UNISDR
ANNUAL REPORT 2015

2014-15 Biennium Work Programme Final Report

UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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FOREWORD

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon put it powerfully: "Sustainability starts in Sendai." The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction staged in that resilient city while still in the throes of recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, set the tone for much that followed in 2015. It was a momentous year for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which saw interlocking agreements put in place on financing for development (the Addis Ababa Action Agenda), 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, agreed shortly before midnight on March 18, 2015, is a comprehensive acknowledgement that disaster risk reduction is a key enabler of sustainable development and must be embedded in all strategies to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and to protect the planet.

It took three years of consultations at local, national and regional level to craft this successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters.

The experience of the Hyogo decade demonstrated that much progress has been made in spreading a culture of disaster risk management across the world. There have been notable successes in reducing the death toll from storms and floods in particular, despite the worsening effects of a key driver of disaster risk in the 21st century, climate change.

Nonetheless, improved legislation, education, the establishment of national disaster loss databases and national platforms for disaster risk reduction, improved early warning systems, and better preparedness, have not been sufficient on their own to generate the transformational change required in risk governance if we are truly to get ahead of the curve of humanitarian need and economic losses driven by a failure to address underlying risk drivers.

The Sendai Framework not only extends the remit of disaster risk reduction to both man-made and natural hazards and associated environmental, technological and biological hazards, but it calls for a concerted, all-of-society engagement in addressing key drivers of disaster risk including population growth and exposure in disaster prone areas, poverty, unplanned urbanization, environmental deterioration and climate change.

It also calls for both a substantial reduction in disaster risk and in disaster losses. Along with targets for reducing mortality, numbers of affected people, damage to critical infrastructure and economic losses, the Sendai Framework calls for more local and national strategies, enhanced international cooperation, greater access to multi-hazard early warning systems and a commitment to building back better after disaster strikes. These are all very concrete measures of the progress the world can make over the next 15 years and clear priorities for action have been identified for getting us there.

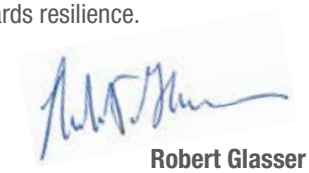
It was hardly unexpected but the Paris Agreement came at the end of the hottest year on record and it builds on the Sendai Framework to highlight how important local action on climate change adaptation can be in reducing exposure and vulnerability to the kinds of severe weather events the world witnessed last year, not the least of which was the strong El Nino, which played havoc with food security across Africa, the Americas and parts of Asian and the Pacific.

There is a great opportunity now to ensure that strategies being developed to implement the Sendai Framework at national and community level are in step with the tasks set out in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, particularly the formulation of "nationally determined prioritized actions, taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems."

There can be little doubt that the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the world at large owes a great debt of gratitude to Margareta Wahlström who stepped down in December 2015 as both the head of this office and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction. During her two terms, Margareta has been a tireless campaigner and overseen many innovations such as the Making Cities Resilient Campaign and the development of close ties with the private sector through the ARISE initiative. The unanimous endorsement of the Sendai Framework by the UN General Assembly in June, 2015, has ensured that her legacy will endure.

Many member States and their diplomatic representatives contributed significantly to our work. Our appreciation goes in particular to the Government of Japan, as the host of the World Conference. A special words of thanks is due to H.E. Päivi Kairamo (Finland) and H.E. Thani Thongphakdi (Thailand), the distinguished co-chairs of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference, and to H.E. Wayne McCook (Jamaica) who continues in his role as Chair of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction. I would also like to thank my colleagues at UNISDR for their hard work and dedication to the cause of making the Sendai Framework a reality.

Partnership is key to the work that UNISDR is committed to over the next 15 years and I would like to extend our appreciation to our donors and other partners in civil society including the private sector, parliamentarians and grassroots community organizations. We need you all on the journey towards resilience.



Robert Glasser

United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction
Head, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction - April, 2016

UNISDR Strategic Framework
2012-2015

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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

SO1: Lead and Coordinate

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

RESULTS:

1.1 Coherent and collective actions agreed to promote the implementation of HFA by 2015.

1.2 Post-2015 global framework for DRR negotiated and endorsed.

1.3 Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning on climate risk management and sustainable development.

SO2: Credible Evidence

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

RESULTS:

2.1 National priority-setting and planning for DRR informed by accessible and organized information, in particular produced through the government-led monitoring and the peer review of HFA implementation.

2.2 DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities.

SO3: Advocacy and Outreach

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

RESULTS:

3.1 Increased awareness and actions mobilized by national and local governments to reduce risk and build resilience.

3.2 Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing efforts to build the resilience of communities.

3.3 Gender-sensitive DRR promoted.

SO4: Deliver and Communicate Results

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

RESULTS:

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

SUMMARY OF OUTPUTS

SO1: Lead and Coordinate

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

SO2: Credible Evidence

- Update the HFA Monitor online tool.
- Develop a report on ten years of HFA implementation.
- Provide advice and support to countries to implement national disaster loss databases, for loss and damage accounting. (Target:75 countries by2015)
- Support the development of methodologies to incorporate and track DRR in national planning and public investments. (Target: Methodology tested in 10 countries)
- Produce Global Assessment Reports (GAR) in 2013 and 2015.

SO3: Advocacy and Outreach

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

SO4: Deliver and Communicate Results

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

UNISDR Annual Report 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD 3

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 4

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 6

UNISDR PROGRAMMES 8

- International Cooperation to Reduce Disaster Risk 10
- Risk Informed Public Policy and Investment 17
- Urban Risk Reduction and Resilience 22
- Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction 26
- Risk Sensitive Business Investment 29

DELIVER & COMMUNICATE RESULTS 32

- Financial Overview 34
- Northeast Asia Office and Global Education & Training Institute 37
- New York Liaison Office 38

UNISDR REGIONAL REPORTS 39

- Regional Office for the Americas 40
- Regional Office for Africa 44
- Regional Office for Asia-Pacific 49
- Regional Office for Arab States 55
- Regional Office for Europe 59

ANNEXES 64

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 2015 Annual Report is also the final report of the 2014-15 Biennium Work Programme. The Biennium Work Programme was designed in full alignment with the 2012-15 UNISDR Strategic Framework and therefore contributes to the four strategic objectives: to lead and coordinate; produce credible evidence; undertake advocacy and outreach; and to deliver and communicate results on disaster risk reduction. Annex I provides an overview of progress against results by reporting according to 31 different indicators.

The body of this report highlights achievements globally and in the five UNISDR regions (Americas, Africa, Arab States, Asia-Pacific and Europe) against the five work programmes: ***International Cooperation to Reduce Disaster Risk; Programme on Risk Informed Public Policy and Investment; Urban Risk Reduction and Resilience; Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction; Risk Sensitive Business Investment.***

Annex II lists all the publications, policy documents, reports and occasional papers issued by UNISDR in 2015. The official financial statement will be released by the United Nations Office in Geneva in the third quarter of 2016 and will be available at www.unisdr.org.

The year 2015 was a landmark for UNISDR with the adoption of the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction on 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan and its endorsement by all Member States through General Assembly Resolution 69/284 in June 2015. UNISDR's commitment to coherence was fruitful, as the Sendai Framework was further recognised in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development, the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

All five work programmes contributed to the delivery of the World Conference, but the majority of this work was undertaken as part of the programme on ***International Cooperation to Reduce Disaster Risk.*** The World Conference was attended by 185 States and over 6,500 participants, among them 25 Heads of State, Vice Presidents or Heads of Government, and over 100 ministers. Forty-nine intergovernmental organisations, 188 NGOs, the UN Secretary-General and 38 UN entities also took part, along with over 300 representative of the private sector and 280 from local governments. The related Public Forum drew 50,000 visitors.

In the wake of the World Conference, implementation of the Sendai Framework began. Action plans were discussed and developed during **six regional meetings** in 2015, organised by UNISDR and partners in Central Africa, Eastern Africa, Arab States, Asia-Pacific and Europe.

The UN General Assembly asked UNISDR to support the work of the **Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group** on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction. Its first session was held in September. Informed by its work, UNISDR produced a suggested framework of indicators for measuring global and national progress in implementing the Sendai Framework and piloted it in three countries, Fiji, Lebanon and the Philippines.

UNISDR also contributed to the work of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, and submitted proposals for indicators that promote the alignment between the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and the Sendai Framework. As a result of UNISDR's work, the Inter-Agency Expert Group agreed that the development of relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be contingent upon the output of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group relating to disaster risk reduction.

Regarding **global implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015** (HFA), in 2015, 110 countries submitted reports on national progress in the fourth and final cycle of review (2013-

2015). National reporting is ongoing in 13 countries. Peer reviews of national progress in implementing the HFA and reducing disaster risk were conducted in 5 countries. Importantly, **gender** issues have been integrated into the national progress reports: 42 countries confirmed that gender disaggregated data is available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities; and 50 countries confirmed that gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way. In addition, 43 countries reported that they have women's organisations participating in their national disaster risk reduction platforms.

UNISDR led the revision of the **United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience** (approved by the Chief Executives Board in April 2016) and 13 UN organisations have already prioritised disaster risk reduction in their 2014-2017 strategic work programmes.[1]

The fourth edition of the **Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR15)**, was launched by the UN Secretary-General in March. GAR15 presents the results of a unique global risk modelling effort, the only fully probabilistic risk assessment in existence. The global maps of average annual loss and specific calculations of probable maximum loss presented have been hailed as belonging to a "set of maps that change the world".[2]

In contribution to the programme on ***Risk Informed Public Policy and Investment,*** UNISDR with partners developed and updated **national disaster loss databases** in over 90 countries, as a basis for risk informed decision-making and investment, and for achieving the first four of the seven Sendai Framework targets. In addition, to provide an independent and neutral assessment of the economics of risk, UNISDR has also produced summary **probabilistic risk profiles** for every country in the world, containing the main risk metrics disaggregated by country, hazard and economic sector. The profiles are complemented with a web-based, open-data, open-source visual Risk Data Platform, which provides interactive access to hazard, exposure and risk maps globally.[3]

The importance of local and **urban resilience** has been reflected in the objective of the Sendai Framework and re-affirmed in Sustainable Development Goal 11. UNISDR's programme on ***Urban Risk Reduction and Resilience,*** through the **Making Cities Resilient Campaign,** supported more than 3,000 cities and municipalities globally, covering over 700 million people from 119 countries. In 2015, 500 new cities joined the campaign including 44 role model cities.

UNISDR led the **revision of the Ten Essentials,** a blueprint for the development of city resilience strategies and plans, with inputs from more than 2,000 cities and 50 global agencies. In addition, UNISDR supported almost 650 cities to conduct **self-assessments,** whilst facilitating independent third party assessments for 50 cities. Enhancing access to and availability of information, UNISDR started the development of the Resilient Cities Connect Platform, which brings together different contributors to resilience and helps cities in their efforts to increase resilience.

Through the programme on ***Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction,*** UNISDR continued its work to promote an integrated approach to climate change and disaster risk reduction in support of sustainable development. The **Paris Agreement**, adopted by Member States in December 2015 during COP21, takes note of the Sendai Framework in the preamble and sets a global goal to increase adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change – the first time a global adaptation goal has been agreed.

UNISDR's Global Education Training Institute (GETI) developed a cadre of experts through 27 **workshops on Urban Risk Reduction** Capacity Development for Making Cities Resilient, which in 2015 trained over 1,200 local government participants from 37 countries on integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change into development policy.

In November 2015, 120 private sector partners and UNISDR launched the **UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE)** as part of the programme on ***Risk Sensitive Business Investment.*** ARISE is a vehicle for the private sector to fulfil the expectations articulated in the Sendai Framework. Over **300 business representatives** actively participated in the discussions at the World Conference. The critical role of business in disaster risk reduction and in Member States' achievement of the seven targets was recognised 35 times in the Sendai Framework.

UNISDR continued to contribute to its strategic objective ***Communicate Results*** by launching new modules to the UNISDR community knowledge platform, **PreventionWeb**. UNISDR also launched **Words Into Action,** engaging over 400 specialists in a multi-tiered iterative process of developing guidelines and communities of practice for practical Sendai Framework implementation on 29 topics.

A Thunderclap awareness-raising campaign on Twitter and Facebook ahead of the World Conference **reached 10.7 million people**, while there were 65,000 tweets during the World Conference itself. That social media success was repeated on the first **International Day for Disaster Reduction** of the Sendai Framework era, on 13 October 2015.

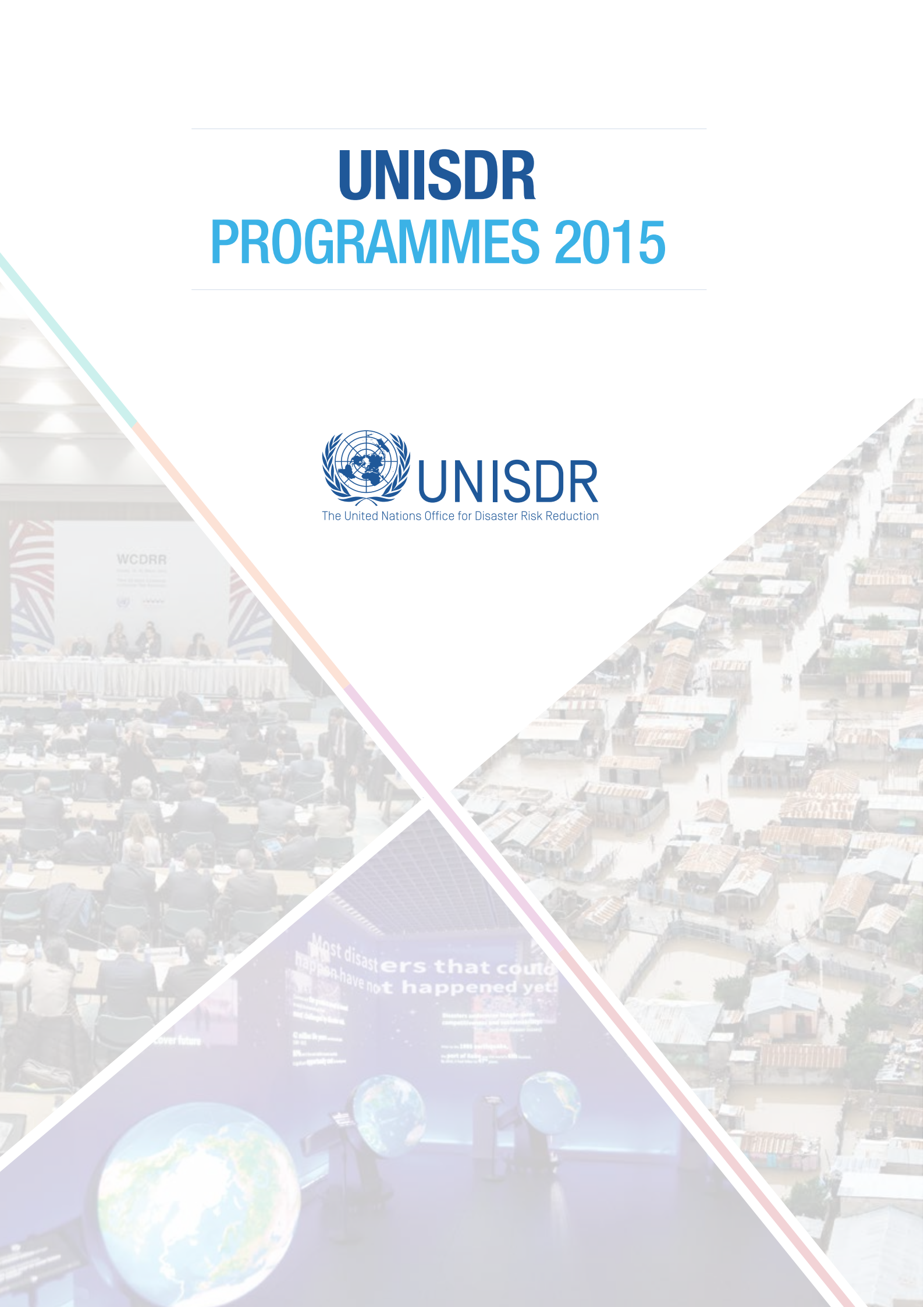
UNISDR's ability to ***deliver results***, a strategic objective, was recognised through **three positive evaluations by Australia, Japan and the Republic of Korea** in 2015. Japan gave UNISDR its highest rating, an "A", and increased its contribution to UNISDR in 2015. Australia gave UNISDR high ratings, this was a factor in Australia's decision to continue to support UNISDR. The Republic of Korea, based on the positive evaluation, renewed its agreement to host the UNISDR's Office in Incheon, Korea.

[1] *FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WMO, WHO, UNESCO, UNV, World Bank*

[2] *Mr. Dominic Casserley, CEO of Willis Group*

[3] *See http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2015/en/home/data.php and http://risk.preventionweb.net*

UNISDR
PROGRAMMES 2015



UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNISDR Programmes
2014-2015

WORK STREAMS	RESULTS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO REDUCE DISASTER RISK		
• The 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015 • Six Regional Platforms for building commitment to action • Commitment from stakeholders to implement the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction • Coherent and coordinated action by the UN System • Complementarity and coherence among international agendas • Global reports on progress • Gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction applied and monitored.	**1.1:** Coherent and collective actions agreed to promote the implementation of HFA by 2015.	**SO1** Lead and Coordinate
	1.2: Post-2015 global framework for DRR negotiated and endorsed.	
	1.3: Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development.	
	3.2: Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities.	**SO3** Advocacy and Outreach
	3.3: Gender-sensitive DRR promoted.	
RISK INFORMED PUBLIC POLICY AND INVESTMENT		
• National disaster loss accounting in 100 countries by end of 2015 • Probabilistic risk profiles developed for 100 countries • National progress in disaster risk reduction measured • Public policy and investment in 20 countries informed by risk information • Strengthening the global evidence base on disaster and climate risk, loss and impact • Governance, national platforms and parliamentarians	**1.3:** Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development.	**SO1** Lead and Coordinate
	2.1: National priority setting and planning for DRR informed by accessible and organized information, in particular produced through the government-led monitoring and the peer review of HFA implementation.	**SO2** Credible Evidence
	2.2: DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities.	
URBAN RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE		
• Campaign advocacy and capacity development • Increased understanding of current and future local risks in 100 cities • Measure Local Resilience and Investments • Climate and Dissaster Resilient City Action Plans • Worldwide initiative for safe schools	**1.3:** Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning on climate change adaptation and sustainable development.	**SO1** Lead and Coordinate
	3.1: Increased awareness and actions mobilized by national and local governments to reduce risk and build resilience.	**SO3** Advocacy and Outreach
	3.2: Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities.	
CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION		
• International frameworks for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development more closely aligned • Twenty (20) countries ready to design and implement disaster reduction for climate adaptation • Risk and Insurance schemes for municipalities initiated	**1.3:** Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development.	**SO1** Lead and Coordinate
	2.2: DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities.	**SO2** Credible Evidence
	3.1: Increased awareness and actions mobilized by national and local governments to reduce risk and build resilience.	**SO3** Advocacy and Outreach
RISK SENSITIVE BUSINESS INVESTMENT		
• Optimised DRM strategies for business • Factoring risk metrics into country and business forecasting • Industry sector voluntary certification and standards for disaster risk management. • DRM in business education • Responsible investing for risk-sensitive business • Insurance for risk-sensitive business and national economies • Promoting Private Sector Partnerships	**2.2:** DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities.	**SO2** Credible Evidence
	3.2: Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities.	**SO3** Advocacy and Outreach
ORGANIZATIONAL & FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE		
	4.1: Communications and knowledge management tools effectively support UNISDR objectives.	**SO4** Deliver and Communicate Results
	4.2: Enlarged, sustainable and predictable resource base.	
	4.3: Results-focused implementation, monitoring and reporting of UNISDR strategic priorities.	

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO REDUCE DISASTER RISK

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2012-2015	WORK PROGRAMME 2014-2015	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	**WORK STREAMS**	**RESULT INDICATORS**
SO1- Lead and Coordinate: Effective support for the HFA implementation and coordination of the consultations for a post-2015 HFA; and improved coherence between DRR, climate risk management and the sustainable development agenda.	• The 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015 • Six Regional Platforms for building commitment to action • Commitment from stakeholders to implement the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction • Coherent and coordinated action by the UN System • Complementarity and coherence among international agendas • Global reports on progress • Gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction applied and monitored.	**Result 1.1:** Coherent and collective actions agreed to promote the implementation of HFA by 2015. **Result 1.2:** Post-2015 global framework for DRR negotiated and endorsed. **Result 1.3:** Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development.
SO3- Advocacy and Outreach: Increased public and private sector investments in DRR and climate change adaptation through advocacy and outreach.		**Result 3.2:** Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities. **Result 3.3:** Gender-sensitive DRR promoted.

UNISDR's ***International Cooperation to Reduce Disaster Risk*** programme in 2015 focused on delivering the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and implementing its outcomes, including developing guidance from the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The Sendai Framework was agreed at the World Conference on 18 March 2015 and adopted by all Member States through UN General Assembly Resolution 69/283 in June.

Following three years of consultations and preparations, the Sendai Framework represents a significant milestone for international cooperation on preventing the creation of new risk and reducing existing levels of disaster risk. From July to December, the Sendai Framework was further recognized in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

UN General Assembly Resolution 68/211, in addition to calling for a World Conference and the adoption of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, agreed to, "identify modalities of cooperation based on commitments to implement" the forthcoming framework. With UNISDR support a total of 685 commitments were made during and after the World Conference. To date, Governments have made 134 commitments: 80 are local or national in scope while 54 are global or regional. Private sector entities, consisting primarily of alliances between insurers, the UN system and other international organizations as well as the public sector, made 37 commitments. Commitments were provided by 312 regional, international, non-governmental and civil society organizations and 202 commitments were made in high-level working sessions.

Through the adoption of the Sendai Framework, the General Assembly welcomed the stakeholders' voluntary commitments to reduce disaster risk and invited further expression of voluntary commitments and the creation of partnerships. UNISDR continues to collect and manage all commitments (www.wcdrr.org/preparatory/commitments), ensuring and supporting follow up and implementation.

Post-Sendai, UNISDR helped to coordinate and partnered in several key initiatives to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework, including the Science and Technology Partnership, the One

"We call all stakeholders to action, aware that the realization of the new framework depends on our unceasing and tireless collective efforts to make the world safer from the risk of disasters in the decades to come for the benefit of the present and future generations."

The Sendai Declaration, an outcome and declaration by the Heads of State and Government, ministers and delegates who participated in the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Photo (above): Port Villa, Vanuatu on 14 March 2015 shortly after being struck by Cyclone Pam (Graham Crumb).

Billion Coalition for Resilience of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE), and the Climate Risk Early Warning System (CREWS) initiative.

To take stock and chart the way forward for Sendai Framework implementation, in 2015 several regional meetings took place in Central Africa, Eastern Africa, Arab States, Asia-Pacific and Europe. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction attended all the meetings to provide advice and facilitate coherence (additional information is available in the UNISDR Regional Office reports, pages 39 to 63).

The Sendai Framework requests the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions and donor agencies engaged in disaster risk reduction to enhance the coordination of their strategies to support its implementation.

The UN has engaged in making its development system fit-for-purpose to work with Member States on the post-2015 development agenda. The UN System Chief Executives Board (CEB) for Coordination has identified five driving elements, including: universality, integration, human rights, equality and data for development. The collective effort of the UN on reducing disaster risk is already setting a good example on how the system can be more inclusive and consultative with all stakeholders based on equality and human rights principles.

