



International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

2010-2011

Biennial Work Programme
UNISDR secretariat

Invest today for a safer tomorrow

November 2009



United Nations

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Section 1 Introduction

The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat (UNISDR) was established to serve as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster-reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organisations, and activities in socio-economic and humanitarian fields¹. Since its inception in 2000, the UNISDR secretariat has sought to reduce loss of life and economic assets by advocating for risk reduction. The message has been heard, evidenced by the rapidly growing global understanding of the threats of disasters triggered by natural hazards and the connections being made between disaster trends and climate change. This understanding is reflected in national and other reports to the first and second sessions of the Global Platform on Disaster Reduction, 2007 and 2009 and during regional stock-taking meetings.

The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities (HFA) was adopted in January 2005. One hundred and sixty-eight nations committed themselves to substantially reduce the loss of life and livelihoods from disasters by implementing the HFA. Member States of the Hyogo Declaration² called upon the UNISDR secretariat to facilitate the implementation of the five HFA priorities for

action in collaboration with relevant national Governments, regional, international and United Nations entities.³ The UNISDR secretariat core functions were drawn from General Assembly resolution A/Res/60/195 and can be summarized as providing coordination, advocacy and information services globally and regionally in support of national and local action.

The founding resolution of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 2000 calls upon governments to establish national platforms. Since that date, 57 countries have established and reported on their active national platforms

The UNISDR secretariat Biennial Work Programme was developed following the second session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in June 2009. It is based on the role and mandate of UNISDR as set by the UN General Assembly. The strategic direction for the 2010-2011 biennium is derived from the outcomes of the Global Platform and from regional consultations. The current programme has been further shaped through broad consultation with the ISDR Support Group in Geneva, donors, the ISDR Inter-Agency Group and other partners. While the current strategic overview is for two years, the vision, targets and strategic directions are forward looking to 2015.

'The world spent \$12 billion on humanitarian responses to disasters last year, and 99 percent of those killed by natural phenomena lived in the Asia Pacific region. . . . A 10 percent figure of what you are spending on response or on development should go into disaster risk reduction because that is a good investment.'

John Holmes, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Jakarta, 15 October 2009

To ensure maximum impact in working with UNISDR, the ISDR Inter-Agency Group has identified gaps and joint results while building on UNISDR strategic objectives for 2010-2011. UNISDR's strong partnership with the World Bank and donors in the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery is essential for achieving the programme's objectives. The external evaluation of UNISDR, which will conclude in January 2010, may bring new insights and changes to the current plan.

and more than 120 countries have appointed national HFA focal point institutions which report regularly on progress being made in implementing the HFA.

Though much has been done since 2005, the 2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction⁴ has provided irrefutable evidence that disaster risk is continuing to increase, threatening development gains and deepening poverty. It is clear that the current scale of organisation and investment in disaster risk reduction is far from sufficient to address the scale and scope of disaster risk.

On the positive side, as a result of past advocacy for and public awareness of disaster reduction, Governments are increasingly taking a lead while local governments and non-governmental actors are pushing for participation in decision making

on current and future security issues. These trends were verified by official statements during the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in June 2009⁵ when Member States, UN and civil society networks recommended key areas critical to making future progress on HFA implementation:

- disaster risk reduction as a tool to address climate change;
- community level risk reduction through quantitative targets to achieve tangible results like safer schools and hospitals; and
- increased financing of disaster prevention.

They also reiterated the important role of ISDR partners and outlined the steps for the Mid-term Review of the HFA to identify gaps and address strategic directions for its implementation by 2015.

Section 2 UNISDR Secretariat Strategic Objectives for 2010-2011

Changing gears to scale up action

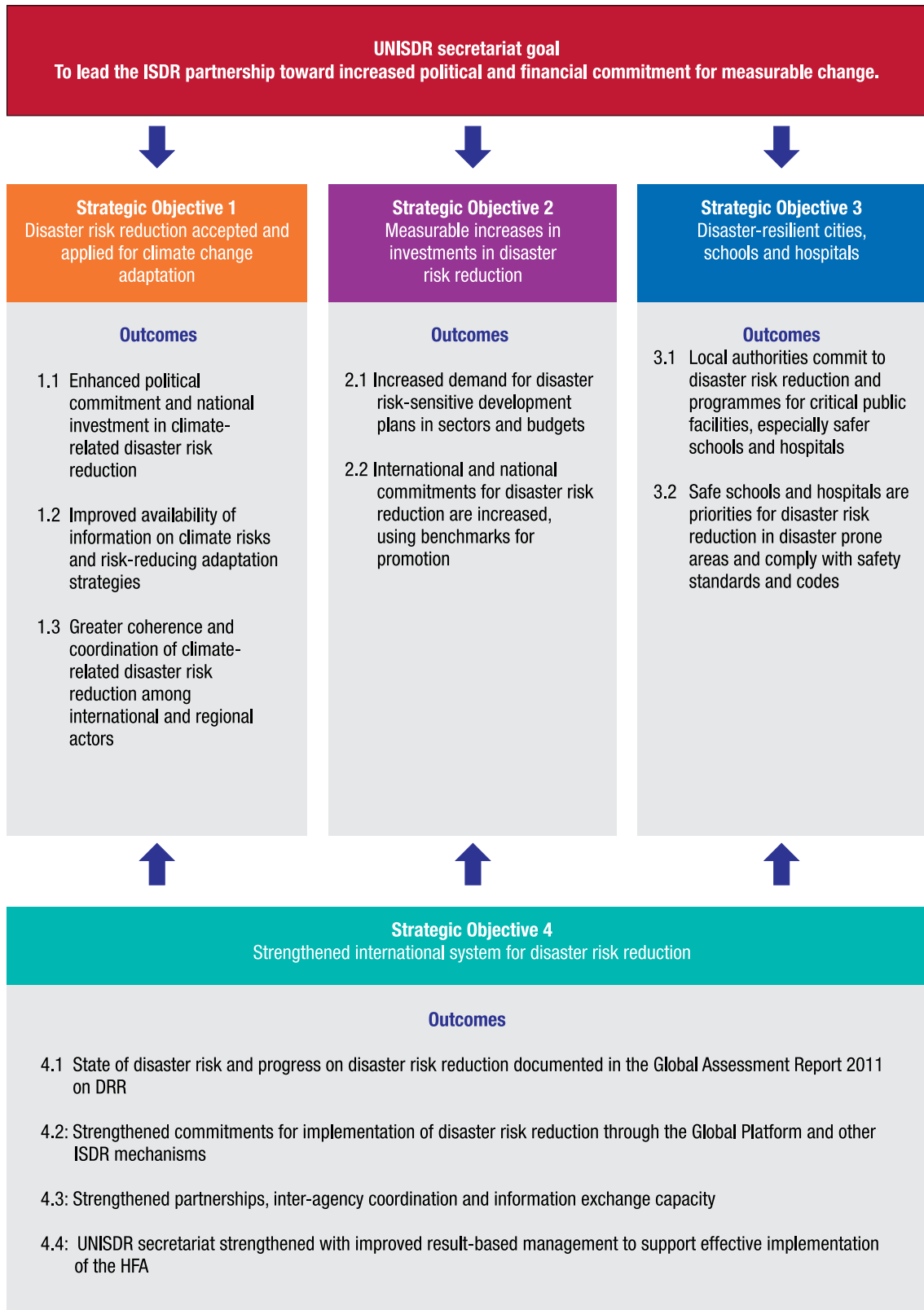
The UNISDR secretariat has shifted gears in its 2010-2011 work programme by complementing its strong focus on advocacy with greater stimulation of direct action and programming with and through its partners. The secretariat's aim is to achieve more tangible and measurable reduction in disaster losses, pursued through scaled up cooperation with national Governments, national platforms, regional inter-governmental organisations, the UN system and World Bank, civil society and community-based networks. This approach builds fully on the mandate and functions of the UNISDR.

In keeping with its coordinating role for disaster risk reduction, UNISDR is uniquely positioned to lead on the acceleration of activities with ISDR partners to meet the Hyogo Framework implementation timelines. With its convening powers, UNISDR provides a political space that brings together multiple players to exchange of information, identify gaps, good practice

and foster cooperation. This space creates an enabling environment for the examination of policy and practice as well as the development of policy guidance. Another comparative advantage that UNISDR enjoys is its capacity to provide a venue for targeted advocacy and to continue to raise the profile of risk reduction with more precise tools on the 'how', in order to influence disaster risk policy and practice at the global and regional levels for impact at the national and local levels. The role of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction is essential in this function.

Drawing from the Chair's Summary at the Global Platform, 2009, the UNISDR secretariat's 2010-2011 Biennial Work Programme addresses these key directions through a single over-arching goal: To lead the ISDR partnership toward increased political and financial commitment for measurable change.

Figure 1
UNISDR secretariat has set four strategic objectives for 2010-2011



The UNISDR has set four strategic objectives for 2010-2011 that provide the way forward to achieve tangible results in key areas:

- 1 Disaster risk reduction accepted and applied for climate change adaptation;
- 2 Measurable increases in investment in disaster risk reduction;
- 3 Disaster-resilient cities, schools and hospitals; and
- 4 Strengthened international system for disaster risk reduction.

