,532 |

Note:

¹Earmarked contributions

²Earmarked contributions from three Directorate-Generals (DEVCO, ECHO, FPI)

³Combination of earmarked and un-earmarked contributions

UNISDR

REGIONAL OFFICE ANNUAL REPORTS



UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE AMERICAS



The UNISDR Regional Office for the Americas (UNISDR-ROAM) actively supported the consultative process in 2014 ahead of the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. It worked closely with the United Nations system in the region to implement the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. It also supported the establishment of national disaster loss databases and built important partnerships across various stakeholder groups, including the private sector. In addition, it helped to strengthen resilience at the local level through cooperation and support for the development of national policies and legislation.

“Local action is key to effective disaster prevention and resilience. Local urban and rural communities need to have the capacity to respond to the challenges”.

*Aura Saldaña,
Mayor of Sabana del Mar*

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO REDUCE DISASTER RISK

UNISDR-ROAM led and supported consultative processes across the region, including seven national, one thematic and one regional consultation. The national consultations were held in Paraguay, Peru, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, and El Salvador; the thematic consultation on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for national DRR and environment organizations of Central America; and the regional consultation was held in partnership with the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). In addition, UNISDR-ROAM carried out two in-depth consultations on reconstruction and on the integration of disaster risk reduction in public investments. The latter saw the participation of ministries of finance from six governments of the region.

The **Fourth Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas** was co-organized by the Government of Ecuador and UNISDR-ROAM.

The Platform was held in May 2014 in Guayaquil, Ecuador. The Regional Platform included a high-level panel with five ministers from the region. The outcome document, the Communiqué of Guayaquil, acknowledged:

- The substantial contribution of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 to the formulation of strategies and policies for disaster risk management.
- The coexistence of high levels of inequality, poverty and violence as main drivers of risk accumulation, compromising the future of generations to come.



More than 800 participants attended the Regional Platform, confirming a growing trend in the participation both in terms of delegates as well as countries represented, with the Fourth Platform’s attendance marking an increase of more than 100% since the previous edition in 2012. The work of the Regional Platform is guided and advised by a multi-stakeholder body, the **Advisory Council** comprised of the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Response of the Andean Community of Nations, Caribbean Disaster Management Agency of the Caribbean Community, Centre for Coordination of Natural Disaster Prevention of Central America of the Central American Integration System, the Specialized Meeting for Reduction of Risks to Socio-natural Disasters, Civil Defence, Civil Protection and Humanitarian Assistance of the Southern Common Market and the Organization of American States. Also among its members are key UNISDR system partners in the region: the World Bank, IDB, IFRC, OCHA, WHO/PAHO, UNDP, ECLAC, Technical Donor Group of the Americas, the Government of Ecuador as host, and the Government of Chile, as host of the previous session.

Photo: Fourth Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas

The Global Network of Civil Society Organizations is represented by ITDG Practical Action, the private sector by Business Forum, and the technical-scientific community by the International Council for Science (ICSU). UNISDR-ROAM acts as the secretariat of the Advisory Council.



Photo: National consultation in Peru on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (UNISDR).

UNISDR-ROAM built on **partnerships** with leading institutions and champions in the Latin America region to engage interested groups on implementing the post-2015 framework. After promoting meeting with key institutions and their constituents, UNISDR-ROAM invited them to consult within their networks to elaborate **voluntary commitments** to be presented at the 2014 Regional Platform. Five stakeholder groups - Civil Society, Local Governments, Private Sector, Coalition of Children, Youth and Adolescents, Women's Organizations - presented their commitments to the Special Representative for Disaster Risk Reduction at the Platform. A commitment from the Scientific Community was also included in the outcome document¹ of the Regional Platform.

As part of the preparatory work for the Fourth Regional Platform, UNISDR-ROAM launched an initiative to collect best practices surrounding **Gender & Disaster Risk Reduction** with Groots International and the Huairou Commission. The session on this theme featured two of the eleven best practices collected across the region.²

UNISDR advocated through the United Nations Development Group for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNDG LAC) for the establishment of an interagency working group for the **UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience**. Once established, this working group compiled a matrix of activities being carried out by UN agencies in the region around the three commitments of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. It thereby identified strengths and capacities for the joint implementation of the Action Plan. The group, chaired by UNISDR-ROAM, further agreed to implement the UN Plan of Action in two pilot **UN Development Action Framework** (UNDAF) roll-out

¹The Outcome document is available at the following link: <http://eird.org/pr14/docs/science-statement-V3-spanish.pdf>

²All eleven practices are available through the Regional Platform-webpage (<http://www.eird.org/pr14/>).

countries, which had accepted to implement the UN Plan of Action, Panama and Uruguay. As a result, UNISDR-ROAM was to lead an interagency assessment mission on the status of disaster risk reduction in Panama, at the request of the government, in January 2015 with the participation of eight UN agencies, the IFRC and representatives of Colombia and Chile as peer reviewers.

RISK INFORMED PUBLIC POLICY & INVESTMENT

In 2014, ROAM supported the development of nine disaster risk reduction country documents in the Caribbean. The documents is oriented to identify main risks to natural hazards and prioritise disaster risk reduction activities as well as possible areas for international cooperation. They follow a standard format and are developed through a highly participatory approach that involves disaster risk reduction stakeholders at the national level. Similar country documents were developed previously in Central America and South America.

Also during 2014 ROAM supported the finalization of national post-disaster recovery frameworks in six Central American countries in collaboration with the International Recovery Platform, UNDP and the Coordination Centre for Disaster Prevention of Central America (CEPRENAC).

To better predict future risk, 27 countries of the Americas have **loss and damage databases** to estimate the economic costs and impacts of disasters. With support from UNISDR headquarters and the NGO OSSO Corporation, UNISDR-ROAM successfully contributing to the update of the region's 19 national disaster loss databases. In **Brazil**, the **Center of Excellence UNISDR-CERRD** is coordinating with the State University of Rio de Janeiro on the preparation of a study on the current status of national historic disaster loss databases.

UNISDR-ROAM and the Central American Coordination Center for the Prevention of Natural Disasters (CEPRENAC) launched the first **Regional Assessment Report** (RAR) for Central America at a Regional Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction Financing and Insurance in November 2014 in El Salvador, in the presence of the President of the Republic. The RAR is an important step towards the establishment of regular mechanisms to monitor and analyse disaster risk reduction progress at regional level. UNISDR is committed to working with CEPREDENAC, to monitor disaster risk reduction progress through the periodic production of RARs.



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Staff
13



Countries/ Territories Supported
50



Photo: Participants from the Caribbean working together at the 4th Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction of the Americas (UNISDR).

With support from UNISDR headquarters, UNISDR-ROAM engaged with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Government of Mexico to continue promoting a **regional network of ministries of finance and planning** of seven interested countries - Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay - towards greater integration of disaster risk reduction in national public investment systems. As a result of these efforts, a Network of Ministries of Economy and Finance for Latin America was formally established in 2014 to strengthen the integration of disaster risk reduction in public investment at the national level and is currently being chaired by Peru.

“No disaster is a natural phenomenon. If it were, it would be inevitable. Disasters in most cases are the result of human error or ignorance. That is why the management of risk is our responsibility.”

Ms. María Fernanda Espinoza, Minister of Defense Ecuador at the opening session of the 4th Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNISDR-ROAM supported the process of adoption of a new **disaster risk reduction protocol by the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO)**, to guide parliaments in the region in the design of national disaster risk reduction policies.

URBAN RISK REDUCTION & RESILIENCE

The number of local governments registered in the **Resilient Cities Campaign** increased to 822. The increase has been achieved through an intense dissemination campaign as well as consistent mobilization of partners' support at the sub-regional and national level. It is also thanks to the involvement of six champions and eleven campaign advocates as well as information and communication actions. In 2014, the **Regional Office's website** (www.eird.org/americas) had nearly 2.5 million visits and 1,391 websites linked to it.

In Brazil, the number of local governments that joined the Campaign rose by 46% during the first semester of 2014, from 140 to 205. Brazil is third in the global ranking of committed cities and first in the region. The **UNISDR Centre of Excellence in Rio** (UNISDR-CERRD), fully financed by the Government of Brazil and the National Secretariat of Civil Defence, have been instrumental in the Campaign's wide outreach in the country. The Campaign has been institutionalized as a key advocacy tool for disaster risk reduction in Brazil.

“Highlight that the economic loss and damage resulting from disasters and their impact on development continue to increase, mainly from disasters associated with the occurrence of low-intensity recurrent hydro-meteorological events. Moreover, this situation tends to be aggravated by disorderly population growth and current patterns of development, in particular accelerated urbanization which, when accompanied by weak structures of governance, leads to higher levels of exposure and a greater level of vulnerability in general of nations and communities.”

“Communiqué de Guayaquil, Ecuador”, Outcome document of the 4th Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas

As part of the Resilient Cities Campaign, UNISDR-ROAM began supporting the application of the **Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT)** in more than 60 cities and facilitating 15 city exchanges on disaster risk reduction. Working in partnership with the National Unit of Disaster Risk Management of Colombia, it is in the process of applying the Resilience Scorecard in three main cities in that country (Cali, Bucaramanga and Tunja) and supporting a census of inventories of infrastructure exposed to seismic risk.



Photo: Mr. Carlos Kaiser, Inclusiva NGO winner of the prestigious Risk Award sponsored by the Global Risk Forum, UNISDR and the MunichRe Foundation (UNISDR).

UNISDR-ROAM partnered with representatives of Mexico and Ecuador as Champions for the Safe Schools Initiative, supporting

their key contribution to the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. The UN Information Centre in Panama integrated Riskland³ into its educational activities for children. In Brazil, UNISDR-CERRD, along with national partners (Ministry of National Integration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and FIOCRUZ), led the establishment of a network of Brazilian disaster risk reduction researchers. The network, comprising 147 researchers, will help consolidate and define a National Research Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction and unify research and leading scientific institutions in Brazil around the disaster risk reduction agenda.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

UNISDR-ROAM finalized agreements to support action plans with local government associations. One plan has been signed with Colombia’s National Risk Management Unit (UNGRD) and the Colombian Federation of Municipalities (FCM). Two additional plans are being discussed with the Network of Peruvian Municipalities (REMURPE) and the Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON). UNISDR-ROAM developed guidelines for the integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The guidelines were validated during a regional workshop of local government representatives and climate change experts in Nicaragua.

RISK SENSITIVE BUSINESS INVESTMENT

UNISDR-ROAM promoted the establishment of a **steering group of the Private Sector Partnership for the Americas** (PSP Americas), formed by nine leading enterprises and business associations in the region. The group was actively involved in the preparation of a session at the Regional Platform, in which 60 leading businesses participated, launching a voluntary commitment for the post-2015 framework⁴.

The PSP Americas made important contributions toward advancing the agenda of the public-private partnerships (PPPs) through engagement with the Economic System for Latin America (SELA), the body that has led the PPP agenda in the region. In a meeting in Guayaquil, jointly organized by SELA, the Government of Ecuador and UNISDR in October 2014, 20 countries approved a new agenda for fostering private sector partnerships. The final declaration of the meeting highlighted the commitment of governments and the private sector to furthering PPPs in the context of the post-2015 framework. UNISDR-CERRD also developed key partnerships for the establishment of the Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction, by leveraging the R!SE Initiative in Brazil, a target country for the initiative.



Photo: Children with SRSG Wahlström at the 4th Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

³ A board game developed by UNISDR and UNICEF where by players learn how they can reduce the impact of disasters.

⁴ Voluntary commitments are available at the following link: <http://eird.org/pr14/docs/compromiso-sector-privado.pdf>



REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA



“... let us not forget that a resilient world is not feasible without a resilient Africa, and thus the need for significant and efficient international cooperation...”

*H.E. Amb Jean Marie Ehouzou,
Permanent Observer of
the African Union Commission
Second Preparatory Committee
for the Third UN World
Conference on Disaster Risk
Reduction.*

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The Fifth Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (AfRP) and the Third Ministerial Meeting organised with the African Union Commission (AUC), were hosted in May 2014 by the Government of Nigeria, in Abuja. These meetings were the culmination of an extensive consultation process at regional, national and local levels on Africa’s contribution to the post-2015 framework. UNISDR-ROA provided substantive as well as logistical support, in close collaboration with the African Union Commission and the Government of Nigeria, to ensure a successful outcome of both meetings. The Summary Statement of the **Africa Regional Platform**, adopted through a Ministerial Declaration¹ affirmed Africa’s commitment at national, regional and global level to risk-sensitive development and to investment in climate change and sustainable development goals. Nine hundred delegates from over 45 countries participated in the AfRP in 2014, illustrating the traction that disaster risk reduction has gained in Africa. Through subsequent meetings of the **Africa Working Group** (AWG) and the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee, disaster risk reduction has achieved a prominent place in the work of the African Union culminating in the presentation and adoption of the Abuja Declaration at the African Union Summit in January 2015. UNISDR-ROA works systematically with the AUC and advocates with key Member States to support the integration of disaster risk reduction across all relevant policies and decisions. The potential establishment of a sub-committee on disaster risk reduction within the new technical committee structure of the AUC would be an important step toward this goal.

At the coordination and technical levels UNISDR-ROA supported two meetings of the AWG. The AWG provides coordination and technical support to the AUC, Regional Economic Communities, Member States, the UN, World Bank, African Development Bank, media and NGO partners for the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and its related Programme of Action. The Group meets biannually and has been instrumental in shaping risk-informed development on the continent and supporting the formulation of the road map to the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR). The AWG meeting of March 2014, in Abuja, Nigeria, developed the final draft of Africa’s contribution to the post-2015 framework for consideration by the AfRP. The second meeting, held in October 2014, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, reviewed the proposed new coordination structure in the African Union through a disaster risk reduction lens and made concrete recommendations for strengthening Africa’s voice in the Preparatory Committee meetings of the WCDRR meetings in July and November 2014 and in the WCDRR itself.

UNISDR-ROA worked with regional partners on recent trends and emerging challenges relative to implementing strategies and policies on disaster risk reduction and supported **policy and legislation development** at regional and national levels. Through these efforts the East African Community



Photo: Youth delegates from Madagascar, Mozambique and South Africa clearing a drainage ditch as part of an exercise in urban risk reduction with UNISDR-ROA and Peace Boat (Peace Boat).