In 2015, UNISDR **coordinated inter-agency initiatives** aimed at accelerating and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in UN programming. The Sendai Framework (para. 48c.), tasks UNISDR with, "leading the revision of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience". To do this UNISDR began preparation of a status report on the implementation of the existing UN Plan of Action. The inputs fed into the revised UN Plan of Action in 2016. Thirteen UN organizations[1] prioritized disaster risk reduction in their 2014-2017 strategic work programmes.

Photo (left to right): Prime Minister Shinzo Abe (Japan) and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, shake hands at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (UN).

[1] *FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WMO, WHO, UNESCO, UNV, World Bank*

In partnership with the UN Development Group (UNDG), UNISDR will continue to provide policy and normative support for the inclusion of disaster risk reduction in the review of UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs). A similar work stream is envisaged for the inclusion of disaster risk reduction in the UN guidance to countries on 'Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support' (MAPS) for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

"This cyclone is a huge setback for the country's development. It will have severe impacts for all sectors of economic activity including tourism, agriculture and manufacturing. The country is already threatened by coastal erosion and rising sea levels in addition to five active volcanos and earthquakes. This is why I am attending this Conference and why Vanuatu wants to see a strong new framework on disaster risk reduction which will support us in tackling the drivers of disaster risk such as climate change."

President Baldwin Lonsdale speaking at the World Conference about cyclone Pam that hit Vanuatu in March 2015.

Following the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 69/284, UNISDR supported the first session of the **Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction** (OIEWG). The group meets in Geneva and is expected to conclude its work by December 2016.

For the first session (28-30 September 2015), UNISDR and its partners drafted two background documents on terminology and indicators related to six of the Sendai Framework's seven global targets. UNISDR organized two technical panel briefings on possible terminology and indicators to be discussed by the OIEWG.

In servicing the first session, UNISDR provided policy and administrative support. It ensured gender balance in the composition of all panels and facilitated access for persons living with disabilities. UNISDR also ensured the participation of experts from developing countries, particularly Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Based on inputs received during and after the first session and under the guidance of the Chair, UNISDR produced background working texts and three technical reports in preparation for the second session (9-11 February 2016). A dedicated webpage (http://www.preventionweb.net/events/view/45468?id=45468) was set up for the OIEWG, where relevant documentation was posted.

UNISDR organized the **Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction** from 14-18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. The World Conference, hosted by the government of Japan, delivered the outcomes outlined by the 2013 General Assembly resolution with the agreement and adoption of the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030; the Sendai Declaration; and over 460 voluntary commitments** to undertake disaster risk reduction activities in support of the Sendai Framework. The Sendai Framework includes clear references for establishing periodic reviews of its implementation.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL SEGMENT

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan, the UN Secretary-General and the Prime Minister of Japan participated in the opening ceremony of the World Conference. The intergovernmental segment included **nine plenary meetings.** During these plenaries, **197 official statements** from Governments, the UN, intergovernmental organizations and Major Groups[1] were delivered. **Five ministerial round tables** were held on: Reconstructing after Disasters; International Cooperation in Support of a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; Governing Disaster Risk; Reducing Disaster Risk in Urban Settings; and Public Investment Strategies for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Three high-level multi-stakeholder partnership dialogues took place on: Mobilizing Women's Leadership for Disaster Risk Reduction; Risk Sensitive Investments: Public-Private Partnerships; and Inclusive Disaster Risk Management – Governments, Communities and Groups Acting Together. UNISDR developed substantive elements for each dialogue, including preparation of issue briefs, supporting speakers and managing the organizing teams.

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER SEGMENT

The multi-stakeholder segment started before the official opening ceremony of the World Conference with **24 preparatory meetings** for participants to prepare the contributions and inputs of their respective constituencies. These meetings were organised by different stakeholders and partners and regional offices of UNISDR.

34 working sessions, organized by UNISDR, were structured around four main themes: Progress on Existing HFA priorities; Emerging Risks; Commitments to Implementation; and Accelerating Implementation.

[1] *Definition of major groups*

The multi-stakeholder segment also included the Ignite Stage, a platform that allowed participants to showcase their work and latest topics of relevance to disaster risk reduction in 15-minute presentations.

119 Ignite Stage presentations, selected through an open application process prior to the World Conference, were delivered on site.

673 conference delegates participated in 25 study tours offered by Sendai City, including visits to areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in the Tohoku region.

Six special meetings and ceremonies were held during the multi-stakeholder component of the World Conference, including Uniting Nations, Actions and People for Resilience; a meeting of Disaster Risk Reduction Champions; a TV talk show with the private sector; the Sasakawa Award ceremony; a TV Documentary Film Festival ceremony; and the Risk Award ceremony.

Over 350 events were organized as part of the Public Forum, with an estimated 50,000 participants. A popular feature of the World Conference was the Tangible Earth Exhibition – a dynamic visualization of scientific data that supports the findings of the 2015 Global Assessment Report as well as case studies and in-depth analyses.

ACCESSIBILITY

With support from the Disability Caucus, the Nippon Foundation, KGS Corporation and the Government of Japan, the World Conference was lauded as most accessible non-disability focused UN Conference ever. Physical accessibility to the venue was complemented by documentation and proceedings in braille, closed captioning, international and Japanese sign language interpretation, as well as citywide accessible transportation.

Bottom photos left to right: 1) Children voicing their opinions; 2) High-Level Panel on Gender, speakers left to right, Mr. Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund; Ms. Ertharin Cousin, Executive Director of World Food Programme; H.E. Ms. Tarja Halonen, Former President of Finland; 3) Participants of varying abilities participated in WCDRR; 4) Participants look at interactive exhibits; 5) Best TV Documentaries on DRR award ceremony; 6) Participants asking questions of the panelists.

- **25** Heads of State, Vice Presidents or Heads of Government
- **100** Ministers
- **185** States
- **6,500+** Participants
- **49** Intergovernmental Organizations
- **188** NGOs
- UN Secretary-General and **38** UN entities
- **300+** Private Sector Representatives
- **280** Local Government Representatives
- **780** Journalists

PREPARATORY PROCESS

The World Conference was the culmination of the Sendai Framework consultations and six regional consultations held in 2013 and 2014. UN General Assembly Resolution 68/211 of 2013 established an Open-ended Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee to review organizational and substantive preparations for the World Conference.The Preparatory Committee's first session (14-15 July 2014) agreed on a draft agenda and proposed rules of procedure for adoption by the Conference. A second session (17-18 November 2014) met to approve the World Conference programme of work and develop the draft post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.[2] A third session, in Sendai (13 March 2015), considered and transmitted the draft post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction to the World Conference.

The preparations included the assessment and review of the implementation of the HFA as well as several official conference papers. In the lead up to the World Conference, UNISDR made a call for video clips celebrating the successes of the 10-year HFA. By the start of the World Conference, 251 submissions had been received from 78 countries and 12 regional/international bodies. The outcomes of the World Conference drew upon the experience in implementing the HFA and the national and regional consultations.

[2] *The Government of Switzerland hosted both sessions.*

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The UN Major Group on Children and Youth and UNISDR facilitated the participation of 350 international and local children and youth at the Children and Youth Forum on Disaster Risk Reduction. This showcased children and youth's strengths, skills, and abilities to lead change in reducing risk and building resilience to disasters through a series of events and technical discussions. These in turn influenced the formal sessions of the World Conference as well as the formal working session on Children and Youth – Don't Decide My Future Without Me.

GREEN CONFERENCE

The World Conference was 'Paper Smart': over 2,500 participants used the electronic conference box. More than 3,000 documents were downloaded. Printing was minimized to high priority documents for which the '1 hard copy per delegation' rule was employed. An estimated ten million pages-worth of documents were not printed. Many participants also used the electric bicycles provided by Sendai City for their transportation between venues. In addition, several hundred travellers responded to a UNISDR suggestion to buy carbon credits to offset the carbon emissions of their journey to Sendai.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

UNISDR prepared and published the World Conference Proceedings in six UN languages. The proceedings highlight the five days of deliberations, discussions and presentations. It features opening ceremony statements, brief summaries of ministerial tables, high level multi-stakeholder partnership dialogues, working sessions, special meetings and ceremonies, study visits, excursions, exhibitions and forums. The documents include a list of all side events, exhibition booths, Ignite stage presentations and collective affirmations made by several stakeholder groups (https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/45069).

Top photo from left to right: UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon; Ms. Margareta Wahlström, former Special-Representative of the UN Secretary-General; Ms. Erika Yamatani, Conference President; Mr. Ion Botnaru, Secretary of the Conference; Mr. Toni Frisch, Rapporteur-General (Switzerand); Prime Minister Mr. Shinzo Abe (Japan); Their Majesties Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko of Japan.

The ***Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*** (GAR) is the United Nation's flagship publication on disaster risk management. Coordinated by UNISDR, this system-wide effort engages a global network of by now several hundred academic institutions, experts, international organisations, governments, non-governmental organisations and the private sector. In March 2015, the fourth edition of the GAR was launched by the UN Secretary-General in New York and presented at the World Conference. Throughout the year, GAR15 was presented and discussed with a wide range of policy makers, academics and practitioners in more than 20 events in 15 countries.

GAR15 presents the results of a **unique global risk modelling effort**, the only fully probabilistic risk assessment currently in existence. For the first time, countries have an overall picture of what potential future losses they face. Together with a significantly expanded number of national disaster loss databases that give a detailed account of physical, human and economic losses at all scales, this is an essential step for addressing disaster risk. The global maps of average annual loss and specific calculations of probable maximum loss presented in GAR15 have been hailed – not least by the private sector – as a significant achievement, a "game changer" and as belonging to a "set of maps that change the world".[2]

Photo: Kenya's Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Ambassador Dr. Monica Juma (left) and Ms. Maria Threase-Keating, Country Director UNDP Kenya supporting the Sendai Framework at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (UNDP).

In addition, GAR15 provided new analysis on the **economics of disaster risk reduction** as well as unpacking further the relationship between disaster risk management and sustainable development. The analysis and key findings of the report build on previous editions and, together with them, the online presentation and associated data bases, risk information tools, background papers, applications and case studies, constitute the largest repository of information on disaster risk reduction knowledge and current practice. From March to November 2015, almost half a million downloads of the main report and the executive summary were recorded on the GAR website alone. The full report was downloaded at an average of 50,000 copies per month during that period and has been referenced in a large number of key academic journals, UN official documents and government and non-governmental publications. These figures are reflective of a dramatically increased uptake of the GAR research and findings and an indicator of how significantly UNISDR is influencing related research and policy around the world.

The GAR team and process directly contributed to the development of the Sendai Framework. A series of meetings held with experts and practitioners from 2013-2014 provided direct input to the intergovernmental preparatory process for the World Conference, most notably through UNISDR consultative papers that fed into the **"Suggested elements for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction"** published and released to Governments and the wider public in July 2014.[3] Throughout 2015, GAR resources, data and experts were used extensively in the preparation of technical guidance and background documents for the OIEWG and continue to guide the process into 2016.

> "Successful implementation of this new framework will mean a reduction of existing levels of disaster risk and avoidance of the creation of new risk."
>
> *Ms. Erika Yamatani, World Conference President*

In November 2015, UNISDR tasked Oxford Policy Management, a leading development consultancy, to conduct an external evaluation of the GAR. The four GAR reports as well as the whole process of design, drafting, review and production, its network of partners, the scope and quality of research and analysis, and its impact on disaster risk reduction thinking, policy and practice are currently under review. A final evaluation report with a strong set of concrete recommendations for the future of the GAR will be presented to UNISDR by the evaluation team in May 2016.

In 2015, UNISDR advocated for strategies to promote **coherence and mutual reinforcement in the international agreements** for the post-2015 agenda, including the recognition of disaster risk reduction in these agreements. This engagement sought to ensure that the successive international agreements build on existing policies and mechanisms to strengthen disaster risk reduction in policy decisions, monitoring mechanisms and implementation arrangements.[4] As a result, efforts to implement the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement also support the achievement of Sendai Framework goal and seven targets.

[2] *Mr. Dominic Casserley, CEO of Willis Group.*

[3] *https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/37865*

[4] *At time of writing all draft Sendai indicator text (including those on economic loss, damage to critical infrastructure, and national and local strategies) that had been proposed by UNISDR for inclusion in the global monitoring framework of the Sustainable Development Goals have been retained in the report of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to the UN Statistical Commission.*

The Sendai Framework specifically recognizes the unique opportunity to **enhance coherence** across policies, institutions, goals, indicators and measurement systems for implementation and seeks to ensure credible links, as appropriate, between these processes. The Sendai Framework further calls for coherence in the development, strengthening and implementation of relevant policies, plans, practices and mechanisms.

In 2015 and beyond, UNISDR seeks a **continued commitment from stakeholders** for alignment with the goals agreed in the Sendai Framework in areas such as early warning systems, risk assessment and risk management. Further, commitment is necessary to promote cooperation in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, ensuring that risk information is available and accessible by encouraging national governments, the private sector, scientific and technical institutions and communities to collect risk information to support decision making and encourage a culture of resilience in communities.

UNISDR is promoting and prioritizing programmes and partnerships that yield multiple benefits for sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, financing for development, climate action and urban development. For example UNISDR has led the development of partnerships for implementation, such as the Making Cities Resilient Campaign and the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools (see pages 22-25).

> "We are playing with fire. There is a very real possibility that disaster risk, fueled by climate change, will reach a tipping point beyond which the effort and resources necessary to reduce it will exceed the capacity of future generations."
>
> *UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon speaking at the 2015 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction launch*

In the lead up to the World Conference, UNISDR supported stakeholder consultations, partner dialogues and the development of background papers and briefs that promoted and highlighted women's leadership and the **role of gender equality in building resilience**. The Sendai Framework signalled a turning point by recognizing women's indispensable role in risk reduction efforts. Inclusivity is emphasized in Sendai Framework, with particular focus on the distinct gender-specific capacities and vulnerabilities to prevent, prepare, confront, and recover from disasters.

UNISDR focused on **mainstreaming gender** aspects in planning and implementing disaster risk reduction policies, women's leadership in disaster risk reduction, advocacy campaigns and raising awareness. UNISDR further supported efforts to ensure that the proposed set of indicators and targets to monitor implementation are gender-sensitive. UNISDR is also committed to implementing the UN System-Wide Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

Gender issues have been integrated into the HFA national progress reports. In the 2013-2015 reporting cycle, 42 countries confirmed that gender disaggregated data is available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities, while 50 countries confirmed that gender concerns do inform policy, programme conceptualization and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way. In addition, 43 countries reported to have women's organizations participating in their national disaster risk reduction platforms.

Photo: Ms. Godavari Dange, Maharashtran Agricultural Producer, speaking about building rural resilience at the World Conference (UNISDR).

The **UNISDR Science and Technology Advisory Group** produced its annual case studies on the role of science and technology in disaster risk reduction and management. In addition, UNISDR worked closely with partners to deliver the January 2016 UNISDR Science and Technology Conference and corresponding outcomes.

UNISDR actively engaged civil society in preparations for the World Conference. In cooperation with the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service, UNISDR facilitated an open and transparent process to identify speakers from civil society for key high-level events and ministerial dialogues. Post-Sendai, UNISDR supported a series of sub-regional consultations with members of the Global Network of Civil Society for Disaster Risk Reduction (GNDR) – a network that represents over 800 NGOs operating nationally, internationally and locally. UNISDR established a working group comprising representatives of all the civil society groups mentioned in the Sendai Framework to develop guidance on implementation.

Following the World Conference, UNISDR developed advocacy materials to raise the awareness and interest of national authorities and stakeholders to implement the **health components of the Sendai Framework**. UNISDR worked to mainstream the Sendai Framework in health and disaster risk reduction networks including the UN Inter-Agency Group on Chemical Accidents, the Advisory Group of the Global Health Security Agenda and the Scientific Committee of the EcoHealth Alliance. UNISDR continues to manage the Towards A Safer World Network with its emphasis on integrating whole-of-society, trans-sectoral pandemic readiness into disaster risk management and preparedness planning; and adapting existing pandemic-specific preparedness tools so they can be used to deal with other comparable threats.

The **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** is the new 15-year agreement to manage disaster risk adopted at the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction and endorsed by the UN General Assembly through Resolution 69/283. The Sendai Framework is innovative in its clear **shift from managing disasters to managing risk.** It was developed to build on and ensure continuity with the work carried out by countries and other stakeholders under the aegis of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (2005) and previous instruments such as the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (1999), the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World (1994) and the International Framework of Action for the international Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1989).

Key innovations include a clear statement that it aims at managing disaster risk in development across sectors, an emphasis on addressing the underlying drivers of disaster risk and a clear expected outcome focused on reducing risk and not only losses. The Framework has an expanded scope that encompasses additional disaster risks which were not sufficiently discussed or explicitly mentioned previously, such as bio-hazards and small-scale and slow-onset disaster risk.

With one goal centered on preventing the creation of new risk, reducing existing risk and strengthening resilience as well as seven global targets to measure success, thirteen guiding principles and four new priority areas, the Framework provides a clear set of measures and a path for the successful achievement of the expected outcome. The Framework also recognizes and articulates the critical role and shared responsibilities of stakeholders in achieving the outcome. The structure specifies the focus of actions at local and national levels versus regional and global levels. Finally, a number of measures are aimed at strengthening accountability for disaster risk creation and in the management of disaster risk.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

SCOPE AND PURPOSE

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

GOAL

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

TARGETS

- Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015
- Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015
- Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030
- Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030
- Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020
- Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030
- Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030

PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

PRIORITY 1
Understanding disaster risk

PRIORITY 2
Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

PRIORITY 3
Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

PRIORITY 4
Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

RISK INFORMED PUBLIC POLICY AND INVESTMENT

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2012-2015	WORK PROGRAMME 2014-2015	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	**WORK STREAMS**	**RESULT INDICATORS**
S01- Lead and Coordinate: Effective support for the HFA implementation and coordination of the consultations for a post-2015 HFA; and improved coherence between DRR, climate risk management and the sustainable development agenda.	• National disaster loss accounting in 100 countries by end of 2015 • Probabilistic risk profiles developed for 100 countries • National progress in disaster risk reduction measured • Public policy and investment in 20 countries informed by risk information • Strengthening the global evidence base on disaster and climate risk, loss and impact • Governance, national platforms and parliamentarians	**Result 1.3 :** Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development
S02- Credible Evidence: Strengthened decision-making at local, national and regional levels in support of DRR, climate risk management and achievement of the MDGs, through the production and dissemination of credible evidence.		**Result 2.1:** National priority setting and planning for DRR informed by accessible and organized information, in particular produced through the government-led monitoring and the peer review of HFA implementation. **Result 2.2:** DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities.

"Our view of the world up until this report was as of a map of the world of the 4th Century AD... for the first time now we have a global map of risk. That is something really to be celebrated. We have never had this perspective before...it is a brilliant initiative to have accomplished."

Mr. Robert Muir-Wood, Chief Research Officer of Risk Management Solutions, speaking at the launch in March 2015 of the GAR in London

Photo (above): UNISDR disaster loss database training in Senegal (UNISDR).

UNISDR, along with its partners, has been promoting and supporting for more than a decade the construction of **disaster loss databases** as a tool to inform public investments and decision making in disaster risk reduction. Disaster loss databases help develop understanding of the impact of disasters by revealing their magnitude, in terms of physical damage and economic loss, and by uncovering the trends and patterns in space and time regarding which disasters affect a country. The development of national disaster loss databases represents a low-cost, high impact strategy to systematically account for disaster losses. As such, this is a crucial first step to generate the information necessary for risk estimation and to inform public investment in adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

As a result of UNISDR efforts in this field, in collaboration with partners, **data is now available for over 90 countries**. The fourth edition of the Global Assessment Report (GAR15) featured in its consolidated disaster loss database information on 82 countries, as well as two states of India. In 2015 a number of countries in Africa (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Guinea Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire and Rwanda), the Americas (Paraguay, Honduras, Barbados) and Asia (Myanmar, Bhutan, Mongolia, etc.) joined the initiative. Demand is now very high for support via the DesInventar loss database tool (www.desinventar.net).

This demand is also a consequence of the wider scope of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the explicit recommendations of its Priority Action 1 on **loss data collection** and the fact that the first four of its seven global targets are based on loss indicators. In light of the new framework, countries are strongly encouraged to systematically account disaster losses and impacts for a wide spectrum of disasters and a large set of hazards, recording key loss indicators including human and economic. In addition to monitoring global progress against four targets, this will support monitoring of the outcome of the Sendai Framework. In addition, disaster loss accounting will continue to improve understanding of risk and the impacts of disasters.

MULTI HAZARD AVERAGE ANNUAL LOSS

Image: Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015

Since 2011, UNISDR has spearheaded its multi-hazard **Global Risk Assessment model** in partnership with 20 leading scientific and technical organisations. The objective of the model is to provide comparable open-access disaster risk metrics across countries and hazard categories, as a means of raising risk awareness, at a relatively coarse-grain level of resolution.[1] This fills a major gap in understanding risk, as most probabilistic risk assessments have been developed commercially for the insurance industry and cover specific risks, mainly in higher-income countries. However, they are rarely accessible and are based on proprietary models. While more and more public-domain risk models are now being developed, the use of different methodologies and data sets makes comparison difficult.

Image: GAR15 partners

Reinforced by explicit recommendations from the Sendai Framework, UNISDR delivered along with GAR15 a new version of the Global Risk model that further improves and expands the original research carried out by different UNISDR partner institutions. This new model has updated the previous components on earthquakes and cyclones and includes two new hazards, tsunamis and floods. In addition, floods are included in a higher resolution of a grid of one square kilometre.

> "These maps will change the world, as disaster risk for the first time can be understood in relation to economies and capital resilience."
>
> *Mr. David Casserley, CEO of Willis, speaking at the GAR launch at World Conference*

For GAR15, a **global probabilistic risk assessment** was carried out for 216 countries for earthquakes, tropical cyclones wind and storm surges, tsunamis, riverine flooding, and volcanic ash fall. Probabilistic risk methodology and models were also developed for agricultural drought in five sub-Saharan countries, and for volcanic ash fall for 16 countries in Asia-Pacific.

Scientific **partners** involved in the development of the Global Risk Model include the Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Drylands, Beijing Normal University, Centro Internazionale in Monitoraggio Ambientale Foundation, the International Centre for Numerical Methods in Engineering and Associates, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, Geoscience Australia, the Global Volcano Model, the Joint Research Centre, Kokusai Kogyo, the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute, and the United Nations Environment Programme–Global Resource Information Database.

The main goal of the global risk assessment is to increase countries' awareness and understanding of the economic imperatives of disasters by presenting the results in the context of countries' economic and population indicators.

[1] *1km x 1km resolution along coastlines and 5km x 5 km elsewhere.*

Photo: GAR15 launch and seminar in Hong Kong (UNISDR).

In order to provide an independent and neutral assessment of the economics of disaster risk, UNISDR has produced, for every country in the world, a **National Probabilistic Risk Profile** containing the main risk metrics disaggregated by country, hazard and economic sector. These main risk metrics are the Average Annual Loss (AAL) and the Probable Maximum Loss (PML), which respectively represent the expected average (over a long window of time) of the losses, and in a simplified way, the cost of a relatively possible worst-case scenario.

