



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

UNDP AND THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

10 Years of Reducing Disaster Risk

If it isn't risk-informed, it isn't sustainable

WHY UNDP?

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) offers direct and sustained risk reduction through development in investment totaling US\$5 billion annually, building resilience and driving change throughout its 177 country offices. It has committed to doubling its support to the implementation of DRR at a country level over the next five years through the following:

<p>COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS OF RISK GOVERNANCE</p>	<p>Moving away from stand-alone programming and towards long-term engagements at a country level</p>	<p>RISK-INFORMED DEVELOPMENT</p>
<p>UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMPLEXITY OF COUNTRY-LEVEL RISK REDUCTION</p>	<p>Bringing experience from contexts of conflict, poverty and climate change</p>	
<p>FOCUS ON EVIDENCE AND INNOVATION</p>	<p>UNDP will invest heavily in ensuring not only that its activities are underpinned by lessons learnt and evidence, but are also continually informed by cutting-edge innovation</p>	
<p>RENEWED EMPHASIS ON LOCAL-LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION</p>	<p>Building sustained capacity for risk reduction for all actors where it most counts</p>	
<p>ASSISTING GOVERNMENTS IN MAKING THE SUCCESSOR TO THE HFA BOTH A NATIONAL AND A LOCAL PRIORITY</p>	<p>Building on its ongoing engagement, and recognizing that different countries are at different stages of evolution in their DRR practice</p>	

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INTRODUCTION: UNDP AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

A changing climate and rapidly growing exposure to disaster risk present the world with an unprecedented challenge. Disasters affect all countries, but for developing countries, which are both more likely to be affected and less able to cope with the impact, the challenge is particularly severe. These countries face mounting losses from a range of natural hazards—from earthquakes to severe flooding, from storms to droughts—as well as a climate threat that impacts both agriculture and health, both energy and water resources. Decades of development progress hang in the balance, and could very well be rolled back.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works to integrate issues of climate, disaster risk and energy at a country level, and to focus on building resilience and ensuring that development remains risk-informed and sustainable. In the 10 years since the launch of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in 2005, UNDP has invested just under US\$1.7 billion in 163 countries to build capacity to effectively prevent, prepare for and recover from disasters.

UNDP's comprehensive approach to disaster risk reduction (DRR) includes three interconnected strategic objectives, targeted to assist governments to deliver development that is risk-informed.

- **Understanding and communicating risk:** UNDP supports national and local governments (as well as other stakeholders) to identify hazards and the exposure of populations and assets, and to uncover communities' underlying vulnerabilities. In doing so, it works with partners to develop short-, medium- and long-term risk reduction strategies (ranging from the establishment of end-to-end early warning systems to risk-sensitive land use planning), while also establishing geo-referenced damage and loss databases to facilitate trend analyses and to evaluate the efficacy of disaster reduction efforts.
- **Reducing risk:** UNDP supports risk governance at the national and sub-national levels to ensure that all new development is informed by disaster risk considerations, and systematic efforts are undertaken to tackle risk that has been created as a result of past development choices. This work involves putting in place appropriate legislative, policy, institutional and financing mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels, as well as implementing robust transparency and accountability mechanisms. Specific UNDP support also includes drafting and amending policies and laws; building capacity in institutions; and supporting the implementation of targeted risk reduction measures.
- **Managing the remaining risk:** It is not possible to completely eliminate disaster risk. UNDP works with countries to manage and mitigate the remaining risk through preparedness measures, pre-disaster recovery planning, recovery programming and the implementation of post-disaster needs assessments. Particular focus is placed on ensuring that the recovery phase is a catalyst for deepening and widening risk reduction efforts in the long term.

These objectives are linked directly to UNDP's strategic plan, 'Changing with the World, 2014–2017' through a series of outcomes on disaster, climate change and recovery, and they directly contribute to UNDP's long-term objectives of empowering lives and building resilience.

THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION, AND ITS SUCCESSOR

In 2005, as an outcome of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, the international community working on DRR adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). This 10-year plan has become the key global instrument for guiding the implementation of DRR within all levels of society.

With the overarching goal of achieving a substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries, the HFA set five priorities for action:

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



UNDP has actively engaged in supporting the development of the post-2015 framework for DRR. This has included taking stock of the achievements and lessons learned from the implementation of the HFA, as well as providing a forum in which Member States can voice their aspirations for the future of DRR. UNDP has supported regional and country-level consultations and has provided technical advice and support to Member States during negotiations over the post-2015 framework.