For each of these strategic objectives, a set of outcomes has been developed to ensure consistency of effort and effectiveness both globally and regionally. The first three have a strong external focus while the fourth aims to further develop a robust international supporting system, including UNISDR secretariat, to coordinate and catalyse partnerships, networks and strategic information and to support the first three objectives.

In keeping with its coordinating role for disaster risk reduction, the UNISDR secretariat aims to achieve these objectives with its partners by:

- increasing regional cooperation and UNISDR regional presence to assist more directly inter-governmental organisations to reach national and local levels;
- strengthening coordination and policy coherence within the UN 'delivery as one' with

special emphasis on addressing Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams;

- accelerating promotion of national coordination mechanisms for disaster risk reduction such as national platforms, with the goal of including climate change concerns;
- increasing advocacy and strategic communications products and targets; and
- strengthening knowledge management and the evidence base for disaster risk reduction.

The UNISDR secretariat seeks to make greater impacts through progress in countries and communities. To achieve this, UNISDR believes that this will require increased effort with its partners, through UNISDR's regional offices and through inter-agency efforts both globally and regionally. The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery is an essential partner.

To encourage a more bottom-up approach and to achieve accountability at the local level, the UNISDR will work diligently with local government organisations, parliamentarians, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the global civil society network for disaster risk reduction and an emerging platform of grass roots practitioners.

An overview of the UNISDR secretariat's strategic objectives and outcomes are presented in Figure 1 and further elaborated in Section 7, where they are linked to key outputs reflecting the secretariat's regional and headquarter unit work plans.

Section 3 Delivering on the objectives

UNISDR secretariat's coordination role in action

The UNISDR secretariat will achieve its strategic objectives through strengthened regional capacity and by applying its mandated functions for coordination through policy guidance and capacity development, advocacy and partnerships, and the provision of strategic information. The fourth strategic objective - strengthened international system for disaster risk reduction - is a cross-cutting objective to support all the outcomes. It is directly linked to the Hyogo Framework priorities and includes: systematic reporting on progress and the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2011, the Hyogo Framework Mid-term Review, the third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2011, increased communication capacity to advocate key messages and a strengthened, results-based secretariat. Please see Figure 2, page 7, depicting examples of how UNISDR - mandated activities and functions will support the biennial work programme 2010-2011.

UNISDR presence

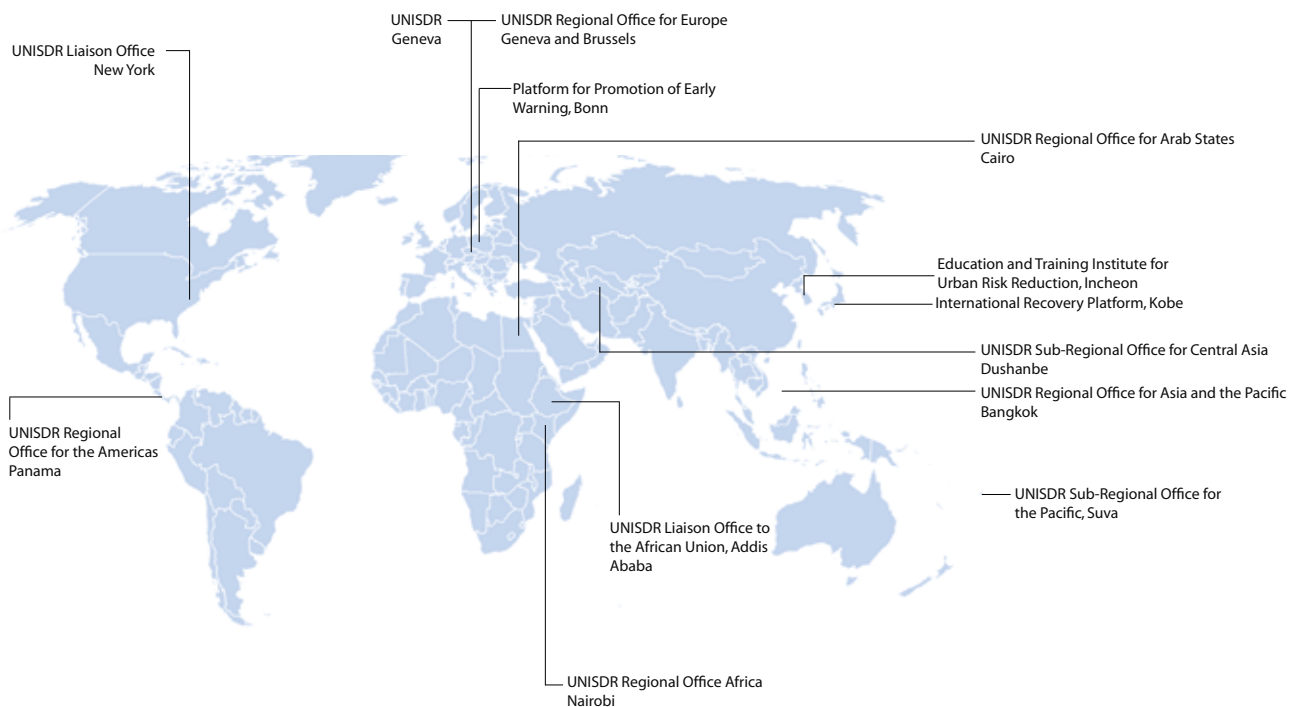


Figure 2

Examples of how UNISDR-mandated activities and functions will support the strategic objectives of the 2010-2011 Work Programme and the UNISDR secretariat's outputs

Activities according to UNISDR mandate

	Strategic Objective 1 Disaster risk reduction accepted and applied for climate change adaptation	Strategic Objective 2 Measurable increases in investments in disaster risk reduction	Strategic Objective 3 Disaster-resilient cities, schools and hospitals
	Illustrative actions		
<p>1. Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy guidance and enhanced capacities through Global, Regional, Thematic and National Platforms, • Capacity development with inter-governmental regional organisations,⁶ • Inter Agency coordination,⁷ • Disaster risk reduction planning and monitoring at country level: UNISDR role to promote and coordinate global and regional action for national support through National Platforms, World Bank, UNCTs, and IFRC. 	<p>Harmonized action on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation led by in-depth studies drawn from the HFA Mid-term Review, IPCC report and good practices.</p> <p>Country assistance strategies and UNDAFs of high-risk countries integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Targeted advocacy for increased numbers of countries with joint coordination mechanisms and plans for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>Increased national and international investment for risk reduction promoted, using the WB led Economic Study and national/regional seminars.</p> <p>Regional Platform meetings, resolve to promote national investment targets for disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>Training of trainers and technical assistance to UN Country Teams and National Platforms for increased number of UNDAFs and/or national budgets reflecting disaster risk reduction investments.</p>	<p>Local governments commit to disaster resilience and HFA for local governments developed and adopted by a number of Mayors.</p> <p>Targets for safe schools and hospitals adopted at regional Ministerial platform meetings and/or supported by national action plans.</p> <p>States and regional intergovernmental organisations systematically report on progress or impediments in HFA implementation, including on increasing investments in safer schools.</p>
<p>2. Advocacy and partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted awareness campaigns, • Media and communications strategy, • ISDR Inter-Agency Group, national and thematic platforms and IFRC. 	<p>Supporting the UNFCCC negotiations through advocacy and strategic information on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation linkages.</p>	<p>Focus group meetings and advocacy for network of Parliamentarians to commit to promoting national legislation on budget allocations and technical resources for safer schools, hospitals and other disaster risk reduction initiatives.</p>	<p>A global awareness campaign for more resilient cities launched; Demonstrated local action through alliance of local authorities and community level risk reduction networks. Apply Hospital Safety Index (WHO) and safe school guidelines in a number of countries.</p>
<p>3. Strategic Information/ Knowledge management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HFA progress reporting monitor, • Global Assessment Report 2011, • HFA Mid-term Review, • PreventionWeb.net. 	<p>Improved availability of information on climate risks and risk reducing adaptation strategies, reflected in HFA Mid-term Review, HFA monitoring reports and Global Assessment Report.</p>	<p>The development of financial tracking of investment in disaster risk reduction to begin to provide evidence on scope of investment internationally.</p>	<p>PreventionWeb.net and partners' websites reflect pledging system for safer schools and hospitals, and workspace provided for communities of practice for disaster risk reduction through targeting local actors.</p>

Section 4 Coordination

4.1 Coordination mechanisms and policy guidance

In its capacity as a focal point in the UN system for disaster risk reduction, the UNISDR secretariat plays a fundamental role in supporting inter-governmental processes, including the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council as well as to Regional Commissions. The biennial Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction and annual regional ministerial meetings on disaster risk reduction and/or regional platforms, which build on reports by national governments, national platforms, regional inter-governmental organisations and thematic platforms,⁸ are the main coordination mechanisms for learning lessons to identify gaps and provide policy guidance on further action to accelerate the implementation of the HFA. The UNISDR secretariat plays a key role in providing an enabling environment for capturing learning and experiences, and contributing to transforming these into action and guidance for implementation.