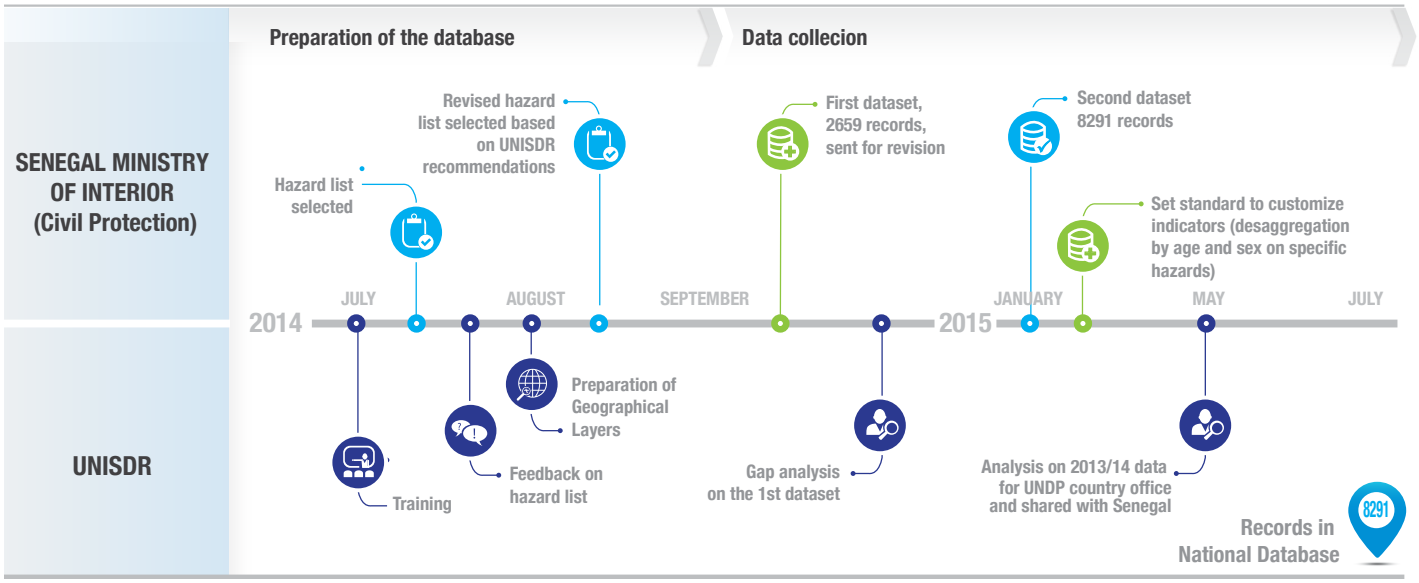
These country profiles are complemented with a web-based, open-data, open-source visual Risk Data Platform, which provides interactive access to hazard, exposure and risk maps globally. [2] The platform provides free download of the data used to calculate the model, which can then be used with the free-open-source risk modeling software suite, Comprehensive Approach to Probabilistic Risk Assessment (CAPRA).

The numerous applications of **National Probabilistic Risk Profiles** include:

- Raising the awareness of the public, politicians, and practitioners about risk levels, trends and the global spatial characteristics of disaster risk.
- Governments engaged in trans-boundary and regional partnerships use the GAR results to have an overview of the risk levels of partner countries.
- International organisations, such as the International Financial Institutions, the UN, international NGOs and donor agencies, use information on how disasters may impact different countries for such decisions as strategic planning, budgeting and programmatic prioritisation.
- Public and private investors use the profiles to have an indicative measure of the potential losses that a country faces by hazard. In light of this information, investors are incentivised to perform detailed risk analysis, budget for disaster risk reduction as part of their investment planning, and work across sectors to reduce the risks associated with investments.

In 2015, 110 countries reported on national progress in implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in the fourth and final cycle of review, 2013-2015. National reporting is ongoing in 13 countries. **Peer reviews** of national progress in implementing the HFA and reducing disaster risk were conducted in Bulgaria, Georgia, Turkey, Malawi and Uruguay.[3] These reviews facilitated the exchange of good practices and mutual learning, and the findings and recommendations have been presented to reviewed governments for consideration in policy development.

DISASTER LOSS DATABASE DEVELOPMENT: SENEGAL EXAMPLE



[2] *See http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2015/en/home/data.php and http://risk.preventionweb.net*

[3] *Countries involved in the peer reviews include Turkey, Croatia, Georgia, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Malawi was reviewed by Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe.*

DISASTER LOSS ACCOUNTING

UNISDR is promoting a global initiative to build national disaster databases with a well-defined methodology; for this purpose it uses the **DesInventar** free, open source methodology and software, which enables the collection of detailed and homogeneous data about disasters at all scales. It allows not only the homogeneous capture of disaster information that is space and time-stamped, but also the analysis of disaster loss and damage through graphic representation of information on disasters through charts, maps and statistical reports. This **standard methodology for recording disaster impacts** enables the comparison between countries and regions that have joined the initiative. The tool helps countries to understand disaster trends, patterns and impacts in a systematic manner. Through the increased understanding of the disaster impacts, better prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures can be planned to reduce disaster risk.

Given the absence of a global database which monitors all scales of disasters without the establishment of data entry thresholds, standardized national disaster loss databases with a rich set of loss indicators will contribute to generate **the baseline and the continuous data required to monitor global Sendai Framework targets** over the 15 years of the Framework until 2030. Furthermore, the Sendai Framework clearly suggests in Priority 1 that countries "Systematically evaluate, record, share and publicly account for disaster losses and understand the economic, social, health, education, environmental and cultural heritage impacts..."

Reflecting the scope of the Framework, the global and national monitoring of the targets is required to monitor both intensive disasters (large-scale but infrequent) and extensive disasters (small-scale but frequent). This is especially needed as intensive disasters such as the recent Nepal Earthquake and 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, working as "outliers" tend to mask the real progress of policy while the monitoring of extensive disasters reflects progress more accurately. The monitoring of both **intensive and extensive disaster losses** will allow the better analysis and understanding of the Sendai Framework implementation at a mid to long term.

The seven global targets are set for different aspects of the implementation of the Framework; Targets (a) through (d) contribute to the Sendai Framework outcome "reduction of disaster loss and risk" while targets (e) though (g) are focused on policy implementation to achieve the Sendai Framework outcome. Baselines and indicators for the two groups of targets will be generated through different mechanisms to reflect the difference of the main characteristics of these targets. A set of indicators for output targets (a) through (d) should be generated based on national disaster loss databases. Accounting losses is an essential step for monitoring the progress against the Sendai Framework. Recording loss and damages through national disaster loss databases is also key for monitoring the indicators of "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (SDG).

Informed by the work of the **Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction**, UNISDR produced a suggested framework of indicators for measuring global and national progress in implementing the Sendai Framework. These indicators were tested in three pilot countries (Fiji, Lebanon and the Philippines) and contributed to the revision of national strategies for better alignment with the Sendai Framework. The design and development of an online system to assess the implementation of the Sendai Framework monitoring system will continue through 2016. It will enable the production of baselines for measuring the progress against the Sendai Framework's seven global targets. This process is supported by user and expert needs assessment and country piloting exercises.

"The Global Assessment Report (GAR) makes the case that disasters are not exogenous (i.e external) to development, but are often a function of development activity i.e. internal to development/ endogenous. So if we follow the reasoning and the recommendations of the GAR we will be looking to integrate disaster risk reduction into all development plans and into all sectors. That's what we mean by integrated."

Mr. Subinay Nandy, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative Sri Lanka

In 2015, UNISDR contributed to the work of the **Inter-Agency Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators** (IAEG-SDGs), and submitted proposals for indicators that promote the alignment between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework. As a result of UNISDR's work, the IAEG-SDGs has agreed that the development of relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be contingent upon the work of the Working Group. UNISDR and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) continued to develop enhanced policy guidance and frameworks for risk governance, disaster risk financing strategies, and disaster risk management in development assistance.

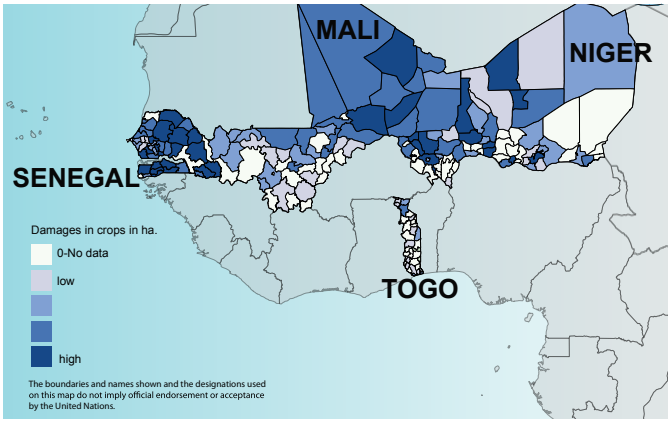


Image: Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015

UNISDR structured the activities as a combination of regional and national level interventions. Capacity building was done through regional workshops, a cost effective mechanism for learning, sharing experiences and best practices and fostering inter-country dialogues. Follow-up national policy dialogues were organised to catalyse national risk reduction actions by the governments.

Photo: DRR Champion and President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Mr. Saber Hossain Chowdhury at the IPU – UNISDR Meeting with Speakers of Parliament, UN New York, September 3, 2015.

The year 2015 marked the implementation of a series of activities aiming to **influence the national system of public investment** in those countries that had a sufficient and solid information base (disaster loss databases and national risk profiles) allowing a good understanding of risk. The aim of these policy dialogues is to enable or reinforce the incorporation of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into a country's national public investment and development planning system, including through the development of mechanisms to track investments.

The main topics of capacity building were the use of **cost benefit analysis for risk reduction and adaptation** public investment projects, the implementation of budget tracking mechanisms, a holistic approach to risk financing based on risk transfer, risk retention and similar mechanisms. Also showcased were best practices in countries where public investment risk-proofing is incorporated into the standard project definition and approval processes, and the experiences of countries in incorporating climate change adaptation and risk reduction into their public investment planning systems. These activities were primarily executed in Latin America, the Indian Ocean Commission countries and in Asia. In Latin America they resulted in a full documentation of the experiences, regulations and legislation, and in the creation of a **Latin American Network of Ministries of Finance for Disaster Risk Reduction**, as well as collaboration, support and mutual learning on related topics. Similar results were obtained in the Indian Ocean Commission countries, where the Ministries made a voluntary commitment at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

UNISDR worked with **parliamentarians** in 2015 by co-organising a meeting with the Inter–Parliamentary Union (IPU) on the sidelines of the World Conference. The event was attended by 41 members of parliament (MPs) representing 22 countries, who agreed to review their plans, policies and laws in accordance with the newly-adopted Sendai Framework. In Sendai, UNISDR also organised a meeting between UNISDR Parliamentary Champions for Disaster Risk Reduction and the UN Secretary-General, during which the MPs agreed to foster political and policy support for Sendai Framework implementation at local and national levels.

In 2015 UNISDR strengthened its **engagement with parliamentarians** across the globe by conducting Parliamentary Meeting on Resilient Recovery in Bangladesh in May; co-organising a meeting with Eastern African MPs in Uganda in June; and launching the first Caucus of Women in Parliaments for Disaster Risk Reduction at the Women in Parliaments Global Forum in Mexico in October. At all three events, commitments were made to advocate for Sendai Framework implementation. At the Caucus, MPs and other stakeholders from more than 20 countries advocated for Sendai Framework implementation, with a focus on mitigating disaster risk in the education and health sectors. UNISDR and the IPU also convened a meeting with 31 Speakers of Parliament representing all regions of the world at the 4th World Conference of Speakers of Parliament in New York at the end of August. That resulted in a call from the MPs to the IPU and UNISDR to provide guidance and training on Sendai Framework implementation.

> "If you want to do anything serious in any country you must engage with members of Parliament. They are at the forefront of ensuring that the agenda of disaster risk reduction is promoted further and further"
>
> *Mr. Alex Bakunda Byarugaba, Ugandan MP, speaking at the World Conference*

At COP21 in December, UNISDR participated in two parliamentarian meetings co-organised by the French National Assembly in collaboration with the Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE) and IPU respectively. UNISDR contributed to the development of two outcome documents which recognised the Sendai Framework as a pillar of the post-2015 agenda and called for its implementation in a holistic manner together with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement.

Photo: Ms. Manana Kobakhidze, Vice Speaker of the Georgian Parliament; Ms. Lourdes Tiban, MP Ecuador; and Saowanee Suwannacheep, MP Thailand; at the Women in Parliament Congress in Mexico (UNISDR).

URBAN RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE – MAKING CITIES RESILIENT

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2012-2015	WORK PROGRAMME 2014-2015	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	**WORK STREAMS**	**RESULT INDICATORS**
SO1- Lead and Coordinate: Effective support for the HFA implementation and coordination of the consultations for a post-2015 HFA; and improved coherence between DRR, climate risk management and the sustainable development agenda.	• Campaign advocacy and capacity development • Increased understanding of current and future local risks in 100 cities • Measure Local Resilience and Investments • Climate and Dissaster Resilient City Action Plans • Worldwide initiative for safe schools	**Result 1.3:** Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development.
SO3- Advocacy and Outreach: Increased public and private sector investments in DRR and climate change adaptation through advocacy and outreach.		**Result 3.1:** Increased awareness and actions mobilized by national and local governments to reduce risk and build resilience. **Result 3.2:** Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities.

"As a result of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign and UNISDR my colleagues in the city and many others now fully embrace and understand the concept of disaster resilience"

Mr. Ulrich Sumptoh, Lord Mayor of Port Villa, capital of Vanuatu. Port Villa was devestated by Cyclone Pam in March 2015.

Risk is rapidly urbanising. Fast growing cities and urban areas are engines of growth and wealth accumulation. This growth can have positive social, cultural, educational impacts. However, evidence demonstrates that fast economic growth, combined with rapid population expansion in urban areas, regularly concentrates risk in hazard-exposed locations, increasing disaster vulnerability and exposure.

Urbanisation is often characterised by unequal access to urban space, infrastructure, services and security, which generates new patterns of both extensive and intensive disaster risk. Informal settlements, commonly concentrated in areas with high levels of environmental degradation, are often particularly exposed, due to deficient or non-existent infrastructure and social protection. Weakly regulated investment flows are another key risk driver. Frequent disasters highlight the vast human and economic impact on cities and further underpin the business case for investing in resilience to reduce disaster losses.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, calls for stronger commitment, political leadership and increased action at local level to achieve substantial reductions in disaster losses through the establishment and implementation of local-urban disaster risk reduction and resilience strategies. The objectives of the Sendai Framework are further re-affirmed under **Sustainable Development Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**

Many cities and local authorities are aware of their disaster risk and are planning for, or executing measures to improve urban resilience through various means, some of which are provided for by UNISDR's Programme on Urban Risk Reduction and Resilience.

The primary tool for **awareness and capacity** building by the Programme on Urban Risk Reduction and Resilience has been UNISDR's Making Cities Resilient Campaign. The campaign, initially launched in 2010, promotes sustainable and resilient local development, offering guides and tools for local

Photo (above): Dhaka, Bangladesh (Bread for the World).

governments to increase their capacity, improve understanding of disaster risks and help improve their local plans for disaster risk reduction. Paragraph 25f. of the Sendai Framework mentions Making Cities Resilient when encouraging stakeholders to build on existing campaigns to "promote a culture of disaster prevention, resilience and responsible citizenship, generate understanding of disaster risk, support mutual learning and share experiences; and encourage public and private stakeholders to actively engage in such initiatives…"

Cities that join the campaign are part of a global alliance of local governments committed to and investing in building resilience. By the end of 2015, **the campaign included 3,098 cities and municipalities globally, covering over 700 million people from 119 countries**. In 2015, 658 new cities had joined up, including 44 cities identified as role models in recognition of their strong commitment to disaster risk reduction actions and their innovative approach to building local resilience.

"The technical support given by UNISDR complements our national efforts and will help us reach out to more than a hundred cities and districts in the year to come. The President of Indonesia plans to launch a National Disaster Risk Reduction Movement in October this year that that will include a focus on resilient cities and communities…"

Mr. Bapak Wisnu Widjaja, Deputy Chief for Prevention and Mitigation, National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB), Indonesia

A significant function of the Programme on Urban Risk Reduction and Resilience is the development of a cadre of experts through capacity building that assists cities in implementing disaster risk reduction plans. **Over 1,200 local government officials from 37 countries were trained** by UNISDR's Global Education Training Institute (GETI) in 2015.

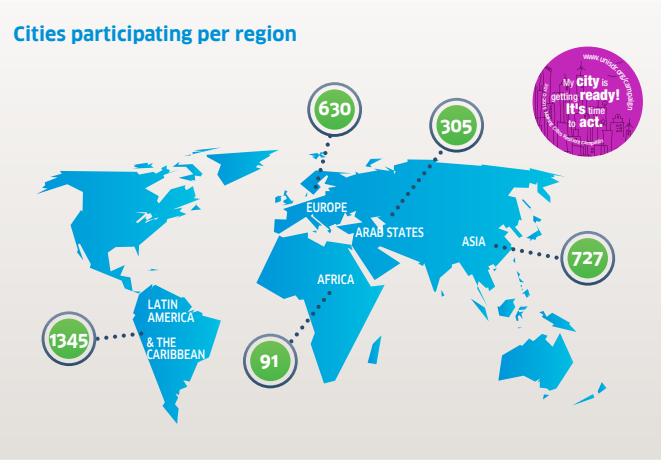


Photo: Mr. Movses Poghosyan, Director, DRR National Platform Foundation (ARNAP), Armenia speaking in Stepanavan, Armenia at the regional campaign launch for Central Asia and South Caucasus of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign.

Access to relevant information and understanding of disaster risks at the local level is the first step to reduce losses and ensure developmental gains are not lost. Better data collection and more detailed description of exposed areas, vulnerable people and coping capacities allow better risk assessment and disaster preparedness. Due to the growing importance of understanding current and evolving disaster risks, the Programme on Urban Risk Reduction and Resilience emphasises the importance of **risk assessments** as a decision-making tool, supporting local governments to both develop disaster loss databases and the capacity to analyze these databases in order to understand risks. Improved assessment of risk generates evidence to support integration of resilience in local development planning. The aim is to make investment and local development planning risk-informed and provide stakeholders with information about risks in their locality.

"As urbanization mirrors economic growth, it often concentrates risk in hazard-exposed locations....This generates new patterns of both extensive and intensive disaster risk, particularly in informal settlements with deficient or non-existent infrastructure and social protection, and high levels of environmental degradation."

Global Assessment Report 2015

Paragraph 27e of the Sendai Framework calls for the development and update of local plans and strategies to improve resilience. These strategies or plans need to be risk informed, support innovation in urban design, promote public-private partnerships, enhance ecosystems services, build strong institutions, develop capabilities and encourage planning to build back better after disasters.

UNISDR supports Making Cities Resilient members in the development or updating of their plans or strategies and assists them with implementation, to contribute to the achievement of the Sendai Framework outcome as well as meeting Sustainable Development Goal 11.

Photo: Jamaica 'Making Cities Resilient: My city is getting ready!' Campaign launch (UNISDR).

The **Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient** is a globally available checklist developed through inputs from more than 2,000 cities and 50 global agencies to assist cities in the development of their resilience strategies. Application of the Ten Essentials through means such as the Local Government Self-Assessment Tools (LGSAT) or the Urban Resilience Scorecard support cities in analysis of their actions to reduce risks, build resilience and develop action plans to address gaps identified in the assessments. In 2015, 650 cities conducted self-assessments and reported through a common platform managed by UNISDR, and about 50 have undertaken third party independent assessments. By 2020, UNISDR plans to promote an increasing number of cities in conducting third party assessments, and in developing or upgrading **Climate and Disaster Resilience Action Plans** and strategies based on these assessments.

"Safe schools will contribute to safe children and future generations and build a healthy future for all"

Mr. Gurbanov Dovlet, Head of Department of Secondary and General Education, Turkmenistan

Cities cannot build resilience alone. To do so requires multiple services and the best solutions available, which should be accessible and tested. To build on the wide network of local administrators, private sector actors and disaster risk reduction experts generated through engagement with Making Cities Resilient and to make knowledge, resources and tools available to all cities, UNISDR started development of the **Resilient Cities Connect Platform**. This allows cities to explore new trends in urban design, innovative technologies, and disaster risk reduction solutions, as well as connect with each other to share experience and lessons learned.

Local and national governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, the private sector, communities and other stakeholders use the platform to find the technologies, services and knowledge necessary to implement the action plans.

In a targeted effort to reduce mortality and other losses associated with education facilities, UNISDR continued to coordinate the **Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools** (WISS) in 2015. This government-led global partnership for advancing safe school implementation at the national level was developed by UNISDR in collaboration with key partners from the Global Alliance on Disaster Risk Reduction Education and Resilience in the Education Sector.[1] It was a response to the High Level Dialogue Communiqué at the 2013 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, to address three pillars of safe schools: disaster-resilient educational facilities, disaster risk reduction integration into school curricula, and school preparedness.

UNISDR ensured that school safety featured prominently in the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction through a formal session on Commitments to Safe Schools. Government representatives from Indonesia, Iran and Turkey announced major commitments to implement school safety at the domestic level and through the provision of technical support and expertise to interested countries in line with the objectives of the WISS. In the outcome of the World Conference, reducing damages to critical infrastructure, including schools, featured prominently in the Sendai Framework, most notably in the fourth of its seven targets.[2]

[1] *Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE), Plan International, Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO), United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Fund for Children (UNICEF), UNISDR and World Vision.*

[2] *Target d: "Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030".*

Photo: Journalists taking notes while covering the Second Meeting of Safe School Leaders.

As a result of intensive global advocacy efforts and consultations with public, private and non-profit stakeholders, the WISS has been recognised as an innovative approach with high potential to make schools safer by serving as a reference for regional initiatives on safe schools, such as the ASEAN Safe Schools Initiatives, and baselines and indicators for school safety in Asia and Latin America. Technical support to implement the WISS was also secured from the Global Alliance members through the development of a technical support package to Governments and the development of indicators for school safety that were welcomed by Governments.

"We, as Safe School Leaders, have the moral and human responsibility to support other countries in making schools safe."

Dr. Raissi, Deputy Minister of Education and Head, DRES, Ministry of Education of I.R. Iran

UNISDR led an intensive consultative and coordination process with the Government of Iran to organise the Second Meeting of Safe School Leaders on 4-5 October 2015 in Tehran. Twenty-four Safe School Leader countries participated at ministerial and senior technical level and committed resources and policy action for school safety implementation. A first informal peer-review process of Iran's achievements in school safety produced technical recommendations for implementation. A high-level segment discussed the modalities for national level school safety implementation and adopted a detailed **Action Plan in Support of the Implementation of the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools.**[3]

The meeting welcomed new commitments to the WISS and investments in safe schools implementation from Turkey, Iran, Armenia, Nigeria, Italy and Kyrgyzstan. Offers were made by Armenia, Iran, Italy, Mexico and Turkey to provide targeted technical support to Nepal, Cambodia, Kyrgyzstan, St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 2016. Three working groups were established to scale up expertise, expand knowledge and define modalities for implementation to deliver the technical, legal and financial aspects of school safety on the ground. Each working group will produce an annual report to inform the ministerial meeting of Safe School Leaders in Nepal in 2016. Many WISS participating countries expressed interest in hosting other Safe School Leaders meetings.

Photo: Participants learn about mechanisms to increase school safety at the Second Meeting of Safe School Leaders co-organized by UNISDR and the Government of Iran in Tehran, Iran 4-5 October, 2015.

[3] *http://www.preventionweb.net/files/45628_actionplanworldwideinitiativeforsaf.pdf*

Photo: Children and Youth Forum at the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2012-2015	WORK PROGRAMME 2014-2015	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	**WORK STREAMS**	**RESULT INDICATORS**
SO1- Lead and Coordinate: Effective support for the HFA implementation and coordination of the consultations for a post-2015 HFA; and improved coherence between DRR, climate risk management and the sustainable development agenda.	• International frameworks for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development more closely aligned • Twenty (20) countries ready to design and implement disaster reduction for climate adaptation • Risk and Insurance schemes for municipalities initiated	**Result 1.3:** Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development.
SO2- Credible Evidence: Strengthened decision-making at local, national and regional levels in support of DRR, climate risk management and achievement of the MDGs, through the production and dissemination of credible evidence.		**Result 2.2:** DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities.
SO3- Advocacy and Outreach: Increased public and private sector investments in DRR and climate change adaptation through advocacy and outreach.		**Result 3.1:** Increased awareness and actions mobilized by national and local governments to reduce risk and build resilience.