For UNDP, disaster risk and development should be treated as inseparable in the successor agreement to the HFA; this will help to ensure that both current and emerging risks inherent to development are addressed. For this to take place, there is a need to shift the emphasis from advocacy to implementation, with particular attention to disaster risk governance and building resilience through recovery. To be successful, the successor agreement to the HFA has to focus on the strengths of a global framework: advocacy, communications and the setting of standards. It should be a supporting tool, organized to help national governments set and meet their commitments and bringing together a wider range of international and national stakeholders around a shared set of objectives. For this to happen, the successor to the HFA must evolve past having solely a disaster risk focus and be reoriented toward development in general, which will help build synergies across complex contexts.

UNDP strongly believes therefore that the successor to the HFA must be both compatible with and integral to other global development frameworks (on sustainable development and climate) while also providing a practical vision for implementing policies at the country level.

USING THIS REPORT

This report outlines UNDP's engagement in implementing the HFA and highlights the results that it has achieved in the years 2005–2014. Based on the report, 'Protecting Development from Disasters: UNDP's Support to the Hyogo Framework for Action², it includes updated information in terms of countries in which the organization has worked and the range of its activities.

The report examines the work of UNDP at both global and regional levels, through the investment it has made in DRR and the activities it has undertaken, in the three strategic areas of understanding and communicating risk, reducing risk and managing the remaining risk. This is followed by country examples that highlight how UNDP works to deliver on DRR across every kind of context. These examples, identified through a particular intervention in the understanding, reduction or management of risk, provide a snapshot of UNDP's engagement in that country, and almost always form part of the bigger picture of helping countries to ensure that development is risk-informed. At the end of the report, some of the global initiatives through which UNDP works are outlined, as well as the organization's work on climate change and especially on climate risk management.

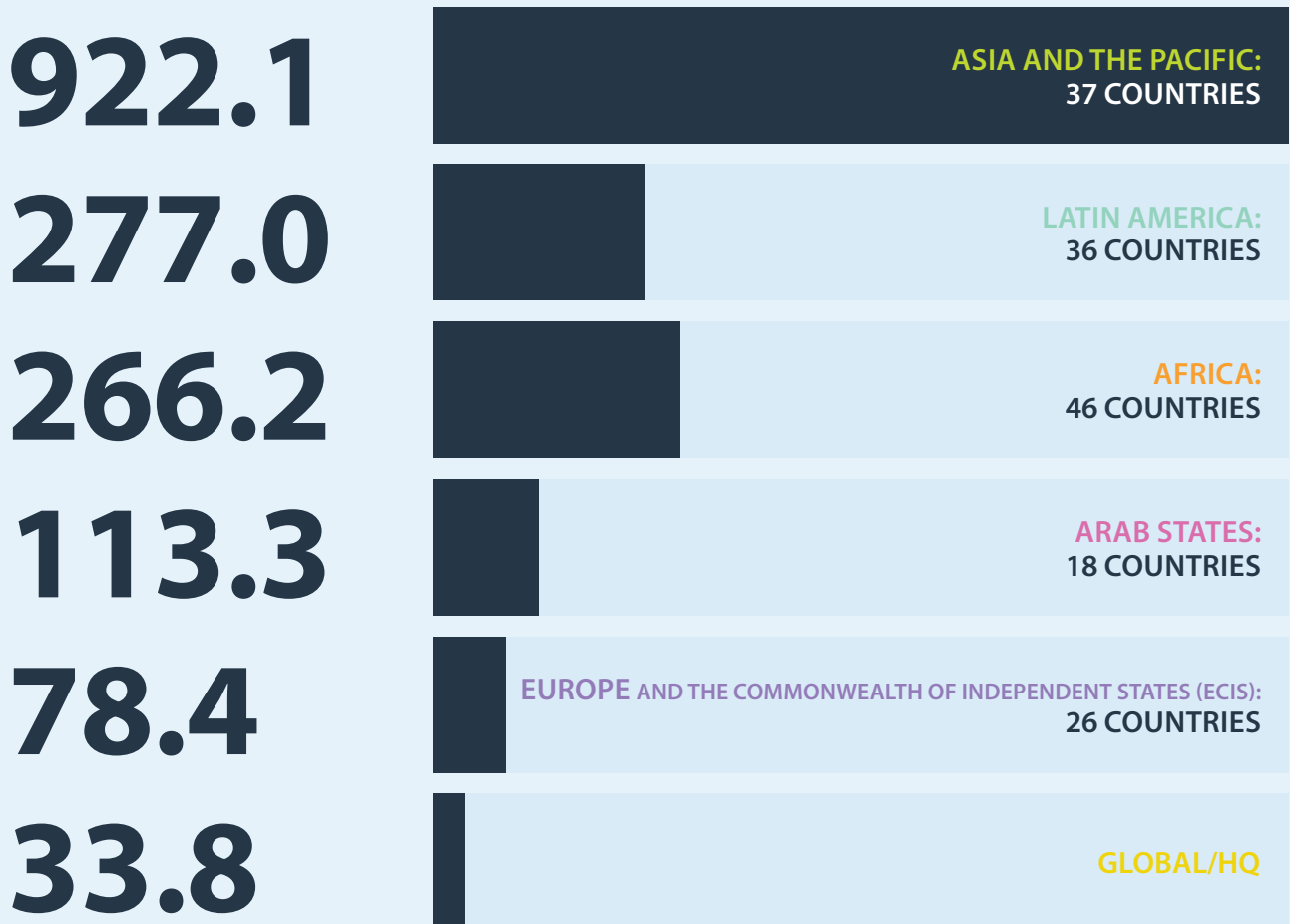
The data for this report are taken largely from a review of UNDP's DRR portfolio, with certain elements informed by the organization's recent analysis of disaster risk governance. This is supplemented by direct input from global, regional and national UNDP offices.

