

Lecture-09: Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

19

1

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TOPICS TO BE COVERED BY THIS PRESENTATION

- Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015)
- HFA - Priorities for Action
- Implementation of HFA

HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (2005-2015)

- In January 2005, 168 Governments adopted a 10-year plan to make the world safer from natural hazards at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan.
- The Hyogo Framework is **a global blueprint for disaster risk reduction efforts during the next decade.**
- Its goal is to substantially reduce disaster losses by 2015
 - in lives, and in the social, economic, and environmental assets of communities and countries.
- The Framework offers guiding principles, priorities for action, and practical means for achieving disaster resilience for vulnerable communities.

1 Make Disaster Risk Reduction a Priority

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

- Creating effective, multi-sector national platforms **to provide policy guidance and to coordinate activities;**
- **Integrating disaster risk reduction into development policies and planning,** such as Poverty Reduction Strategies; and,
- Ensuring community participation, so that local needs are met.

2 Know the Risks and Take Action

Identify, assess, and monitor disaster risks - and enhance early warning.

- Understanding risk requires investment in scientific, technical, and institutional capabilities to observe, record, research, analyse, forecast, model and map natural hazards.
- **Tools need to be developed and disseminated:** statistical information about disaster events, risk maps, disaster vulnerability and risk indicators are essential.

3 Build Understanding and Awareness

Use knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.

- Providing relevant information on disaster risks and means of protection, especially for citizens in high-risk areas;
- Strengthening networks and promoting dialogue and cooperation among disaster experts, technical and scientific specialists, planners and other stakeholders;
- Including disaster risk reduction subject matter in formal, non-formal, and informal education and training activities;
- Developing or strengthening community-based disaster risk management programmes; and,
- Working with the media in disaster risk reduction awareness activities.

4 Reduce Risk

Reduce the underlying risk factors.

- Countries can build resilience to disasters by investing in simple, well-known measures to reduce risk and vulnerability.
- Disasters can be reduced by applying **relevant building standards to protect critical infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals and homes.**
- Vulnerable buildings can be retrofitted to a higher degree of safety.
- Protecting precious ecosystems, such as coral reefs and mangrove forests, allow them to act as natural storm barriers.
Effective
- Insurance and micro-finance initiatives can help to transfer risks and provide additional resources.

5 Be Prepared and Ready to Act

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

- The development and regular testing of contingency plans;
- The establishment of emergency funds to support preparedness, response and recovery activities;
- The development of coordinated regional approaches for effective disaster response; and,
- Continuous dialogue between response agencies, planners and policy-makers, and development organizations.

IMPLEMENTATION OF HFA

Key Actors:

States/
Governments

Regional
Organizations

International Organizations
(including UN System and IFIs)

ISDR (International Strategy for Disaster Reduction)

States are responsible for:

- Developing national coordination mechanisms;
- Conducting baseline assessments on the status of disaster risk reduction;
- Publishing and updating summaries of national programmes;
- Reviewing national progress towards achieving the objectives and priorities of the Hyogo Framework;
- Working to implement relevant international legal instruments; and
- Integrating disaster risk reduction with climate change strategies.

Regional organizations are responsible for:

- Promoting regional programmes for disaster risk reduction;
- Undertaking and publishing regional and sub-regional baseline assessments;
- Coordinating reviews on progress toward implementing the Hyogo Framework in the region;
- Establishing regional collaborative centres; and
- Supporting the development of regional early warning mechanisms.

International organizations are responsible for:

- Encouraging the integration of disaster risk reduction into humanitarian and sustainable development programmes and frameworks;
- Strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to assist disaster-prone developing countries with disaster risk reduction initiatives;
- Supporting data collection and forecasting, information exchange, and early warning systems;
- Supporting States' own efforts with coordinated international assistance; and,
- Strengthening disaster management training and capacity building.

The ISDR system is responsible for:

- Developing a matrix of roles and initiatives related to the Hyogo Framework;
- Facilitating the coordination of actions at the international and regional levels;
- Developing indicators of progress to assist States in tracking their progress towards implementation of the Hyogo Framework;
- Supporting national platforms and coordination mechanisms;
- Stimulating the exchange of best practices and lessons learned; and,
- Preparing reviews on progress toward achieving the Hyogo Framework objectives.

The ISDR Secretariat

The secretariat, accountable to the UN USG (Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs), serves as a broker, catalyst, and focal point for disaster risk reduction within the United Nations and among the members of the ISDR system. It advocates for commitment to disaster risk reduction and the implementation of the Hyogo Framework, and reports on progress.

SOURCE

- <http://www.unisdr.org/hfa>

WHAT WE HAVE COVERED TODAY

- Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015)
- HFA - Priorities for Action
- Implementation of HFA

WHAT WE LEARNT

- Understanding of the facts written in the Hyogo Framework for Action.

What Next?

Lecture 10:

Institutional framework for disaster planning and management (Strategic Plan of DMB and Standing Order of GoB)

Sample Questions

1. Explain the Priorities and implementation process of Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015)