Increasing extreme weather events reinforced the urgency and ambition with which Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) approached the final negotiations and reached a global climate agreement in December 2015 in Paris at COP21. Throughout 2015, the hottest year on record, UNISDR continued to promote disaster risk reduction as an essential instrument for addressing climate change. **The Paris Agreement takes note of the Sendai Framework in the Preamble and sets a global goal for adaptation focused on increased adaptive capacity, strengthened resilience and reduced vulnerability to climate change**.

"We have to stay above the water and the Sendai Framework includes many provisions that will help us to survive"

H.E. Mr. Anote Tong, President of Kiribati, speaking at a UNISDR-coordinated joint UN High Level event at COP21

UNISDR focused its efforts in 2015 on building partnerships for Sendai Framework implementation with a particular emphasis on multi-stakeholder initiatives that deliver benefits for disaster risk reduction and climate change. In preparation for intergovernmental negotiations on the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement, UNISDR worked with governments through regular meetings and the production of reports, technical briefing notes and guidance papers to highlight practical ways to achieve coherence and align efforts.

Policy notes were prepared to assist UNISDR's outreach to climate change negotiators bilaterally and in regional groups – both in Paris and in preparatory meetings in Bonn. Throughout COP21, UNISDR raised the profile of disaster risk reduction and the Sendai Framework as an instrument that supports implementation of the Paris Agreement. The **outcomes of COP21 welcomed the Sendai Framework** and gave prominence to key issues such as comprehensive risk assessment and management, early warning and preparedness.

Climate change had been a substantive focus in March at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. High level speakers including the incoming President of COP21, French Minister of Foreign Affairs Laurent Fabius, opened the deliberations in Sendai which, by the end of the week, recognised the inherent role of disaster risk reduction in addressing climate change and its impacts. Minister Fabius also called for an early warning system initiative. The **Climate Risk Early Warning Systems** (CREWS) initiative was unveiled at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September and then launched at COP21.

Photo (above): Tangible Earth exhbition at the World Conference. This interactive globe uses UNISDR global risk and disaster data to allow users to view and understand global hazards, including those associated with climate change (UNISDR).

Photo: H.E. Mr. Anote Tong, President of Kiribati speaking at COP21 side event, "Delivering the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Resilience in Action". Moderator, Ms. Margareta Wahlström, former Special Representative to the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction and H.E. Mr. Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Minister of Environment, Peru, also spoke at the event (UNISDR).

The Sendai Framework specifically addresses climate change, providing measures, guiding principles and means of implementation to tackle related disaster risks. It reinforces the links between intergovernmental efforts on climate change and disaster risk reduction and calls for enhanced coherence across policies, institutions, goals, indicators, and measurement systems for implementation. Coherence was further reinforced through Sustainable Development Goal 13 on combatting climate change and its impacts.

> "global climate change is already modifying hazard levels and exacerbating disaster risk"
>
> *2015 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*

Throughout 2015 UNISDR provided advice to governments on the availability and relevance of disaster risk data that can be used as an indicator of progress. To facilitate alignment, UNISDR is working closely with **intergovernmental processes developing indicators** for the targets of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, providing data, analyses and briefings on the progress in developing Sendai Framework targets and its indicators.

Regional Platforms for disaster risk reduction, organised by UNISDR, continued to play an instrumental role in promoting disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation. In the Pacific, leaders agreed to develop national and regional targets and indicators for the Sendai Framework that reinforce and support those of climate change frameworks.

The European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR) called for COP21 to reinforce synergies in addressing climate change adaptation in particular when developing national and local disaster risk reduction strategies. It committed to advance a road map on the integration of disaster risk reduction in related areas such as climate change adaptation. UNISDR also worked closely with the EFDRR Climate Change Working Group to prepare guidance and case material which has also been included in the draft disaster risk reduction supplement to the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). In Central America, leaders at the third Consultative Forum of the Central American Policy for Integrated Risk Management (PCGIR) stressed the importance of integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction as part of the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

In 2015, **UNISDR strengthened capacities to assess climate risk implications for key economic sectors**. The Global Education and Training Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction (GETI) in the Republic of Korea trained over 1,200 local government participants from 37 countries on integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change into development policy. UNISDR, in collaboration with the UN Development Programme (UNDP), published a supplement on disaster risk reduction to the **National Adaptation Plans** (NAPs) Technical Guidelines. The supplement was developed in consultation with various entities under the UNFCCC, including the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) and the Adaptation Committee, in addition to parties and government experts in the field of risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

Recognising opportunities for advancing climate risk management through **ecosystem-based solutions**, the 2011-2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and at the request of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UNISDR cooperated with the Secretariat of the CBD to assemble and disseminate good practices on ecosystem-based adaptation and ecosystem based disaster risk reduction.

Photo: The ongoing drought in Namibia continues to have impacts on livestock and livelihoods (Lule Dubet, DFID).

UNISDR also worked with the French and Peruvian Governments through the Lima-Paris Action Agenda to mobilise commitments from non-state actors and present a vision for resilience that builds upon the Sendai Framework. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General delivered the closing keynote speech to the Resilience Action Day organised by the Lima-Paris Action Agenda at COP21 where France launched the CREWS initiative, which was developed jointly by France, UNISDR, the World Meteorological Organization and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery of the World Bank. The aim of the initiative is to strengthen and broaden the work of the international community in supporting early warning systems in vulnerable countries, and to mobilize additional financing to support and enhance the current actions, in

order to try to fully cover the global population exposed to extreme climate events by 2020.

UNISDR continued to work within the Making Cities Resilient Campaign to advance common metrics and launch a platform to guide local governments in their efforts to build resilience to disaster risk in a changing climate. In the Arab region, the League of Arab States, in collaboration with UNISDR, UNDP, WFP and the Arab Water Council launched the **Climate Risk Nexus Initiative** to address food security, water scarcity and social vulnerability and build resilience in the region.

UNISDR also contributed to the development of the **UN Secretary-General's Climate Resilience Initiative**: Anticipate, Absorb Reshape (A2R), a multi-stakeholder platform to strengthen the capacity to anticipate climate-related hazards, absorb shocks and reshape development pathways.

In addition, UNISDR worked with the **Green Climate Fund** to reinforce the importance of financing disaster risk reduction as a fundamental adaptation action. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, together with the Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund, issued a joint letter encouraging engagement and promoting a coordinated and integrated approach to accessing financial support for climate risk management and readiness.

UNISDR continues to nurture the 1-in-100 Initiative that it launched together with the Willis Group, the World Economic Forum and seven other committed partners from the **insurance** and scientific communities in 2014. The number of participants has since grown to 25 and includes representatives from regulatory bodies and industry. The aim of the initiative is better risk understanding and management through the application of methodologies developed by the insurance and reinsurance industry to understand risk exposure metrics such as 1-in-100 or 1-in-200 year return periods to evaluate and report exposure. UNISDR worked with partners to catalyse investments in public science for risk analyses and risk sensitive business investments, leading to a series of commitments made at the World Conference in Sendai.

Photo: UNISDR workshop in Fiji to design climate and disaster resilient action plans (UNISDR).

The approach developed through the 1- in 100 Initiative has already attracted the interest of financial leaders, with the establishment of an industry-led disclosure task force on climate-related financial risks by the Governor of the Bank of England, as Chair of the Financial Stability Board, under the chairmanship of former mayor of New York City Michael Bloomberg, CEO of Bloomberg L.P. The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) will make recommendations for consistent company disclosures that will help financial market participants understand their climate-related risks. Access to high quality financial information will allow market participants and policymakers to understand and better manage those risks.

Photo: H.E. Laurent Fabius, French Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of COP21 speaking at the World Conference in Sendai (UNISDR).

THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

The Paris Agreement aims to "significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change" and sets a global goal for adaptation that considers enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.

The Paris Agreement's commitment to enhanced understanding and action with respect to the Warsaw Mechanism for loss and damages, emergency preparedness, comprehensive risk assessment and management and a range of insurance solutions reinforce the targets and priorities of the Sendai Framework, as does the attention to non-economic losses and building the resilience of communities, slow onset events, livelihoods and ecosystems.

The two agreements facilitate closer linkages between climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. This includes accelerating access to and use of disaster risk information, aligning tools and metrics and building on political and financial commitments to accelerate implementation.

RISK SENSITIVE BUSINESS INVESTMENT

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2012-2015	WORK PROGRAMME 2014-2015	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	**WORK STREAMS**	**RESULT INDICATORS**
SO2- Credible Evidence: Strengthened decision-making at local, national and regional levels in support of DRR, climate risk management and achievement of the MDGs, through the production and dissemination of credible evidence.	• Optimised DRM strategies for business • Factoring risk metrics into country and business forecasting • Industry sector voluntary certification and standards for disaster risk management. • DRM in business education • Responsible investing for risk-sensitive business • Insurance for risk-sensitive business and national economies • Promoting Private Sector Partnerships	**Result 2.2:** DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities.
SO3- Advocacy and Outreach: Increased public and private sector investments in DRR and climate change adaptation through advocacy and outreach.		**Result 3.2:** Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities.

"While the private and public sectors recognize their shared stake in building disaster resilience, achieving synergy between governments, communities and private enterprises will require additional efforts from all sides to build trust and cooperation."

Private Sector Statement at the World Conference

By 2030, the global average annual losses due to disasters is forecast to increase to US$415 billion.[1] This level of projected losses is due to a variety of factors including climate change and the expected growth of risk-exposed assets. This growth in risky investments is often due to a lack of adequately costing disaster risk coupled with high profit margins for investments in many areas exposed to earthquakes, tsunamis, storm surges, floods and other hazards. In the event of a disaster the cascading impacts result in losses far beyond that of the principal investor. It is to address such issues that UNISDR has been working closely with the private sector for more than five years.

In 2015, UNISDR brought the private sector community together at the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction. Members of the **300-strong private sector delegation** served as panellists, moderators and showcased private sector solutions to reduce disaster risk. An outcome of the efforts both before and during the World Conference was the recognition of the critical role of the private sector in achieving the goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. This is evident in the 35 mentions of the private sector in the Sendai Framework.

Private sector representatives made a number of **voluntary commitments** at the World Conference regarding implementation of the Sendai Framework. Among them was that of AbzeSolar S.A., part of the UNISDR Private Sector Advisory Group, Energy Focal Point and Private Sector Partnership member, to train 5,000 women and young people in each of the eight countries in the West African Economic and Monetary Union to sell, install and maintain solar equipment and to build a more resilient environment, as part of its "MAMA-LIGHT Initiative for Sustainable Energy".[2]

After the success of the private sector's input at the World Conference in March, 2015, and in response to the call made in the Sendai Framework, November saw a major development in the creation of **the UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE)**. This marked a strengthening of UNISDR's approach to the private sector by merging the activities of UNISDR's Private Sector Advisory Group, Private Sector Partnership and R!SE Initiative. ARISE was established as a vehicle to allow the private sector to fulfil the expectations articulated in the Sendai Framework.

Photo (above): The Maeslantkering, in the Netherlands, is a storm surge barrier that protects the port city of Rotterdam against storm surges up to three metres higher than normal.

[1] *2015 Global Assessment Report (http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2015/en/home/index.html)*

[2] *http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/commitments/#tab-2*

In November 2015, the inaugural ARISE Annual General Meeting in London was attended by CEOs, executives and key decision makers from various sectors including education, energy, information technology, consulting, insurance, logistics, real estate, retail, tourism, utilities. Representatives from Africa, Asia-Pacific, the Americas and Europe elected a new board for ARISE and exchanged experience and knowledge on how to implement tangible disaster risk reduction projects through seven work-streams: disaster risk management strategies, investment metrics, benchmarking and standards, education and training, legal and regulatory, urban risk reduction & resilience, and insurance.

"We would like to ask national and local governments to call in the private sector as partners from the beginning not later, or otherwise we are limited in what we can do... we really want to play our part."

Ms. Sandra Wu, Chair of the Private Sector Advisory Group and Private Sector Partnership, and CEO and Chairperson of Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.

ARISE is also developing regional networks of private sector actors via work in Canada, Colombia, Japan and the Philippines. At the ARISE launch in the Philippines in November, 20 leading companies joined, with the event attended by more than 200 CEOs and executives from industries such as food, retail, manufacturing, banking and finance, media, consultancy, outsourcing, energy, water, education and real estate.

ARISE supported work by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) on a disaster risk management and resilience analysis of business in different regions of the world. PwC leveraged its 'Resilience Assessment' which is aligned to the Sendai Framework's four priorities and seven targets, and conducted a survey with the purpose to start to build a baseline understanding of where small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are in terms of understanding, managing, investing in and preparing for risks triggered by natural and man-made hazards.

Photo: Ms. Molly Murphy, Senior Risk Manager at Airports Fiji Limited, outlines how her company has learnt the lessons from the past to make sure one of the island nation's main international gateways is more disaster resilient (UNISDR).

ARISE also supported the development by PwC of a tool to simulate high impact crises and to benchmark business resilience. The high impact crisis simulation tool allows businesses to assess their crisis management in a wider public/private collaborative space, identify where their crisis and resilience arrangements are optimised or weak, and focus and prioritise actions in underdeveloped areas.

Photo: Annual General Meeting and Launch of the UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (UNISDR).

ARISE, in partnership with the Risk Knowledge Section of UNISDR, is working with the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) to develop an innovative assessment framework that **integrates disaster risk and operational risk**. The framework comprises of two modules, respectively targeted at businesses and governments and provides a holistic means to assess countries' risk profiles. The result will be a strong set of new indicators, closely aligned to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and combined with tried and tested governance and risk indicators of the EIU, to help assess countries' risk management capacities and monitor the performance of countries in their implementation of policies and strategies.

"The Philippines is one of the most disaster exposed countries in the world and this is why so many leading companies here are keen to join ARISE. Risk-informed private sector investment is more cost-effective than relying on post-disaster response and recovery."

Mr. Hans Sy, President of SM Prime

ARISE also supported the development in 2015 of a Disaster Resilience Scorecard applicable to SMEs. The SME Scorecard was based upon the UNISDR Ten Essentials for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Disaster Resilience Scorecard developed by AECOM and IBM in 2014. The SME Scorecard was used to evaluate the disaster preparedness of 200 SMEs in New Orleans, ten years after Hurricane Katrina. The project also provided resilience training to SMEs. AECOM and IBM collaborated to create the Disaster Resilience Scorecard, it has been applied by communities in Australia, Asia (Indonesia, Vietnam, India, The Philippines), Europe (UK, Sweden,

Portugal), Africa (Angola) and the Americas (USA, Chile, Mexico). The use of the Scorecard has demonstrated to be a valuable tool to assess community preparedness for a disaster, and provide visibility on gaps to be addressed in the next 1 to 5 years to improve resilience.

> "Five Visions for a Resilient Future unveiled at the World Conference by the UNISDR Private Sector Partnership is a roadmap to move from disaster reaction to resilience pro-action."
>
> *Mr. Aris Papadopoulos, former CEO, Titan America*

ARISE also supported **academic institutions, training centres and courses**, and business associations in improving their curricula on business risk management. A Florida International University postgraduate certificate in Urban Disaster Resilience has been designed. In addition, two training institutions, in Chile and Colombia, have been identified as prototype partners for disaster risk management training, particularly for small and medium enterprises, and the design of a one-day course for company owners or operators has been initiated.

Photo: Participants working together at the Annual General Meeting of the UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (UNISDR).

UNISDR has developed an increasingly collaborative relationship with the **insurance industry**, exploring how disaster and climate risk can be more effectively addressed in both the liability- and asset-management side of the business. The corollary being industry-wide engagement in the development of global policy which now better reflects risk in economic growth and sustainable development efforts, including Member States' recognition of the importance of increasing access to affordable and effective risk transfer and insurance solutions for populations and assets worldwide in the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

UNISDR's collaboration with international financial regulators and the insurance industry, prompted States to specifically identify in the Sendai Framework the role of financial regulators and accounting bodies in promoting more effective disaster risk management. They are expected to examine how risk disclosure by investors and businesses can prevent risk creation, reduce risk and strengthen resilience.

Photo: Ms. Shweta Gupta, Senior Project Coordinator of the All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIILSG) speaking at the World Conference. AIILSG was the recipient of the 2015 RISK Award from UNISDR, Global Risk Forum (GRF) Davos and Munich Re Foundation for its project entitled, "Community self-assessment and planning with women's participation for disaster risk".

This has resulted in concrete efforts, for instance the Smart Risk Investing initiative - led by two of the largest insurance industry associations with which UNISDR has been collaborating - the International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation (ICMIF) and the International Insurance Society (IIS). This initiative seeks to, "provide a framework for insurance sector asset managers around smart risk investing and change the culture towards long-term risk management."[3]

> "ARISE members aim to play a key role in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction"
>
> *Mr. Oz Ozturk, Partner, PwC*

Having doubled investment in green finance from US$42 billion to US$84 billion by the end of 2015, ICMIF and the IIS are seeking to increase the invested amount by 2020 to US$420 billion.

Number of Countries with Confirmed Insurance and Risk Financing Mechanisms

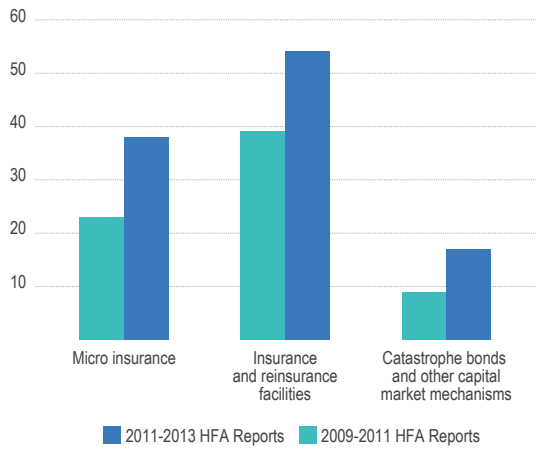


Image: Global Assessment Report 2015

[3] *www.icmif.org/global-investors-mobilize-action-investor-summit-climate-risk*

DELIVER AND COMMUNICATE RESULTS

RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

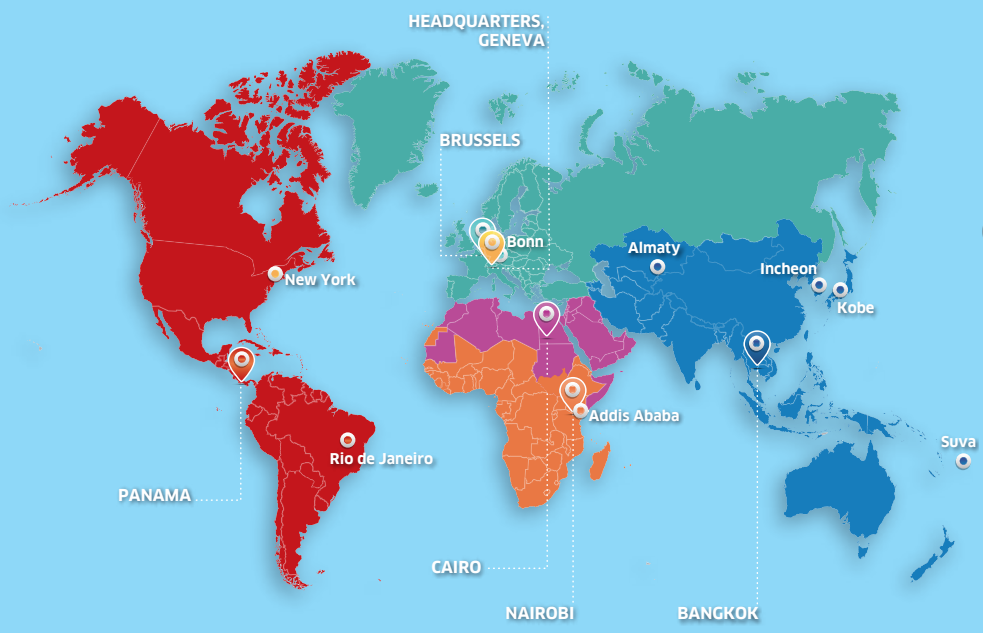
UNISDR's results-based management system follows a **result-oriented programme planning**, monitoring and evaluation approach that comprises an integrated package of tools for analysing and solving planning problems and for designing and managing their solutions. The process is based on a five-year strategic framework, biennial work programme and annual cost planning, followed by regular monitoring on a biannual basis and evaluation on biennial basis.

During the 2014-15 biennium, UNISDR assessed its performance regularly against the results and indicators defined in the UNISDR Work Programme for that period. UNISDR developed two biannual Mid-Term Monitoring reports and two Annual Reports to track programme implementation, results against indicators and provide the necessary information to make any relevant course corrections.

UNISDR continues to track recommendations from different evaluations through the Integrated Management Response system. According to the latest Integrated Management Response system report, UNISDR has already, or is in the process of, implementing more than 90 percent of the recommendations from these evaluations.

UNISDR also developed a Performance Management Plan for monitoring and evaluating the new Strategic Framework for the period 2016-2020. UNISDR followed a systematic approach for designing, executing and assessing programmes that encourages the relationships between available resources, planned activities, and expected results. The approach also uses the theory of change

Photo (above): UNISDR staff at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).



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

The total workforce of UNISDR is 112 people.

management, presenting the logical flow of outcomes between achievement of a programme activity's targets and the delivery of intended results. UNISDR's results-based management and the results achieved through implementation of this methodology were recognised in three positive evaluations by Australia, Japan and the Republic of Korea in 2015 (see following page for more information).

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The Sendai Framework makes strong calls for improved availability, accessibility, use, dissemination and innovation of practical information and knowledge to implement disaster risk reduction, most notably in its Target 7 and Priority 1. During the 2014-2015 biennium, UNISDR significantly improved its existing knowledge services and prioritised the establishment of a Knowledge Management Programme in 2016-17 to support Sendai Framework implementation at all levels.

PreventionWeb

During 2015, the PreventionWeb disaster risk reduction community knowledge platform expanded its service and realigned its strategy to deliver practical tools and disaster risk reduction implementation guidance. Its Understanding Disaster Risk section was launched to make key concepts, components and drivers of risk more accessible and understandable, while the Expertise Services welcomed 63 experts of the week, nine guest editors and received 268 comments from the public. UNISDR also launched Words Into Action, a process of engaging over 400 specialists in a multi-tiered process of developing guidelines and communities of practice for Sendai Framework implementation on 39 topics.

The emerging **Knowledge Management Programme** will address both internal and external needs, support the ongoing development of Words Into Action, access to Expertise Services, and develop knowledge management capacity building for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, knowledge impact measurement and monitoring, and global disaster risk reduction business intelligence.

COMMUNICATING IMPACT

It was a ground breaking year for advocacy and communications, fuelled by a wide variety of events including the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, the launch of the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR15), the Nepal earthquake, the impact of El Niño, the launch of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, International Day for Disaster Reduction and the Paris Agreement on climate change at COP21.

Traffic to the **unisdr.org** website exceeded 500,000 unique visitors for the first time, as key events throughout the year drove content development and social media output, including the publication of 208 stories and 40 press releases. UNISDR finished the year with 37,000 followers on Twitter compared to 24,200 at the end of 2014. On Facebook, the figure was 11,600, up from 8,100.

In the build up to the World Conference in March 2015, eight opinion pieces were placed in the Huffington Post, Thomson Reuters, Project Syndicate, Asahi Shimbun, Japan Times, the World Economic Forum and other outlets. A Project Syndicate op-ed was translated into 11 languages and shared 28,500 times on Facebook. The World Economic Forum blog was viewed by 70,000 people on Facebook alone and a Thunderclap on Twitter and Faceboook reached an audience of 10.7 million.