UNDP'S INVESTMENT IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: A GLOBAL OVERVIEW

THE BASIC NUMBERS 2005–2014

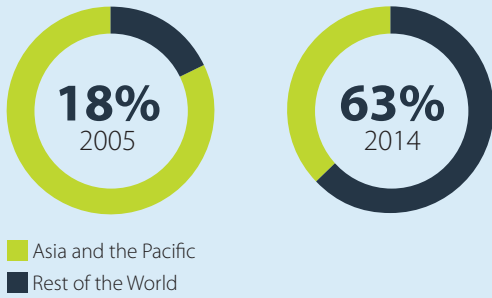


TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY REGION IN \$ MILLIONS, 2005–2014



THE YEARLY TRENDS

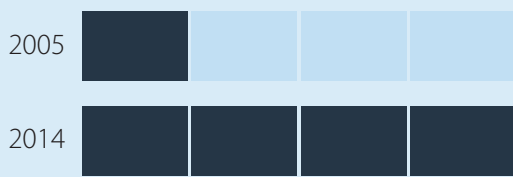
DRR becomes a global priority:



UNDP'S DRR EXPENDITURE IN 2014:

\$195 million

THIRD HIGHEST ON RECORD

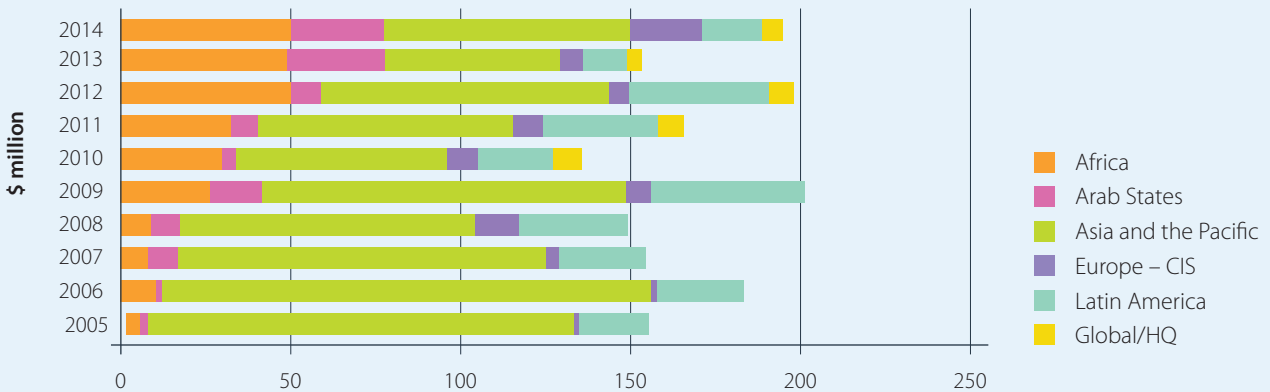


Excluding Asia and the Pacific, total annual expenditure has increased by more than a factor of four since 2005.



Africa increasing: Annual expenditures of \$50 million in each of the last three years. In 2014, this accounted for 26% of global expenditure.