¹ www.preventionweb.net/afrp/2014



Photo: Director General of the National Emergency Management Agency of Nigeria, Mr. Muhammad Sani Sidi opening the 5th Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Abjua, Nigeria (UNISDR).

drafted a bill with legislation anticipated for early 2015. With UNISDR support, Ethiopia adopted a National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management. In Kenya, the mobilisation of parliamentarians resulted in the formation of a parliamentary caucus on disaster risk reduction, with some 30 members. The caucus is pushing for the adoption of a long-standing bill on disaster risk reduction. UNISDR-ROA's contributions to WCDRR have been two-fold. First, coordinating a process of successive consultations, beginning in 2013 and continuing throughout 2014, culminating in Africa's participation and unified contribution to the preparatory process for WCDRR. Second, supporting the achievement of unanimity of the Africa Group's contribution. This required mobilizing alliances with leaders in the Africa Group, briefing African Union ambassadors in Addis Ababa and Geneva, continuously informing and dialoguing with national disaster risk reduction focal points and AWG members and, finally, convening African delegates attending the Preparatory Committee for the WCDRR to exchange views and supporting one voice from Africa on the post-2015 framework.

“More effective legislation and resulting regulation will promote a level playing field for business”

Statement by 'Business and Industry' at the 5th Africa Regional Platform

Achieving 'one voice' for Africa on the post-2015 framework has not been without its challenges: UNISDR-ROA has regional responsibility for 45 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and inter-governmental organisations at continental and regional level. The regional reach presents a complex and diverse social, political and linguistic landscape posing coordination and logistic challenges. The coordination, advocacy and disaster risk evidence efforts of UNISDR-ROA over the last year benefitted directly from a project funded by the European Commission, "Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities," as part of the African Caribbean Pacific Group of States programme. This enabled UNISDR-ROA to expand its coordination capacity by opening an office in Addis Ababa to enhance collaboration with the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities.

At the AfRP, UNISDR-ROA's proactive engagement of countries and stakeholders using guidance from the suggested elements document of the Special Representative of the Secretary General was the catalyst for stakeholder commitment to the post-2015 framework. UNISDR-ROA led preparatory consultations prior to the AfRP for disaster risk reduction, providing major groups and stakeholders opportunities to develop their recommendations for the post-2015 framework and their commitments to implement them. A major outcome was that governments recognised the significance of integrated approaches in early warning, weather forecasting and flood plain management to address the growing impact of disasters in Africa.

Several key elements from the AfRP indicated how to take disaster risk reduction forward in the region:

- A stepped and comprehensive consultation process culminated in a unified position with strong buy-in from all stakeholders;
- High-level political leadership was key, including from the SRSG;
- Long-term priorities: investing in disaster risk reduction and climate change, resourcing local authorities, gender and youth representation in decision-making and ensuring strong linkage with the post 2015 development agenda;
- Immediate priorities: implementing the recommendations of the Summary Statement, the basis for the Ministerial Declaration, including clear and consistent disaster risk reduction integration into national planning implementation mechanisms; the critical role of champions, parliamentarians, civil society, academics, regional and country experts for advocacy and mobilization on specific targets or issues.

The recent opening of UN Development Group (UNDG) and UN Country Teams to non-resident agencies provided UNISDR-ROA with a major opportunity to further support and influence **UN planning and coordination on disaster risk reduction**. In September 2014, UNISDR-ROA became an observer member of the UNDGs for East and Southern Africa, where it is also a member of the Peer Support Group for Quality Support and Advice, and is expected to become a full member of the regional UNDG in January 2015. This is of critical importance, as UNISDR-ROA has oversight of the integration of disaster risk reduction into all UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) in East and Southern Africa.



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| Region & Offices REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA Nairobi Addis Ababa |
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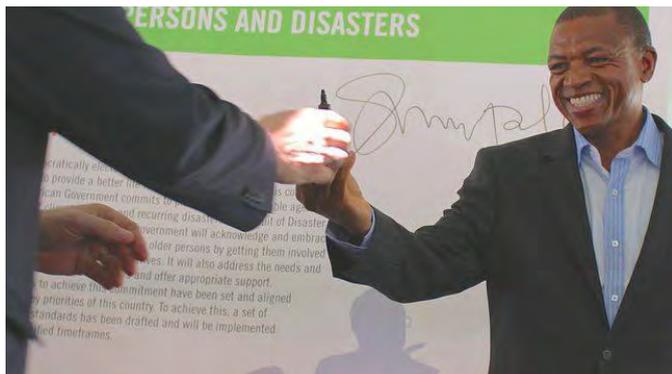


Photo: The Premier of South Africa's North-West Province, Supra Mahumapelo, signs Charter 14 calling for an inclusive disaster risk reduction approach that is responsive to the needs of older people (UNISDR).

UNISDR-ROA's support resulted in the integration of disaster risk reduction in 9 countries in 2014: Ethiopia, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali bringing the total of UNDAFs supported by UNISDR in Africa since 2009 to 44, so that disaster risk reduction now features in the UNDAFs under economic growth and poverty reduction², under sustainable environment³ and disaster risk reduction as well as under human rights⁴.

UNISDR-ROA's active participation in relevant dialogues and forums in 2014 resulted in clear and progressive integration of disaster risk reduction into the environmental agenda. UNISDR-ROA gave presentations at the United Nations Environment Assembly; the Africa Working Group on Desertification and Sustainable Land Management; the Fourth Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa; the Consultation on the World Humanitarian Summit and the Climate Outlook Forums in Greater Horn of Africa.

“Effective disaster risk reduction can only be achieved if disaster risk management is mainstreamed into every sectoral development plan.”

H.E. Mr Mitiku Kassa, State Minister of Agriculture, Ethiopia at the First Preparatory Committee for WCDRR

As a member of the Global Alliance for Resilience and endorsed by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Member States, UNISDR leveraged the inclusion of disaster risk reduction as a pillar of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Strategy as well as in the outcomes of the Heads of State Summit on drought resilience in Kampala in March 2014. UNISDR followed up at the continental level by bringing together IDDRSI with the resilience strategy in West Africa and the Sahel (in cooperation with CILSS⁵) at the AfRP and 3rd Ministerial

²Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi

³Cabo Verde, Ghana, Kenya

⁴Botswana

⁵Comité permanent inter-État de lutte contre la sécheresse au Sahel (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)

Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2014 and reflected in the Abuja Declaration. Following consultative meetings, disaster risk reduction was also reflected as one of the pillars of the Common African Position on Post-2015 Development Framework.

Leading on celebrations of the International Day for Disaster Reduction in October 2014, which focused on older persons, UNISDR-ROA, the Government of South Africa and HelpAge international convened a global event in Rustenberg, South Africa, a regional event in Ethiopia (with the African Union Commission) and a national event in Kenya. UNISDR-ROA liaised with additional partners to share relevant communications and conduct the first-ever survey on older persons in relation to disasters. UNISDR-ROA also partnered with relevant ministries in Kenya and UN agencies' country offices on a five day event, hosted by Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology and featuring seminars for community practitioners, councillors and academics.

“Ensuring the incorporation of Africa's contribution into the post-2015 global framework for DRR will mean providing an essential instrument that will allow us to transform development to manage risk, seize opportunities and strengthen resilience, thereby ensuring sustainable development.”

AU Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, addressing the opening session of the 5th Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Abuja, Nigeria

UNISDR-ROA worked on regular contact with a youth coordinator whose role is to advise the office on coordinating a continent-wide youth for disaster risk reduction network and with HelpAge Regional Office in Africa on sensitizing governments to the special needs of the elderly and disaster risk reduction. A **gender-based approach** is taken, by working with community organizations in partnership with the global Huairou Commission and local partners, Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS). Activities and representation by local communities is organized by a UNISDR-ROA focal point at the county and regional level.



Photo: Children displaced by flooding collect water from a submerged hand pump in Sudan (Tim McKulka, UNMIS).

UNISDR-ROA convened development partners, organizing meetings among UN partners, donors and NGOs to ensure that they were informed and participating in the build-up to the WCDRR, as well as advocating for commitments from member states on disaster risk targets. This resulted in enhanced disaster risk reduction awareness among key actors and stakeholders, and strengthened the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.

RISK INFORMED PUBLIC POLICY & INVESTMENT

Risk information was enhanced through establishment of **national disaster loss databases** in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda and the publication of the Africa Status Report, which utilised information reported by Member States through the HFA Monitor and other sources of information. The **Africa Status Report** contributed to: the availability of exclusive continent-wide analysis of progress on national implementation of the African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and the HFA; policy guidance through an in-depth review of progress made on thematic issues that are key to the African continent such as drought and urban risk; and an opportunity for further partnership building through an overview of recent and current initiatives. UNISDR-ROA is developing a framework for integrated analysis of disaster and climate risk information for resilience programming in the IGAD region. Risk-informed investment is being piloted in the Indian Ocean Commission region.

“...participation of women and children will be critical to the successful implementation of any framework on DRR beyond 2015.”

Mr. Muhammad Sani Sidi, Director General, National Emergency Management Agency, Nigeria, the First Preparatory Committee for WCDRR

Since the establishment of the **HFA Monitor**, 32 African countries voluntarily reported at least once in one of the cycles. Pilot testing of an enhanced system of monitoring was successfully conducted in Mozambique. At least 20 African countries are expected to submit the final completed HFA national report for 2014-15 (34 countries already opened online accounts). Submission of reports not only helped national governments assess their progress but also, following a year-long consultative process, enabled UNISDR to conduct the status review and produce the Africa Status Report.

URBAN RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE

Africa is the fastest urbanising continent globally, with a 3.5 percent annual urban growth rate. Urbanization is marked by the growth of informal settlements, the legacy of poverty and inequality. The AfRP called for enhanced efforts to address urban risks as a priority for Africa including through disaster-sensitive physical planning, enforcement of building codes and investments in resilient urban infrastructure⁶.

⁶ Recommendation 23 of the Africa statement to the post-2015 framework for DRR.

As part of the increasing outreach and strength of the UNISDR Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Campaign, UNISDR-ROA helped bring the total number of cities enrolled in the African region to 73. Urban local level administrators were active contributors to the regional disaster risk reduction consultations. Nine cities reported on local HFA progress through the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) in 2014, taking the number of cities in Africa doing so to 13. Kisumu, Kenya, used the reporting tool to promote synergy among actors in forging effective disaster risk reduction especially flood reduction mechanisms in the city.



Ms. Lesego Holele, Mayor of Ditsobotla with Ditsobotla local municipality representatives and Ms. Sharon Rusu, head of UNISDR-ROA (UNISDR).

Cape Town, South Africa has been using LGSAT in disaster risk reduction and urban planning processes. Following the use of the LGSAT as a planning and stock-taking tool in four cities in Uganda, UNISDR-ROA facilitated peer-to-peer evaluation and experience sharing sessions with the mayors and councilors. This inter-city networking and exchanging of best practices has proven to be an effective way to strengthen capacity of local administrations.

Peace Boat (an MCR Campaign partner) organized an onboard disaster risk reduction training for youth leaders from Madagascar, Mozambique and South Africa and for participants of the 86th Global Voyage⁷. The training raised awareness on key issues around disaster risk reduction and strengthened opportunities for youth engagement in promoting the MCR Campaign, LGSAT and risk-sensitive tourism. Following the training, the youth organized themselves and rolled out a plan for their contribution to urban resilience.



Photo: A woman carries water in Goz Beida, eastern Chad (Kate Holt/IRIN).

⁷ <http://www.unisdr.org/archive/41912>



Photo: HE Ambassador Jean Marie Ehouzou, Head of the Permanent Delegation of the Africa Union in Geneva at the 2nd Preparatory Committee for the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

In line with recommendation 24 of the Africa statement on School Safety for Uninterrupted Safe Education to the post-2015 framework, UNISDR-ROA supported the integration of disaster risk reduction into education and health in three countries: Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

UNISDR-ROA further advocated for, and assisted, high-level representation in the Safe School Leaders meeting held in October 2014 in Turkey. At the country level, as set out in a sector brief on disaster risk reduction and health integration developed by UNISDR in partnership with WHO and others, the Government of Kenya established a coordination mechanism to manage health emergencies and integrate disaster risk reduction into health.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

UNISDR supports the organisation of Climate Outlook Forums by Regional Economic Communities such as IGAD, by including disaster risks thereby enhancing the value of climate information. To complement this process, a comprehensive framework to integrate disaster risk and climate information is being developed to inform resilience analysis (led by IGAD as part of IDDRSI). Several countries have begun designing and implementing disaster risk reduction and climate resilience action plans. Kenya, for example, developed a National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan to support its strategic plans and vision for 2030.



Photo: A man scoops water in dry river bed in Kenya (Ann Weru, IRIN)

“Coordination needs to be increased at the institutional level between the disaster risk reduction and climate change communities, including through developing synergies between relevant frameworks and conventions at the global level.”

Summary Statement of the Fifth Africa Regional Platform and Third Ministerial Meeting for Disaster Risk Reduction in Abuja, Nigeria.

RISK SENSITIVE BUSINESS

UNISDR-ROA is in the process of generating dialogue on risk-sensitive business on the continent. A milestone in this process was achieved at the AfrP when 12 private sector institutions from various industries including solar energy, insurance and natural resources, came together to provide recommendations for Africa’s contribution to the post-2015 framework and expressed commitments for its implementation. Subsequently, UNISDR has been in dialogue with the private sector in Africa to forge partnerships for risk-sensitive business, a concept which has had a high buy-in so far from important private sector actors in the insurance, banking and telecommunication industries.





REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA-PACIFIC



“Encourage inclusion of the actions adopted in this Declaration into national policies, strategies, and action plans, deliver the commitments made by governments and stakeholder groups, and share the progress in the next AMCDRR”

Bangkok Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific 2014

The year 2014 marked a decade since the Indian Ocean Tsunami, which killed more than 200,000 people in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as the final full year of implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA). The region has seen improvements in early warning and disaster preparedness that have reduced mortality risk, strengthened policies and legislation, increased awareness and education as well as enhanced regional cooperation for disaster risk reduction. Yet disaster loss is on the rise, with increasing risk exposure driven by rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, poverty and rising disparities. Global climate change is meanwhile increasing the frequency and intensity of natural hazards. In this context, the focus of UNISDR Regional Office for Asia-Pacific (UNISDR-ROAP) was to facilitate the region’s learning on the HFA and contributions for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction while also fostering actions to address the underlying causes of risk.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO REDUCE DISASTER RISK

In 2014, 31 national governments and 39 partners in the region continued the consultation process initiated in 2013 for the post-2015 framework. Through UNISDR’s facilitation and convening role, seven in-depth, peer-reviewed papers on different thematic areas were drafted, and later consolidated in the Asia-Pacific input document for the post-2015 framework for DRR, adopted in June 2014 at the **Sixth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR)**¹. The AMCDRR attracted 3,547 delegates, including 19 ministers and 3 vice-ministers from 70 countries. Ten stakeholder groups played active roles throughout the consultation process and, as part of the declaration, developed voluntary commitment statements for the post-2015 framework. At the Sixth Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management, co-convened in June 2014 by UNISDR and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 260 delegates from 22 countries endorsed the **Climate and Disaster Resilient Strategy for the Pacific**.²



In the **Central Asia and the South Caucasus (CASC) region**, UNISDR organized a Regional Consultation on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction with 160 delegates. The consultation included four thematic discussions with stakeholders from national and local governments, civil society and non-governmental organizations. The **CASC Regional Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction** adopted the Framework of Cooperation and Plan of Action on strengthening regional cooperation for disaster risk reduction in the CASC region and the ministerial statement to be delivered at the WCDDRR.



At the **national level**, UNISDR focus on advocacy and technical support resulted in strengthened National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction. In China, the National Platform promoted Community-Based Disaster Risk Management implementation in 5,600 demonstration communities, and spearheaded the national HFA 10-year review. UNISDR-ROAP also helped Cambodia, Laos, and Mongolia establish National Platforms to promote and coordinate risk-sensitive public and private investments. Seven National Platforms in the CASC region reviewed progress and identified areas for improvement, including an innovative approach for exchanging of experiences between National Platforms.

Photo: Participants of an International Day for Disaster Reduction celebration in Bangkok, Thailand (UNISDR).

¹ www.preventionweb.net/files/38038_38036finalbangkokdeclaration6amcdr.pdf

² www.preventionweb.net/files/37723_37811ppdrm2014meetingstatementen201.pdf

UNISDR joined the preparation of the next cycle of **UN Development Assistance Frameworks** (UNDAFs) in a number of countries, including Afghanistan, Cambodia, China, Laos, Mongolia and the Philippines. In the Pacific countries, UNISDR-ROAP supported the assessment of UNDAF results for the Marshall Islands, Palau, Kiribati and Fiji. Disaster risk reduction and resilience building are now integrated in the UNDAF of all Pacific countries. A report on the implementation of the **UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience** in Asia-Pacific, to be presented at the WCDRR, will provide further insights for integrating disaster risk reduction into the UN system. In the CASC region, UNISDR is chairing the UNDAF Pillar on strengthened and innovative public institutions in Kazakhstan.

UNISDR also guided the Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs) and sub-regional cooperation mechanisms in consultations among Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The Secretariat of the Pacific Community co-organized the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management with UNISDR's sub-regional office in Fiji. Overall, this strong regional coordination resulted in a rich exchange of views and identification of common positions, while also giving a prominent role to the IGOs during the negotiations on the post-2015 framework and its future implementation.

“What happened over the weekend in Argu is a lesson learned for all of us who are working to reduce disaster risk.

We need more assessment strategies and to work closer with communities to increase their awareness on mud slide risk as it will happen again.”

Mr. Mohammad Ajmal Karimi, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, Deputy Director for International Relations, speaking on 6 May 2014 following a severe landslide.

The 2014 **International Day for Disaster Reduction**, the theme of which was older people, was widely celebrated in Asia and the Pacific: events were organized in 13 countries by various organizations as well as cities in Bhutan, Laos, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. UNISDR worked with representatives from the 13 countries, as well as with local communities and Red Cross National Societies and NGOs that committed to Charter 14 for Older People in DRR³.

Countries and partners in the region contributed to the **10 year celebration of HFA implementation**. Local governments participated in an HFA implementation review: Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, organized a series of meetings and submitted 20 case studies. The Iranian capital Teheran, captured the city's achievements in disaster risk reduction through a video. In the Pacific, a Ten-Year

Review on Progress Toward, and Contributions Made by, the Pacific Region to the HFA from 2005-2015 was completed, with inputs from 16 Pacific countries. In collaboration with UNISDR, Australia, China and Indonesia developed videos, capturing the success and lessons of HFA implementation.

RISK INFORMED PUBLIC POLICY AND INVESTMENT

The basis for influencing public policy and making risk sensitive investment decisions has been built on highlighting the cost benefit of disaster risk reduction by accounting past losses and understanding the probability of future losses. In order to systematically record past disaster losses, UNISDR, in partnership with UNDP, supported countries to strengthen their effort on disaster loss accounting. So far, 26 **national disaster loss databases** have been established in the region with varied levels of development and institutional capacity.

UNISDR helped strengthen these databases and promoted their application for risk assessment. Discussion is underway to scale up the database in other states and to establish new loss accounting systems in China and Mongolia. Moreover, UNISDR obtained commitments from six countries: Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Maldives and Sri Lanka, to develop national risk profiles.

Regional workshops were organized with these countries to enhance the risk calculation capacity of officials from Ministries of Finance and Planning, and National Disaster Management Offices, as well as to improve hazard, exposure and vulnerability modeling. Based on national disaster loss databases, preliminary information on historical losses and estimated risk patterns has been generated. The estimates will be complemented with analysis based on probabilistic risk modeling. The collection of exposure data has been initiated in the six countries.



Photo: Opening ceremony of the 6th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

In the Pacific, UNISDR supported the establishment of the **Pacific Damage and Loss (PDaLo) information system**, which uses disaster loss data from 21 Island countries and holds information on 1,183 disaster events in the Pacific between the 1567 and 2013. Thirteen countries in the Asia and Pacific completed **HFA review**

³<http://www.unisdr.org/2014/iddr/documents/Charter14.pdf>

and reporting, while five countries are in the process of finalizing their reports. UNISDR completed ten year review reports for both sub-regions. The “HFA implementation in Asia and the Pacific” report was developed with inputs from countries and partners. Countries such as China, India, Indonesia, Nepal and inter-governmental organisations, including SAARC, also prepared their respective ten year review reports. Sixteen Pacific countries contributed to the “Ten-Year Review on Progress Towards and Contributions Made by the Pacific Region to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) from 2005-2015”. In the Pacific, UNISDR supported the establishment of the Pacific Damage and Loss (PDaLo) information system, which uses disaster loss data from 21 Island countries and holds information on 1,183 disaster events in the Pacific between 1567 and 2013.

Working through the UNISDR Asian Advisory Group of Parliamentarians (AAGP) for disaster risk reduction. UNISDR continued to increase advocacy and **political commitment** in disaster risk reduction. AAGP held a workshop to assist Laos in developing its first ever disaster risk management law. With technical support from UNISDR, more than 20 Laotian parliamentarians shared lessons with peers from other Asian countries. Seven parliamentarians attended and delivered statements of commitment at the AMCDRR. The Chair of the Asian Advisory Group of Parliamentarians provided a keynote speech at the Ministerial Dialogue of the AMCDRR.

“We also learnt that we can’t rely on outside help and that our own capacity, which saw evacuations from low-lying and coastal areas working well and saving lots of lives, is crucial. We need to further build disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation capacity and mainstream it into our development. Mayors are the big players.”

Cebu Resilience Taskforce Coordinator, Mr. Baltz Tribunalo, at a roundtable with twelve towns represented by mayors and councillors, in Cebu, Philippines, 10 March 2014.

URBAN RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE

Urban risk management and reduction have been identified as a regional priority. A total of 651 **cities and local governments** in Asia-Pacific are now part of the Making Resilient Cities Campaign, committing to the implementation of the Ten Essentials for disaster resilience. Fifty cities and local governments completed the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) in 2013-2014 providing valuable information on local disaster risk reduction efforts as well as the gaps and challenges faced. Two local governments from Japan, Hyogo Prefecture and Sendai City, actively shared their experience with other campaign partners. In the CASC region, UNISDR provided technical support to the application of the LGSAT

and implementation of the Ten Essentials for disaster resilience in eight cities.

The UNISDR City Resilience **Scorecard** was rolled out in Coimbatore, India; Makati, the Philippines; and Da Nang, Viet Nam. A comprehensive plan has been prepared for Bandung, Indonesia to apply the Scorecard and develop public-private partnerships for disaster resilience. Makati, a Role Model City of the Campaign, helped two other cities in Metro Manila, Bacoor and Paragne, to use the Scorecard in training conducted by UNISDR-ROAP and UNISDR’s Global Education and Training Institute (GETI).



Photo: Disaster risk reduction preparedness training in the Philippines (UNISDR).

Disaster Risk Reduction **Champions** from the region undertook various initiatives to promote disaster risk reduction. Senator Loren Legarda, UNISDR Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Champion, engaged the Government of the Philippines to become a Safe School Country Leader for the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools. Six additional countries from the region, Armenia, China, Indonesia, Iran, Kyrgyzstan and Nepal, committed to the Worldwide Initiative.

Mr. Saber Chowdhury, Co-chair of the UNISDR Advisory Group of Parliamentarians for disaster risk reduction, championed disaster resilient development in the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and synergies between disaster risk reduction and climate change response at Globe International. Mr. Hans Sy, CEO of one of the largest property developers in Southeast Asia, SM Prime, and a UNISDR Private Sector Champion, promoted resilience in the building of houses after Typhoon Haiyan. UNISDR also coordinated extensively with ASEAN on the launch of the ASEAN Initiative on School Safety.



Region & Offices

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA-PACIFIC
Bangkok | Kobe | Incheon | Almaty | Suva



Staff

16



Countries/ Territories Supported

85

SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE: SUVA, FIJI

UNISDR's sub-regional office of the Regional Office for Asia-Pacific in Suva, Fiji sits at the crossroads of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation agenda and on the front lines of the increasing disaster risk of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) as a direct result of climate change.

In 2014 this office was active in ensuring that disaster risk reduction was fully integrated into the International Conference on Small Island Developing States, particularly as part of the Outcome document (see page 24).

UNISDR's Pacific Office, was active working with the tourism industry to increase their risk awareness and with policy makers and other civil society members to increase local resilience. In alignment with UNISDR-ROAP's training for small and medium-sized hotels, UNISDR's Suva Office designed and conducted a pilot training workshop with hotels in the Pacific islands to reduce disaster risks particularly from hydrological hazards.

UNISDR's Pacific Office was influential in achieving the full integration of disaster risk reduction in the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development for the Pacific. UNISDR's Pacific Office was also instrumental in ensuring attendance of Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Cook Islands, Nauru, and Tuvalu to the preparatory process of the WCDRR. Raising awareness of disaster risk reduction initiatives in the region, the Pacific Office launched its inaugural Pacific Innovation and Leadership Award for Resilience (PILAR), allowing individuals and activities in the Pacific to be recognised by their peers for their innovation and strong leadership on disaster risk reduction.

The Pacific Office also helped Fiji to facilitate its first National Platform for disaster risk reduction and climate change, which was also the first National Platform in the Pacific.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

UNISDR-ROAP worked closely with stakeholders of the **Third Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Conference**, in Samoa in September 2014, to ensure that disaster risk reduction featured prominently in the sessions of the conference. The outcome document of the conference, Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway) spotlighted disaster risk reduction and climate change as key risks for sustainable development in SIDS. At the conference, the post-2015 framework was identified as a mean of verification to monitor, evaluate and report on the draft Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific. UNISDR-ROAP, on behalf of the UN Country Team, provided key substantive and technical advice in drafting the strategy and organizing national and regional consultation processes leading up to the Conference.



Photo: Participants on the International Day for Disaster Reduction in Bangkok, Thailand call for older people to be represented in disaster risk management (UNISDR).

The Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development Strategy for the Pacific, endorsed at the Sixth Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management, will integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development policies and activities in the region. The Platform also resulted in critical feedback from the Pacific region on climate change and disaster risk reduction linkages, and promoted the coherence between the draft Strategy and the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

The AMCDRR also highlighted the need to improve public investments for disaster and climate risk management, in order to protect and sustain development gains. Governments committed to risk-sensitive investments with accountability measures in development plans across sectors. To this end, Governments called for the strengthened capacity of national and regional institutions to develop, analyze and use risk information in development planning and implementation.

In the SAARC region, **the institutional and policy mapping for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation** has been

completed. SAARC prepared the roadmap for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation integration. With UNISDR technical support, SAARC is developing a comprehensive training/capacity building programme on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development, including on the implementation of the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation integration roadmap. The programme includes developing modules on mainstreaming into critical sectors (such as housing, livelihood, land-use and public resource allocation) and training of trainers for South Asian countries.

A number of countries in the region are developing their 2016-2020 socio-economic development strategies and plans in 2015. UNISDR-ROAP will support countries in developing national plans to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate risk management while strengthening their National Platforms to address climate risk. Similarly, IGOs such as ASEAN are working on post-2015 strategies. This provides opportunities for UNISDR-ROAP and other UN entities to promote disaster and climate risk management and sustainable development convergence.

RISK SENSITIVE BUSINESS INVESTMENT

Partnership between the private sector and UNISDR was significantly enhanced in 2014. Three companies joined UNISDR's Private Sector Partnerships group: Loxley; Tokyo Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.; and the Japan Tourism Marketing. Four others were in the process of joining. Risk sensitive investment in the private sector featured prominently at the AMCDRR greatly enhancing awareness of private sector operators. Private sector participants also had an important opportunity to learn and share experiences with institutional and civil society stakeholders.



Photo: Mr Hans Sy President of SM Prime and member of UNISDR's Private Sector Advisory Group speaking at a forum entitled, "The Business Case for Disaster Risk Reduction" (UNISDR).

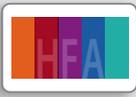
As part of the AMCDRR's **Bangkok Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific**, participants called upon the private sector to play a larger role in reducing risk and implementing the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. A variety of private sector partners made voluntary commitments, such as AECOM Technology Corporation and International Business

Machines Corporation (IBM), which agreed to support the application of the Scorecard in two cities in Indonesia and Vietnam.