The **World Conference was attended by 788 journalists** including 150 members of the foreign press. UNISDR managed 10 press conferences, facilitated several print and broadcast interviews with CNN, BBC, Reuters, Associated Press and others during the World Conference in relation to the Cyclone Pam disaster in Vanuatu. There were 15 interviews with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and 28 other high-level interviews broadcast on UNTV and by the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union. A total of 96 Hyogo Framework for Action video success stories were posted on a dedicated YouTube feed and made available for viewing at the World Conference venue, while a dedicated disaster risk reduction blog drew 66 posts, including from senior officials. For the World Conference, UNISDR produced a public service announcement and five videos. According to Twitter analytics, UNISDR recorded 1.2 million impressions for the month of March.

The theme of **the 2015 edition of International Day for Disaster Reduction was "Knowledge for Life"**, in recognition of the use of local, traditional and indigenous knowledge to improve disaster risk management. On the day itself there was a special message from the UN Secretary-General, while the Special Representative of the Secretary-General announced the names of eight communities from all regions of the world who were declared champions of disaster risk reduction for their concrete actions and lessons for others.The winning entries came from Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, Italy, Philippines, Sudan, the United Kingdom and Vanuatu. A Thunderclap campaign to mark International Day received the backing of over 250 organisations and individuals, including much of the UN family, and 8.5 million people received the message which laid the ground for the theme to go viral during the day in the Americas and Europe.

Prior to COP21, UNISDR and the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) launched a report entitled, *The Human Cost of Weather Related Disasters*. Twenty journalists attended the launch press conference in Geneva, among them reporters from the main wire agencies Associated Press, Agence France-Presse, EFE, Thomson Reuters and Xinhua. There was worldwide coverage including in the Guardian, New York Times, Japan Times, Time, Al Jazeera and ABC News Australia.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

UNISDR received **US$ 58.78 million for the 2014-15 biennium**: US$ 37.67 million in 2014 and US$ 21.11 in 2015, representing 84% of the original 2014-15 Biennium Work Programme requirement of US$ 70 million. The Biennium requirement was increased in November 2014 to US$ 80 million in light of the additional responsibilities expected to stem from the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

A number of **challenges** were encountered over the course of the year. An unprecedented demand on humanitarian and aid budgets due to the migration and refugee crises resulted in lower income than expected in 2015. A significant delay in the payment of contributions due to donor fiscal calendars and internal policies, 64% of the income was received in the second half of the year, required re-programming and delays in planned activities. An adjustment to the post-Sendai Framework inter-governmental process postponed to the 2016-2017 Biennium some activities initially expected to take place in 2015. These include the development of regional monitoring mechanisms; the enhancement of the work around Science and Technology; the monitoring of and follow-up to the Sendai commitment registry; and the update of the 2009 terminology; and the number of high-level regional meetings to be held in 2015 in follow-up to Sendai. These activities are now being reflected in the biennium Work Programme 2016-2017 along with the budget necessary to deliver them.

In spite of the challenges, the internal review at 2015 mid-year point and end of Biennium for the 2014-2015 Work Programme indicated that **UNISDR had delivered on the expected results**.

DONOR REVIEWS OF UNISDR

UNISDR's results were recognised in three positive evaluations by the Governments of Australia, Japan and the Republic of Korea in 2015.

Australia

The Multilateral Performance Assessment (MPA) of UNISDR by the Government of Australia, undertaken over the course of 2015, rated UNISDR 5 out of 6. The rating included reviews on delivery of sustainable results, effective monitoring and reporting against results, and efforts made in the humanitarian realm to build resilience and connect with recovery and long-term development. Specifically, the Australian MPA found that,

"[..] in line with its mandate as the global focal point for DRR, UNISDR's impact can be measured through the leadership it provides to the UN family and broader global community on DRR and disaster resilience. There is evidence of high impact results across the full spectrum of UNISDR's mandate. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, agreed in March 2015 is the culmination of UNISDR's recent work to promote and support disaster risk reduction and provides the main evidence of UNISDR's impact in global advocacy. Critically it calls for a shift from disaster management to disaster risk management. With the support of its partners, UNISDR has positioned DRR as an essential element of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement."

On internal management, the MPA found that over the past five years, UNISDR had embarked on a process to streamline its internal systems to more transparency, effectiveness and value for money as well as monitoring and reporting against results. The MPA commended UNISDR's Results-Based Management System (RBMS), introduced in 2011, noted that it led to improved alignment of planning, budgeting, monitoring, reporting and evaluation functions and improvements to UNISDR's Annual Reports which now report against results and impact rather than activities. The MPA was one consideration that informed Australia's decision to continue to support UNISDR.

Japan

The Government of Japan recognised UNISDR with a top "A" rating and noted that UNISDR has been promoting the international cooperation in DRR and has been playing a central role to mainstream DRR. It lauded UNISDR's role as *the only international organization which specializes in disaster risk reduction and its work in bringing stakeholders together, including at the Second and the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.* The evaluation found that UNISDR had greatly contributed to enhancing the importance and increasing global recognition of disaster risk reduction. In 2015, Japan confirmed an increase in funding to UNISDR for 2016.

Republic of Korea

A joint review of UNISDR ONEA-GETI asserted that as a result of capacity development workshops, it catalyses interest, indicated by increasing demand for initiatives leveraging UNISDR campaigns, relationships, international convening power, outreach, partnerships and networks. In addition to established programmes mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development, in recent years ONEA-GETI has developed strong programmes on urban resilience (for more information see page 37). The review found, *"In the last five years, GETI became a respected partner and credible education and training institution within a growing network of national training institutions positioned to meet the increasing future demand for disaster risk reduction trainings."*

Based on the positive evaluation of UNISDR's Office for Northeast Asia and Global Education and Training Institute (ONEA-GETI), the Republic of Korea signed a new five-year host country agreement.

Annex I details programme delivery against the Strategic Objectives by results and includes result indicators, baseline data, 2014 and 2015 targets, progress to date and related means of verification.

"The overall capacity of the United Nations system to assist developing countries in disaster risk reduction should be strengthened by providing adequate resources through various funding mechanisms, including increased, timely, stable and predictable contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction and by enhancing the role of the Trust Fund in relation to the implementation of the present Framework"

Paragraph 48(g) of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

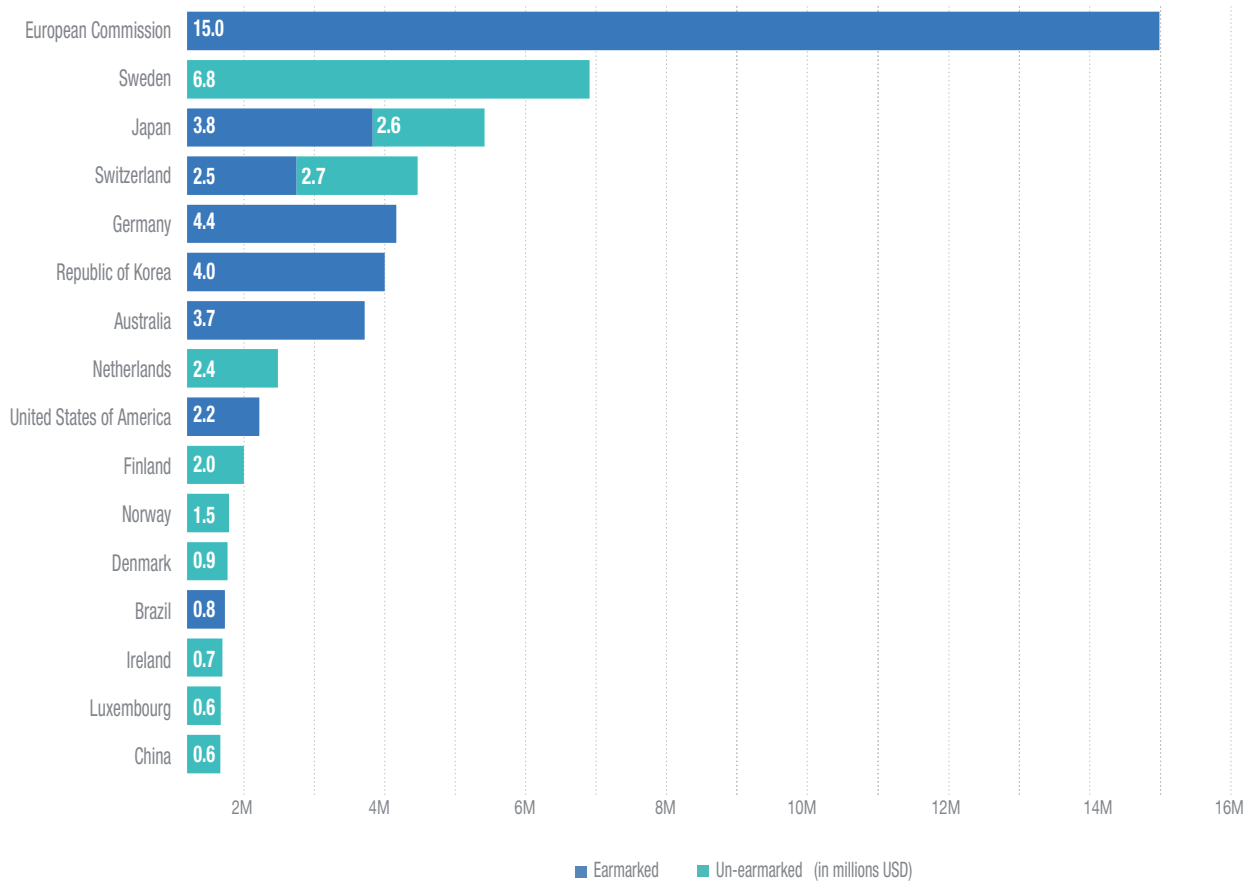
Un-earmarked funding of over US$ 1 million each from Finland, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland was critical to effective programme delivery. A total of US$ 9.25 million of un-earmarked funding was received in 2015. The proportion of earmarked funding and un-earmarked funding in 2015 was 56% and 44% respectively. Un-earmarked funding, contributed directly to the delivery of the UNISDR 2014-15 Biennium Work Programme and is reported against through UNISDR's Annual Report. The thirty results indicators of the 2014-15 Biennium Work Programme clearly outline how the Work Programme 2014-2015 contributed to the achievement of the Strategic Objectives set out in the Strategic Framework 2012-2015 (see Annex I).

The number of **multi-year agreements** increased in 2015, bringing the total number over the course of the biennium to 35 multi-year contribution agreements. Most notably the Republic of Korea signed a 5-year US$ 10 million agreement to host the United Nations Office for Northeast Asia and Global Education and Training Institute (ONEA-GETI) in Incheon, Korea (see page 37 for more information on ONEA-GETI).

United Nations Regular Budget – As of 2012, UNISDR receives Regular Budget funding for one D1 post, covering approximately 0.8% of its overall budget. The remaining 99.2% of UNISDR's budget is funded through voluntary contributions.

In an effort to increase and expand its donor base, UNISDR strengthened its access to development funding streams, with 36% of its budget now coming from non-humanitarian sources and 64% from humanitarian sources. Much work remains to be done to highlight that disaster risk reduction is fundamentally important both in humanitarian and development contexts. Indeed, funding for disaster risk reduction is essential to reduce humanitarian need over the long term and ensure sustainable development.

UNISDR Major Donors 2014-15 Biennium Work Programme in Millions USD



2014-2015 CONTRIBUTIONS

GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS			
DONORS	2014	2015	TOTAL USD
1 Argentina[1]	40,000		40,000
2 Australia[1]	2,192,059	1,576,724	3,768,783
3 Brazil[1]	500,230	266,276	766,506
4 China	299,985	300,000	599,985
5 Colombia[1]	10,000		10,000
6 Denmark	892,918		892,918
7 European Commission[2]	11,573,699	3,398,294	14,971,993
8 Finland	1,094,391	907,029	2,001,420
9 France	20,389	22,414	42,803
10 Germany[1]	1,646,002	2,779,993	4,425,995
11 Hungary		9,070	9,070
12 Ireland[1]	381,194	317,460	698,654
13 Islamic Development Bank	12,000		12,000
14 Japan[3]	4,903'885	1,470,136	6,374,021
15 Kazakhstan[1]	149,970	150,000	299,970
16 Republic of Korea[1]	1,500,000	2,562,786	4,062,786
17 Liechtenstein	27,473		27,473
18 Luxembourg	345,781	265,111	610,892
19 Mexico		25,000	25,000
20 Netherlands	1,383,126	1,060,445	2,443,571
21 New Zealand[1]		64,277	64,277
22 Norway	788,440	729,192	1,517,632
23 Philippines		10,000	10,000
24 Sweden	3,757,890	3,060,979	6,818,869
25 Switzerland[3]	3,963,787	1,251,103	5,214,890
26 USA[1]	1,513,746	738,413	2,252,159
27 World Bank[1]	113,000	38,000	151,000
Subtotal			58,112,668
PRIVATE SECTOR AND FOUNDATIONS			
DONORS	2014	2015	TOTAL USD
28 AXA[1]	75,000	25'000	100,000
29 JBA Risk Management Ltd.	167		167
30 Nippon Foundation[1]	289,400		289,400
31 UPS Foundation[1]	200,000	75,000	275,000
Subtotal			664,567
Grand total			58,777,235

Note:
1 Earmarked contributions
2 Earmarked contributions from three Directorate Generals (DEVCO, ECHO,FPI),
3 Combination of earmarked and un-earmarked contributions

OFFICE FOR NORTHEAST ASIA AND GLOBAL EDUCATION & TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

"In the last five years, GETI became a respected partner and credible education and training institution within a growing network of national training institutions positioned to meet the increasing future demand for disaster risk reduction trainings."

Joint review of UNISDR ONEA-GETI by the Republic of Korea and UNISDR.

UNISDR's Office for Northeast Asia and Global Education & Training Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction (ONEA-GETI) was established in 2010 through cooperation with the National Emergency Management Agency (now the Ministry of Public Safety and Security) of the Government of the Republic of Korea and the City of Incheon, Korea. The Centre continues to be financially supported by the Ministry of Public Safety and Security and the City of Incheon.

In 2015 ONEA-GETI worked with its main partners, national governments, city leaders and private sector executives. A total of 35 events and workshops were convened by ONEA-GETI both in the Republic of Korea and globally to support the development of local disaster risk reduction action plans, national plans and strategies and/or disaster resilient business. **Over 1,200 government officials from national and local levels from 37 countries were trained**. This contributed to ONEA-GETI's ever growing network of alumni who are leaders and key actors on the frontlines of resilience building.

ONEA-GETI works in partnership with national training institutions that are customising and replicating the workshops. These partnerships enable **cost sharing as well as increase national ownership** of the capacity development process. UNISDR ONEA-GETI utilises supporting networks including key campaigns, national platforms, UN agencies, and peer-to-peer networks to support and sustain capacity development initiatives. In 2015, GETI explored the use of new technologies and methodologies, including piloting an e-learning course in collaboration with the UN Institute for Training and Research.[1]

ONEA-GETI had a **strong focus on building urban resilience in 2015**. A course on urban risk reduction comprised of nine modules and three assessment and planning tools was translated into eight languages: Armenian, English, Georgian, Portuguese, Korean, Moldovan, Russian and Spanish. As a result of training and outreach activities 143 Korean cities and local governments joined the global Making Cities Resilient Campaign.

In 2015, **ONEA-GETI developed 'Make Your Business Disaster and Climate Resilient' tool** and used it to train 222 businesses and organisations in seven countries to strengthen their disaster and climate risk management. Courses were run in a cost-sharing format, with the private sector entities providing the resources to deliver the trainings, which, were run in conjunction with local partners in: Fiji (43); Georgia (27); Indonesia (50); Jordan (20); Philippines (31); Republic of Korea (20); and Viet Nam (31). They also spanned a variety of sectors: finance, insurance & banking (53); manufacturing (38); public sector (28); tourism (15); media/communications & services (14); water & energy (10); transport & logistics (8); education (5); property developers (5); retail (4); and fishing/farming (2). A total of 85 percent of the businesses and organisations taking part had 100 employees or more.

Photo (above): Mr. Ahn Young-kyoo discusses the commitment by municipalities in the Republic of Korea to join the Resilient Cities Campaign (156 municipalities in the Republic of Korea have joined to date) (Photo: UNISDR).

[1] *http://www.unitar.org/event/urbanrisk*

NEW YORK LIAISON OFFICE

In 2015, UNISDR's New York Liaison Office continued its efforts to increase political support for disaster risk reduction as part of the UN policy agenda. The office provided technical and substantive support on disaster risk reduction to various inter-governmental processes, such as those related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development.

"As we move towards the implementation of the sustainable development Agenda, a strengthened commitment on disaster risk reduction will be critical to shift towards a more resilient, prosperous and sustainable world and achieve different goals and targets. Let's invest in global efforts to address disaster risk reduction and other related challenges. Let's invest in saving millions of lives and economic assets around the world."

H.E. Mogens Lykketoft,
President of the 71st General Assembly

As a result, both outcome documents include references to disaster risk reduction and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The 2030 Agenda, notably, recognises the importance of disaster risk reduction across its goals and targets and makes explicit references to the Sendai Framework. There are **25 targets related to disaster risk reduction in 10 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals**, highliting the role of disaster risk reduction as core to development.

The office coordinated the preparation of the UN Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly.[1] It also supported the negotiations of three General Assembly resolutions related to disaster risk reduction, namely, the resolution on the implementation of the **International Strategy for Disaster Reduction**[2], the establishment of the **World Tsunami Awareness Day**[3], and on the socio-economic and environmental impacts of the **2015-2016 El Niño phenomenon**.[4]

The office played an important role in coordinating the organisation of the intergovernmental segment of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, including five ministerial roundtables and three high-level multi-stakeholder dialogues. As an immediate follow up to the World Conference, the office supported the **General Assembly negotiations** on the establishment of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction, which was endorsed by the General Assembly in June.[5]

In efforts to raise awareness on disaster risk reduction, the office organised a number of advocacy events, such as the launch of the Global Assessment Report (GAR15) with the participation of the UN Secretary-General. The High-Level Event on Water and Disasters, an advocacy event on flood risk management in cities included a boat tour to Hoboken with a group of 80 Ambassadors and a ceremony to hand over a Role Model City certificate to the Mayor of Hoboken.[6] The office also supported a number of meetings of the **Group of Friends of Disaster Risk Reduction**, an informal body of Member States in New York, to support the integration of disaster risk reduction in the 2030 Agenda and other relevant processes.

[1] *http://www.unisdr.org/files/resolutions/N1524453.pdf*

[2] *http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/204*

[3] *http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/203*

[4] *http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/110*

[5] *http://www.unisdr.org/files/resolutions/N1516723.pdf*

[6] *In 2012 Hoboken, New Jersey (United States), experienced heavy losses due to flooding and high winds during Hurricane Sandy.*

Photo (above): UN Headquarters in New York.

UNISDR
REGIONAL OFFICE ANNUAL REPORTS

UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE AMERICAS

The UNISDR Regional Office for the Americas (**ROAM**) actively supported and facilitated the participation of key regional partners in the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, its ministerial roundtables, working sessions and side events. A total of eight Ministers, one Vice-Minister, two parliamentarians and numerous mayors and representatives from the of Americas took part. A total of 25 of the 50 countries in the region participated in the World Conference.

The ROAM led two inter-agency disaster risk reduction assessments in Uruguay and Panama as part of the implementation of the **UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience** in pilot countries in the Americas. In the case of Panama, two national experts invited from Colombia and Chile participated as peer reviewers in the assessment of disaster risk reduction in the country.

The office also led the updating of national **disaster loss databases** in the region, and built important partnerships across various stakeholder groups. The latter included the private sector, which launched the Americas' first national chapter of the UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE) in Colombia and committed to expand the initiative in other countries. In addition, the ROAM helped to strengthen resilience at the local level by expanding the Making Cities Resilient Campaign, promoting technical exchanges and cooperation between cities, signing collaboration agreements with associations of municipalities and by supporting the development of national and local policies and legislation.

"For us in the Caribbean, we live in an almost constant state of tension in the achievement of sustainable development. Almost every year, we go through the cycle of responding and recovering from severe natural disasters"

H.E. P. J. Patterson during his opening ceremony speech of the 9th Caribbean Conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM 9), convened under the theme: "The Road to Resilience: Checkpoint 2015" in Nassau, Bahamas.

During 2015, the ROAM built on existing **partnerships** with leading institutions and champions in the Latin America and the Caribbean region to engage relevant groups on implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Three of the main intergovernmental organisations in Central America, the Caribbean and South America began work to align existing sub-regional strategies to the Sendai Framework's outcomes and priorities.

In South America, the document Considerations for Strengthening a South American Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction was officially presented to the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) High-Level Working Group on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management. In the same manner, the High-Level Forum of the Central American Policy for Disaster Risk Management (PCGIR) reviewed the main pillars of this policy and its alignment with the Sendai Framework. In the Caribbean, the Comprehensive Disaster Management Conference (CDM)[1], attended by 16 countries, assessed the steps necessary for the alignment of the Sendai priorities and monitoring framework to the existing CDM strategy.

In 2015, the Working Group on Resilience of the UN Development Group for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNDG LAC) agreed to implement the **UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction** for Resilience in two roll-out countries of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), Panama and Uruguay. As a result, the ROAM led interagency missions to assess the status of disaster risk reduction in Panama and Uruguay, at the request of both governments, in January and November 2015 respectively. In Panama, eight UN agencies, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and representatives of Colombia and Chile as peer reviewers took part. In Uruguay, nine UN agencies were involved. The two missions brought to five the total number of joint inter-agency assessments on the status of disaster risk reduction carried out with support of the ROAM in the last five years.

Photo (above): Aerial image of the Paraná River flooding, displacing thousands in Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina in 2015 (NASA).

[1] *Led and organised by the Caribbean Disaster Management Agency of the Caribbean Community (CDEMA)*

Photo: UNISDR-ROAM staff and partners celebrating the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

In addition UNISDR participated actively as a member of UNDG LAC's Peer Support Group in the review of the UNDAF documents of Chile, Panama, Ecuador, Honduras and Uruguay, and provided training to the UN Country Teams in Panama and Peru in the integration of disaster risk reduction in the UNDAF.

By the end of 2015, 27 of the countries in the Americas had developed loss and damage databases to estimate the economic costs and impacts of disasters, a key instrument to develop predictive models of future economic losses. With support from UNISDR headquarters and the Colombia-based NGO Suroccidente Seismological Observatory (OSSO) Corporation, and funding from the Spanish International Cooperation Agency, the ROAM successfully coordinated with 19 countries on updating their national disaster loss databases.

The information contained in these databases was used to prepare a statistical report entitled **"The Impact of disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean 1990-2014"**, showing the main disaster risk trends in the Americas over the last 25 years.[2] The report is an additional knowledge management tool that complements risk knowledge instruments recently developed in the Americas, such as the **Regional Assessment Report for Central America** produced jointly by the ROAM and the Central American Coordination Center for the Prevention of Natural Disasters (CEPREDENAC).[3]

The ROAM continued its support to the recently created Network of Ministries of Economy and Finance for Latin America[4], formed by representatives from eight countries – Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay – and facilitated the addition of a ninth country, Nicaragua, to the network in 2015. As a result, a commitment on **"Strengthening and promoting resilient public investment in Latin America for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation"** was agreed and launched by the network at the World Conference. It also formed part of the region's commitments to the Sendai Framework. Thanks to this commitment, Mexico shared with Caribbean States its experience in integrating disaster risk reduction, during the Comprehensive Disaster Management Forum of the Caribbean, the main sub-regional disaster risk reduction policy forum led by the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA).