The challenges posed by climate change is reinforcing efforts to reduce disaster risk. Beyond advocacy, subsequent action is required to support countries to quickly scale up efforts to adapt to a changing climate and increase financial investment in disaster risk reduction. This is a window of opportunity to which the UNISDR secretariat is responding in keeping with its mandate and the means available to it. To ensure that the agreed outcome of the Copenhagen climate change conference and related UNFCCC mechanisms takes disaster risk reduction fully into account, the main thrust of these efforts will be through the UNFCCC process and through promotion of joint adaptation and risk reduction measures in countries.

4.2 Regional capacity development with inter-governmental organisations

In 2010-2011, UNISDR secretariat activities will support regional organisation mechanisms and capacities to advance national implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action by:

- gearing up at the regional level through more targeted activities with intergovernmental regional organisations whose Member States are requesting support for tangible reduction in disaster losses. The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and UN Country Teams, through UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) or direct to programmes, and Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS), provide national mechanisms. The UNISDR secretariat's role is to advise and convene regional high level policy forums in order to ensure exchanges and promote international good practice and norms with the overarching objective being the development of national action plans. Additionally, providing for increased space and influence for agents of change, parliamentarians, grass roots community organisations and local governments through national legislation⁹, increased financial allocations and community action. A targeted effort for gender sensitive risk reduction is underpinning this work.

The strategy for implementation of the above includes:

- UNISDR providing advisory services and temporary deployment of staff to regional inter-governmental organizations and regional disaster risk reduction centres to support the formulation of disaster risk reduction strategies, national action plans and programmes;
- Convening and co-hosting regional ministerial and technical meetings and platforms in order to obtain political commitment and to develop regional action plans. The UNISDR will promote

measurable targets for HFA implementation with emphasis on climate change and risk reduction, increased investment and safer cities, schools and hospitals; and

- Brokering programmes and resource opportunities with partners both regionally and nationally as needed or requested. Central to UNISDR's role is the strengthening and optimising of country-level efforts, such as enabling coordinated planning and monitoring of disaster risk reduction programmes in partnership with the World Bank, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) (in all tracks) and through UN Country Teams.

The tangible result of these strategic interventions will be action plans adopted by relevant regional bodies.

4.3 Global inter-agency coordination

UNISDR secretariat coordination efforts at the global level focus on assisting the development of a critical mass of conditions at the country level, which will move forward implementation of the Hyogo Framework. These include support for joint capacity development with partners through the inter-agency mechanisms¹⁰ on risk analysis, risk reduction as a tool for climate adaptation, risk management and local/urban risk reduction. It also tackles urgent problems such as targeted advocacy for the protection of schools and hospital facilities.

The ISDR inter-agency mechanism, the Inter-Agency Group (IAG), convened in Geneva, will expand its scope to include main, non-UN partnerships in addition to IFRC. It will focus on identifying areas of joint major impact in support of HFA priorities, the strategic objectives as identified by the Global Platform as well as key advocacy messages. Similar inter-agency coordination efforts are emerging in all of the regions. The ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) is the most consolidated of these. The UN Development Group (UNDG) provides additional support to ensure synergies and coherence within the UN system. The UNISDR will continue to work

with the UN Development Group and the UN Development Organisations Coordination Office (UNDOCO) to reach out to the UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) sub-working group on preparedness, and the task force on climate change, is calling upon the ISDR system and UNISDR to ensure process links between recommendations and actions for the humanitarian system.

The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery is an important mechanism for the support of global partnerships and is led by the World Bank. Through Track I of the GFDRR, the UNISDR secretariat supports global and regional coordination, knowledge management and capacity development of regional inter-governmental organizations. Through Tracks II and III, capacity development for disaster risk reduction and early recovery are enhanced. The GFDRR provides for major impact and outreach in the 20-plus priority countries where its Track II is contributing resources and technical cooperation. Track II applies guidance and follow-through in areas of local and city planning, resilient schools and hospitals and support to critical areas identified in each country in order to achieve the Hyogo Framework priorities which are advocated through ISDR. The World Bank is an important and active member in ISDR system governance and coordination mechanisms.

Within the UN system, the UNISDR secretariat's engagement with the Chief Executive Board and High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) mechanisms is integral to ensuring coherence within the UN system for implementation of the Hyogo Framework.

4.4 National Disaster Reduction Planning: ensuring coherent global and regional support

Governments, policy and decision makers are the principal counterparts to UNISDR. The Global Platform, 2009 underlined the need for better support to national platform development

among governments and with and among ISDR partners including funding as required and where appropriate. National platform delegates at the Global Platform, 2009 called for greater inclusion and representation on issues of national planning and policy direction with regard to disaster risk reduction. UNISDR will increase its efforts to promote the establishment and strengthening of national platforms through more targeted partner collaboration at regional and sub-regional levels with delivery at national and sub-national levels. UNISDR secretariat will support regional networks and assist them to convene regional or national meetings that aim to enhance existing capacities through peer learning and information exchange on specific topics as well as the demonstration or application of tools.

The UNISDR will provide a supporting role to UNDG by promoting the Common Country Assessments/ United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) guidelines on disaster risk reduction

(developed and published in 2009), and by encouraging its partners to contribute technical assistance to help a number of UN Country Teams to apply these guidelines each year.

The UNISDR secretariat will further address the needs of Resident Coordinators through the addition of risk reduction content in inter-agency training programmes to enhance their capacity to promote the implementation of the HFA as well as to build sustainable disaster risk knowledge in regions of vulnerability. The ISDR Education and Training Centre in Incheon, Republic of Korea, will provide support to these activities as of 2010.

The tangible result of these efforts will be the inclusion of vulnerable countries, which include increased development assistance for disaster reduction, safer schools and hospitals and adaptation to extreme climate events in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs).

Section 5 Advocacy and partnerships

Advocacy initiatives in 2010-2011 focus on key substantive areas with measurable results over this two-year period. The two key advocacy areas of concentration are:

- invest today for a safer tomorrow - the value of disaster risk reduction as a development investment, and not as a cost (promoting disaster risk reduction acceleration at the national and local levels); and
- clear identification of the linkages between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in planning and practice at all levels.

While communicating on specific targets such as safe schools and hospitals, these over-arching messages will underpin the communication strategy. To add value and impact, the Biennial Work Programme advocacy messages must reach and motivate stakeholders who possess an increasingly

broad range of experience and knowledge. Over the biennium, UNISDR secretariat will engage partners in the development and dissemination of advocacy messages and initiatives, including with the public information units of other UN organizations and partners and nurturing a media network for disaster risk reduction launched by UNISDR.

A campaign focusing on disaster-resilient cities has been developed in close collaboration with local government organisations and others. The campaign will address policy guidance, technical co-operation and tools.

Engagement with ISDR communication partners at the local and community levels will focus attention on critical public facilities, in particular safer schools and hospitals. Role model cities and champions are being identified and a pledge system for safe schools and hospitals will form part of the campaign.

The UNISDR will continue to strengthen partnerships for advocacy purposes. By developing strategic alliances with parliamentarians and local government authorities, the secretariat will seek to enhance planning capacities and technical resources for disaster risk reduction in general and for safer schools and hospitals in particular.

The UNISDR secretariat's communication strategy will target the different stakeholders in the ISDR system. The Hyogo Framework has assigned clear sets of responsibilities to multiple stakeholders: Member States, regional organisations and

institutions, international organisations, including the United Nations and international financial institutions, and the UNISDR secretariat and inter-agency mechanisms. This stakeholder community includes the participation of civil society (non-governmental organizations, community-based organisations and volunteers), the scientific community and the private sector. With these partners, and through the various coordination mechanisms outlined above, the secretariat will seek to catalyse change and increase resources and political commitments for disaster risk reduction.

Section 6 Strategic Information – Knowledge management

In 2010-2011, the UNISDR secretariat will actively provide access to information and knowledge about tools and methodologies for disaster risk reduction to national governments and senior policy makers, national HFA focal institutions, UN Country Teams and core target groups such as regional inter-governmental organizations¹¹.

Greater use of the Hyogo Framework monitoring and reporting system, an online reporting tool, will assist the UNISDR secretariat to support national capacities to plan and monitor progress on reducing risk. Central to this effort will be further development and consolidation of the current tool to become an ISDR partner-supported country reporting platform to serve as a standard tool for monitoring and reporting at the regional and country level. The predicted impact will be an increase in the availability of strategic information of high quality, drawn from country and regional monitoring reports with a view to equipping countries with stronger evidence and verifiable information on HFA implementation. The Global Assessment Report 2011 will act as the vehicle for the collection and verification of this information and its sharing with the wider global community. The preparation of this flagship report, which is a major ISDR partner undertaking coordinated by UNISDR, will include a series of

commissioned studies and a risk information update in collaboration with expert organisations around the world with focus on implementation at the local level.