Continued capacity building for the media to advocate for disaster risk reduction yielded important results in 2014. The Media Stakeholder Group Statement of Voluntary Commitments was adopted as part of the Bangkok Declaration. In collaboration with the Thai Public Broadcasting Service, about 20 journalists were trained at the AMCDRR and improved their knowledge of disaster risk reduction, while the Thai PBS received an award for its weekly TV show on disaster risk reduction called 'Fight Disaster'.



Photo: SRS G Wahlström with Sendai Mayor Ms. Emiko Okuyama.

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|  | 3547 70 | Delegates Countries |
|  | 17 | National Platforms received guidance from UNISDR in 2014 |
|  | 651 | Cities participating in the Making Cities Resilient Campaign |
|  | 40 | Countries submitted HFA Monitoring reports at least one time |
|  | 26 | Countries have functional National Disaster Loss Databases |
|  | 260 22 | Delegates Countries |
|  | 160 7 | Delegates Countries |



REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ARAB STATES

“We, children and youth, are one of the most vulnerable groups to disasters, climate change, and displacement as a result of conflict. And yet, children and youth are viable agents of change.”

Youth statement at the 2nd Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

2nd Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

14-16 September 2014 | Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt

Photo: Student disaster awareness training at Al-Khabiri Primary School (Ahmose NGO).

Despite several challenges in the Arab States due to political complexities and increasing demands for humanitarian aid versus development assistance, the region continues to steadily work towards consolidating progress on disaster risk reduction. That is reflected in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) reporting undertaken by Arab States. While many gaps and challenges remain, over the current HFA cycle fifteen countries reported on their disaster risk reduction progress, the highest in the region to date. The year 2014 witnessed positive disaster risk reduction progress: the Second Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction drew a record number of attendees. A key development was the increase by many countries on delivery of national disaster risk reduction actions and the enhancement of capacities, knowledge and tools for implementing risk reduction in the region. Strategic engagement and cooperation for country delivery will require increased support and resources from UNISDR-ROAS’ regional presence in collaboration with other UN and non-UN partners at the country level. The increase in HFA reporting and the greater demands from stakeholders in the region for risk information illustrate the rise in awareness about the importance of disaster risk reduction. The endorsement by the League of Arab States of a plan of action to implement the Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction is a welcome step. This is expected to help further disaster risk reduction programming and policy making in the region, thereby moving the region from a culture of response to one of risk management and resilience building.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO REDUCE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

UNISDR-ROAS led comprehensive region-wide consultations on the post-2015 framework. More than 10 regional, national and local consultations took place in the region in 2012-2014. The consultations were held in Algeria, Comoros, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar and Tunisia. Discussions focused on mapping out concerns and challenges in implementing disaster risk reduction in the region and identifying key Arab priorities for the post-2015 framework.

UNISDR-ROAS promoted a broad consultative process by using different platforms and networks, including an online survey in both English and Arabic. The office also supported different stakeholders, including Arab civil society organizations, academic and women’s groups, and the Children in a Changing Climate Coalition, which consulted with over 1,800 participants on an Arab children and youth commitment.

This extensive consultation process resulted in agreement on recommendations on the post-2015 framework by Arab states, including the “Sharm El Sheikh Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction”¹ issued at the the Second Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction², held in Egypt in September 2014. The Conference was attended by a record 450 delegates from 19 Arab States. The gathering also included representatives from 17 agencies and many NGOs. The conference’s Declaration was later endorsed by Council of Minsters Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE) of the League of Arab States. The conference included a much broader multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral representation from the debut edition in 2013, with higher level delegations of decision makers and ministers. The Conference reflected a diverse voice from the Arab region that included youth, children, civil society,

¹ The declaration is available at the following link: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/36370_2ndarabconferencerp2014declarationd.pdf

² <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/regional/platform/acdrr/2014/>

and academia, science and technology experts, gender experts, parliamentarians, and international organizations. In comparison to the first conference, there was also a higher Arab media presence, reaching more than 25 national and regional outlets, and resulting in increased newspaper, TV and radio coverage.

The outcome document reflects the Arab disaster risk reduction challenges, highlighting drought, desertification, food and water security issues. It sets commitments expressing the Arab States' position for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. It also calls for the establishment of an Arab science and technology network that would link with the UNISDR Science and Technology Advisory Group for Disaster Risk Reduction, and brings in new stakeholder recommendations for the post-2015 framework from civil society and youth/children.

For the first time in the Arab region, participants came together in a main session during the Conference to highlight the importance of inclusive gender policies in disaster risk reduction and explore the role of women as agents of change for risk reduction in the region. They identified critical challenges that women face, including in promoting a gender-sensitive risk reduction approach. Participants agreed on the importance of reflecting gender equality and empowerment of women in the post-2015 framework in the context of broader community resilience.

The Sharm El-Sheikh declaration calls for a strong focus on water and food security, the effects of climate change and extreme weather events, including drought, on dry lands and arid zones which are home to two billion people around the world.

UNISDR-ROAS continued to provide guidance to governments and other stakeholders in the region through **training and capacity building activities**. This led to concrete steps by some Arab States towards strengthening disaster risk reduction coordination mechanisms, updating or developing national strategies, integrating risk reduction in local government policies and plans, developing pre-disaster recovery plans and establishing information systems on disasters. UNISDR-ROAS also engaged in United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) assessment missions for disaster preparedness, to assess and improve disaster risk reduction coordination mechanisms and identify gaps in legislation, information and capacity. The office's direct support to and engagement with Arab States helped to develop disaster risk reduction capacities and promote participation of new national stakeholders including parliamentarians and mayors in global, national and local networks.

Regional office efforts focused on providing guidance and technical assistance to Comoros, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Qatar, and

Tunisia on strengthening national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, assessing and enhancing preparedness capacity at national and local levels, developing pre-disaster recovery plans, as well as improving reporting and monitoring and the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action at national and local levels.



Photo: Majid Shangab (19) who spoke on behalf of Youth and Children at the 2nd Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

At the regional level, the League of Arab States, which had adopted the Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2012, gave its endorsement to the associated Framework of Action through a Ministerial decision in June 2014, thus strengthening the region's political support for disaster risk reduction. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), as well as its subsidiary organs such as the Islamic Development Bank and the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRI) also strengthened engagement in disaster risk reduction efforts. The OIC published a comprehensive study on managing disasters and conflicts in its Member States that highlights approaches for capacity development on risk management³. UNISDR-ROAS contributed substantively to this study and presented its findings at the Second Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. The engagement and efforts of regional intergovernmental organizations is expected to further help disaster risk reduction programming and policy making in the region, thereby moving the region from a culture of response to one of risk management and resilience building.

RISK INFORMED PUBLIC POLICY

UNISDR-ROAS supported and engaged parliamentarians through the Arab Parliament to contribute to the post-2015 framework process. This was done through different interventions at the Second Arab Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction and an official statement on the role of parliamentarians in the post-2015 framework in the Arab region.

In 2014, UNISDR-ROAS led the promotion and implementation of the **UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience**, working with the Regional Directors of the United Nations

³www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/publications/v.php?id=41042&utm_source=pw_search&utm_medium=search&utm_campaign=search

Development Group. At the Second Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR-ROAS led a high-level session on the UN Plan of Action and ensured the delivery of a UN common statement. All Common Country Assessment/UN Development Action Framework planning documents in the Arab States increasingly refer to disaster risk reduction, following systematic advice from the regional office to UN country teams. That advice has been provided through the UN Development Group and UN Development Operations Coordination Office peer support process, using the Middle East and North Africa regional disaster risk reduction network.

UNISDR-ROAS supported Morocco in updating its **national disaster loss database** and Comoros in developing its own database. In addition, a draft **regional analysis of ten disaster loss databases in the Arab region** was finalised, providing new evidence on losses and recommendations for more systematic assessment. These statistics will inform both decision makers and the general public, contributing to more risk sensitive development. The analysis was presented at the Second Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.



Photo: International Day for Disaster Reduction was celebrated in Cairo, Egypt with over 3,000 runners participating in a Resilience Run (Cairo Runners).

Three Arab states, Iraq, Qatar, and UAE, submitted their first **HFA monitoring** reports, bringing the total to fifteen countries from the region that reported in the 2013–2015 cycle. The League of Arab States, also submitted its first draft regional HFA report with technical support from UNISDR-ROAS. **A ten-year review report of HFA implementation**⁴ in the Arab region was developed, in close collaboration with UNISDR, for launch at the WCDRR. Arab countries in Africa also contributed to the UNISDR publication, “Status report on implementation of Africa regional strategy and Hyogo Framework for Action”⁵. UNISDR-ROAS collected more than 20 good practices, celebrating HFA implementation, from disaster risk reduction stakeholders from more than ten Arab states.

URBAN RISK AND RESILIENCE

293 cities, municipalities and governorates, from 13 countries in the Arab region, are now committed to the Making Cities Resilient

Campaign. In 2014, local governments in Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Palestine, Sudan and Tunisia demonstrated strong political support and engagement. Tevragh Zeina, Mauritania, mobilized counterparts nationally to raise awareness and political commitments on disaster resilience. Others, such as Aqaba and Petra in Jordan, succeeded in institutionalizing disaster risk reduction at the local administrative level, thus guaranteeing allocation of resources and implementation of strategic planning and projects on disaster risk reduction.

“Commitments and political will towards disaster risk reduction in the Arab region is visible, however, there is a need for means of implementation in order to achieve the commitments”

Status report on implementation of Africa regional strategy and Hyogo Framework for Action⁴

Through partnerships and support of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign in the Arab region, more than 10 **awareness and capacity-building trainings** were conducted, increasing the number of Arab cities in the Campaign to 293. Various exchanges of experiences and dialogues on disaster risk reduction in Arab cities took place through the Campaign. These exchanges highlighted positive improvements such as budget allocations at the local level, increases in city risk profiles in the Arab region and utilization of early warning systems.

UNISDR-ROAS supported a training package for cities rolled out by An-Najah National University in Palestine and provided technical support for local governments on disaster risk reduction in Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Tunisia. Furthermore, through a regional Arab Cities Resilience project, clear roadmaps and action plans were drafted in three cities: Saida, Lebanon; Khartoum, Sudan; and Ain Draham, Tunisia. These roadmaps and action plans support the implementation of the commitments in the Aqaba Declaration on Urban Disaster Risk Reduction.

In coordination with the Government of Jordan, UNISDR-ROAS launched a project on “Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction capacities at the local level in Jordan” to support capacity building and coordination mechanisms for disaster risk reduction in five governorates.



Region & Offices
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ARAB STATES
Cairo



Staff
7



Countries/ Territories Supported
22

⁴www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/42725

⁵www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/35923

To promote disaster risk reduction and a culture of resilience, and in celebration of the **International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction**, UNISDR-ROAS in collaboration with Cairo Runners and other UN agencies (UNFPA, UNV, UNOCHA and the Resident Coordinator's Office in Egypt), organized a seven-kilometre "Run for Resilience"



Photo: Qatari officials representing ministries, city governments and NGOs participating in an intensive training in Doha under the umbrella of the UNISDR supported International Recovery Platform (UNISDR).

in Cairo with more than 3,000 participants. Furthermore, on the occasion of the International Day for Volunteerism, UNISDR-ROAS worked with UN Volunteers Egypt and the NGO AHMOSE to organize an event to raise awareness on school safety and disaster risk reduction.

"This year's flash floods have cost £850 million to repair. That's the price we are paying for just one day's flooding. This was a massive disaster as a result of one day of torrential rains. The government is now investing in spillways and building reservoirs to contain the floodwaters"

General Khaled Fouda, Governor of South Sinai, Egypt, speaking at a press conference at the Second Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

In one of the most water-scarce regions in the world, climate change poses particular challenges to food security and community resources and capacities for climate adaptation. The impact of climate change remains a key priority for the Arab region as highlighted in discussions and recommendations from both regional conferences on disaster risk reduction held in 2013 and 2014. UNISDR-ROAS provided guidance to the Arab Meteorological Committee convening under League of Arab States to strengthen linkages to disaster risk reduction. Briefings were also provided on the Global Framework for Climate Services and the need to **bridge the gap between climate information, early warning systems**

and disaster risk reduction through improved coordination among stakeholders at country level. UNISDR-ROAS developed plans with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA) to integrate disaster loss data and risk analysis policy notes in the Regional Knowledge Hub approved by the Arab Ministerial Water Council in its May 2014 session.

UNISDR-ROAS, in collaboration with the League of Arab States, UN-ESCWA, FAO, WFP, UNDP and GIZ, holds consultations on enhancing regional capacity and knowledge for water, food and social vulnerability nexus for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.

RISK SENSITIVE BUSINESS INVESTMENTS

To promote risk-sensitive investments and resilient business strategies, UNISDR-ROAS supported the Lebanese private sector through building a **disaster risk reduction private sector partnership group**. The group has been trained to mainstream disaster risk reduction and resilience into their work, and strengthen the coordination with the national and local counterparts. The pilot training in Lebanon will be replicated in other Arab countries. UNISDR-ROAS further engaged the **Arab Women Investors Union** in promoting resilient business strategies. A series of consultations were held with the Union to support their mandate in promoting disaster risk reduction and risk sensitive business investments.

| | | |
|---|-----------|--|
|  | 450 19 | Participants Countries |
|  | 17 | National Platforms and equivalent mechanisms received guidance from UNISDR in 2014 |
|  | 293 | Cities participating in the Making Cities Resilient Campaign |
|  | 15 | Countries submitted HFA Monitoring reports at least one time |
|  | 10 | Countries have functional National Disaster Loss Databases |



REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EUROPE



“We need to focus on preventing the creation of new risks, reduce the existing risks and strengthen the resilience to disasters. We welcome the collaboration between UNISDR and the European Commission towards building resilience in Europe.”