In the same manner, at the request of CEPREDENAC and with support of the ROAM, the Ministry of Economy of Peru as chair of the network promoted the integration of disaster risk reduction in public investment planning during a meeting in New York between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Ministries of Finance that make up the COSEFIN.[5]

The region has **1,345 cities participating in the Making Cities Resilient Campaign**. The increase has been achieved through a consistent mobilisation of partners' support at the sub-regional and national levels. Five champions and an active group of 20 advocates in 13 countries support the promotion and implementation of the campaign in the Americas.

> "One of the most important challenges is to include the issue of human rights throughout the work of risk management, starting with the inclusion of all groups in society [...] documents generated by such meetings must be transformed into concrete opportunities for the most vulnerable"
>
> *Mr. Ivan Brenes, President of the Costa Rica National Emergency Commission*

An overarching mechanism to ensure support to a growing number of cities joining the campaign is the signing of cooperation frameworks with more than 10 municipal associations, as well as the promotion of South-South cooperation through over 25 city-to-city exchanges for the implementation of the Ten Essentials, over the past three years.

Photo: Jamaica Making Cities Resilient campaign launch (UNISDR).

[2] *http://eird.org/americas/docs/impacto-de-los-desastres-en-america-latina-y-el-caribe-1990-2013.pdf*

[3] *The RAR is an important step towards the establishment of regular mechanisms to monitor and analyze disaster risk reduction progress at regional level*

[4] *The network was formally established in 2014, through an partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Germany's GIZ and the Government of Mexico.*

[5] *The Central American, Panama and Dominican Republic Council of Ministers of Finance (COSEFIN) is a regional body to discuss and agree on issues regarding harmonisation, development, information and convergence of the fiscal policies of member countries. The members of the COSEFIN are Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Panama.*

Photo: UNISDR and the NGO CorpoRiesgos sign agreement of Collaboration in order to promote the "Making Cities Resilient" Campaign and the Sendai Framework (UNISDR).

The Making Cities Resilient Campaign was accompanied by a partnership with regional media corporations that promoted the dissemination of its message. In 2015, the ROAM website **(www.eird.org/americas)** registered nearly 5.2 million visits. In Brazil, the number of local governments that joined the campaign increased by more than 100 percent between 2014 and 2015, from 324 to 691 cities. The campaign has been institutionalised in Brazil as a key advocacy tool for disaster risk reduction. Focal Points for the implementation of the campaign have been appointed in each State under the overall coordination of the National Civil Defense Secretariat.

"The Making Cities Resilients campaign is really becoming a support system in a situation of great transformation for Brazil… this campaign in Brazil involves different types of government during this change. Brazil is more and more involved in the campaign and it seeks to become more involved with the Americas as well"

Mr. Sidnei Furtado, Champion of The Resilient Cities Campaign in Brazil

The ROAM also partnered with representatives of Costa Rica, Mexico and Ecuador as champions for the Worldwide Initiative on Safe Schools, supporting their key contribution to the World Conference in Sendai. The office has continued disseminating the **Riskland board game**, which helps to raise awareness among children. During 2015, working with partners, ROAM distributed over 150 copies, three of them in a giant format, to different schools and stakeholders.[6]

The ROAM finalised a number of **agreements with local government associations to support their action plans**. In 2015, such agreements were signed with the Network of Peruvian Municipalities (REMURPE) and the Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON). The office also developed an agreement with the Association of Municipalities of Nonualcos in El Salvador[7], and signed two collaboration agreements with the Municipalities of Bugaba in Panama and Tecoluca in El Salvador to support the integration of disaster risk reduction in local development planning.

"For Cities in Peru, where funding for cultural heritage protection falls into the hands of local chief executives, adopting preventive measures is better than responding after crisis strikes."

Dr. Alfredo Zegarra Tejada, Mayor of Arequipa, which joined the UNISDR "Making Cities Resilient" Campaign

Aiming to advance this process at the national level, in 2015 the ROAM began liaising with key ministries that have a leading role in development planning, financing and policy-making for disaster risk reduction. Initial activities are being discussed with the Latin American Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to create a training course on the incorporation of disaster risk reduction into development planning, to be offered by ILPES in collaboration with UNISDR in 2016.

Photo: During the WCDRR, the SG received a Quipú (ancestral media tool) with messages of the needs and vision of DRR and resilience, made by children from the Americas (UNISDR).

The ROAM promoted the establishment of a **Steering Group of the Private Sector Partnership for the Americas (PSP Americas)**. The group, formed by nine leading enterprises and business associations, joined the delegation of the Private Sector Partnership to the World Conference in Sendai. The PSP Americas made important contributions to the agenda of public-private partnerships (PPPs) for disaster risk reduction, by extending a Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Economic System for Latin America and the Caribbean (SELA), the body that has led the PPP agenda in the region.

[6] *www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/2114.*

[7] *The 16-member Association of Municipalities of Nonualcos was created in 2002 in the wake of the 2001 El Salvador earthquake, to coordinate the recovery process in affected areas.*

Photo: Cuban delegates to IV Regional Meeting on the Alliance between the Public and Private Sectors for Disaster Risk Reduction in Latin America and the Carribean: Corporate Social Responsibilityfor Risk Management (UNISDR).

The year also saw the launch of the first national chapter of ARISE in the Americas, by the Government of Colombia, working jointly with the National Association of Industries (ANDI) and the Colombian Security Council (CCS), with the support of the ROAM and USAID/OFDA.

After the launch of the ARISE initiative, the ROAM, jointly with SELA and CEPREDENAC, and with the support of the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), organised a regional meeting of associations promoting corporate social responsibility. The meeting resulted in a set of recommendations for fostering private sector partnerships, agreed by participating countries and institutions.

The final declaration highlighted the commitment of governments and the private sector to advance in furthering the private sector contribution to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The ROAM, which runs **www.eird.org**, the Spanish-language and English regional version of the central unisdr.org website, had a successful year online. Keywords related to the office featured in local, national and regional digital media 1,942 times, according to Google Alerts analysis. Social media was also a prominent part of the ROAM communications strategy, and the office closed the year with 8,290 fans of its Facebook page.

"The damage done was nothing like what was expected. The absence of lives lost owes much to the faith of Mexicans in themselves, and in the way we united to produce the strength that helped avoid disaster."

H.E. Enrique Peña Nieto, President of Mexico, speaking after hurricane Patricia, which affected 614,461 people, 217,947 homes, 1,879 schools, 602 supermarkets, 1 airport, 60 gas stations, 342 hotel and 153 banks in Mexico.

The ROAM also produced two special TV reports about **International Day for Disaster Reduction** in coordination with private broadcasters and partners, covered 12 international events, and shared some 1,000 different communication products, including press releases, web stories, videos and posts on Preventionweb, Facebook, Twitter and Flickr.

Region & Offices
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Panama | Rio de Janeiro

Staff
13

Countries/ Territories Supported
50

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

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA

The UNISDR Regional Office for Africa (**ROA**) is responsible for disaster risk reduction coordination in 44 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. ROA works closely with the African Union Commission and five Regional Economic Communities,[1] in addition to regional UN entities and other development partners, science and technology consortia, local governments, youth representatives, media and civil society. Strategic outputs include coordination at continental, sub-regional and national levels, monitoring of disaster risk reduction progress through periodic reporting and assessments, and raising risk understanding and knowledge through disaster loss accounting and advocacy.

In 2015, the ROA continued to lead on governance for disaster risk reduction coordination in Africa by convening forums including the **Africa Working Group and the High-Level Meeting of Ministers** responsible for disaster risk reduction, and the Regional UN Inter-Agency Working Group/Development Partners' Meeting on disaster risk reduction. The resulting regional coordination has focussed on high-level advocacy and political commitments. Risk information products and monitoring have strongly supported the building of government capacity for risk-informed development. Key products include disaster loss databases, risk profiles and their consolidation in the form of biennial Africa Status Reports, national disaster risk reduction progress monitoring, the ISDR-Informs compilation of good practices, and technical documents on disaster risk reduction and climate change integration.

"I am convinced that through our collective efforts, we can effectively combat disasters and cultivate resilience especially among the poor."

H.E. Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta C.G.H. President and Commander in Chief of the Defence Forces of the Republic of Kenya, Third UN World Conference on Disaser Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan.

Africa was the first continent globally to adopt a position on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. Adopted by 31 Ministers and/or their representatives at the 5th Africa Regional Platform and 4th High Level Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction held in May 2014 in Nigeria[2], the position was further endorsed by the **African Union Executive Council** at its 26th Ordinary Session in January 2015 in Ethiopia.[3] The Council, encouraging high-level participation at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, also requested the African Union Commission to facilitate the review of the Extended Programme of Action for the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in line with the post-2015 framework following the latter's adoption in Sendai.

To ensure coherence among relevant pre-World Conference events, the ROA actively participated in the 15th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, in March in Egypt, and the Third Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology, in February in Cabo Verde. As a result, the ROA ensured strategic cross-fertilisation of related concepts and practices with disaster risk reduction. Both conference's outcome documents reflect that disaster risk reduction is central to informed decision-making on natural capital and hydro-meteorology.

Africa was represented at the highest level at the World Conference. A total of 43 countries, represented by three Heads of State, six Prime Ministers and Vice-Presidents and 22 Ministers, participated in the conference from the ROA region. To ensure high level representation and "one voice" for Africa in Sendai, the ROA convened frequent meetings during the preparatory process and negotiations, which contributed directly to shaping the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. In line with the recommendation of the African Union Executive Council Decision of January 2015,

[1] *East African Community (EAC), Economic Community for Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and Southern African Development Community (SADC). The ROA also has functional relations with the Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA), Union du Maghreb Arabe (UMA), and Indian Ocean Commission (IOC).*

[2] *http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/events/35308*

[3] *EX.CL/Dec.858(XXVI), http://au.int/en/decisions/decisions-and-recommendation-twenty-sixth-ordinary-session-executive-council*

Photo (above): 7th AWG and High Level Meeting - Yaounde, Cameroon, July 2015 (UNISDR).

the ROA in July convened the 7th Session of the Africa Working Group and the 4th High Level Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction in Cameroon[4], hosted by the Government and the African Union Commission with support from the Economic Community for Central Africa States (ECCAS) Secretariat.

Photo: UNISDR disaster loss database capacity building workshop in Senegal (UNISDR).

The '**Yaoundé Declaration**', adopted at this meeting by African ministers responsible for disaster risk reduction, lays the foundation for implementation of the Sendai Framework at continental, sub-regional, national and local levels. Most importantly, it recommends a stepped approach to disaster risk reduction at a high level within the offices of the African Union.

As the focal point for disaster risk reduction in the UN system, UNISDR chairs the **Regional UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction**, now known as the Development Partners Meeting. Through a series of meetings during the reporting period with UN entities and other development partners, the Sendai Framework was introduced and implementation roles explained. A new feature is the co-chairing by the UN Development Programme's Global Policy Centre and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Climate Prediction and Application Centre, raising the level of engagement by partners, as a direct result of the ROA's advocacy outreach.

As a member of the Regional Directors Team at the strategic level, and of the Peer Support Group for Quality Support and Advice (QSA-PSG) of the UN Development Group for East and Southern Africa, the ROA enhanced coordination in the UN System on disaster risk reduction by mapping UN entry points with regional intergovernmental partners. The ROA is also the principle entry point for advocacy in continental Africa for the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. A third critical role is keeping partner organisations fully updated on the disaster risk reduction aspects of the post-2015 agenda globally and regionally.

The ROA continues to enhance **gender advocacy** and its integration into disaster risk reduction. An analysis of national Hyogo Framework for Action reports through the gender lens shows that 30 of the 33 reporting countries show integration of gender-inclusive approaches to disaster risk reduction. Evidently these countries are at various levels of gender integration. While more than 20 report availability of sex-disaggregated data, very few report mainstreaming gender or have bodies checking and enforcing gender elements in national programmes. Countries such as Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi and Rwanda report that they have fully integrated gender-sensitive approaches in indicators and means of verification or have specialised bodies monitoring gender sensitivity.

> "We have an opportunity now to take ownership of the Sendai Framework and put in place a mechanism for implementing it."
>
> *H.E. Amadou Ali, Vice-Prime Minister Republic of Cameroon at the 4th High Level Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction, Yaoundé, Cameroon*

The Sendai Framework identifies understanding of disaster risk as its first priority for action. Inadequate risk knowledge has often been cited as a major limitation to the prevention and reduction of risk in Africa, while the focus continues to be on humanitarian response. To address this limitation, with support from UNISDR's Risk Knowledge Section, the ROA has supported the development of **12 national and one sub-national disaster loss databases** in the region. In 2015, six national databases were launched in Mauritius, Niger, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone and Togo, plus a sub-national database in Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania. The ROA provides ongoing support to the national governments for regular database updates.

Capacity-building workshops on risk profiling and modelling were delivered in West Africa and Indian Ocean Commission regions. Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo in West Africa and Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania) in the Indian Ocean Commission region have completed hybrid and probabilistic risk profiles. These workshops developed government capacity for the analytical assessment of catastrophic risk which in turn forms the basis for risk financing and investment decisions.

Photo: H.E. Jules Doret Ndongo, Cameroon's Minister Delegate at the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation, speaking with reporters during the Seventh Session the Africa Working Group, in Yaoundé, Cameroon, in July 2015 (UNISDR).

[4] *http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/events/43907*

Photo: H.R.H. Princess Abze Djigma is the founder and the CEO of AbzeSolar S.A. speaking about private sector engagement in Sendai Framework implementation at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

In follow-up to the disaster loss databases, probabilistic risk and modelling capacity development, key government and development partners from the Indian Ocean Commission region were convinced of the advantages of incorporating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into their country's national public investment and development planning systems. In collaboration with respective governments, UNISDR produced working papers on public investment planning and financing strategy for disaster risk reduction in Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles[5]. Similar reports will also be produced in at least 10 additional countries in Africa in the next biennium.

"The Sendai Framework is the key instrument for the local governments to address risks and build resilience at the local level"

Mr. Jose Ulisses Correia e Silva, Mayor of Praia Municipality, Cabo Verte, speaking at the AfriCities Summit, Johannesburg, South Africa

Prior to the World Conference, the ROA accelerated the self-assessment by Member States of their disaster risk reduction status. As a result, 33 countries, representing three-quarters of those covered by UNISDR in Africa, **submitted biennial national progress reports on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action**.[6] This is the highest level achieved across the five reporting cycles in over a decade. To enhance integration of disaster and climate risk information, the ROA produced a guideline to complement short- and medium-term forecasts with disaster loss databases to strengthen informed early action in the Greater Horn of Africa. These risk knowledge initiatives were brought together at major events in the region. At the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Ethiopia in July[7], UNISDR made a strong call to make all **development financing risk-informed**.[8] The Addis Ababa Action Agenda[9] adopted at the conference, highlights risk-informed investments and financing with a series of disaster risk reduction commitments across the seven action areas.

At the same conference, UNISDR, jointly with the European Union, Africa Union Commission, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank, launched the **Programme on Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities** – a EUR 80 million commitment to provide analysis and accelerated implementation of risk reduction and risk management in Africa.[10]

"We must see insurance as a way of giving people practical solutions to transform and improve their lives.

Mr. Nelson Chege Kuria, Former Group CEO CIC Insurance Group Kenya, speaking at the World Conference

Later in the year, at the Understanding Risk and Finance Conference held in Ethiopia in November,[11] before over 400 delegates, the ROA presented on the importance of understanding disaster risk and investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience as two key priorities of the Sendai Framework.[12] The ROA brought together selected Member States, including Island States, to share experiences and lessons on risk knowledge tools and organised a training session on disaster loss accounting and its application.

To strengthen risk governance, the ROA regularly shares all disaster risk reduction-relevant communications with the region's **National Platform and Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Points**. In Kenya, the office supported the reactivation of the National Platform following the adoption of the Sendai Framework. The ROA developed draft terms of reference for this platform and a National Disaster Risk Reduction action plan for 2015-2018 to implement the Sendai Framework.

Photo: Local residents clear a trash-strewn drainage ditch in Nkolbikok, in Cameroon's capital Yaoundé, where the community has mobilized to reduce flood risk (Mairie de Yaoundé 6).

[5] *Madagascar: http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43522; Mauritius: http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43523; Seychelles: http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43525*

[6] *http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/reports/?pid:222*

[7] *www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3*

[8] *http://bit.ly/1gYVjDy, http://bit.ly/1D58jBk, http://www.unisdr.org/archive/44852, and http://www.unisdr.org/archive/45141*

[9] *http://bit.ly/1MsNqU6, http://www.unisdr.org/archive/45144*

[10] *http://bit.ly/1D58b4F, http://www.unisdr.org/archive/45134, and http://www.unisdr.org/archive/45127*

[11] *https://www.understandrisk.org/urfinance*

[12] *The Special Representative of the Secretary-General delivered a recorded opening statement while the Head of the ROA spoke at the High Level Dialogue.*

Photo: International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction Celebrations to raise awareness in October 2015 in Narok, Kenya (UNISDR).

With support from the World Bank and UNISDR, the **East African Disaster Risk Reduction Parliamentarian Platform** was launched in June.[13] Over 40 parliamentarians from the five East African Community Member States have joined. In addition, the ROA continues to support the Kenyan Women's Parliamentary Association whose objective is the enactment of the Disaster Risk Management Bill. Finally, in line with the Sendai Framework's second priority for action, strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, UNISDR supports the Uganda Parliamentarian Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the Disaster Risk Reduction Parliamentary Champions, through advice and strategic interventions on implementation.

Africa is focused on economic growth and transformation, often mirrored by urbanisation, making it the fastest urbanising continent. Local Governments in Africa appreciate the Making Cities Resilient Campaign as a guiding tool, as well as a basis for sharing good practices among peers. The Africa region currently has 191 cities participating in the campaign. This number has tripled since 2012, while six cities joined in 2015.

The ROA has undertaken steps to translate urban risk knowledge into action. With support from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the ROA drafted a study on risk assessment across six cities in Africa. The office is also partnering with UNOPS to implement a city resilience action plan in Kisumu, Kenya.

Nairobi hosted the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in April. The ROA actively participated in the deliberations, making an official statement on behalf of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and moderated a side event entitled 'The Role of Cities and Local Governments in Building Resilience', organised by UN-Habitat.

The event focused on **urban resilience** in the context of the role of cities and local governments in delivering the goals of the Sendai Framework, as well as the objectives of other post-2015 international agreements on sustainable development and climate change on the road towards Habitat III in October 2016.

[13] *http://www.unisdr.org/archive/44977*

Organised back-to-back with the Habitat III Preparatory Committee, the 25th Session of the UN-Habitat Governing Council was held, with the theme being UN-Habitat's contribution to the post-2015 development agenda. The ROA organised a side-event entitled 'The Road from Sendai: Urban Sustainable Development in 2015 and Beyond'.

At the AfriCities 2015 Summit, held in South Africa at the end of November, the ROA organised a session entitled 'Resilience Planning at Local Level: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction'. Participating Mayors and local government representatives hailed the Sendai Framework as a strategic instrument to enhance resilience at the local level. The session resulted in five key recommendations focusing on risk-sensitive urbanisation, networks of local governments, risk knowledge and the Ten Essentials for city resilience.

> "Concerning investment in disaster risk reduction: It may not be that you need to put huge amounts of money aside there are options. It needs just careful analysis, careful communication, and don't make it sound like this is money that is wasted. In fact point out the money that will be gained from doing it like this."

Prof. Stefan Dercon, Professor of Economic Policy University of Oxford
Understanding Risk and Finance Conference, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The ROA also participated at the first global meeting of urban resilience advocates in Panama in August. The meeting aimed at evaluating the Making Cities Resilient Campaign and charting the way forward for implementing the Sendai Framework.

To advance the **Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS) in Africa**, the ROA partnered with UNESCO to facilitate the participation of three countries, Madagascar, Nigeria and South Africa, in the Second Safe School Leaders Meeting, held in Iran in October. As a follow-up to this meeting, the office convened a meeting of interested UN and other international organisations to facilitate implementation of WISS components in Africa. This initiative is expected to accelerate in 2016.

Photo: Malawi Peer Review in Lilongwe, Malawi, December 2015 (UNISDR).

Photo: ECCAS Sub-Regional Platform in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, October 2015 (UNISDR).

Coherence between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for resilience was one of the core pillars of Africa's position on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.[14] This has become increasingly important for a continent where climate change adaptation is more relevant than climate change mitigation, thus making disaster risk reduction an important complementary instrument.

[14] *http://preventionweb.net/go/37530*

Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa

An initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States funded by the European Union

BUILDING DISASTER RESILIENCE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

On 14 July 2015, in the margins of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development conference in Addis Ababa, the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) launched the €80 million five-year project financed by the 10th European Development Fund, "Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities". UNISDR has begun implementation of this project, out of the five result areas UNISDR is responsible for risk knowledge for future risk modelling; and shares with the African Union Commission the responsibility for enhanced regional coordination and disaster risk reduction monitoring. The three other results areas are: enhanced capacity of regional economic communities for coordination and planning (World Bank/GFDRR); improved capacity of regional climate centres for weather and climate services and real-time early warning systems (African Development Bank/ClimDev); and enhanced financial strategies for informed decision-making (World Bank/GFDRR). Speaking at the launch, Mr. Roberto Ridolfi, Director for Sustainable Growth and Development in Europeaid said, "Resilience has many facets. Natural and climate related hazards dominate the disaster profile of Sub Saharan African. A holistic approach to building disaster resilience and to secure development gains in Africa, based on accurate risk information and improved decision support systems, is therefore necessary – and with this programme we will make an important contribution to achieve this goal."

To inform and facilitate this process, the ROA developed guidelines to integrate disaster risk information, such as disaster loss databases, with short and medium term weather forecasts to strengthen Early Warning for Early Action, in support of the Resilience Analysis Unit of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. Piloted in Kenya, the guidelines show the application of a disaster loss database as a decision-support tool.

The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kenya, to which the ROA provides direct support, includes disaster risk reduction and climate change in its Strategic Result 4 on Environmental Sustainability, under Outcome 1.2 'Communities and national institutions' management of natural resources improved by 2020'. Additionally, through the UNDG QSA-PSG mechanism, the ROA worked on the draft UNDAF for Swaziland and ensured integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change.

"The flooding and landslides are happening now, but the death rates are very low. We have so far lost only three people unlike in 2007, 2010 and 2011, where we lost many people. This is because of great planning, early warning through local radio stations and building of resilience of communities to disasters"

Mr. Martin Owor, Commissioner for Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Management in the Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda, speaking at the Uganda Resilience Dialogue in Kampala

The ROA also facilitated the participation of Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Points in two Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums (GHACOF) to bring the climate information producer and disaster risk reduction user communities closer.

While the private sector plays an instrumental role in the economic development of Africa, Private Sector Partnership (PSP) for risk reduction and development is still at nascent stages. The ROA promoted PSP through relevant policy dialogues at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the Understanding Risk and Finance Conference, among others. Private sector representatives actively participated in these deliberations. The ROA also attended relevant forums on this agenda, laying the foundations for a potential partnership with the IBM Research Centre.

Region & Offices
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA
Nairobi | Addis Ababa

Staff
17

Countries/ Territories Supported
48

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA-PACIFIC

In 2015 in the Asia-Pacific region, governments and key stakeholders – including local governments, the private sector, academia and science and technology institutes, and civil society representatives – committed to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 at all levels and across all sectors.

In November, the Government of India, hosted the first **Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR)** of the Sendai Framework era. It hailed the new global blueprint as a "unique opportunity" to address man-made and natural hazards via a "people-centred and preventative" approach. Looking ahead, the Government of Mongolia stepped forward to host the 2018 AMCDRR.

Progress continued on a draft Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework and associated Policy Guidance. The plan is the main intended outcome of the 2016 AMCDRR, providing a shared vision and greater collaboration on disaster risk reduction.