In 2010, the HFA Mid-term Review aims at assessing the extent to which HFA implementation has progressed so far and to help countries and their institutional partners at all levels to identify practical measures to increase commitment and action. At the same time, in order to support countries in the implementation of the HFA, a 'help desk' will be developed at the regional level.

In the next biennium, the UNISDR secretariat aspires to develop its role as a knowledge reference centre on disaster risk reduction via the processes and services described above. This function encompasses the assembling and collating of information as well as managing advocacy and policy guidance based on scientific knowledge and verifiable information for a variety of target audiences with a principal thrust towards local communities. The further development of PreventionWeb.net as the main global internet-based, information platform for the disaster risk reduction community worldwide will underpin all of these initiatives.

Section 7 Overview of outcomes, key indicators and outputs for 2010-11

7.1 Strategic Objective 1: Disaster risk reduction accepted and applied for climate change adaptation

Much has been done to raise awareness of how existing disaster risk reduction tools can be used in climate change adaptation. This has been reflected in the negotiations leading to Copenhagen, but further concrete actions are required to introduce disaster risk reduction into climate change agendas at international, national and local levels and in key sectors. In order to scale up progress significantly in the next biennium, specific joint initiatives are planned particularly with a substantial focus on delivery at national and sub-national level. This can only be achieved through concerted effort among partners. To effectively adapt to climate change through disaster risk reduction, and to support related development objectives, countries will require better information tools, supported with clearer advocacy messages, capacity development and financing. For maximum impact, much of this needs to be delivered through ISDR partners and their networks.

Building on the UNISDR's efforts in advocacy globally and regionally, the secretariat will work with partners to achieve a multiplier effect in disaster risk reduction through full engagement of the climate change adaptation community. This will include coordinated and coherent action by ISDR system partners at the local level. To further support partners' efforts, priority will be given to the development and promotion of sustainable tools and knowledge management, the advancement of regional strategies and capacities, and the identification of gaps and practical solutions that can achieve direct and measurable impact on vulnerable communities in disaster prone areas.

The focus of UNISDR work will address these gaps in the following way. All indicators aim to complete action by 2011 unless otherwise stated:

Outcome 1.1: Enhanced political commitment and national investment in climate-related disaster risk reduction

Outcome Indicators:

- At least five new major global or regional or national instruments emerge (such as agreements, strategies, policies or statements) on or related to adaptation that substantively incorporate disaster risk reduction or the HFA
- At least one country per region adopts or significantly enhances a national effort or an UNDAF process to implement disaster risk reduction at national and local levels linked to adaptation.

Key Outputs

- Clear reference to disaster risk reduction included in relevant adaptation-related UNFCCC agreements and mechanisms;
- Greater UN system-wide coherence and commitment for disaster risk reduction in climate change adaptation as expressed in the high-level strategies of individual UN organizations, the UN system-wide work coordinated by the CEB, HLCP, undg, and Office of the SG, and the new or revised country assistance strategies and UNDAFs of vulnerable countries;
- Parliamentarians in all regions promote disaster risk reduction in climate change adaptation processes and policies, through their regional networks and in selected national parliamentary bodies;
- Four Regional Ministerial meetings and/or platforms on disaster risk reduction include climate change adaptation issues and lessons-learned outcomes for action; and
- National platforms for disaster risk reduction and climate change commissions in at least five countries prepare joint dialogues and follow-up plans based on documented experience in climate change adaptation and on disaster risk reduction practice.

Outcome 1.2: Improved availability of information on climate risks and risk-reducing adaptation strategies

Outcome Indicators:

- Principal sources of disaster risk reduction information and practice made available to, analysed and synthesized by lead authors of the IPCC special report on managing risks.
- Partner contributions to climate change theme in PreventionWeb.net double in number, as measured through web-based analytics
- Two information products are produced that present analyses and guidance on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for use by Government and practitioners.

Key Outputs

- Strengthened provision of disaster risk reduction information and expertise to the IPCC Special Report on "Managing the Risks of Extreme Events to Advance Climate Change Adaptation"
- Expanded information on climate-related risks and risk reducing adaptation strategies included in UNISDR strategies and products, including HFA progress reports, Global Assessment Report 2011, HFA Mid-term Review, PreventionWeb.net and communications activities.
- Challenges, gaps, tools, good practices and key messages identified and shared with regional and national partners, including by means of specific guidance products and through PreventionWeb.net and UNISDR communications efforts
- Regional help desk functions established to assist national counterparts in the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation communities in applying disaster risk reduction tools and approaches.
- Capacity development tools on climate resilient cities designed and rolled out in the Education and Training Institute in Incheon.
- Four sub-regional assessments on climate change impacts on hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities for risk reduction carried out with partners and systematically linked to the development of regional strategies and climate change adaptation programmes at national and local levels.

- Four sub-regional / National action plans integrating disaster risk reduction and wider climate change adaptation concerns developed in partnership with system partners and building on existing mechanisms
- Cross cutting HFA reports increased in number resulting in measurable actions by local governments and community networks, use of disaster risk reduction for climate change and safer schools and/or hospitals

Outcome 1.3: Greater coherence and coordination of climate-related disaster risk reduction among international and regional actors

Outcome Indicators:

- The third session Global Platform, 2011 produces a common statement on the implementation of disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation;
- Three Regional Ministerial meetings, 2010-11 produce resolutions or common statements on the implementation of disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation;
- Three regional intergovernmental organisations prepare action plans on the implementation of disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation that are informed by risk assessments, gap analysis and the priorities of the Hyogo Framework; and
- UN system agencies operate inter-agency mechanisms in at least three fields to achieve coordinated and coherent strategies and action on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Key Outputs

- Regular meetings of an ISDR system committee on disaster risk reduction and climate change are held to share information and to develop common messages and approaches.
- Inputs are provided systematically to major partner processes on disaster risk reduction and climate change, including those of the IASC, EMG and UN-Water, and those of the major UN organizations such as WHO, WMO, UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank.

- Thematic partners and regional partners are informed on current issues and directions related to on disaster risk reduction and climate change and are drawn upon to provide relevant inputs.
- Capacities for coordinated and coherent action in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction built jointly among ISDR partners through support to regional organizations and partner initiatives such as those on community resilience, early warning and climate change adaptation.
- Regional and global mapping exercises of programmes, capacities, gaps and good practices on disaster risk reduction and adaptation improve coherence in the delivery and monitoring of impacts.
- Concepts and information are developed to estimate and track financial opportunities and flows to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction at national and global levels.
- A global overview mapping of instruments, institutions, programmes and capacities relevant to disaster risk reduction and adaptation is generated and updated annually.
- ISDR partnerships develop systematic strategies to guide and support regional and national organizations on at least three selected thematic issues related to climate change and disaster risk reduction such as community resilience, early warning and water resources.

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

The world is experiencing an increase in disaster risk as a consequence of unsound development practices in an environment characterised by changing hazard patterns and lack of investment for disaster risk reduction. The global community must begin to address the key driving factors behind this trend, including deficient local governance, vulnerable rural livelihoods and declining ecosystems. Global Platform participants firmly endorsed the integration of

risk reduction and development policies, the immediate acceleration of global efforts to increase investments in risk-reducing development, and the adoption of tangible percentile funding targets to devote to these efforts. To achieve these objectives, the secretariat will carry forward its message of the urgent need for more intimate and sustained political and financial investment in disaster risk reduction. By promoting acceptance of and adherence to these targets, the secretariat has set a clearly-defined strategic objective framed by two outcomes and outputs, as follows:

Outcome 2.1: Increased demand for disaster risk-sensitive development plans in sectors and budgets

Outcome Indicators:

- Policy guidance and instruments for disaster risk sensitive screening are available, promoted and applied in a number of national, sectoral and multilateral institutions;
- Disaster risk reduction integrated in 50% of UNDAFs and national budgets in high risk countries which start new planning cycles or revisions in 2010-11.

Key outputs

- Regional and national platforms dialogues and seminars supported to discuss findings of the WB led Economic Study, to identify and document locally developed studies on the costs and benefits of disaster risk reduction investments and use them to mobilise increased resources for integration of disaster risk reduction in to development programmes leading to identification of opportunities to work with financing instruments and donors to mainstream disaster risk reduction into their portfolios and sectors;
- Regional Platform meetings, facilitated by regional inter-governmental organizations, resolve to promote national investment targets for disaster risk reduction;
- Member state and donor briefings on the status of disaster risk reduction programmes and plans consistently produced and delivered by UNISDR and ISDR partner programmes;

- Guidance and training of national partners on tracking of disaster risk reduction investment as part of their HFA monitoring responsibility;
- Training for UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators, Country Teams on integration of disaster risk reduction into Common Country Assessments/UNDAFs;
- Training of national platforms to support integration of climate change risk; and
- Mid-Term-Review and GAR 2011 reflect efforts of key ISDR partners, and promote disaster risk reduction as a tool for effective and efficient development investment strategies and planning.

Outcome 2.2: International and national commitments for disaster risk reduction are increased, using benchmarks for promotion

Outcome Indicators:

- Increased dedicated resource levels in national development budgets for disaster risk reduction which are reflected in HFA progress reports and shared with relevant partners for effective and appropriate follow-up.