Italian Minister of Interior Angelino Alfano at the European Ministerial Meeting

In the run-up to the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR), work in 2014 was focused on the development of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and on ensuring continuous engagement and commitment from European partners in implementing disaster risk reduction in the continent and beyond. UNISDR’s Regional Office for Europe (UNISDR-ROE) worked closely with national governments, European Union (EU) institutions and other regional partners to ensure the inclusion of disaster risk reduction in policy and decision-making processes. The office provided advice on how to strengthen National Platforms, worked with the 200 additional European cities that joined the UNISDR Making Cities Resilient Campaign in 2014, implemented an information and knowledge management system for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and coordinated with other UN entities and supporting public private partnerships.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO REDUCE DISASTER RISK

In collaboration with the Italian EU presidency and the European Commission (EC), UNISDR organized the first ever **European Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction** in Milan, Italy, in July 2014. At the meeting ministers from 40 countries voiced their engagement in building resilience in the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. Organised in parallel with the Informal Meeting of the Justice and Home Affairs Council, ministers from both EU and non-EU Member States agreed to a series of recommendations designed to build resilience to disasters. The “**Outcome of the European Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction**” urges improved accountability, transparency and governance for disaster risk management and highlights the increasing economic impact of disasters and climate change in Europe. The statement also confirmed the European commitment towards the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. Thirteen countries and the Council of Europe (EUR-OPA) also submitted voluntary commitments towards the WCDRR.

UNISDR-ROE also co-organised the **European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR)**¹, under the chairmanship of Spain in October 2014 in Madrid. The 28 EFDRR member countries agreed that, in order to be “fit for purpose” to implement the post-2015 framework, the forum would organise biennial multi-stakeholder open meetings in Brussels, Belgium, hosted by the EC, along with UNISDR-ROE in the EFDRR secretariat. EFDRR agreed to develop a road map for common areas of engagement for the implementation of the post-2015 framework including through effective multi-stakeholder National Platforms. Commitments to disaster risk reduction with regard to safe schools, science and innovation, vulnerable groups, peer reviews, integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development and climate change adaptation policies, involvement of the private sector and knowledge sharing were also announced at the EFDRR.

With the support of UNISDR-ROE, the EFDRR Working Group on Local-level Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action conducted a survey on the results achieved and shortcomings experienced by 17 European countries. The survey report provides recommendations and useful insights on how local level resilience is addressed in Europe. Similarly, the EFDRR Working Group on Governance and Accountability surveyed best practices in disaster risk reduction, “Governance and Accountability within 25 European countries”, and received inputs from Institute of Public Administration for Turkey



Photo: Flash floods in the greater Copenhagen area.

¹ Council of Europe (EUR-OPA), the EC (DG ECHO), the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI-SEE)

and Middle East. The survey report² includes important recommendations that guided the European member states' contribution to the discussions on the post-2015 framework.



Photo: High-level representatives at the 5th annual meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR).

In 2014, UNISDR-ROE promoted disaster risk reduction with new and second term Members of the European Parliament. As a result, in January 2014, the European Parliament Rapporteur of the EC legislation on civil protection hosted an event attended by the EC, the Council of Europe (EUR-OPA) and over 40 mayors. The conclusion highlighted the need to view prevention as an investment for a sustainable future. UNISDR-ROE also provided a variety of substantive briefings to ensure the inclusion of disaster risk reduction language in decisions such as the “European Parliament’s reflections on the post-2015 sustainable development agenda”. In June 2014, The European Council welcomed the European Commission “Communication on the post-2015 Hyogo Framework for Action - managing risks to achieve resilience”³ and confirmed the commitment of the EU and its Member States to play an active and constructive role within the development and implementation of the post-2015 framework.

The UNISDR Regional Office for Europe contributed to this process by sharing common messages with the national HFA focal points, who are also counterparts to the EC/EU consultation processes, by presenting experiences and updates in the European Parliament and at key European Institutions event, as well as by facilitating the presence of actors that have successfully implemented the HFA Agenda. In supporting the development of the EC Communication on the post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework, UNISDR-ROE also actively engaged the Rapporteur Committee of the Regions (the EU’s Assembly of Regional and Local Representatives) and ensured the Committee of the Regions’ participation in various processes leading to the development of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (e.g. development of local level indicators). This contributed to strong language in the Communication about the role and relevance of local and regional authorities.

In January 2014, the Council of Europe and UNISDR-ROE developed a report and guidelines on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in disaster risk management within the post-2015 framework. The report provides an overview of the status of disaster risk reduction for persons with disabilities and shows that there is much potential to improve risk management in this area. UNISDR-ROE was actively engaged in coordinating and promoting disaster risk reduction within the UN System, including the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience with UN Country Teams and UN Resident Coordinators in the region as well as through the application of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Due to increased engagement with UNISDR, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) succeeded in including disaster risk reduction considerations in land use planning. Several areas of cooperation were identified, including the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into the methodology for the preparation of UNECE guidelines on spatial planning. Further, the UNISDR-ROE coordinated with the UN Brussels Team through regular meetings with Heads of Agency, policy and communication groups, and provided regular briefings on the post-2015 framework priorities, ensuring the inclusion of disaster risk reduction projects in the annual EU-UN partnership report.

“Recognise disaster risk reduction as an effective means to achieve resilience through prevention, mitigation and preparedness to enable nations and communities to absorb loss and damage, minimise impacts and move forward”.

Outcome of the European Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction, Milan, Italy.

UNISDR-ROE worked closely with the UN Resident Coordinators in Belarus, Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99) and Montenegro, to reinforce disaster risk reduction inclusion in the UNDAF process. UNISDR-ROE is currently a non-resident UN organization in the UNDAF planning of Belarus and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In 2014, the UNISDR-ROE engaged in substantial consultations with the UN Country Teams when developing priority areas for disaster risk reduction in Belarus and Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99). The discussions resulted in the establishment of disaster loss databases; investment in disaster prevention as well as the promotion for inclusion of the private sector in decision-making processes for business continuity; sharing knowledge and experience on technological disasters; local level engagement through the Making Cities Resilient campaign and the Safe School and Safe Hospitals Initiative.



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Staff
5



Countries/ Territories Supported
47

² www.preventionweb.net/files/39593_efdrrgovernance2014reporten.pdf

³ http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/news/post_hyogo_managing_risks_en.pdf



Photo: SRSG Wahlström awarding the prize for Disaster risk reduction Champion to European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response Kristalina Geogieva (UNISDR).

RISK INFORMED PUBLIC POLICY

UNISDR-ROE has been promoting the establishment of **disaster losses data collection** within the EU, South East Europe, the Western Balkans and Turkey through targeted projects and advocacy work. UNISDR-ROE substantively supported the EU in the conceptual approach to disaster loss accounting and risk modelling and the EU agreed to provide support to European countries to ensure standardized disaster loss accounting. UNISDR-ROE pioneered, in collaboration with the EC and technical knowledge of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the concept of **HFA Peer Review**.

Peer reviewing provides a framework for cooperation and mutual learning between Member States in the field of disaster risk management and civil protection. In 2014, Finland became the second country after the United Kingdom to undergo this kind of peer review. The initiative is now a full-fledged project supported by the EC which will allow six additional countries to be peer reviewed by 2016.



Photo: Montenegro's Minister of Interior Mr. Rasko Konjevic with UNISDR Head of the Regional Office for Europe, Paola Albrito at the launch of the National Platform for DRR, 16 December 2014 (UNISDR).

UNISDR-ROE launched **national level disaster losses database** in Belarus and organised high-level training events on disaster losses accounting in Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99), Belarus

and Serbia. It also established and developed an information and knowledge management system for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, called "see.KMS Building Resilience to Disasters in the Western Balkans and Turkey"⁴. This online platform enables information sharing exchanges among local, national and international users and is accessible in multiple languages. see.KMS considerably contributed to the decrease in casualties during events such as the floods in the Western Balkans and Turkey in the spring of 2014.

UNISDR-ROE gave particular focus to strengthening and collaborating with the **National Platforms** in Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, Italy, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey. It enhanced institutional capacity through exchanges of experts between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Finland; Italy and Turkey; and between Serbia and Sweden.

UNISDR-ROE also initiated an exchange of experiences between the Belarussian and Italian National Platforms to discuss topics such as flood risk management and volunteering. In collaboration with Italy, UNISDR-ROE, hosted a workshop on disaster risk reduction in Belarus which focused on understanding the role of disaster risk reduction in national development plans and the structuring of National Platforms.

"Disaster risk reduction is a holistic process that requires partnership at all levels. It is important for our city to be a part of international activities such as this campaign and share knowledge and experiences in disaster management at the local level with our cities in Europe and worldwide."

Mr. Enno Bodzo, Vice Mayor of Tirana, Albania

In August and December 2014, respectively, Slovenia and Montenegro officially launched their National Platforms, bringing the total number in Europe to 25. Montenegro's launch was attended by over 150 delegates from diverse ministries and government sectors. Representatives of existing Southeast European platforms, such as those in Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia, also attended and shared insights into the functioning and achievements of their respective institutions. Montenegro's National Platform will allow for a coordinated approach in building resilience to disasters. The focus is on the completion of a multi-hazard risk assessment and the development of a disaster risk management strategy to address vulnerabilities faced by the country, including earthquakes, floods and forest fires. UNISDR-ROE actively participated in the 6th Croatian National Platform, where it was agreed to work on loss data collection and private sector engagement with the insurance and reinsurance industries.

⁴ <http://seekms.dppi.info/>

URBAN RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE

In 2014, approximately **200 European cities joined the UNISDR Making Cities Resilient campaign (MCR)**, bringing the number of European cities involved in the Campaign to 601. Throughout the year the MCR campaign expanded its outreach and deepened its involvement with existing participants and advocates through activities such as city-to-city exchanges. In order to build synergies and share available resources, UNISDR-ROE working closely with UNISDR headquarters, strengthened partnerships with similar initiatives, such as the European Commission “Mayors Adapt Initiative”. UNISDR-ROE and headquarters contributed political, technical and awareness raising inputs for the Mayors Adapt signatory event in October 2014, which involved over 50 European mayors.

“It is important for Pristina to be a part of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign. We need to act before a disaster happens and consider resources spent in disaster risk reduction as a wise investment for our future generations rather than a cost.”

Mayor Mr. Shpend Ahmeti of Pristina, Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99)

The Province of Potenza, Italy, joined the MCR Campaign with all of its 100 municipalities at once in July 2014. The Potenza municipality of Viggiano has been particularly successful in implementing a bottom-up approach to building resilience by gathering high commitment from citizens and recruiting thousands of disaster risk reduction volunteers. The Canary Islands, Spain, joined with 88 municipalities from seven different islands; 16 cities from the Province of Perugia, Italy, also became part of the MCR Campaign. Delft and Dordrecht, the first Dutch cities, and Kamnik, the first Slovenian city, joined in March and August 2014, respectively. Greater Manchester, United Kingdom, became an MCR Campaign city and a “Role Model for Total Resilience” thanks to its focus on implementing all ten of the Campaign’s essentials for building resilience to disasters.

The year also saw an increase in the number and activity of **Campaign Advocates**. Continuing his long involvement with the MCR Campaign, Luis Carvalho from Amadora, Portugal organised several disaster risk reduction events and actively participated in the MCR Steering Committee Meeting by sharing good practices from his city. Alessandro Attolico, from the Province of Potenza, in addition to ensuring all 100 of Potenza’s municipalities joined the Campaign, supported the completion the Local-Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT). Marcelo Sabanes from Canary Islands succeeded in signing up the 88 municipalities. Finally, Campaign Advocate Sebastiaan van Herk succeeded in making Delft and Dordrecht into The Netherlands’ first MCR Campaign members and the UNESCO-IHE institute to become a Campaign partner.



Photo: Participants at the European Commission DG Clima “ Mayors Adapt Workshop”, 7 October 2014 (UNISDR).

In collaboration with the UNISDR Regional Office for Arab States (see page 48), UNISDR-ROE facilitated two city-to-city exchanges in connection with the MCR Campaign. One took place in the Jordanian capital Amman in November 2014 between the Province of Potenza and five Jordanian cities, including Petra and Aqaba. The other was held in December 2014, when more than 25 municipalities from Lebanon, including 70 local and regional government officials from eight governorates and 25 districts, came together to conduct an exchange with the Province of Potenza, on disaster risk reduction practices with a specific emphasis on local-level reporting via the LGSAT.



Photo: Group of participants at the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR), Madrid, Spain (UNISDR).



Photo: A community awareness event as part of the Italian Civil Protection Campaign “Io non Rischio” (Italian Civil Protection Department).

In 2014, UNISDR-ROE achieved a more than 20-fold increase in the number of cities conducting **LGSAT**, with 114 European cities in France, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom now measuring local resilience and conducting self-analysis on disaster risk reduction capacity through this means. A compendium of disaster risk reduction practices in MCR Campaign cities in the Western Balkans and Turkey was published in a report aiming at enhancing the knowledge of local government officials and local decision-makers on disaster risk reduction and showcasing good practices at the local level.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE

In 2014, UNISDR-ROE expanded collaboration with the EC Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA). Within the urban resilience context, UNISDR-ROE has been building on synergies between the MCR campaign and the DG CLIMA Mayors Adapt Initiative, as well as the overall integration of disaster risk reduction into the EU’s position on climate change adaptation for the COP21 Summit on the UN Framework on Climate Change to be held in Paris, France.

The integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, particularly in South Eastern European countries, was a strong focus of UNISDR-ROE in 2014. In July, UNISDR-ROE participated in the Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network conference on climate change adaptation, organized by EC DG CLIMA. It took place in Skopje, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and was attended, amongst others, by 130 representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Interior. Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction was also one of the key topics at the final meeting of the “Building Resilience to Disasters in Western Balkans and Turkey” project in Ankara, Turkey in October 2014, where participants identified disaster risk reduction as a pillar for effective adaptation, particularly within the context of land use planning and avoiding the creation of new risk.

RISK SENSITIVE BUSINESS INVESTMENT

UNISDR-ROE strengthened **public-private partnerships** in Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey by facilitating dialogues on the efficient use of resources and the development of tools and services to increase the accessibility of disaster insurance by the public, thereby reducing the direct and indirect negative social impacts of disasters.

The final meeting of the project “Building Resilience to Disasters in Western Balkans and Turkey” in October 2014, featured participation from many private sector representatives and high-level representatives from the Serbian national government. At the meeting, UNISDR-ROE presented user-friendly web based tools as well as an information campaign to be broadcast on national media platforms to promote insurance and reinsurance products for disaster risk transfer to the beneficiaries. High appreciation for the results was expressed by the representative from the Serbian Ministry of Finance.

At the **12th European Business Summit** in April 2014, UNISDR-ROE organised a session on “Reducing Risks in post-2015: Contribution of the Private Sector”, a key recommendation of which was to enlarge the DRR Private Sector Partnership Network in Europe. The session addressed three themes that are fundamental to the private sector: Business Opportunity, Business Continuity Management, and Access to Risk Information and Resilience Solutions. Over 70 participants joined the session. They spanned the private sector, including insurance, re-insurance, banking and financial institutions, messenger company UPS, water and river management, industry, and decision makers, policy experts, business leaders and representatives from the EC.