The **Pacific Regional Disaster Resilience Meeting**, the 2015 edition of which was held in Fiji in October, continued to be the pre-eminent disaster risk reduction gathering for stakeholders. It recommended the development of national and regional targets and indicators that reinforce new international agreements, including the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

UNISDR's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (**ROAP**) coordinated the publication of the report 'Women as a force in resilience building, and gender equality in disaster risk reduction'[1], which was well received by governments and other stakeholders at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai. Gender inclusion and women's empowerment is established as an important part of UNISDR briefings on the Sendai Framework to governments and stakeholders.

The consistent engagement of the ROAP with countries and partners in its region paid off in terms of high-participation at the World Conference. Fourteen Heads of State and Heads of Government, 30 Ministers, 1,400 government officials and more than 1,000 stakeholder group representatives contributed. This strong and collective presence enriched discussion and strengthened decisions related to disability, tourism, private sector engagement, gender, youth, resilient cities, safe schools and national platforms for disaster risk reduction.

UNISDR provided policy guidance and consolidated an initial draft of the **Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework**. The ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) – comprised of more than 100 disaster risk reduction decision-makers and practitioners from various sectors – continued its transformation from an information sharing forum to a more strategic body that supports regional decision making. The IAP guided the regional plan process and preparations for the AMCDRR. This built on a Central Asian-coordinated Ministerial Dialogue during the World Conference. Governments and stakeholders at the Pacific Regional Disaster Resilience Meeting requested that UNISDR coordinate the development of national and regional targets and indicators.

"Disasters are a genuine threat to the country's development. Bhutan is exposed and vulnerable to a variety of hazards. The country is building an inclusive, long-term disaster policy framework focused on the local level. As part of this process Bhutan is working to ensure DRR is a coordinated priority across all relevant ministries, not just the disaster management agency"

Mr. Chhador Wangdi, the Director of Bhutan's Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs

Photo (above): Fishing boats take shelter at a harbor in Vietnam, 14 September 2015, bracing for Tropical Storm Vamco.

[1] *http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/HFA2%20Key%20Area%204%20paper-%20Women%20and%20Gender%20equality%20in%20DRR.pdf*

UNISDR LIAISON OFFICE IN KOBE

UNISDR's Liaison Office in Kobe played a key role in supporting the coordination and preparations with the Government of Japan and Sendai City as the host for the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held on 14-18th March in Sendai, Japan. The Kobe Office coordinated several World Conference preparatory missions as well as three visits of the SRSG in 2015. A bilateral meeting between SRSG and the Japanese Prime Minister Mr. Shinzo Abe was held on 9 February 2015 in Tokyo.

The Government of Japan pledged US$ 4 billion to support the "Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction" over the next four years. The Kobe Office facilitated the Memorandum of Cooperation between JICA and UNISDR. JICA committed to contribute to the implementation of the Sendai Framework through its programmes and the cooperation initiative.

The Kobe Office productive relationships with partners in Japan was instrumental in the success of the World Conference, for example the collaboration with the Nippon Foundation on disability accessible; with Tohoku University for student volunteers; and the Sendai City in coordinating the Secretary-General's visit to areas affected by the Great East Japan earthquake.

The Kobe Office coordinated SRSG visits to Japan and facilitated dialogues with multi-stakeholders in Japan. These dialogues are important opportunities to learn from the lessons and experiences of major disasters in Japan such as the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake 1995 and the Great East Japan Earthquake 2011, and share them with the international DRR community to facilitate global learning on DRR.

The Kobe Office was also active in 2015 in facilitating private sector engagement, which resulted in 24 companies in Japan joining the DRR Private Sector Partnership. Together with the Chair of DRR-PSP, the Kobe Office organized a workshop on 24 February in Tokyo with 250 representatives from the business community of Japan and mobilized their commitment to disaster risk reduction. In addition, the ARISE Network Japan was launched on 27 November 2015 in Tokyo.

Under the advocacy led by the Government of Japan, the UN General Assembly designated the 5th of November of every year as the World Tsunami Awareness Day to promote awareness and preparedness for tsunami risk.

UNISDR supported the region to take a global lead in several areas of disaster risk reduction. UNESCO and the World Heritage City of Penang, Malaysia, hosted an Asia-Pacific conference in December 2015 that identified targets to guide implementation of the Sendai Framework in the culture sector. Thailand agreed to partner with UNISDR to host an international conference in 2016 on the link between **health resilience and disaster risk reduction**, one of the innovative aspects of the Sendai Framework. Viet Nam, in collaboration with UN-Women and with support from the Japanese government, agreed to host a regional conference in March 2016 to identify actions to ensure gender equality and women's leadership in the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

Photo: Business representatives at the 2015 Global Economic Leaders' Summit in Changchun City, China, enjoyed reading the Pocket GAR15 in Mandarin (UNISDR).

Inter-Governmental Organisations translated commitments made at the World Conference into actions. Based on UNISDR advice, the Declaration on Institutionalising the Resilience of ASEAN and its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change[2] was adopted at the ASEAN Summit in April 2015. The Declaration will contribute to the ASEAN Vision 2025 and the Three ASEAN Community Blueprints (2016-2025). SAARC has committed to implement the Sendai Framework in collaboration with UNISDR.

> "Implementation of the Sendai Framework is OUR collective and shared responsibility"
>
> *Prof. Rajib Shaw, Co-Chair, Asia Science, Technology and Academia Advisory Group*

UNISDR continued its close cooperation with key **Pacific intergovernmental organisations** such as the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Secretariat of the Pacific Environment Programme, and University of the South Pacific. UNISDR facilitated strong regional representation at the World Conference. Support was also provided to the annual Pacific Regional Disaster Resilience Meeting and development of the **Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (SDRP)**.[3] With UNISDR assistance, the Pacific was active on the Sendai Framework Indicator Expert Advisory Group.

[2] *http://www.asean.org/storage/images/2015/april/26th_asean_summit/DECLARATION%20ON%20INSTITUTIONALISING%20-%20Final.pdf*

[3] *http://www.pacificdisaster.net/dox/SRDP.pdf*

UNISDR inspired a media campaign to promote the roll-out of the Sendai Framework. Several national media groups, including Thai PBS, The Philippine Daily Inquirer, The Times of India, Vietnam TV, China National Radio, Pakistan Radio and various publications from Myanmar, were strong advocates. For example, Thai PBS produces a weekly TV programme on disaster risk reduction. Partnership with the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) also continued to build.

The 2015 edition of **International Day for Disaster Reduction** focused on the power of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge to curb risk. Several Asia-Pacific countries showcased their experience with three communities recognised as disaster risk reduction champions:

- East Sujonkathi, in Bangladesh, for engaging children in environmental protection and disaster recovery;
- The Ifugao tribe, in the Philippines, for protecting the environment and the 2,000-year-old rice terraces of the Cordilleras;
- The people of Tanna Island (Vanuatu) for their effective traditional cyclone-resilient shelters which saved lives during Tropical Cyclone Pam in 2015.

UNISDR supported countries to: systematically account for disaster losses; develop probabilistic estimations of future risks; and provide tools and methodologies to incorporate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into their national public investment and development planning systems.

> "There are three main elements that underpin our approach to risk management. First, have the right structure, the right people and the right reporting lines. Second, back this up with the right technology, up to date equipment and know-how. Third, systemize the collection of your data and use it to reveal trends and inform your decision making,"
>
> *Ms. Molly Murphy, Senior Risk Manager at Airports Fiji Limited*

Work continued to strengthen the 14 established **national disaster loss databases** in the region. Mongolia, in collaboration with partners such as the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), started to develop its database. In India, agreement was reached for a countrywide database, and five training sessions covering all states were held for officials.

UNISDR continued to promote the application of the **Pacific Damage and Loss (PDaLo) Information System**, the establishment of which it supported. Eight countries and organisations were trained on the system, which holds data on 1,000 disasters between 1567 and 2014.

Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Maldives and Sri Lanka continued to develop national risk profiles. More than 100 government officials from Ministries of Finance, Planning and National Disaster Management Offices were trained on disaster loss accounting, risk calculation, hazard exposure and vulnerability modeling. Studies started on the collection of hazard exposure and vulnerability data and an analysis of national investment planning processes and the disaster risk reduction environment.

UNISDR, in consultation with IAP members, developed a template for Country Disaster Risk Management Status Reports. This document identifies national priorities and targets, and baselines for monitoring and reporting. In 2015, 10 countries worked on the status reports, including Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam. National platforms and partners, such as UN Country Teams, ADPC, and the UNISDR Asia Science, Technology and Academia Group, are supporting this process. The latter continued its work to strengthen risk knowledge. It will publish a Status of Science and Technology in Asia report in 2016.

The Sendai Framework has been translated into several national languages. Official focal points have been designated, and **national dialogues** were organised in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Laos, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam in collaboration with National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction. In Mongolia, the Deputy Prime Minister chaired a high-level dialogue. In India the Government held meetings at the state level. National roadmaps were being developed in China, Indonesia and Thailand. The latter is part of the new National Plan for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. In Viet Nam, the revision of the National Strategy for Disaster Prevention and Control integrated the Sendai Framework. China integrated the seven global targets and four priority areas of the Sendai Framework into its 13th Five-Year Development Plan to be implemented from 2016.

UNISDR convened an initiative to **strengthen disaster risk governance**. Representatives from Japan, Sri Lanka as well as Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus met in Georgia and produced recommendations to strengthen National Platforms. These were shared at the World Conference, as was a joint statement of commitment from the Central Asia and Southern Caucasus region.[4]

Photo: UNISDR workshop in Da Nang, Vietnam on building local resilience (UNISDR).

[4] *http://www.preventionweb.net/files/42383_jointcascregionalstatementforhfa2.pdf*

As part of UNISDR's role to coordinate the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) for Cambodia, China, Kazakhstan, and Indonesia include disaster resilience. The UNDAF for Mongolia identified disaster and climate resilience as integral to development. UNISDR also supported the UNDAF for Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam. In the Pacific, all UNDAFs have disaster risk reduction as a key element.

Photo: Dr. Dinh Quang Cuong, Director of the Da Nang Climate Change Coordination Office in Vietnam explains the city's significant flood risk (UNISDR).

Nepalese MP and former Minister of Education Tuladhar Gangala initiated a weekly TV programme on disaster and development. Senator Loren Legarda, of the Philippines, was recognised at the COP21 climate conference in Paris as a Global Champion for Resilience. UNISDR also named the Indian Minister of State for Home Affairs Kiren Rijiju as a Champion for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The ROAP empowered a number of female government officials in risk-sensitive investment planning. Forty percent of national government officials trained in Probabilistic Risk Assessment and Use of the Risk Metrics in 2015 were women. The IAP agreed a **plan of action to support gender sensitive disaster risk reduction**. Its main elements include developing policy guidance for gender integration, the national disaster risk mangement status review and a briefing note on gender issues.

Almost 100 municipalities from the region joined the **Making Cities Resilient** campaign in 2015, bringing the Asia-Pacific total to 727. This includes 14 role model municipalities and five champion cities. Several local governments, including those of Lami Town, Fiji, and Australia's capital Canberra, were recognised for their continued leadership role in the campaign. One of the highlights was the mass signing up of all 35 local authorities from Indonesia's Central Java Province, which is home to 33 million people.

UNISDR supported **Indonesia** to boost local government implementation of the Sendai Framework via a national 'trainer of trainer' forum. In all such initiatives, a new gender awareness component highlighted the importance of inclusion. Local facilitators rolled out the Disaster Resilience Scorecard in eight cities in Indonesia. The Deputy Chief of the National Disaster Management Authority (BNBP), Mr. B. Wisnu, said the trainers would help the central government to reach out to more than 100 cities and districts in the year ahead. Gender perspectives and gender analysis tools were integrated into UNISDR resilient city training for local governments and stakeholders in Asia in 2015.

In **Thailand**, an innovative partnership was established between UNISDR, the National League of Municipalities of Thailand and private foundations to promote low carbon and disaster resilient cities. Twenty-four national facilitators were trained.

Kyrgyzstan's capital Bishkek began to develop a comprehensive disaster risk management strategy including the planned establishment of a Disaster Risk Reduction Council. Representatives of 16 city departments and services were assigned for training to strengthen risk assessment and action planning.

The progress was the result of a UNISDR initiative, in partnership with the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO), to support eight municipalities in Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus to strengthen their disaster resilience. The other cities involved are: Berd and Noyemberyan in Armenia; Tbilisi and Gori in Georgia; Karakol in Kyrgyzstan; and Ust-Kamenogorsk and Ridder in Kazakhstan. A new city resilience partnership with ECHO in the region is set to be launched in 2016.

> "A rare opportunity now exists for countries, organizations and stakeholders in Asia to translate these new dimensions (of the Sendai Framework) into policies and actions to achieve our vision of risk-sensitive development for resilience and sustainability."
>
> *H.E. Kiren Rijiju, Minister of State for Home Affairs for India*

In the Pacific, the World Risk Report 2015 identified **Vanuatu** as the most at-risk country in the world. In March 2015, Tropical Cyclone Pam devastated the capital Port Vila causing damage equal to 65 percent of the national GDP. In partnership with ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, UNISDR trained Port Vila City Council to use the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LG-SAT) and the Disaster Resilience Scorecard and to develop adaptation plans to reduce losses from future hazardous events. Overall, the region signalled its commitment to local implementation of the Sendai Framework with the IAP agreeing to hold an annual Local Leaders Network event as a signature feature of the AMCDRR.

The **World Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS)** gained momentum. Indonesia developed a road map for school safety and training modules in line with the three pillars of safe learning facilities: disaster-resilient educational facilities, disaster risk reduction integration into school curricula, and school preparedness.

In Thailand, UNISDR worked with Plan International to deliver similar training for 110 principals and teachers from 62 schools in Chiang Rai province. As part of WISS, in Quezon City, Philippines, UNISDR helped train 130 teachers and 50 students.Cambodia, China, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Nepal, Thailand and Turkmenistan were among 24 countries at a Safe Schools Leaders forum held in Iran in October 2015 that adopted a global action plan. Nepal agreed to host the next meeting. With UNISDR advice, the Asia-Pacific Coalition for Safe Schools is helping these countries to develop baselines and identify national targets to implement the WISS.

"Implementation of the Sendai Framework is OUR collective and shared responsibility,"

Prof. Rajib Shaw, Co-Chair, Asia Science, Technology and Academia Advisory Group

The One Billion Coalition for Resilience of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies started work in the Asia-Pacific region by bringing together different actors to build community resilience and safety through integrated disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

At a side event at the World Conference in Sendai, the President of **Kiribati** Mr. Anote Tong highlighted the draft Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP). The event encouraged other countries and regions to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change efforts into their national and regional policies. UNISDR provided technical input into the strategy. Pacific leaders have requested that the draft be submitted to them for endorsement in 2016.

The President of Kiribati continued his global advocacy at COP21 in Paris where he highlighted the Sendai Framework as key to strengthening resilience in the Pacific, saying: "We have to stay above the water and the Sendai Framework includes many provisions that will help us to survive."

Photo: Leaders and officials from eight municipalities in Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus proudly show off their Making Cities Resilient Campaign certificate. The region is emerging as a leader in local implementation of the Making Cities Resilient campaign (UNISDR).

One of UNISDR's main partners in the region, Australia, continued to provide a lead in the area of communicating with and educating people about disaster and climate resilience. The **Road to Sendai** initiative, developed by the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network with guidance from UNISDR, was a resounding advocacy success. A remarkable 7 million people across 55 countries in five continents promoted the message that disaster risk reduction saves lives and protects assets and livelihoods. The new Sendai Spring campaign was launched at the IAP to support implementation of the Sendai Framework at the community level.

Photo: Traditional knowledge is key for reducing disaster risks. In Vanuatu, traditional community cyclone shelters reduced casualties during Cyclone Pam (2015) as the structure is durable against cyclonic winds (UNISDR).

UNISDR SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE: SUVA, FIJI

The Pacific region is one of the most hazardous regions with four of the top ten most at-risk countries in the world, with Vanuatu and Tonga in the first and second positions respectively (World Risk Report, 2015). Living with the constant exposure to the increased effects of climate change and natural hazards, the region has been a consistently strong supporter of the Hyogo Framework for Action and its support for the new Sendai Framework for DRR was further reflected in its strong attendance at the World Conference.

To commence implementation of the Sendai Framework, Fiji was the only Small Island Developing State as well as the only country in the Pacific to pilot a Sendai Framework Indicators Workshop and have now selected their indicators. The 2015 Pacific Regional Disaster Resilience Meeting maintained its role as the pre-eminent DRR meeting for stakeholders in the region. With 200 participants from 22 countries and all sectors including the private sector, UNISDR was requested to coordinate the development of the Pacific's plan to implement the Sendai Framework, including national and regional targets and indicators in line with the new Strategy for Resilient Development in the Pacific, Sustainable Development Goals and climate change framework.

UNISDR SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE: ALMATY, KAZAKHSTAN

UNISDR's sub-regional office for Central Asia and the South Caucasus region is located in Almaty, Kazakhstan and services the eight countries based in the region. In January 2015, the first ever joint statement by all eight countries, the "Joint Regional Statement for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction", was announced as an outcome of the regional ministerial meeting organized by UNISDR.

The office went on to provide substantive inputs to setting up the Almaty Centre for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction (ACDRRR) in 2015. Through a joint project with the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), the office engaged over 600 individuals including key national and local government officials in eight cities across Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The project built awareness of risk sensitive urban development planning and supported the development of urban disaster resilience action plans in all eight cities.

UNISDR made a significant contribution to the APEC Climate Symposium 2015, in Manila, Philippines, which focused on using technology to bridge the gap between climate information providers and disaster risk managers. UNISDR also provided insights for the APEC Workshop on Community-based Disaster Risk Management in Response to Climate Change, in Ha Long City, Viet Nam.

"I want a safe environment everywhere so that all children can claim and ensure their rights comfortably,"

Mr. Imamul Azam Shahi, Plan International Bangladesh

National private sector networks were established as part of UNISDR's **Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE)**. Under the leadership of SM Prime, 20 companies in the Philippines joined. In Japan, Kokusai Kogyo led efforts. The company is also leading the establishment of an Asian regional ARISE network. New Zealand companies have agreed to help establish ARISE in the Pacific in 2016. UNISDR engaged with nine CEOs of major companies at various business forums in the region to explore further action to promote risk sensitive investment. UNISDR also supported a Hotel Resilient Initiative study which found significant demand for disaster resilience standards, which are due to be developed in 2016.

Photo: Mr. Ryskul Urkalyevich Kalygulov, Mayor of Karakol, Kyrgyzstan: (UNISDR).

In the Pacific, the Be Prepared! initiative focused on small and medium locally-owned hotels and tourism businesses. Twenty-six enterprises developed business continuity plans and assessed their risks. UNISDR worked with the Fiji Employers Federation to begin development of a disaster risk reduction website for the local private sector. The 'one-stop-shop' will contain resources such as business continuity plan templates.

UNISDR's Make Your Business Disaster Resilient course helped 182 businesses and organisations to develop basic disaster risk management plans as a basis for more detailed steps in the future. The initiative linked with various local partners – including the Da Nang People's Committee in Viet Nam and Indonesia's Sinarmas finance group – who continue to drive the agenda. For instance, in Viet Nam all training material has been translated for local use.

UNISDR partnered with the **Asia Business Continuity** and the global Business Continuity Institute to promote disaster risk-sensitive investments. One hundred and fifty businesses were reached at various forums and training sessions, particularly in China. Many were small and medium enterprises. Other new partnerships were established with BCP Asia, and Learn Fast New Zealand. UNISDR also gathered a series of private sector success stories to capture learning on business resilience. Partners, such as the UN Development Programme, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, ADPC and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs also increased their private sector engagement.

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

Staff
16

Countries/ Territories Supported
85

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ARAB STATES

Notwithstanding the political and security challenges in parts of the Arab region, the UNISDR Regional Office for Arab States (**ROAS**) continued to strengthen its efforts to ensure that disaster risk reduction is mainstreamed into sustainable development plans.

The proactive and coordinated role of Arab representatives in negotiating the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 underlined the region's rising interest and political support. The Arab region was represented at the Third UN Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai by more than 200 stakeholders, including high-level national and local government officials, as well as civil society, youth, science and technology and academic experts. This active participation brought dividends later in the year when stakeholders came together to develop a roadmap for the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the Arab region, seeking to enhance disaster risk reduction capacities at national and local levels and strengthen regional disaster risk reduction cooperation.

"One of sustainable development's main challenges is the poor interaction between science and policies. We need to bridge the gap between the scientific community and the rest of the society, including the decision makers"

Mr. Tarek Sadek, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA).

Following the adoption of the Sendai Framework in March, ROAS took steps to raise the awareness of the new agreement among Arab constituencies. The office led efforts to introduce the Sendai Framework to diverse forums in the Arab region, including the Rotary Egypt Disaster Seminar, in order to engage the local private sector. The Sendai Framework was presented by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General at the Dubai International Humanitarian Aid and Development Conference (DIHAD 2015), a week after the end of the World Conference. The Sendai outcomes were also presented and discussed in May at the Second Arab High Level Forum on Sustainable Development, which recognised the linkages between disasters, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. This was reflected in the forum's "Bahrain Document"[1], which took note of the, "increased frequency of natural hazards, desertification in particular, and the exacerbation of their impact, which necessitate the development of early warning systems, the adoption of measures to manage risk and build resilience, and an integrated approach that achieves sustainability by avoiding exposure to new risks, minimizing current risks and working towards sustainable urban development."

During the Fifth Qatar Civil Defense Conference, in November, the ROAS introduced the Sendai Framework and discussed Sendai implementation with the Qatar Standing Committee for Emergency of the Ministry of Interior. The outcome was a commitment to build on ongoing efforts to strengthen disaster risk reduction planning and policy development in Qatar guided by UNISDR technical support.

An important milestone was the **Arab Region Meeting for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**, held in Cairo in November 2015, organised by the ROAS under the auspices of the League of Arab States. The meeting gathered 125 disaster risk reduction experts from 14 Arab countries, representing governments, cities, civil society, academic institutions, regional technical organisations and international partners. Key outcomes included improved understanding of the Sendai Framework and how it relates to regional commitments and priorities on disaster risk reduction, and an agreement to review the Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction to align it with the targets and priorities of Sendai Framework.[2] The importance of linking the Arab Strategy with the region's sustainable development efforts and the Arab Plan of Action on Climate Change was also underlined.

Photo (above): Streets covered with desert sand in Gaza City, as a sandstorm blown off the Negev Desert hit the city in February, 2015 (Getty Images).

[1] *http://css.escwa.org.lb/SDPD/3572/ForumOutcome.pdf*

[2] *http://www.unisdr.org/files/45951_reportenarabmeetingontheimplementat.pdf*

Photo: Dr. Jalal Al Dabeek, head of the DRR scientifc center in An Najjah University in Palestine (UNISDR).

Following the above consultation, the League of Arab States and the ROAS initiated the review of the Arab Strategy, taking into account the importance of ensuring that it complements relevant commitments that have emerged from Arab regional platforms and other relevant regional strategies, such as the Arab Initiative on Sustainable Development and the Arab Plan for Action on Climate Change. An initial scoping paper detailing the existing gaps in the Arab Strategy in view of the Sendai Framework priorities and targets was completed for review by the League of Arab States. This is expected to lead to the development of a disaster risk reduction action plan that will strengthen the region's efforts to develop national and local strategies and implement disaster risk reduction programmes.

> "We stand ready to share our expertise to improve disaster risk management approaches in other countries, in the Arab region and world-wide"
>
> *Mr. Nouredine Bedoui, Minister of Interior and Local Authorities in Algeria*

Importantly, the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment endorsed the outcome of the above regional meeting. It also called for the revitalization of the Arab Coordination Mechanism for Natural Disasters and Emergencies and assigned it as the League of Arab States' focal point for the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the region. This mechanism will report to the Economic and Social Council, the highest council in the League of Arab States.