Key Outputs

- Developed framework in place that uses HFA information to monitor investment in disaster risk reduction in international development and humanitarian funding mechanisms;
- Strengthened resource mobilization for regional organizations (donor meetings and missions) and development of an ISDR system regional strategy for disaster risk reduction investment;
- Parliamentarians and their networks call for increased targeted investment in disaster risk reduction and national legislation on allocations and technical resources for disaster risk reduction initiatives in regional and global forums and in selected national budget committees;
- High-level advocacy messages on increased investment developed and disseminated through regional and community media networks;
- Case studies on disaster risk (from WB-UN Economic study, Global Assessment Report, and

others) disseminated and discussed, targeting finance ministries, development organizations and regional funds

**7.3 Strategic Objective 3:
Disaster-resilient cities, schools and hospitals**

Participants in the first and second sessions of the Global Platform sessions, 2007 and 2009, recommended an increased focus on local level implementation to address the increasing urban population at risk. The World Disaster Reduction Campaign 2010-2011 will address urban risk reduction and target local authorities. It is building on the two previous campaigns "Disaster risk reduction begins at schools" (2006/2007) and "Hospitals Safe from Disasters" (2008/2009) and partnerships with a number of local government organizations, UN agencies such as UN-Habitat and the recently launched Alliance of Local Governments for disaster risk reduction. The campaign will focus on raising political commitment to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation among local governments and mayors; including through high profile media and public awareness activities, and will develop specific technical tools that cater for capacity development opportunities. The Chair's summary of the Global Platform 2009 called for targets by 2011 to undertake national assessments of the safety of existing education and health facilities, and that by 2015 concrete action plans for safer schools and hospitals should be developed.

Outcome 3.1: Local authorities commit to disaster risk reduction and programmes for critical public facilities, especially safer schools and hospitals

Outcome Indicators:

- At least 50 role model cities are actively engaged in disaster risk reduction activities coordinated in association with the ISDR Campaign.
- Local governments in 25 cities have included disaster risk reduction sensitive development planning based on HFA for cities.

Key Outputs:

- The 2010-2011 World Disaster Reduction Campaign on urban risk launched and exposed at high profile events for policy and decision makers and through public information products, including a global on-line pledging system for safer schools and hospitals;
 - Role models of 'resilient cities and local governments' and urban risk reduction champions identified and engaged to improve the urban safety and disaster resilience, and to share good practice;
 - 'HFA for cities' published and adopted at the local level;
 - Local government agenda on disaster risk reduction influenced through the engagement of mayors and parliamentarians and the alliance of local authorities and community level risk reduction networks;
 - Risk profiling and other tools applied in 25 cities, with partners; and
 - Capacity development and training for local governments on urban risk and governance identified and developed with partners (including the Education and Training Institute in Incheon).
- and hospitals coordinated and supported by Thematic Platforms for Health and on education;
 - Risk assessment of existing and new critical public facilities, specifically schools and hospitals, supported (using the Hospital Safety Index and other tools);
 - Thematic platforms in disaster risk reduction for health (WHO) and regional programmes and thematic platforms on education (UNICEF) promote safer schools and hospitals supporting HFA implementation;
 - Review of education curricula integrating disaster risk reduction published and distributed to planning and education authorities (with the Thematic Platform for Knowledge and Education);
 - States and regional intergovernmental organisations systematically report on progress or impediments in HFA implementation, including on increasing investments in safer schools and hospitals;
 - PreventionWeb.net and partners' websites reflect pledging system for safer schools and hospitals, provides workspace for communities of practice for disaster risk reduction and targeting local actors; and
 - Reports on the safety of schools and health facilities are included in HFA monitoring and presented to the Global Platform 2011.

Outcome 3.2: Safe schools and hospitals are priorities for disaster risk reduction in disaster prone areas and comply with safety standards and codes

Outcome indicators:

- A total of at least 50 countries across all regions have reported on undertaken risk assessments and programmes on safer schools and hospitals by the end of 2011; and
- By the end of 2011, Action Plans for Safer Schools and Hospitals developed and being implemented in 5 pilot countries per region (Africa, Arab States, the Americas, Asia Pacific, Europe).

Key Outputs:

- Targets for safe schools and hospitals adopted at regional Ministerial platform meetings and/or supported by concrete national action plans;
- Development of national multi-sectoral programmes and action plans on safe schools

**7.4 Strategic Objective 4:
Strengthened international system for
disaster risk reduction**

This objective applies to the cross-cutting functions of UNISDR as a secretariat in support of the wider ISDR system, in particular in providing the principal mechanisms for coordination and information sharing. The outcomes of this objective support the achievement of the first three strategic objectives. It builds on the assumption that an effective and results-oriented UNISDR secretariat will be beneficial to the wider network of partners and will catalyze a substantive increase in disaster risk reduction efforts by 2015.

Outcome 4.1: State of disaster risk and progress on disaster risk reduction documented in the

Global Assessment Report 2011 on disaster risk reduction

Outcome Indicators:

- 20% increase in number of countries providing national reports with quality data on HFA implementation, including evidence on investment in disaster risk reduction (2009 baseline was 76 national reports);
- The GAR 2011 analysis and research process contributes materially to the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Extreme Events and the HFA Mid-term Review; and
- The GAR 2011 report is published and launched globally by June 2011 and the main facts and conclusions are well recognized in the deliberations and outcomes of the third session Global Platform, 2011.

Key Outputs

- The development of increased monitoring and risk identification capacities at national and regional levels (supported by UNISDR and partners) provide baseline information for regular global reporting;
- Commissioned research on critical disaster risk reduction areas and risk analysis will be made available throughout the biennium as working papers contributing to an enhanced knowledge base;
- A revised and improved HFA monitoring tool, along with targeted training for national and regional partners, facilitates national monitoring;
- Improved local monitoring with the NGO and Global Civil Society Organization's network, working closely with "Views from the Frontline" and other initiatives, focusing on case studies and good practice; and
- The GAR 2011 is published and disseminated in six languages, and is launched in multiple locations globally.

Outcome 4.2: Strengthened commitments for implementation of disaster risk reduction through the Global Platform and other ISDR mechanisms

Outcome Indicators:

- Participation, interest in, inputs to and strength of outcomes of the third session of the Global Platform, 2011 exceed those of the second session;
- The HFA Mid-term Review is used as a primary guide for action to increase commitment by the third session of the Global Platform and the 65th or 66th session of the General Assembly; and
- Regional and national progress reports demonstrate increased commitment and budgets for disaster risk reduction including through climate change adaptation programmes and safe schools and hospitals initiatives.

Key Outputs

- Successful implementation of the HFA Mid-term review, with national, regional and thematic reviews undertaken by governments and partners, and dissemination of the report;
- Third Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2011 successfully planned and undertaken in consultation with UN agencies, WB, regional and NGO partners; and
- Communication initiatives support advocacy and messaging on HFA implementation with strong regional input and in collaboration with network of ISDR partners.

Outcome 4.3: Strengthened partnerships, inter-agency coordination and information exchange capacity

Outcome Indicators:

- Number of major initiatives or policies initiated by ISDR system partners that are expressly described as ISDR system partnerships is increased over previous biennium.
- Quality and timeliness of disaster risk reduction inputs requested by UN System bodies including Office of the SG and principal ISDR system partners satisfy the demands.
- 25% increase of use of PreventionWeb.net by disaster and development practitioners (as measured by contributions of content by users, and client satisfaction.)

Key Outputs:

- Results-based meetings to support informed policy-setting with the ISDR Management Oversight Board, UN Chief Executive Board (CEB), UNISDR Support Group, Inter-Agency Group, Consultative group of GFDRR.
- Annual Secretary-General Reports on the Implementation of ISDR and briefings of Member States involving senior UN officials.
- Strengthened ISDR partner networks through joint capacity development and consolidation of inter-agency mechanisms and thematic platforms (including for water recovery and early warning).
- Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) with UNDP and OCHA, delivers services to the ISDR system.
- PreventionWeb.net expanded and servicing communities of practice and regional networks as a recognized main portal for disaster risk reduction.
- New UNISDR web strategy developed and implemented.

Outcome 4.4: UNISDR secretariat strengthened with improved result-based management to support effective implementation of the HFA

Outcome Indicators:

- Result-based management system covering all regions fully functional and providing reports on demand;
- Fully funded work programme of UNISDR; and
- Increased resources in regional offices.

Key Outputs:

- Improved capacities for systematic programme and financial planning and implementation,
- Management information system in place to support monitoring of the consistency of programmes to plans, timely staffing actions, management of cash flow and reporting to donors and partners.
- Strengthened UNISDR regional operations policy implemented, including to ensure staffing of regional offices.

Section 8 Budget

The UNISDR secretariat is seeking 67.079 million USD for the 2010-2011 biennium. This budget is based on requirements to achieve the strategic objectives of the secretariat with its partners for 2010-2011. These resources are intended to achieve the full extent of UNISDR secretariat functions globally and regionally as described in this biennial work programme.