NEW YORK LIAISON OFFICE

UNISDR's New York Liaison Office played a key role in supporting a number of global agendas. The Open working group proposal for Sustainable Development Goals, set to become the centre-piece of the post-2015 development agenda, was adopted by the General Assembly and includes 11 disaster risk reduction-related targets across eight goals.¹ The Liaison Office supported the process through substantive inputs to Member States through the UN's technical support team, contributions to Open working group meetings, leading the preparation of two substantive issues briefs and supporting seven dedicated meetings of the Member State-led informal Group of Friends of Disaster Risk Reduction, which included a workshop on targets and indicators. In September 2014 the international community adopted the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action, setting a renewed global agenda to support Small Island Developing States. A cornerstone of the new agenda is disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience. The Liaison Office provided technical support to Member States during the open-ended intergovernmental negotiations. Ahead of COP20 in Lima, the Liaison Office worked closely with the UN Secretary-General's Climate Change Support Team to lead the development of multi-stakeholder commitments and to ensure that disaster risk reduction was featured prominently in the September 2014 UN Climate Summit. Resilience, Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, one of the nine Action Areas, included commitments from world leaders in areas relating to resilient cities, climate information, insurance and the financial sector.

UNISDR GLOBAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING INSTITUTE: INCHEON, KOREA

As the training hub of UNISDR the Global Education and Training Institute (GETI), was established in 2010, to develop a new cadre of professionals in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. To deliver on this mandate, it has focused primarily on city leaders and municipal disaster risk managers. UNISDR-GETI also began to develop its support at the country level with national ministries, namely in Armenia, Mongolia and Qatar; with regional organizations such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat for North-East Asia as well as the private sector. UNISDR-GETI supports the capacity building needs of UNISDR regional offices and headquarters. It also supports the disaster risk reduction capacity building needs of other bodies such as the UN Institute for Training and Research, UN Development Programme and the Korea International Cooperation Agency. UNISDR-GETI builds capacity through a process of engagement rather than a series of stand-alone trainings or forums. UNISDR-GETI has worked with practitioners and decision-makers from more than 100 cities to develop draft 'Resilience Action Plans' that look at 'green' infrastructure solutions and work toward strengthening the economic, environmental and social sustainability of their cities. UNISDR-GETI provides the capacity building support for the Making Cities Resilient campaign.

¹ The final proposal includes eight targets directly related to disaster risk reduction and resilience under the following goals: Poverty, End Hunger/Sustainable Agriculture, Infrastructure, Cities, Climate Change, Sustainable Ecosystems (1.5, 2.4, 9.1, 11.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, and 15.3) and three DRR related targets under Means of Implementation related to goals on Infrastructure and Cities (9.a, 11.b, 11.c); and others relevant to DRR (4.a, 3.d, 11.4, 11.6, and 14.2) which refer to issues such as ecosystem, adaptation to climate change, safe learning environment, the protection of natural and cultural heritage, and health.

UNISDR-GETI has built partnerships with more than 100 ministry officials, with the most progress in national resilience action planning being made in Armenia. The work at country level seeks to strengthen the capacity of national training institutes so that in future they continue to deliver and adapt capacity building support to the needs of their domestic context. In 2014, UNISDR-GETI partnered with more than 500 city leaders and disaster risk managers from 26 countries to support the efforts of their municipalities to enter into innovative partnerships with businesses as well as with low-income communities to address climate change, improve security and effectively manage risk. UNISDR-GETI has also worked with more than 100 representatives from the business sector in Philippines and the Pacific. This global network of city leaders and disaster risk managers, national ministry representative and entrepreneurs has developed into a significant network.

ANNEX I

RESULTS CHAINS / STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:

| S01 - LEAD AND COORDINATE: Effective support for the HFA implementation and coordination of the consultations for a post-2015 HFA; and improved coherence between DRR, climate risk management and the sustainable development agenda. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| RESULT | RESULT INDICATOR | BASELINE ¹ | TARGET | ACTUAL PROGRESS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV) |
| Result 1.1 Coherent and collective actions agreed to promote the implementation of HFA by 2015. | 1.1.1 Increased number of countries using national coordination mechanisms to support strategic planning and priority-setting in reducing disaster risk and to advocate for HFA implementation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 National Platforms participated in the National Platforms Review (2012-13). 10 national coordinating mechanisms functioning in an interdisciplinary manner². <p>(Note: National Platforms are an example of national coordinating mechanisms).</p> | Fifty (50) National Platforms receive guidance on peer-review, national reporting and national level indicators and targets to improve their strategic capacity in and quality of national planning and priority setting in disaster risk reduction (building on National Platforms Review recommendations). | During the reporting period, 116 National Platforms and equivalent mechanisms National Platforms received guidance to strengthen their capacities. 88 National Platforms received the National Platforms Review Report with recommendations for improvements. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National HFA progress reports. Reports on new institutional arrangements on policy development being initiated (mainly new legislation, policy and planning documents or budget allocation decision for disaster risk reduction). National Platform Review document. Reports of national coordinating mechanisms. Reports of interviews of government officials. |
| | | | At least 10 national dialogues organized between national and local governments, communities and business on HFA implementation with particular focus on risk information and/or planning, budgeting and National Platforms recommendations. | 15 national dialogues organized between national, local governments, communities and business organizations, on HFA implementation with focus on risk information, planning, budgeting and National Platform recommendations. | |
| | 1.1.2 Stakeholder groups identify successes and areas that remain a challenge for implementation by 2015 at Regional Platforms and WCDRR. | At least 3 common key stakeholder groups from Regional Platforms in 2012-13 and GP 2013 identified gaps in HFA implementation. | 5 key stakeholder groups identify gaps and receive appropriate guidance on HFA implementation at the Regional Platforms, following up on outcomes of Global Platforms, Regional Platforms and UNGA resolution and processes as part of WCDRR preparations. | 9 key stakeholder groups received comprehensive guidance on HFA implementation at the Regional Platforms. These groups also participated in the preparatory process for the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. UNISDR provided policy guidance, coordination and information to ensure the recommendations and priorities for action of the major groups was shared with Member States. Discussions and events on topics targeting Women, IGOs, Children and Youth were organized at 4 Regional Platforms in 2014 (Americas, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific). | 6 Regional Platforms were organized in the Americas, Asia, Africa, Arab States, Europe, Pacific and a Regional Consultation in Central Asia. These meetings highlighted progress on the implementation of the HFA and their respective regional strategies on DRR. Discussions were focused on the development of a post-2015 framework for DRR and identification of priorities and potential commitments for implementation. |
| 1.1.3 UN entities reporting progress in implementing commitments under the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. | 41% (23 out of 56) of UNDAFs finalized in 2009-12 and work of UNRCs and UNCTs show high level of integration of disaster risk reduction. | At least 70% of UNDAFs finalized in 2013-14 and work of UNRCs and UNCTs (as reflected in annual RC Reports) show high level of integration of disaster risk reduction. | 79% of UNDAFs finalized in 2013-2014 showed high level of integration of DRR. The work of UNRCs and UNCTs show high levels of integration of DRR, as reflected in annual RC reports. This was particularly evident in Southern and Eastern Africa, the Arab States and the Latin America-Caribbean regions where the UNRCs/UNCTs system held consultations on the UN Plan of Action and the established mechanisms for the roll-out and review of progress; making DRR a priority of the United Nations System. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reports of UN entities and reports against the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. Analysis of UNDAFs finalized in 2013-14 and 2014-15. Annual UN Resident Coordinators Reports. | |
| | | At least 3 UN entities review and report on the integration of disaster risk reduction in their work programme | 12 UN organizations prioritized DRR within their 2014-2017 Strategic Work Programmes and Results Based Management Systems, a 70% increase from the last planning cycle. | | |

¹ Unless specified otherwise, Baseline figures are as at the time of planning in 2013.

² The following 10 countries have informed the UNISDR of the multi-stakeholder and inter-disciplinary nature of their National Platform (as one kind of national coordination mechanisms): Argentina, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Madagascar, Mexico, Panama, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Switzerland.

³ The five key stakeholder groups UNISDR will be supporting over 2014-15 cycle include: (1) Governments (national / local / IGOs), (2) Parliamentarians, (3) Civil society (NGOs / CBOs / Community Practitioners / Indigenous Communities / Media / Youth and Children / Persons with disabilities), (4) Scientific, technical and Academic institutions, (5) Private Sector.

⁴ In case of analysis of UN development assistance frameworks and partnership agreements, this refers to a score of 4 or 5 in level of DRR mainstreaming (as per 1 of the joint work under the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience).

S01 - LEAD AND COORDINATE:

Effective support for the HFA implementation and coordination of the consultations for a post-2015 HFA; and improved coherence between DRR, climate risk management and the sustainable development agenda.

| RESULT | RESULT INDICATOR | BASELINE ¹ | TARGET | ACTUAL PROGRESS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV) |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| Result 1.2: Post-2015 global framework for DRR negotiated and endorsed. | 1.2.1 Multi-stakeholder consultations for HFA2 organized at local, national, regional and global levels. | Total of 77 consultations on HFA2 were held up to GP2013 which included <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 formal HFA2 consultation at each Regional Platform in 2012-13 • 7 stakeholder groups meetings on HFA2 • 9 local consultations on HFA2 | Multi-stakeholder consultations on HFA2 convened in six regions, including through Regional Platforms and online dialogues as appropriate | The six Regional Platforms and Regional Consultation had significant multi-stakeholder engagements. Private sector, local authorities, NGOs, governments, children and youth and other major groups participated and provided inputs. UNISDR consulted all 9 major groups on the post-2015 framework for DRR through meetings and online dialogues. | Calendar of HFA2 consultations organized at all levels. |
| | | | At least 10 more consultations of the key stakeholder groups are arranged | 15 open-ended consultative meetings on the post-2015 framework for DRR were held in 2014. 14 with Members States, four with major groups and one with both of them. One open-ended negotiation meeting was held with Member States and observers in December 2014. | Consultation reports available online (with notes on gender balance and attention to gender issues). |
| | | | Two inter-governmental consultations / prep meetings are organized in preparation for the WCDRR | 2 Preparatory Committee sessions organized in July and November 2014 respectively with more than 1,000 participants attending each meeting. The Preparatory Committee agreed on rules of procedure, agenda and programme of work for the Third UN World Conference on DRR and named its President. Member States committed to produce a post-2015 framework for DRR. | Up-to-date and informative HFA2 and WCDRR websites. |
| | 1.2.2 Adoption of HFA2 by the WCDRR and submission to UNGA for endorsement. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HFA Mid-Term Review • HFA2 Synthesis Report March 2012- May 2013 • Stakeholder consultation reports 2012-2013 • 2013 Global Platform outcomes (Chair's Summary, High level Communiqué, HFA2 Report) | Six Regional Platforms and all key stakeholder groups' consultation outcomes inform the development of the HFA2 | 6 Regional Platforms and 1 Regional Consultation (Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia, Central Asia, Europe and Pacific) provided outcome documents and direction for a post-2015 framework for DRR. These were included in the official documents for the preparatory committee meetings. | Draft and final HFA2 framework available online. |
| | | | Draft documents on HFA2 developed and circulated for consultation | 4 major documents produced for HFA2 consultations during 2014: 1) The SRSG's proposed elements for consideration in the development of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction; 2) co-Chairs' pre-zero draft of post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction; 3) Zero draft submitted by the co-Chairs of the preparatory committee; and 4) Draft 1 of post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. In addition to this, more than 110 documents were compiled and circulated to facilitate the consultations and negotiations of the preparatory committee. All the documents can be downloaded from this link: http://www.wcdrr.org/preparatory | |
| | | | Draft UN Secretary-General's report and UNGA resolution on WCDRR developed | UNSG report on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/69/364) was presented to the GA in October 2014. GA resolution 69/219 (2014) on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction was adopted in December 2014. | |
| Result 1.3 Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development. | 1.3.1 References on building resilience to disasters included within the post-2015 development agenda (SDGs in particular), SIDS Conference 2014, and post-Kyoto climate change process to ensure mutually-reinforcing agendas and more systematic tracking of development investments in DRM by donors. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 2013, disaster risk reduction is reflected in Cancun Adaptation Framework and related UNFCCC work programmes such as COP18 in Doha • Disaster risk reduction is reflected in Rio+20 outcomes and G20 documents • Building resilience to disasters proposed as a target under Poverty Reduction goal in the High Level Panel Report on the MDGs • Disaster prevention and preparedness mentioned in current CRS under Humanitarian spending. Consultations on developing a DRM marker held among OECD, UNISDR and GFDRR in September 2013 | Building resilience to disasters feature in discussions and outcomes of SIDS conference 2014 | DRR was featured prominently across Member State messaging at the 3rd Small Island Developing States (SIDS) conference and the outcome document, SAMOA Pathway, featured DRR and the critical need to build resilience, strengthen monitoring and prevention, reduce vulnerability, raise awareness and increase preparedness to respond to and recover from disasters. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome document of SIDS conference 2014. • Post-2015 development agenda (SDGs) report. • Documents related to post-Kyoto climate change process. • OECD documentation on Creditor Recording System and OECD website. • Report of Meeting on DRM marker held in September 2013. |
| | | | Paper making the case for a DRM marker in the OECD Creditor Recording System (CRS) is submitted by UNISDR and GFDRR (endorsed by donors) for consideration by the OECD Working Party of Statistics | In March 2014, a paper making the case for a Policy Marker for Disaster Risk Management in the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System was presented for consideration to the OECD Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT) by a Technical Advisory Group comprising the World Bank, UNISDR and representatives of several DAC Member States. A comprehensive review of DAC sectors and policy makers will be undertaken at the next meeting of the WP-STAT in March 2015. In the meantime the UNISDR has tested the relevance and effectiveness of the marker with Ministries | |

S01 - LEAD AND COORDINATE:

Effective support for the HFA implementation and coordination of the consultations for a post-2015 HFA; and improved coherence between DRR, climate risk management and the sustainable development agenda.