EXPENDITURE IN \$ MILLION PER REGION PER YEAR, 2005–2014



UNDP EXPENDITURE BY REGION IN 2014, TOTALING \$195 MILLION

GLOBAL/HQ
3%

LATIN AMERICA
9%

EUROPE-CIS
11%

ARAB STATES
14%

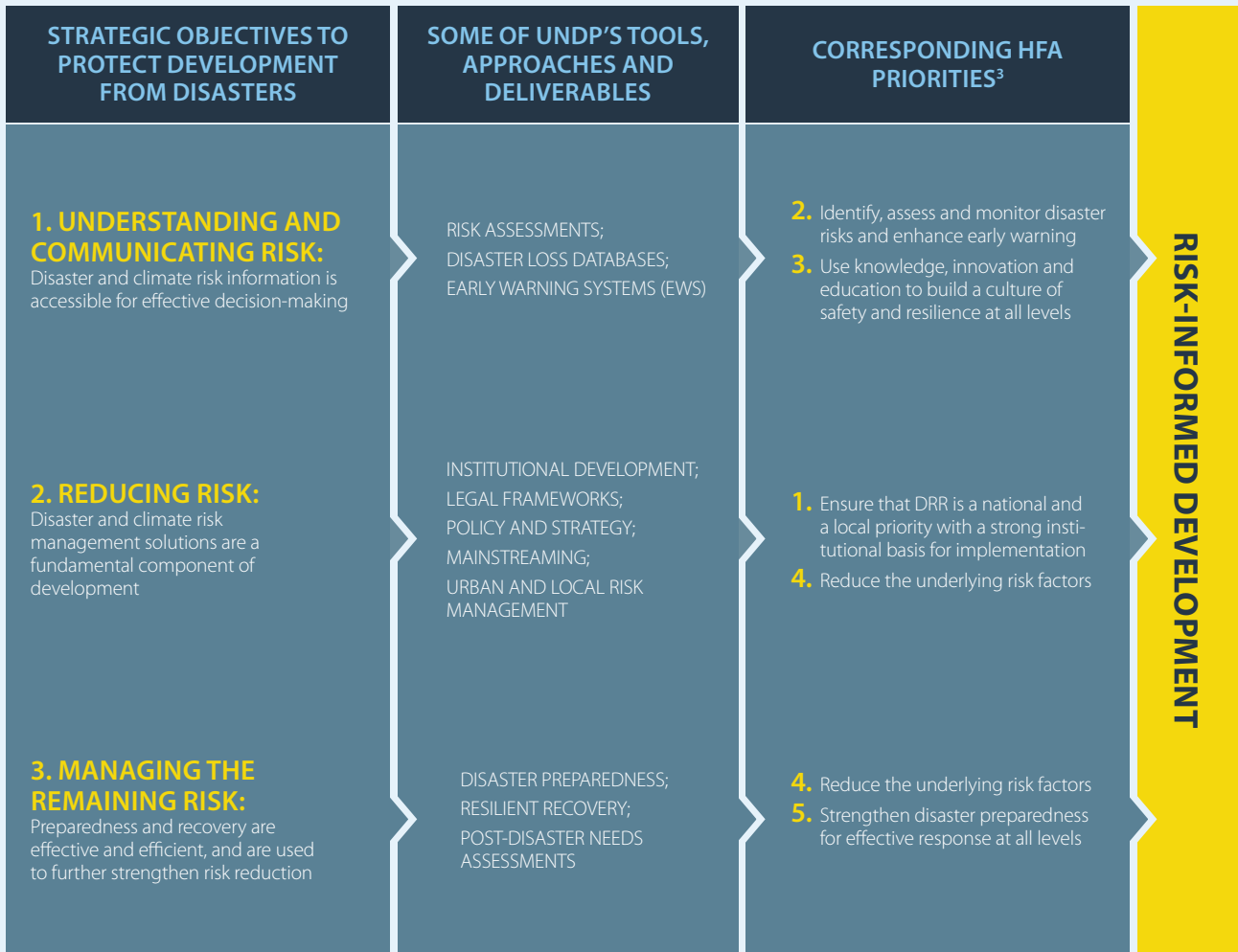
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

37%

AFRICA

26%

A SNAPSHOT OF UNDP'S WORK IN DRR



GLOBAL RISK-INFORMED DEVELOPMENT

UNDERSTANDING AND COMMUNICATING RISK

SIGNIFICANT RISK ASSESSMENT WORK HAS BEEN CONDUCTED IN

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Estimation of the likelihood of future losses and their causal factors through examination of the hazard, exposure and vulnerability. Through coordinated collaboration of the scientific community, government and wider stakeholders, UNDP's work develops capacities to

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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