In determining its budgetary requirement, UNISDR engaged in a methodical planning process with its regional offices and headquarters based on zero growth from the initial 2009 budget. The budget increase takes into account the previous biennial work programme which did not include all costs for core activities as it accounted its work with national platforms in targeted countries and with thematic platforms as 'additional partnerships.' These costs are now included in the estimated budget for 2010-2011. In summary, the increase in

the budget can be accounted for as follows:

- The UN-wide increase in standard salary costs for 2010 and 2011 compared to 2009 as issued by the Programme Planning and Budget Division of the UN;
- Full budgeting of the third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2011 (in previous years, the full cost was not budgeted);
- Full budgeting of the Global Assessment Report 2011 including partner agreements and development of HFA monitoring capacities at national and regional levels;
- Costs associated with the Mid-term Review of the Hyogo Framework for Action consultation at the regional level;
- Scaled-up activities to promote the use of disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation including cost-sharing with the IPCC secretariat to support specialist country authors who will contribute to the IPCC special

Table 1:
Estimated Budget
2010-2011

	Number of Posts *1	Staff Cost *2	Programme Cost	Total (thousand \$)	
Executive management *3	17	6,126	646	6,772	(11%)
Global work programmes	27	10,614	9,984	20,597	(35%)
Communication and advocacy *4	6	2,398	2,051	4,449	
Coordination and policy coherence *5	6	1,882	3,681	5,563	
Knowledge management *6	15	6,334	4,252	10,585	
Regional work programmes	49	13,821	13,415	27,236	(46%)
Regional support and coordination	5	1,585	2,842	4,427	
Asia Pacific	13	4,052	2,318	6,370	
Africa	9	2,964	2,191	5,154	
Americas	8	1,962	2,315	4,277	
Arab States	6	1,564	1,171	2,735	
Europe and Central Asia	8	1,694	2,578	4,272	
Thematic work programmes *7	10	3,470	1,286	4,756	(8%)
Total	103	34,031	25,331	59,362	(100%)
Programme support *8	7	2,219	5,498	7,717	(13%)
Grand Total	110	36,249	30,829	67,079	

*1 Indicates average number of posts for international and local staff in the biennium. In addition, a number of JPOs are sponsored by Governments.

*2 Includes cost for surge capacity.

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

*4 Includes communication campaigns, parliamentarians and gender initiatives.

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

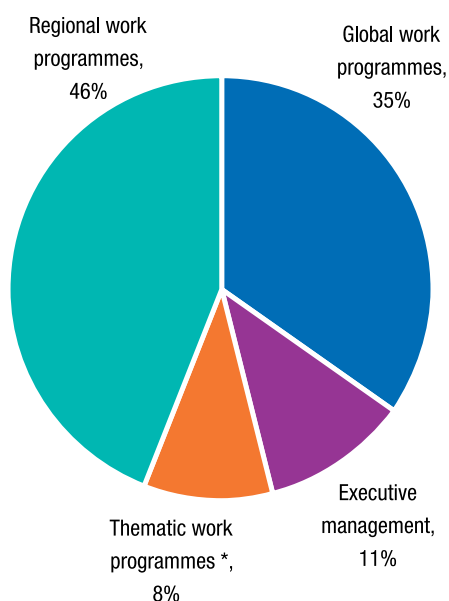
*6 Includes the 2011 Global Assessment Report, information support to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (such as for the IPCC Special Report) and PreventionWeb.

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

*8 Includes human resource, finance and general administrative services.

Figure 3

Budget breakdown by percentage of costs per work programme



* Mainly for regional implementation.

report on managing risks of extreme events and disasters;

- Strengthened communication and advocacy capacity focused on partner engagement for an enhanced multiplier effect; and
- Allocation of staff and functions to regional offices and greater support to regions and national platforms.

8.1 Distribution of the budget

The estimated budget includes the activities in collaboration with the World Bank in the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, which contributes mainly to the regional work and some core coordination activities globally. Table 1 depicts the core functions of the secretariat as reflected in the four main work programmes: Executive management programmes, Global work programmes, Regional work programmes and Thematic work programmes. Table 1 further depicts

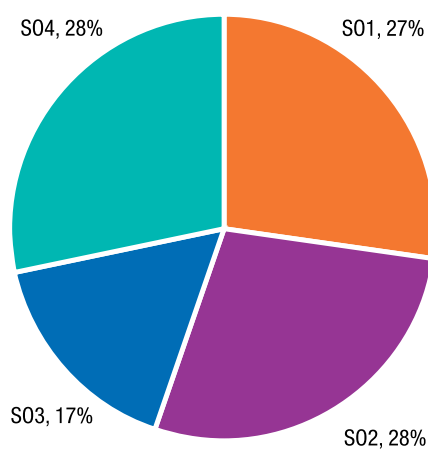
Table 2:

Budget Breakdown
by Strategic
Objectives
(Indicative)

	S01	S02	S03	S04	Total (thousand \$)
Executive management	781	1,928	312	6,152	9,172
Global work programmes	6,555	4,265	2,808	4,569	18,197
Communication and advocacy	1,585	1,318	1,153	394	4,449
Coordination and policy coherence	694	590	638	1,240	3,163
Knowledge management	4,276	2,357	1,017	2,936	10,585
Regional work programmes	7,436	9,312	5,070	5,417	27,236
Regional support and coordination	775	553	885	2,214	4,427
Asia Pacific	1,088	3,769	1,260	252	6,370
Africa	1,473	1,963	736	982	5,154
Americas	1,407	776	705	1,390	4,277
Arab States	925	740	617	453	2,735
Europe and Central Asia	1,769	1,510	867	126	4,272
Thematic work programmes	1,218	1,466	1,498	573	4,756
Total	15,990	16,972	9,689	16,711	59,362
Programme support					7,717
Grand Total					67,079

Figure 4

Budget Breakdown
by Strategic
Objectives
(Indicative)



the breakdown of staff and programme costs according to these same work programmes. Figure 3 depicts the breakdown of work programmes by percentage of costs allocated to each work programme.

The distribution of the budget of 67.079 million USD against strategic objectives is reflected in Table 2 and Figure 4 (S01 Disaster reduction accepted and applied for climate

change adaptation; S02 Measurable Increases in investments in disaster risk reduction; S03 Disaster-resilient cities, schools and hospitals; S04 Strengthened international system for disaster risk reduction).

A progress report on the UNISDR Biennial Work Programme 2010-2011 will be issued in early 2011 with a final report to follow in the first quarter of 2012.

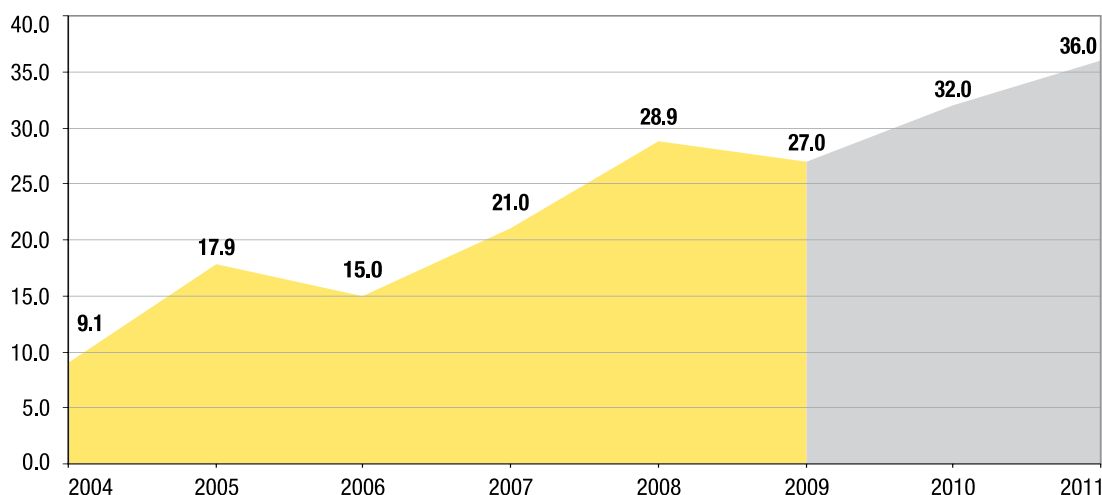
8.2 Income trends

To give context to the current budget request, Figure 5 depicts UNISDR's income from 2004 to 2008 against projected income for 2009-2011.

In 2005, the Indian Ocean tsunami and the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe-Hyogo generated an increase in income. Increases since 2005 can be explained by commitments to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action and enhanced donor confidence in the secretariat's capacity to take on a leading role in catalysing support for timely implementation of the HFA.

For UNISDR itself, predictability of financial resources remains a concern since the secretariat

Figure 5
UNISDR secretariat
income from 2004
to 2008 and
projections for
2009-2011



relies solely on voluntary contributions. Earmarked contributions account for 54% of all contributions and incur high transaction costs. The UN Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction, which is managed by the secretariat, regularly receives contributions from approximately fifteen donors and occasionally from others. Six have contributed or provided financial pledges representing 70% of the total contribution for the biennium 2008-2009 (World Bank, United Kingdom, Sweden, European Commission, Australia, and Germany). The timeliness of contributions and earmarked contributions continue to present the secretariat with cash flow and resource management challenges.