| RESULT | RESULT INDICATOR | BASELINE ¹ | TARGET | ACTUAL PROGRESS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV) |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| Result 1.3 Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development. | 1.3.2 National plans and policies integrate disaster risk reduction and climate risk management. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2012-2013 cycle of Regional Platforms included delegations from a total of approximately 150 countries. National Adaptation Plans in 9 countries currently integrating disaster risk reduction under the sector component of disaster management. TORs of 1 National Platform integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. 70% (39 out of 56) UNDAFs finalized in 2009-12 show integration of disaster risk reduction and climate risk management. | Six Regional Platforms (with an average of 25 participating countries in each) showcase how to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate risk management and produce related recommendations | In 2014, UNISDR convened and substantively supported 6 Regional Platforms, 1 Regional Consultation and 2 Ministerial Meetings with a cumulative attendance of over 7,000 representatives from member states and civil society. These consultations contributed to the formal process for the WCDRR. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National HFA Reports 2014-2015 Outcome documents from Regional Platforms National Adaptation Plans developed Outcome documents of Regional Platforms in 2014. Preventionweb.net website UNDAFs in 2013-14 and 2014-15 cycles that show integration of disaster risk reduction and climate risk management. |
| | | | TORs of 5 National Platforms integrate disaster and climate risk issues | Globally more than 39 National Platforms integrate disaster and climate risk issues. At the regional level, the institutional and policy mapping for DRR and CCA has been completed in SAARC region. | |
| | | | 75% of UNDAFs finalized in 2013-14 (18 countries in total) show integration of disaster risk reduction and climate risk management | According to the SG Report, "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of United Nations operational activities for development" 79% of UNDAFs (19 countries) finalized in 2013-2014 showed integration of DRR and climate management. | |

S02 - CREDIBLE EVIDENCE:

Strengthened decision making at local, national and regional levels in support of DRR, climate risk management and achievement of the MDGs, through the production and dissemination of credible evidence.

| RESULT | RESULT INDICATOR | BASELINE ¹ | TARGET | ACTUAL PROGRESS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV) |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| Result 2.1: National priority setting and planning for DRR informed by accessible and organized information, in particular produced through the government led monitoring and the peer review of HFA implementation. | 2.1.1 In the period 2007-2015 at least 155 countries, 16 IGOs and 300 local governments have undertaken HFA implementation review and submitted self-assessment reports through HFA Monitor online tool and support provided for country-to-country peer reviews of progress in implementing the HFA. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 130 countries have undertaken HFA implementation review at least once since 2007. 12 IGOs have undertaken HFA implementation review at least once since 2007. 121 local authorities have undertaken HFA implementation review at least once since 2007. One country-to-country peer reviews of progress in implementing the HFA undertaken | Total of 150 countries and 14 IGOs have undertaken at least one HFA implementation review since 2007 | 145 countries and 7 IGOs have undertaken at least one HFA implementation review since 2007. For 2014-2015 reporting cycle, 64 individual countries have completed their HFA self-assessment reports in 2014. The HFA implementation period is coming to an end in 2015, therefore all regions have initiated regional or sub-regional reviews of 10 years of HFA implementation, involving all governments at all levels. Final numbers of countries and sub-regional entities having participated in HFA reviews through the on-line monitor or the regional 10 year reviews of implementation will only be available by March 2015, and are expected to reach the target value outlined in indicator. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of IGOs, countries and local authorities participating in HFA implementation review process. Regional, national and local interim and final HFA progress reports. Conclusions of pilot countries' participation in HFA2 review and feedback process. Reports of country-to-country peer reviews. |
| | | | Total of 5 country-to-country peer reviews of progress in implementing the HFA undertaken | National peer reviews have been initiated for Panama and Zambia, while two more will be initiated in 2015. The government of Panama will be reviewed by the governments of Chile and Colombia. The peer review in Panama will combine the traditional peer review with a United Nations/IFRC Inter-Agency Review on the HFA, which has been piloted in two countries in Latin America. In light of current efforts to strongly align the post-2015 framework for DRR with the SDGs and the Climate Change Conventions, this seems an interesting approach, which also resonates with the European governments (the United Kingdom and Finland) which had undergone peer review in 2013 and 2014. | |
| | 2.1.2 GAR15 produced, and GAR13 and GAR15, RAR, NAR, HFA Review, disaster loss data and global risk model disseminated cited in literature and informing dedicated dialogue with national governments and private sector. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAR09, GAR11 and GAR13 At least 5 journals/books, policies or plans using evidence of the GARs, RARs, NARs, HFA Review, etc. | Draft Report on the analysis of challenges of DRM policy based on HFA report | UNISDR's 2015 Global Assessment Report (GAR15) has been peer reviewed and is scheduled to be launched by the UN Secretary General in March 2015. Evidence on policy change as a function of the HFA implementation and disaster occurrence based on state of the art risk models will be presented. GAR15 contains several chapters analysing the challenges of DRM policy which are based on the HFA structure and identify successes and challenges in its implementation, while evaluating losses and risk globally. GAR15 also identifies future policy challenges as well as it introduces new state of the art risk assessment findings, in an enhanced global risk assessment which considers a broader range of hazards and covers more regions than previous GARs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAR15. Academic and non-academic literature, policies or plans show reference to GAR13 and GAR15, RAR, NAR, HFA Review, disaster loss data and global risk model. |

S02 - CREDIBLE EVIDENCE:

Strengthened decision making at local, national and regional levels in support of DRR, climate risk management and achievement of the MDGs, through the production and dissemination of credible evidence.

| RESULT | RESULT INDICATOR | BASELINE ¹ | TARGET | ACTUAL PROGRESS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV) |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| Result 2.1: National priority setting and planning for DRR informed by accessible and organized information, in particular produced through the government led monitoring and the peer review of HFA implementation. | 2.1.2 GAR15 produced, and GAR13 and GAR15, RAR, NAR, HFA Review, disaster loss data and global risk model disseminated cited in literature and informing dedicated dialogue with national governments and private sector. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAR09, GAR11 and GAR13 At least 5 journals/books, policies or plans using evidence of the GARs, RARs, NARs, HFA Review, etc. | HFA thematic review in process. Background Papers and Input Papers produced by organizations and authors respectively. Background papers undergoing external peer review, and feeding into GAR15 and two publications | An extensive review of the implementation of the HFA since 2005 has been conducted through two separate processes. An HFA Thematic Review was conducted by clustering the 22 HFA Core Indicators into 17 thematic research areas. The background papers, based on more than 200 Input Papers, were submitted by a wide range of DRR practitioners, scientific and research institutions, civil society, academia and private sector, which were developed for the HFA Thematic Review. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAR15. Academic and non-academic literature, policies or plans show reference to GAR13 and GAR15, RAR, NAR, HFA Review, disaster loss data and global risk model. |
| | 2.1.3 Report on ten years of HFA implementation produced for WCDRR. | HFA implementation 2005-2013 – Summary of Reports published in April 2013 | By 2014, Zero order draft Report on ten years of HFA implementation produced | National DRR and HFA reports from local, national, sub-regional and regional level were analysed to develop a report on 10 years of progress in implementation of the HFA from a government point of view. The findings were fed into GAR15, as well as into an official 10- year review of the HFA report, published by UNISDR. | Report on ten years of HFA implementation. |
| Result 2.2: DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities. | 2.2.1 100 countries with established and institutionalized disaster loss databases. | By 2013, 60 countries with established and institutionalized disaster loss databases | By 2014, 80 countries with established and institutionalized disaster loss databases | Disaster Loss databases were functional in 82 countries at the end of 2014. During 2014, 16 new disaster loss databases were developed. | National disaster loss databases |
| | 2.2.2 Global multi-hazard probabilistic risk model available in the public domain | By 2013, Probabilistic risk model for 2 of the principal natural hazards | Global multi-hazard probabilistic risk model available | Multi-hazard (EQ, Cyclone Wind and Surge, Tsunami, and Flood), exposure, and risk model have been developed covering 215 countries and territories. Probabilistic Loss values in format of Average Annual Loss and Probable Maximum Loss for various return periods are available for all countries. A comprehensive assessment of volcano hazard levels and a probabilistic model of volcanic ash fall have also been conducted. Probabilistic agricultural drought losses in selected countries in Africa as well as agriculture drought hazard assessment in selected regions are included. The results will be published in GAR15 and datasets will be openly available in 2015. | Global probabilistic risk model www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2013/en/gar-pdf/Annex_1.pdf |
| | 2.2.3 36 national risk profiles produced. | By 2013, 6 national risk profiles produced | By 2014, 15 national risk profiles produced | National Risk Profiles developed in 5 IOC countries. Capacity building done through 3 Regional and 3 National workshops. Although subject to delays following the Ebola outbreak in West Africa and a longer than anticipated administrative process to establish implementing partnerships, work is in progress in 6 West African, 6 Asian Countries and 6 Caribbean countries. | Published national risk profiles www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/ |
| | 2.2.4 Partnership with 40 global corporations and/or national industry associations supported to optimize DRM strategies. | By 2013, 15 corporate DRM partnerships | By 2014, partnership with 25 global corporations and/or national industry associations supported to optimize DRM strategies | UNISDR is collaborating successfully with more than 25 companies, foundations, business schools and industry associations under the different activity streams of the RISE Initiative ¹ . This includes 10 multinational companies from retail, automotive, banking, infrastructure and services, 5 leading business schools, 4 business foundations, 3 industry and professional associations, 3 insurance/reinsurance companies and the Principles for Responsible Investing (PRI) Initiative and its 1,354 signatories. In addition, 5 national governments, 6 city governments have committed to the RISE initiative. | Corporate risk management policies and strategies |

S03 - ADVOCACY AND OUTREACH:

Greater Political commitment and social demand for increased public and private sector investment in DRR and resilience

| RESULT | RESULT INDICATOR | BASELINE ¹ | TARGET | ACTUAL PROGRESS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV) |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| Result 3.1: Increased awareness and actions mobilized by national and local governments to reduce risk and build resilience | 3.1.1 At least 2,015 local governments participating in the Campaign by 2015 and International Day for Disaster Reduction celebrated globally in 2014 and 2015 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,640 local governments participating in the Campaign International Day for Disaster Reduction celebrated widely each year with an annual theme (Disability issues(2013); Women and girls (2012) and Young people (2011)) demonstrating an expanding partnership. | 1,800 local governments participating in the Campaign | 800 cities joined the Making Cities Resilient (MCR) campaign during 2014, increasing participating cities globally to 2,440. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaign Database. PreventionWeb online LGSAT monitoring tool. Resilient Cities Report Visits on International Day to UNISDR website to share information. Social media multiplication (Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, YouTube, Thunderclap). |
| | 3.1.2 At least 300 local governments reporting their action on the "Ten Essentials" through the LGSAT (Local HFA reporting tool). | 121 local governments reporting their action on the "Ten Essentials" through the LGSAT (Local HFA reporting tool). | 200 local governments reporting their action on the "Ten Essentials" through the LGSAT (Local HFA reporting tool) | 631 local governments conducted self-assessments using the LGSAT, measuring the readiness of the city to potential catastrophic events and identifying key areas that need further investments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGSAT (Local HFA reporting tool) reports. |
| | 3.1.3 At least 77 parliamentarians advocating for national and local budget allocations on DRR and resilience building. | By 2013, at least 27 parliamentarians advocating for national and local budget allocations on DRR and resilience building. | At least 52 parliamentarians advocating for national and local budget allocations on DRR and resilience building | Members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with 600 parliamentarians representing 200 parliaments from 124 countries, unanimously adopted the resolution "Towards risk-resilient development: taking into consideration demographic trends and natural constraints" at the 130th IPU, including budget allocation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity reports from the Advisory Group of Parliamentarians for DRR IPU meeting reports National legislation records Records of parliamentary discussions |
| Result 3.2: Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities. | 3.2.1 A global initiative for the safety of education facilities coordinated and 400,000 institution pledges gathered to support the safety of education and health facilities through initiatives such as One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Initiative. | 210,000 institutions have pledged to support the safety of education and health facilities under the One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Initiative. | At least two regional platforms have an outcome on safety of education facilities in support of the global initiative | The Asia-Pacific, Africa, the Americas and the Pacific Platforms recognized the importance for safe schools in the context of education. A Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools was endorsed by 16 governments on the occasion of a first meeting of the Safe School Leaders in Istanbul, Turkey and endorsed by 7 other governments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCDDRR session on safety of education facilities. The One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Initiative website:http://www.safe-school-hospital.net/ |
| | | | 300,000 institution pledges gathered to support the safety of education and health facilities | The One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Campaign is a global advocacy initiative to make schools and hospitals safer from disasters. The campaign has reached around 213,178 pledges from more than 3,000 institutes and/or individual. Institutes/Individuals are pledging to take action for improving the safety of schools, hospitals and health facilities to address the increasing risk due to climate change and other disasters. | |
| | 3.2.2 At least 148 "Champions" (Heads of States, Parliamentarians, mayors, corporate leaders, UN Resident Coordinators, media, civil society leaders, and other 'opinion makers') or "Advocates" championing and helping shape opinion on disaster risk reduction and resilience. | At least 98 "Champions" or "Advocates" actively advocating and shaping opinion on DRR and resilience. | At least 118 "Champions" or "Advocates" actively advocating and shaping opinion on DRR and resilience | UNISDR can now count on 110 DRR Champions: 65 parliamentarians (who, in turn, addressed more than 1,900 parliamentarians) and 45 heads of state, mayors and corporate leaders work with UNISDR's guidance and support to increase DRR understanding. | Copies of report /video/ letter/ outreach material produced by Champions or Advocates on how they have been advocating for DRR and CCA. |

⁵ Please refer to National HFA Monitor template on the webpage <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/hfa-monitoring/national/?pid:73&pih:2>

S03 - ADVOCACY AND OUTREACH:

Greater Political commitment and social demand for increased public and private sector investment in DRR and resilience

| RESULT | RESULT INDICATOR | BASELINE ¹ | TARGET | ACTUAL PROGRESS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV) |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Result 3.2: Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities. | 3.2.3 By the end of 2015, at least 200 business entities have committed to the 5 Essentials for Business in DRR as Private Sector Partnership (PSP) members that report on their proposed contributions to DRR. | At least 40 reporting Private Sector Partnership members (including SME's) committed to the 5 Essentials for Business in DRR. | 100 reporting Private Sector Partnership members (including SME's) committed to the 5 Essentials for Business in DRR | 75 Private Sector Partnership members (including SME's) committed to the 5 Essentials for Business in DRR. Private Sector Partnership Membership increased by 36% (20 new members) in 2014. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative: The PSP network website on Prevention Web: http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/networks/public/psp/members/. • Qualitative: Self-assessment reports submitted by PSP members at the end of each calendar year. |
| Result 3.3: Gender-sensitive DRR promoted. | 3.3.1 At least 87 countries reporting a gender-inclusive approach to DRR at partial (Reliance level 2) or significant (Reliance level 3) ongoing efforts in the HFA Monitor. | In 2013, 79 countries reported in the HFA Monitor partial (Reliance level 2) or significant (Reliance level 3) ongoing efforts to address gender issues in policy and practice of DRR (2011-2013 cycle). | At least 87 countries reporting a gender-inclusive approach to DRR | National self-assessment HFA reports submitted by countries reflects that 43 countries took measures to address gender issues in DRR and are developing plans and programmes with gender sensitivities. UNISDR has also joined the UN system efforts to advance the implementation of the UN Chief Executive Boards' policy on gender equality and empowerment of women within the organization. The 2014 report on the UN-System Wide Action Plan on Gender equality shows UNISDR is substantially in line with both the UN secretariat & System. | HFA monitor reports of 2011-2013 and 2014-2015 cycles. |
| | 3.3.2 The formulation of the post-2015 DRR framework (HFA2) integrates gender issues and women's role in building resilience. | In 2013, no measurement possible. | Gender issues integrated in post-2015 DRR framework | In the lead up to the WCDRR, UNISDR supported stakeholders' consultations to highlight and promote women's leadership and gender equality in building resilience, as a critical element of the post-2015 DRR Agenda. Africa, Asia Pacific, Arab States and Americas regional platforms organized dedicated sessions on gender-sensitive DRR and the role of women in a post-2015 Framework for DRR. As a result, Gender Equality and Women empowerment is now captured in the draft document of the post-2015 Framework for DRR. Work is in progress to ensure that the proposed set of Indicators and Targets to monitor implementation are gender-sensitive. | HFA 2 document and proceedings as adopted at the WCDRR. |

S04 - DELIVER AND COMMUNICATE RESULTS:

Enhanced programme and organizational performance for more effective UNISDR in carrying out its Mission

| RESULT | RESULT INDICATOR | BASELINE ¹ | TARGET | ACTUAL PROGRESS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV) |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Result 4.1 Communications and knowledge management tools effectively support UNISDR objectives. | 4.1.1 Increase in penetration to specific targeted audiences based on UNISDR's communication strategy, local governments and increased brand recognition of UNISDR. | User satisfaction survey before the end of 2013 to establish a baseline for a qualitative understanding of our brand recognition and appreciation of our communications products. | By 2014, 10% increase from 2013 in reach across all public communications channels including the UNISDR web site and social media | UNISDR played a key role in disaster risk reduction reaching targeted audiences for increased awareness in 2014. UNISDR original news content met both the demand of key stakeholders and the media, particularly at national level. Independent media tracking by keyword shows increase of 15% minimum across the web site, Facebook and Twitter. UNISDR engaged with BBC, The Financial Times, The New York Times, Project Syndicate, Thompson Reuters, CNN, and others, to feature or interview the SRSR. | Web and social media analytics as well as user surveys, disaggregated by target audience to measure impact of communications products including videos and promotional material. |
| | | | By 2014, 10% increase from 2013 in region specific material, including regional language material posted to UNISDR regional web sites and social media channels | Focus was on the Third UN World Conference on DRR and the events leading up to it, including daily coverage of the Regional Platforms for DRR and the two Preparatory Committee meetings. All RPs were covered for the first time, generating regional and national media coverage. Region-specific material increased by 58% with particularly strong performances in Asia and Europe. | |

⁶ Including through business processes⁷ Composite measurement of individual satisfaction, task completion and process support⁸ Composite measurement of relevance to the user, their organization and the DRR community in general

SO4 - DELIVER AND COMMUNICATE RESULTS:

Enhanced programme and organizational performance for more effective UNISDR in carrying out its Mission

| RESULT | RESULT INDICATOR | BASELINE ¹ | TARGET | ACTUAL PROGRESS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Result 4.1 Communications and knowledge management tools effectively support UNISDR objectives. | 4.1.2 80% of user-needs driven knowledge management tools are used effectively by UNISDR HQ and regional staff ⁶ . | Current baseline 60%. | 2014 target 70% | User-needs driven knowledge management tools and their effective use were a core part of supporting UNISDR's capacity to service the DRR community. Intranet tool usage and awareness increased among staff, improving knowledge capture and sharing, efficiency and understanding of DRR stakeholders – particularly through Regional Platform online registration. 62% of staff surveyed report using the intranet and its related tools to support their work daily or more than once per week. 80% report that the intranet and its tools are good to excellent. | Composite index based on continual staff interviews and user surveys. |
| | 4.1.3 80% composite user satisfaction rate for user-needs-adjusted PreventionWeb services. | Current baseline 70%. | 2014 target 76% | UNISDR's DRR community knowledge platform, PreventionWeb (PW), increased its global reach and participation: it surpassed 4 million unique page views, a 46% increase from 2013. Its audience grew 12%, and average number of pages viewed per visit increased by 35%. User content submissions rose to 41% from 38% - an indicator of satisfaction, participation and benefit of sharing knowledge via PW. User comments and surveys indicate a high level of satisfaction, maintaining a task completion rate of 83%. | Composite index based on continual satisfaction poll and user surveys ⁸ . |
| Result 4.2 Enlarged, sustainable and predictable resource base. | 4.2.1 Income and cost plan targets met. | Biennium income target for 2012-2013: USD 64.9 million. Biennium income for 2012-2013: USD62.0 million. | Income and cost plan target for 2014 met | UNISDR raised US \$37.7 million, US \$4 million shy of the US \$41.7 million target, and US \$42.3 million shy of the revised biennium target of US \$80 million. | Income table 2014-2015. |
| | 4.2.2 40% of annual income is received in first quarter to ensure smooth programming | 39.1% of 2013 income received in Q1. | 40% of 2014 income received in Q1. | In 2014, UNISDR received only 6% of its contributions in the first quarter. | Income table 2014-2015. |
| | 4.2.3 Consolidation of existing partnerships and creation of partnerships with a range of donors-investors. | 32 partners or donors providing contributions/ written pledges to UNISDR Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction. | Increase of one new partner or donor providing contributions/ written pledges to UNISDR Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction | UNISDR surpassed this target, receiving contributions from 5 new donors to the UNISDR Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction: Colombia, Liechtenstein and the Islamic Development Bank, AXA and JBA Risk Management Ltd. | Table of donors providing contributions/ written pledges to UNISDR Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction. |
| Result 4.3 Results-focused implementation, monitoring and reporting of UNISDR strategic priorities. | 4.3.1 Full implementation of the e-management tool as reflected by the percentage of admin-finance processes that are automated and undertaken online through this tool. | 60%. | Target 2014: 80% | Programme implementation efficiency and results based management were strengthened in 2014 through the development and implementation of finance and project modules in the e-tool. Cost plan, allotment request and project management sections are now functional, making the e-tool 80% functional. With the launch of a new expenditure request section in early 2015 the 90% target will be achieved. | e-tool platform. |
| | 4.3.2 Improvement of UNISDR's performance in implementing its strategic objectives and being a good 'value for money', measured through the percentage of adopted recommendations of reviews and evaluations implemented. | 60%. | Target 2014: 70% | All recommendations to date from evaluations and reviews of UNISDR have been consolidated in the SLG Implementation Plan, and are being closely monitored as part of the organizational corporate work plan. The United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) conducted another audit 2014 and concluded that UNISDR's ratings with regard to "accurate financial and operational reporting" as well as "safeguarding of assets" were fully satisfactory both at for the sub-programme management system as well as the regulatory framework level. Recommendations from the audit have been included in the SLG Implementation Plan. UNISDR has implemented 75% of the recommendation from different reviews and evaluations through SLG Implementation Plan. | 6-monthly RBMS progress reports. |

¹www.preventionweb.net/rise/

ANNEX II

SELECTED LIST OF UNISDR PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS PUBLISHED IN 2014

POLICY DOCUMENTS

A COMPENDIUM OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PRACTICES IN CITIES OF THE WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY: A REVIEW OF SELECTED CITIES PARTICIPATING IN UNISDR'S "MAKING CITIES RESILIENT: MY CITY IS GETTING READY!" CAMPAIGNE | AUTHOR: UNISDR-ROE, European Commission, World Meteorological Organization

CHARTER 14 FOR OLDER PEOPLE IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: RESILIENCE FOR LIFE | AUTHOR: UNISDR, HelpAge International

COALICIÓN PARA LA RESILIENCIA DE LA NIÑEZ Y LA JUVENTUD DE LATINOAMÉRICA Y EL CARIBE (CORELAC): NORMAS Y MECANISMOS DE FUNCIONAMIENTO | AUTHOR: UNISDR, Plan International, UNICEF, World Vision International, Save the Children International, Protecting through Education

COHERENCE AND MUTUAL REINFORCEMENT BETWEEN A POST-2015 FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THE CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE UNFCCC | AUTHOR: UNISDR

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP 20) IN LIMA, PERU: BRIEFING NOTE FROM UNISDR | AUTHOR: UNISDR

CRITERIOS EN LA IDENTIFICACIÓN DE ACCIONES CLAVES PARA LA PLANIFICACIÓN DE LA REDUCCIÓN DEL RIESGO DE DESASTRES (RRD) EN AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE | AUTHOR: UNISDR-ROAM, Fundación para la Coordinación de Recursos de Información sobre Prevención de Desastres, European Commission DG ECHO

GUÍA PARA LA APLICACIÓN DE CRITERIOS EN LA IDENTIFICACIÓN DE ACCIONES CLAVES PARA LA PLANIFICACIÓN DE LA REDUCCIÓN DEL RIESGO DE DESASTRES (RRD) EN AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE | AUTHOR: UNISDR-ROAM, Fundación para la Coordinación de Recursos de Información sobre Prevención de Desastres, European Commission DG ECHO

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO REDUCE DISASTER RISKS | AUTHOR: UNISDR

LOCAL LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE POST-2015 FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION | AUTHOR: ERDRR Working Group on Local Level Implementation of the HFA (Autoridade Nacional de Proteção Civil, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, Dipartimento della Protezione Civile, Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie and Geodynamik) with contributions from UNISDR and EUR-OPA

MARCO DE COLABORACIÓN PARA LA COALICIÓN PARA LA RESILIENCIA DE LA NIÑEZ Y LA JUVENTUD DE LATINOAMÉRICA Y EL CARIBE – CORELAC | AUTHOR: UNISDR-ROAM, Plan International, UNICEF, World Vision International, Save the Children International, the Foundation for the Refugee Education Trust

OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL PLATFORMS IN EUROPE | AUTHOR: UNISDR-ROE

PRIVATE SECTOR STRENGTHS APPLIED: GOOD PRACTICES IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FROM JAPAN (ENGLISH VERSION IN 2013, JAPANESE VERSION PUBLISHED IN 2014) | AUTHOR: UNISDR Office in Japan and Kokusai Kogyo Co, Ltd

PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY INDICATORS FOR THE POST-2015 FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION | AUTHOR: UNISDR

SUBMISSION TO THE UNFCCC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CALL FOR INPUTS FOR THE INITIAL TWO-YEAR WORKPLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM ON LOSS AND DAMAGE ASSOCIATED WITH CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS | AUTHOR: UNISDR

WOMEN AS A FORCE IN RESILIENCE BUILDING, GENDER EQUALITY IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION | AUTHOR: UNISDR-ROAP

HFA-RELATED PUBLICATIONS

SUGGESTED ELEMENTS FOR THE POST-2015 FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION | AUTHOR: UNISDR

تقرير حول مشاورات المنطقة العربية بشأن إطار عمل الحد من مخاطر الكوارث لما بعد 2015

(REPORT OF THE ARAB STATES' REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON THE POST 2015 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FRAMEWORK) | AUTHOR: UNISDR ROAS

A CATALYST FOR CHANGE: HOW THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION HAS PROMOTED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE | AUTHOR: UNISDR-ROE, GFDRR, World Bank

ASIA-PACIFIC INPUT DOCUMENT FOR THE POST-2015 FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: RISK SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENT AS THE CORNERSTONE OF RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY | AUTHOR: UNISDR-ROAP

BUILDING RESILIENCE TO DISASTER IN WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY | AUTHOR: UNISDR

HISTORICAL COLLECTION OF DISASTER LOSS DATA IN ALBANIA
AUTHOR: Chartered Institute of Management Accountants, UNISDR

IMPLEMENTING THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION IN THE ARAB REGION REGIONAL SYNTHESIS REPORT (2005-2015)
AUTHOR: UNISDR-ROAS

NATURAL DISASTERS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA: A REGIONAL OVERVIEW | AUTHOR: World Bank, UNDP, UNISDR-ROAS, GFDRR

10 YEAR REVIEW ON PROGRESS TOWARDS AND CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY THE PACIFIC REGION TO THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (HFA) FROM 2005-2015 | AUTHOR: UNISDR, Nizar Mohamed

FINLAND PEER REVIEW REPORT 2013 - BUILDING RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HYOGO | AUTHOR: UNISDR-ROE, EC, OECD

FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (2005-2015) | AUTHOR: UNISDR-ROE, EC, OECD

INFORME REGIONAL DEL ESTADO DE LA VULNERABILIDAD Y RIESGOS DE DESASTRES EN CENTROAMÉRICA | AUTHOR: CEPREDENAC, UNISDR-ROAM

REPORT ON GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION: THE EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE | AUTHOR: EFDRR, Turkey, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, EC DG ECHO, UNISDR-ROE, Council of Europe (EUR-OPA)

STATUS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF AFRICA REGIONAL STRATEGY AND HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION | AUTHOR: UNISDR-ROA

CORPORATE PUBLICATIONS

UNISDR WORK PROGRAMME 2014-2015 | AUTHOR: UNISDR

UNISDR WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE 2014-2015 | AUTHOR: UNISDR

UNISDR ANNUAL REPORT 2013 | AUTHOR: UNISDR



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