By September 2009, the UNISDR had received 41 million USD for the 2008-2009 biennium, with total pledges of 50 million USD. The last biennium's budget was 55.7 USD million. Expenditure for the biennium is projected at 52 million USD. The expenditure rate will exceed income, some of which was covered by carry over from the previous biennium.

Since 2001, resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly relating to the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the secretariat have stressed the need for the UN Secretary-General to use all means available to secure additional funds¹². In 2008, in line with increasing awareness of disaster risk in a changing climate,

the language of the General Assembly resolution '[stressed] the importance of disaster risk reduction and subsequent growing demands on the secretariat of the Strategy and [requested] the Secretary-General to explore all means of securing additional funding to ensure predictable and stable financial resources for the operation of the secretariat.' Though the General Assembly consistently expresses support for disaster risk and for the secretariat, this commitment has not turned into financial commitment through the regular budget.

The baseline used for this budget estimate was the 'Proposed programme budget for the 2010-2011 biennium',¹³ approved by the General Assembly in March 2009. This programme budget provided an indicative budget ceiling for UNISDR for 2010-2011 of 65.60 USD million from extra-budgetary sources.

Recognizing the possible constraints placed on donor budgets as a result of the global financial crisis, UNISDR secretariat's new biennium requirements emphasize overall moderation and strengthened partnership initiatives, with cost sharing in planning and budgeting processes where feasible. Pressure to take a more active coordinating role in bringing coherence to ISDR partner engagement in disaster risk reduction and climate change requires the UNISDR secretariat to have the resource capacity to meet this challenge.

With the Mid-term Review in 2010 and the Global Platform in 2011, this budget reflects the need to ensure that these timelines are supported by concrete action. The overall budget reflects this longer term planning approach at the same time that UNISDR secretariat is meeting challenges and putting resources where they count most by devolving staff and activities to the regions. In this way, the secretariat is strengthening its core coordinating role.

8.3 Risk Analysis

The principle risks to the UNISDR Biennial Work Programme 2010-2011, if income falls significantly under target, will be the secretariat's limited ability to execute the following:

A major effort, in close cooperation with the inter-agency communications team, to improve our impact in the public awareness and education sectors through better media outreach and focused advocacy;

A first priority set by the 2009 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and UNISDR was to translate into actionable guidance and provide training for the now fully accepted belief that disaster risk reduction significantly informs climate change adaptation (and vice versa);

The purpose of the World Disaster Reduction Campaign, jointly implemented with ISDR system partners, will improve the safety of cities, schools and hospitals. Reduced income would impact the campaign's ability to meet its targets and a potential multiplier effect;

The secretariat's heightened focus on the provision of strategic support, guidance and technical advice to UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams with their partner organisations, notably the World Bank, NGOs and Government counterparts, as required and deemed useful in order to fully support accelerated implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action;

The implementation of management support mechanisms and processes of the secretariat and its regional offices, some of which are under way and which would be lengthened significantly, were income to be affected;

The core functions relative to the biennial Global Platform, the Global Assessment Report and monitoring would be sustained but action on the main substance coordination areas would suffer significantly; and

With fewer resources, the secretariat would implement its basic activities under all strategic objectives, but the planned achievements for the biennium would be decreased in terms of impact, quantity and scope.

In order to contribute to minimising the risks outlined, UNISDR will improve the efficiency of its working methods through careful analysis including where fuller use of partnerships could mean savings on staff travel; it will review its internal work processes to reduce redundancy in time and cost; it will review its cost structures at Headquarters; and it will increase its efforts to broaden the donor base as well as seek to engage the full scope of ISDR partners in supporting the implementation of plans for the next biennium.

Section 9 Conclusions

This Biennial Work Programme aims to reflect fully the priorities for the biennium, a working method that demonstrates UNISDR secretariat's commitment to work through and with ISDR partners in key impact areas with clear and defensible indicators that are timely, relevant, measurable and achievable. For the coming biennium, UNISDR is putting in place a monitoring and evaluation system for its work which will include a regular, yearly evaluation program. In order to establish a baseline, UNISDR has planned for audits and an evaluation to be completed by January 2010 at the latest. The purpose of these measures is to ensure that the secretariat has a simple and user-friendly performance management system in place that enables management to keep track of progress; donors and partners to benefit from updates, and reports

on progress that support the entire ISDR system; and that these measures will demonstrate an effective use of resources.

While mindful of the impact of the 2008-2009 financial crisis, UNISDR has also taken a forward looking, longer term perspective and wishes to assure its donors and partners that the plans defined under this Biennial Work Programme are part of the vision for 2015, and that activities and anticipated results embrace that future vision.

The UNISDR secretariat looks forward to forming stronger, cooperative partnerships with its UN, NGO and donor partners in order to maintain focus on its priorities as well as to ensure sustainable activities that lead to clear and measurable impacts and results.

References

- 1 A/Res/56/195 of 21 December 2001
- 2 A/Res/60/196 of 2 March 2006
- 3 A/RES/60/195 of 2 March 2006 see especially paras 19 -25 where the SG *Invites* Governments and relevant international organisations to consider disaster risk assessment as an integral component of development plans and poverty eradication programmes;
20. *Stresses* the importance of identifying, assessing and managing risks prior to the occurrence of disasters, for which it is necessary to combine the efforts at all levels from the development, humanitarian, scientific and environmental communities as well as the importance of integrating disaster risk reduction, as appropriate, into development plans and poverty eradication programmes;
21. *Also stresses* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities through, inter alia, the transfer and exchange of experiences and technical knowledge, access to relevant data and information and the strengthening of institutional arrangements, including community-based organisations;
24. *Reiterates its call upon* Governments to establish national platforms or focal points for disaster reduction and to strengthen them, wherever they exist, encourages the platforms to share relevant information on standards and practices, urges the United Nations system, in this regard, to provide appropriate support for ... and invites the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional outreach of the Inter-Agency Secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in order to ensure such support;
25. *Stresses* that continued cooperation and coordination among Governments, the United Nations system, other organisations, regional organisations, non-governmental organisations and other partners, as appropriate, are considered essential to address effectively the impact of natural disasters;
- 4 See <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/report/index.php?id=1130&pid:34&pih:2>
- 5 The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was established by General Assembly as the main multi-stakeholder mechanism for exchange of knowledge, review of progress on disaster risk reduction and guidance for action. As a forum of policymakers, experts and practitioners from Governments and non-governmental organisations, the Platform provides the analysis and directions needed by UNISDR to develop its work programme.
- 6 ASEAN, SAARC, ECO, DPPI, AU, SADC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, LAS, CEPREDENAC, CDEMA, CAPRADE, SOPAC
- 7 UN Secretariat (SG, USG, SRS), Management Oversight Board, Inter-Agency Group, ISDR support group, WB-Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, UNDG, UNDOCO, UN System Staff College, UNFCCC, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- 8 Among important others, three platforms that played a role in the development, and events convened during the second session of the Global Platform for Risk Reduction 2009, are the existing or emerging platforms on education with UNICEF, health with WHO and the Grassroots Community Practitioners' Platform, led by GROOTS International – Huairou Commission
- 9 In their statement to the Global Platform 2009, parliamentarians stated that among their chief concerns was to 'advocate for disaster risk reduction in legislature and executive governance, across political parties, and promote coherent policy, greater awareness, and a culture and mentality of prevention among politicians.'
- 10 For examples: developing the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative- CADRI- with UNDP and OCHA; teaming up with the World Bank and regional partners in the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery to strengthen regional application of risk assessments, tools and methodologies; i.e., in the Americas— with WB, CEPREDENAC and the Inter-American Development Bank—to develop a tool for better risk analysis and communication known as the CAPRA initiative; teaming up with WB,

WMO and regional organisations. Or, the South East Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation programme (SEEDRMAP), which serves as a model in Central Asia, Caucasus and South East Asia. Working with Thematic Platform partners in pursuing safer schools and hospitals (with UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO).

- 11 Linked to the strategic objectives, the target audience includes: climate change negotiators and parties, parliamentarians, local governments, health and educational communities and media
- 12 A/RES/63/217 of February 2009 stresses the importance of disaster risk reduction and subsequent increased responsibilities of the secretariat of the Strategy and requests the Secretary-General to explore all means of securing additional funding to ensure predictable and stable financial resources for the operation of the secretariat...
- 13 A/64/6(Sect.6), 31 March 2009.

List of Acronyms

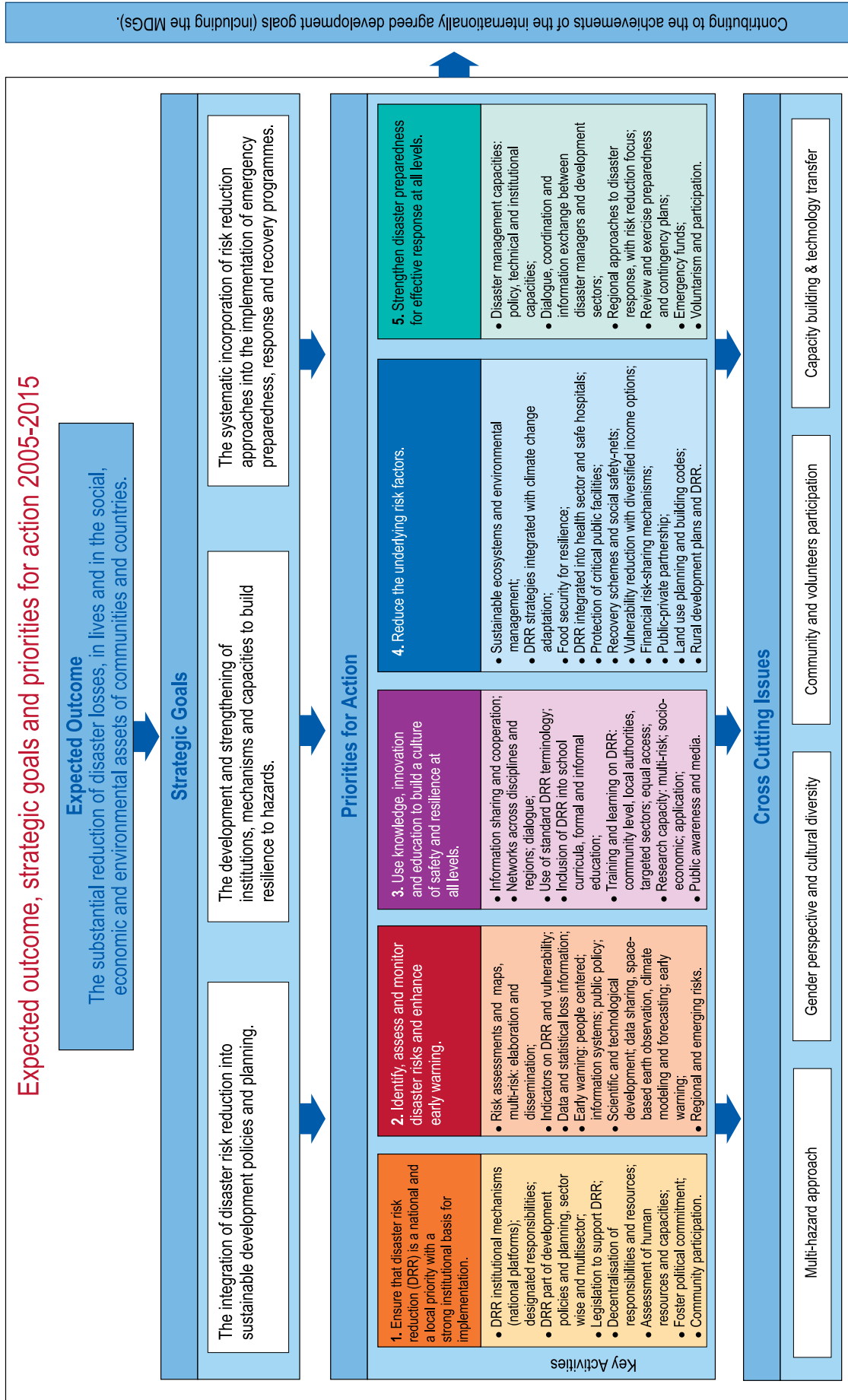
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
AU	African Union
CAPRA	Central American Probabilistic Risk Assessment
CAPRADE	Comité Andino para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres/Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Response
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CC	Climate Change
CCA/UNDAF	Common Country Assessment/ United Nations Development Assistance Framework
CEB	United Nations Chief Executive Board
CEPREDENAC	Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central / Central American Coordination Center for Disaster Prevention
DPPI	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Initiative (South Eastern Europe)
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization (Central/West Asia)
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMG	United Nations Environmental Management Group
GA	General Assembly of the United Nations
GAR	Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (World Bank with UNISDR, donors)
GP	Global Platform (for Disaster Risk Reduction)
GROOTS	Grassroots Organisations Operating Together in Sisterhood
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters
HLCP	High-Level Committee on Programmes of the Chief Executive Board for Coordination
IAP	ISDR Asia Partnership
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LAS	League of Arab States
MOB	Management Oversight Board (of ISDR)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SG	Secretary-General of the United Nations
SOPAC	Southern Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission
SRSG	Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General For Disaster Risk Reduction
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UN	United Nations
UNCTs	United Nations Country Teams
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

2010-2011 Biennial Work Programme
UNISDR secretariat

UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDOCO	United Nations Development Organisations Coordination Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nation's Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat
USG	Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Annex 1

SUMMARY of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters



Implementation and Follow-Up

In order to achieve the strategic goals and act upon the priorities for action, the Framework identifies the following tasks for implementation and follow-up by States, regional and international organizations in collaboration with civil society and other stakeholders. The ISDR partners, in particular the Inter-agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction (IATF/DR)* and secretariat, are requested to assist in implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action.

General Considerations

Implementation by different stakeholders, multi-sectoral approach; participation of civil society (NGOs, CBOs, volunteers), scientific community & private sector is vital.

States primarily responsible; an enabling international environment is vital, incl. strengthened regional capacities.

Build multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Particular attention to:
- Small island developing States; Mauritius Strategy;
- Least developed countries;
- Africa.

States, regional and international organizations to foster coordination among themselves and a strengthened International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR).
Follow-up integrated with other major conferences in fields relevant to DRR; reviews as appropriate.

Actors

States

- Designate national coordination mechanisms for the implementation and follow up, communicate to the ISDR secretariat;
- National baseline assessments of the status of DRR, including international cooperation;
- Develop procedure for reviewing national progress including systems for cost benefit analysis and ongoing monitoring on risk;
- Consider acceding to, approving or ratifying relevant international legal instruments and make sure they are implemented;
- Promote the integration of DRR with climate variability and climate change into DRR strategies and adaptation to climate change; ensure management of risks to geological hazards.

Regional Organizations and Institutions

- Promote regional programmes including for technical cooperation, capacity development, the development of methodologies and standards for hazard and vulnerability monitoring and assessment, the sharing of information and effective mobilization of resources;
- Undertake and publish regional and sub-regional baseline assessments;
- Coordinate and publish reviews on progress and support needs; and assists countries in preparation of national summaries;
- Establish specialized regional collaborative centers;
- Support the development of regional mechanisms and capacities for early warning, including for tsunami.

International Organizations (including UN System and IFIs)

- Encourage the integration of DRR into humanitarian and sustainable development fields;
- Strengthen the capacity of the UN system to assist disaster-prone developing countries in DRR and implement measures for assessment of progress;
- Identify actions to assist disaster-prone developing countries in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework, ensure integration and that adequate funding is allocated; assist in setting up national strategies and programmes for DRR;
- Integrate actions into relevant coordination mechanisms (UNDG, IASC, RCs and UN Country Teams);
- Integrate DRR into development assistance frameworks such as CCA/UNDAF, PRSP*;
- In collaboration with networks and platform support: data collection and forecasting on natural hazards and risks; early warning systems; full and open exchange of data;
- Support States with coordinated international relief assistance, to reduce vulnerability and increase capacities;
- Strengthen international mechanisms to support disaster stricken States in post-disaster recovery with DRR approach
- Adapt & strengthen inter-agency disaster management training for DRR and capacity building.

ISDR (Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction and secretariat)

- Develop a matrix of roles and initiatives in support of follow-up to the Hyogo Framework;
- Facilitate the coordination of effective actions within the UN system and other international and regional entities to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework, identify gaps, facilitate processes to develop guidelines and policy tools for each priority area;
- In broad consultation, develop generic, realistic and measurable indicators. These indicators could assist States in measuring progress in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework;
- Support national platforms and regional coordination;
- Register relevant partnerships with Commission on Sustainable Development;
- Stimulate the exchange, compilation, analysis and dissemination of best practices, lessons learnt;
- Prepare periodic review on progress towards achieving the objectives of the Hyogo Framework and provide reports to the UNGA and other UN bodies.

Resource Mobilization: States, Regional and International Organizations

- Mobilize resources and capabilities of relevant national, regional and international bodies, including the UN system;
- Provide and support the implementation of the HFA in disaster prone developing countries, including through financial and technical assistance, addressing debt sustainability, technology transfer, public-private partnership and North-South and South-South cooperation;
- Mainstream DRR measures into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes;
- Provide adequate voluntary financial contribution to the UN Trust Fund for DR to support follow-up activities to Hyogo Framework; review usage and feasibility for the expansion of this fund;
- Develop partnership to implement schemes that spread risks, reduce insurance premiums, expand insurance coverage and increase financing for post-disaster reconstruction, including through public and private partnerships. Promote an environment that encourages a culture of insurance in developing countries.

Source: Outcome of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, 18-22 January 2005

* The IATF/DR was replaced in 2007 by the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

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