The year 2015 witnessed increasing demand for disaster risk reduction support from **national partners**. The ROAS provided guidance and technical assistance to Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Qatar and Tunisia. Qatar, for example, received guidance in pre-disaster early recovery planning, while other countries received support to strengthen national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, assessing and enhancing preparedness capacity at national and local levels, and piloting Sendai Framework indicators at the national level.

The office also engaged with regional networks such as the Arab Women's Association, to mobilise **women's leadership in disaster risk reduction** by ensuring their strong participation in regional and international disaster risk reduction events. Women from the region played an important role at the World Conference, where they chaired and participated in key events and underlined the important role of women in disaster risk management, both at the national and local level. The ROAS also continues to promote disaster risk reduction gender-sensitive approaches and success stories through its regional social media tools, such as Facebook and Twitter, in order to focus attention on gender-specific capacities and vulnerabilities.

In the context of the **UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience**, the office has continued efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction concerns into development programmes. Using the Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Action Framework (CCA/UNDAF) tool, the office continued supporting UN Country Teams to integrate disaster risk reduction in their planning documents. As a result, disaster risk reduction concerns are now part of the planning documents of Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Morocco, Tunisia and Saudi Arabia. This initiative is undertaken under the auspices of the region's United Nations Development Group, which in turn is supporting the roll-out of the UN Plan of Action in the Arab region.

Recognising that augmenting risk knowledge is a critical component of risk informed development, the ROAS has continued to support countries to develop or update **national disaster loss databases**. To date, there are 11 countries in the Arab region which possess such databases. The newest addition is the United Arab Emirates, which is in the process of developing its national database. To gain a better understanding of the impact and utility of the existing databases, the ROAS undertook a regional analysis. It compared available loss data from national databases and those at the global level as they pertain to the Arab region. The analysis provides new evidence on losses and makes recommendations for a more systematic assessment. The statistics of disaster loss databases will inform both decision makers and the general public, thus contributing to more risk-sensitive development. The final report on this exercise was released in May 2015.[3]

Photo: The International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) was celebrated in Cairo, Egypt, under the umbrella of the UN 70 the anniversary Fair at Gezira Youth Center (UNISDR).

[3] *https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/45145*

Following the adoption of the Sendai Framework, and building on the ongoing work of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction, the ROAS began to test indicators to measure implementation in Lebanon and Jordan, at the national and local level, respectively. This effort required the development of a list of national and local indicators to help countries monitor implementation. Furthermore, the piloting supported Lebanon in identifying the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders engaged in implementing the indicators.

Photo: Officials from the municipalities of Salt, Jerash, Zarqa, Irbid and Madaba in Jordan are setting up disaster risk management units to build resilience to disasters (UNISDR).

As the final cycle of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) reporting closed, 15 of the 22 Arab countries had completed their reporting. Of the 15, Iraq, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates submitted their first HFA monitoring reports. This is the highest number ever for any cycle of HFA reporting in the region. A **ten-year review of HFA implementation** in the Arab region was also developed by the ROAS based on the country reports. The reports provide a critique of the progress achieved at the regional level by individual Arab states.[4]

In order to enhance scientific and technical work on disaster risk reduction, the ROAS in collaboration with the League of Arab States launched the **Arab Science and Technology Advisory Group for Disaster Risk Reduction**. The group's goal is to support the Arab region in implementing the Sendai Framework by strengthening the evidence-base; promoting scientific research of disaster risk patterns, causes and effects; disseminating risk information with the best use of geospatial information technology; providing guidance on methodologies and standards for risk assessments, disaster risk modelling and the use of data; identifying research and technology gaps and setting recommendations for research priority areas; and promoting and supporting the availability and application of science and technology for decision-making. The group will help to bridge the science policy gap and facilitate the development of well-informed disaster risk reduction plans and policies in the region.

During the reporting period, the number of **Arab cities** joining the Making Cities Resilient Campaign increased from 293 to 305, from 13 countries. Many of these cities participated effectively in the World Conference, and new campaign cities began to take steps to strengthen their knowledge of disaster risk reduction to support their local efforts. With the facilitation of the ROAS, ten exchanges took place to support learning by Arab cities from the experience of other cities. The exchanges helped inform efforts to strengthen local-national coordination mechanisms in disaster risk reduction, and led to an increase in political commitment towards implementing disaster risk reduction at the local level in Tunisia, Jordan, Sudan and Egypt.

> "Despite of all the past achievements, we are still learning from other cities and exchanging ideas. I believe that what makes our model successful is our government modality based on decentralization which helps us a lot in moving the process forward"
>
> *Mr. Khaled Abu Aisheh, Director of Planning at the Aqaba Special Economic Zone (ASEZA), Jordan*

In addition, eight cities in Jordan developed resilience action plans. The ROAS also supported 17 local governments to monitor and report on their risk reduction progress using the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT). The LGSAT results as well as case studies submitted by cities have shown that cities have already taken measures to mainstream disaster risk reduction at the local administrative level, while some started assigning budgets for disaster risk reduction activities and establishing disaster risk reduction units at the local level.

Important steps were also undertaken in 2015 to strengthen disaster risk reduction **advocacy and awareness at the local level**. The ROAS identified two key advocates for the Making Cities Resilient Campaign as well as other new partners. The advocates supported efforts to roll out the implementation of the Sendai Framework in Jordan (Mr. Khaled Abu Aisheh) and Sudan (Mr. Bushra Jabalabi). These efforts include the organisation of disaster risk reduction awareness workshops in their respective countries as well as supporting the ROAS to design appropriate tools for the Arab region, such as urban-local indicators based on the Sendai Framework.

Photo: Ms. Fatimetou Mint Abdel Malick, the Mayor of Tevragh-Zeina municipality in Nouakchott (Mauritania), continues to use her political influence to lobby for disaster risk reduction as Champion of the "Making Cities Resilient" campaign (UNISDR).

[4] *http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/42725*

Photo: 120 participants of governments, cities, academia, civil society, youth and international organizations drafted a "road map" for the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the Arab Region (UNISDR).

Some local communities in the Arab region are also in a position to illustrate best practices in disaster risk reduction at the global level. One is Tutti Island, in Khartoum, Sudan. On **International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction** in October, the islanders were one of the eight communities around the world named as a Champion of Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR, in recognition of Tutti's traditional flood warning system. Thanks to centuries of experience, Tutti's inhabitants have built indigenous knowledge and skills, developing early warning systems based on different tones of drums, horns and whistles that alert the community of an upcoming Nile flood. The Tutti community was honoured at the Arab Regional Meeting on the Implementation of Sendai Framework for the islanders' role in advancing the disaster risk reduction agenda.

"For the first time this year Jerash Governorate was not in lockdown due to the snowstorm. We learned from our mistakes and we were prepared when it hit because we took preventive measures that ensured continuity for the community.

Dr. Awad Karacha, Assistant Governor of Jerash, Jordan

The Arab region is one of the most water-stressed in the world. Climate change presents particular challenges to the food security of countries that also import the majority of their food. It hinders the ability of vulnerable communities to be resilient to shocks. As such, the impact of climate change remains a key priority for the Arab region, as highlighted in discussions and recommendations from the regional conferences on disaster risk reduction that were held in 2013 and 2014 in Aqaba, Jordan, and Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, respectively.

The ROAS, in coordination with the League of Arab States, the Arab Water Council, the United Nations Development Programme, and the World Food Programme, in November 2015 launched the **Climate Risk Nexus Initiative**, to address food security, water scarcity and social vulnerability and to strengthen resilience. The objective of the initiative is to develop the capacity of the League of Arab States and its members to enact decisions that better manage the growing complexity of risks and support the resilience of their population. The initiative will help develop a strong Arab region profile to better understand the nature of converging risks and implications for development goals in the region, and beyond.

The ROAS has also worked with partners to raise awareness about the linkages between climate change and disaster risk reduction. In this regard, the office contributed a paper to this effect to the First Arab High Level Forum on Sustainable Development and also finalized an Issues Brief on Disaster Risk Reduction, Resilience and the Sustainable Development Goals for the Arab Region.[5] The brief was part of the 1st Arab Sustainable Development Report led by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

Photo: The community of Tuti Island in Sudan was recognized as Champion of Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR for their traditional systems of flood warnings that have ensured little or no loss of life in major flood events (UNISDR).

In Jordan an agreement was reached to develop a coordination mechanism that will provide technical and financial support to the implementation of resilience action plans by cities.

The business case for risk sensitive investments is beginning to gain prominence in the Arab region. The engagement of the ROAS with the private sector has focused mainly on strengthening and promoting risk sensitive investments by facilitating dialogues between local governments and the private sector. As a result, two private sector representatives from the region are now members of the UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE).

Region & Offices
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ARAB STATES
Cairo

Staff
7

Countries/ Territories Supported
22

[5] *https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/45341*

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EUROPE

In 2015, the UNISDR Regional Office for Europe (**ROE**) focused on maintaining the active contribution of European countries to the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. In addition, it guided European work on the coherence and mutual reinforcement of the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

After the adoption of the Sendai Framework in March, the ROE began work on its implementation in Europe through several processes. Notably, the **European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction** adopted its implementation road map in October. This identifies two areas of focus in the region for 2015-2020: the development or review of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, including actions on governance, risk assessments and disaster loss databases; and the integration of disaster risk reduction considerations into the areas of climate change, environment, the private sector, health and persons with disabilities, including actions on natural resource management, economic management of risks, critical infrastructure and health services.

"The EU can be satisfied with the final outcome of the Sendai Framework. In a few months, we will adopt a European Union action plan on Sendai implementation as one of my main priorities".

Mr. Christos Stylianides, European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management

The ROE also facilitated the **high level political buy-in for disaster risk reduction**, evident from the number of European regional organisations moving forward in planning the implementation of the Sendai Framework. The office also ensured contribution from European partners in the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction, which held its first meeting in September.

In 2015, ROE built on efforts that had begun two years earlier to engage European partners in the World Conference as well as the development of what was to become the Sendai Framework. Stakeholders from national and local governments, the European Commission, the European Parliament, the European Union Committee of the Regions, as well as representatives from academia and the private sector were all strongly represented at the World Conference and involved in the Sendai Framework consultations. The Council of the European Union officially adopted Conclusions on topics related to disaster risk reduction, including on risk management capability, disability-inclusive disaster management, and the role of the private sector in development, the sustainable development goals and climate change. This demonstrates that **disaster risk reduction is firmly embedded in European Union governance**. It further shows that resilience is now clearly defined as a comprehensive approach, inclusive of structural and non-structural preventive measures with modalities, instruments and financial tools for implementation. The ROE further worked closely with European partners on establishing coherence and mutual reinforcement within the international post-2015 agendas on disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and climate change.

Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, regional and national partners have been focusing on solidifying political buy-in. This has been exemplified by the development of major political outcomes, including the European Commission action plan on Sendai Framework implementation to be adopted in 2016. In addition, the Council of Europe developed a four-year work plan for implementation for endorsement at its 2016 Ministerial Conference. The European Parliament is also planning to adopt a document in 2016 outlining plans to implement the Sendai Framework over the coming years. The good practice of the European Union's rotating presidencies to embrace the disaster risk reduction agenda during their six-month mandates continued with Latvia and Luxembourg each working towards adoption of European Council Conclusions in this regard in 2015.

Photo (above): Wildfires on the island of Chios in the Greek archipelago (Environmental Protection Agency).

Photo: 6th Annual Meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, 7-9 October 2105, Paris, France (UNISDR).

Under the chairmanship of Switzerland, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) also expressed clear support for disaster risk reduction agenda through its Ministerial Council decision in December 2014 [1] and through its contribution to the development of the Sendai Framework. OSCE countries agreed to address the strengthening of disaster risk reduction knowledge, cooperation and capacity-building at the local and regional levels, and in 2015, to also focus on the effects of water issues and extreme weather events.

> "Globally, only 4% of spending on disasters goes towards disaster prevention and preparedness, with 96% spent on response. This has to change."
>
> *Ms. Kristalina Georgieva, Disaster Risk Reduction Champion and European Commission Vice-President*

Under the chairmanship of France, the 6th Annual Meeting of the **European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction** took place in October in Paris. It was attended by European Union member states and non-members, as well as the European Commission and the Council of Europe. The meeting adopted its **Roadmap for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework**[2], outlining priorities for 2015-2020 in Europe. These include the development of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, such as actions on governance, disaster data collection and risk assessments. The roadmap also addresses the need to include disaster risk reduction considerations in the areas of climate change, environment, the private sector, health and persons with disabilities, including actions on natural resource management, economic management of risks, critical infrastructure and health services.

The ROE continued to support Europe's 26 **national platforms** for disaster risk reduction, organising six national platform meetings and reviews for alignment with the Sendai Framework. The office further ensured that disaster risk reduction legislation and strategic implementation plans in several European Union member and non-member states were strongly aligned with Sendai Framework. Examples of work in that area include country profiling for land use planning in Serbia and Moldova, and risk-sensitive national financial and economic investments in the Russian Federation. The ROE also ensured that the Sendai Framework served as a basis the final seminar of the European Union-funded BaltPrev Resilience project on everyday accidents, disaster prevention and resilience in the Baltic Sea region.

While there are few countries with a UN presence in the European region, coordinated efforts with the UN system continued in Eastern Europe through the renewed **UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience**. The ROE helped to increase resilience to floods and hydro-meteorological issues in a changing climate in Southeast Europe through its continued collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization. Belarus has fully integrated disaster risk reduction into its UN Development Assistance Framework, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are in the process of doing so.

The UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) has further integrated disaster risk reduction in its work on urban planning and indicators, following a ministerial meeting in 2014. Cooperation with the UNECE has allowed for Sendai Framework considerations – such as disaster loss accounting, national multi-risk assessment, and the development of comprehensive disaster risk reduction strategies that include national and local authorities, the public and private sectors as well as the scientific community – to be reflected in the Country Risk Profile for Land Use Planning developed by UNECE in cooperation with Serbia and Moldova.

In Europe, the European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, in cooperation with the ROE, has developed and shared guidelines for the development and implementation of a **national disaster loss database** aligned with standards set by UNISDR and has promoted its adoption in 32 participating states as well as in countries on the road to European Union membership and other neighbouring countries.

Photo: Volunteers clear debris after flooding in a zoo in in Tbilisi, Georgia (Porsche Club Georgia).

[1] *http://www.osce.org/mc/130406*

[2] *http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43847_efdrrroadmap20152020final.pdf*

The ROE assisted in the establishment of disaster loss databases and staff training in Belarus, Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99) and Serbia. Furthermore, the office supported the initial implementation of the database to achieve the "minimum standard" status in seven additional countries: Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Italy, Portugal and Sweden. Probabilistic risk models have been already developed and implemented by Germany, The Netherlands and Spain, and support was provided to Spain for the implementation of the national disaster losses database.

The ROE considerably increased the availability of national-level information and disaster risk reduction data through the **Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor**, with 29 European countries and two regional organisations reporting. In addition, the ROE finalized the 10-year Hyogo Framework for Action report in time for its consideration at the World Conference. As a member of the Advisory Board, the ROE supported three national peer reviews that were coordinated and financed by the European Commission in 2015. The reviewed countries and themes were Bulgaria and Turkey, for their comprehensive disaster risk management, and Georgia, for its risk assessment and early warning systems.

The ROE also supported the guiding, coordination and appointment of Sendai National Focal Points in line with the Sendai Framework implementation process and started a working group to develop the 'Words into Action' guide for national focal points, national platforms and local platforms for disaster risk reduction.

"Over the past 15 years, Turkish authorities have successfully retrofitted or rebuilt 70 percent of the country's existing schools to make them earthquake-resistant. By 2018, all schools in Turkey will be safe learning facilities, and we are committed to sharing this experience."

Dr. Fuat Oktay, President of the Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD), Turkey

The office successfully finalised the UNISDR-OSCE "Strengthening the capacity of national coordination mechanisms for disaster risk reduction in the OSCE Region" project [3], financed by the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development. The project significantly contributed to building resilience in Belarus and Southeast Europe. In particular, it allowed for the implementation of **national disaster loss databases** in three beneficiary countries and supported the development of a common national position on disaster risk reduction. The ROE is also continuing to deliver on the European Commission-sponsored ENHANCE project, which runs to the end of 2016, with activities such as the inclusion of project research results in the development of indicators for monitoring implementation of the Sendai Framework.

[3] *http://www.unisdr.org/files/44673_unisdrosceconsultativepaper.pdf*

With more than 530 participating cities, the **UNISDR Making Cities Resilient Campaign** in Europe has continued to grow in terms of numbers and level of engagement in 2015. Thanks to active partners from local governments and regional institutions, as well as a growing number of advocates, the campaign has moved into its implementation phase.

Photo: Ms. Kristalina Georgieva, Vice-President of the European Commission and Disaster Risk Reduction Champion; Mr. Christos Stylianides, Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management of the European Commission; and Mr. Joachim Zeller, Member of the European Parliament at the WCDRR, Sendai, Japan, 14 March 2015 (UNISDR).

In preparation for the World Conference, European local governments and regional institutions such as the European Union Committee of the Regions and European Commission Directorate-General for Climate Action provided input for the Sendai Framework through consultations, direct representation in Sendai and by increasing the availability of local level disaster risk reduction data via the submission of 130 Local Government Self-Assessment Tool reports in the second reporting cycle, from 2013 to 2015.

In 2015, the ROE accelerated its engagement on the regional level with the Committee of the Regions and with the Directorate-General for Climate Action local-level initiative "Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy." The Committee of the Regions' resolution on the European Commission's 2016 work programme refers to the Sendai Framework and the Making Cities Resilient Campaign as a guideline for embedding resilience in its development policies. Further, its resolution on the Committee of the Regions priorities for 2015-2020 highlights "promoting building resilience to disasters as one of the fundamentals for sustainable growth and jobs" where local and regional authorities play a key role, while its proposed work plan for 2016 includes Sendai Framework implementation as a key priority for "building a partnership with the European Commission and the UN to ensure a high level of risk awareness and resilience among European cities."

The Directorate-General for Climate Action initiative is a joint approach to tackling climate change mitigation and adaptation and is due to be expanded to have a more global scope, amongst other avenues, through engagement with the Making Cities Resilient Campaign. The ROE provided considerable input into the development of the initiative's monitoring and reporting framework to ensure integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and alignment with the Sendai Framework. The Directorate-General

for Climate Action provided inputs in the development of the new Making Cities Resilient Campaign local-level indicators, set to be released in 2016. For the continuation of this collaboration, three areas are envisaged: local level risk assessments and disaster loss databases; further indicators development and monitoring and reporting tools; and local level disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies and action plans.

Photo: Ms. Sophie Lemonnier, architectural, museography and technical director of the Louvre Museum demonstrates the site's watertight doors (UNISDR).

Through the European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection sponsored "U-SCORE" project, Europe delivered the most comprehensive regional review and revision of experiences of **local indicators**, therewith substantially feeding into the development of the new local-level indicators aligned with Sendai Framework. The participating cities were Amadora, Portugal; Arvika and Jönköping, Sweden; and Salford and Stoke-on-Trent, United Kingdom). The growing partnership with European Union local level institutions will allow for the endorsement of a joint work plan of activities with the Committee of the Regions in 2016 that embraces the objectives of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign.

Increased collaboration with the UNISDR Global Education Training Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction has resulted in accelerated implementation of local level training in Tbilisi, Georgia; the Province of Potenza, Italy; and the Canary Islands, Spain. This type of "training of trainers" not only ensures that capacity is built and remains at the local level, but also often results in follow-up actions such as city-city exchanges and exchange of good practices amongst local governments.

Focusing on implementation activities, the ROE continued supporting **city-to-city exchanges and twinning activities** on new issues of focus captured by the Sendai Framework, including the environment, climate change and cultural heritage. The city-to-city exchange between Delft and Dordrecht (The Netherlands), Ain Drahem (Tunisia) and Saida (Lebanon) was conducted in the summer of 2015, focusing on engaging cities on the implementation of the Sendai Framework and presenting the new tools of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign. Cities exchanged their experiences of conducting the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool, as well as common and emerging hazards. The exchange was co-organised by UNISDR Regional Office for the Arab States (ROAS) and the ROE and financially supported by the UN Development Programme. Participants included national government representatives of Lebanon and Tunisia, representatives from the Delft-based UNESCO Institute for Water Education and the UN Development Programme Amman and Beirut offices.

"We have conducted several national risk assessments but with the Sendai Framework, we need to broaden our approach based on societal resilience."

Mr. Stuart Wanwright, Deputy Director, UK Civil Contingencies Secretariat

The ROE also facilitated twinning between the Minsk, Belarus and Viggiano, Italy on the topic of natural hazard-triggered technological accidents – an exercise that has been now solidified through a Memorandum of Understanding between the two cities. The Memorandum of Understanding focuses on cooperation in the fields of early warning and prevention of natural and man-made disasters and includes actions such as exchange of experts, field visits and training. The development of a methodology for a local level peer review is planned for 2016.

Photo: The European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction participants endorsed the "Road Map for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework"at the 6th annual EFDRR meeting in Paris, France, 6-9 October 2015 (UNISDR).

The European region took leadership in the **Worldwide Initiative on Safe Schools (WISS)**, with Turkey not only hosting the first Safe School Leaders meeting in Istanbul in 2014, but also issuing a considerable commitment at the World Conference to make all schools in the country safe by 2018.

"The Making Cities Resilient Campaign has been an excellent tool which has allowed us to use a plain and commonly understood language to convey our territory's risks more effectively, defeat old taboos, and start to build resilient communities with a deeper awareness and better preparedness to face the impacts of natural hazards that will always affect our lives."

Mr. Franco Gabrielli, Disaster Risk Reduction Champion, current Prefect of Rome and former Head of the Italian Civil Protection Department

December's Paris Agreement on climate change welcomed the Sendai Framework and set a global goal to increase adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability. The outcome includes language on reducing the risk of losses and damages, early warning systems, emergency preparedness and comprehensive risk assessment and management. This successful outcome is a clear sign that governments across the world have firmly embraced the disaster risk reduction agenda and have understood the important links between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. At least eight **national platforms for disaster risk reduction** in Europe – Croatia, Germany, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – integrate disaster risk reduction and climate risk. They are ready to implement the Paris Agreement's recommendations on sharing information, good practices, knowledge and technology and supporting capacity development in less developed countries, particularly in the fields of disaster loss accounting, early warning systems, national risk assessments, awareness raising campaigns, and improving resilience at local level.

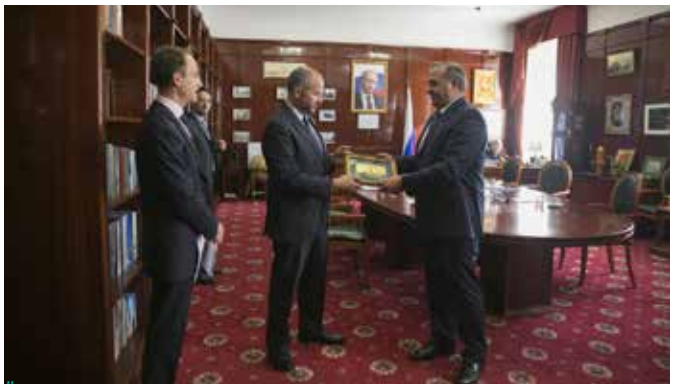

Photo: Vladimir Puchkov, Russia's Minister for Emergencies, (right) meets with Adam Bouloukos, former Director of UNISDR at the "International Congress on Global and National Strategies of Catastrophic and Disaster Management" in Moscow, 12-14 October 2015 (UNISDR).

Photo: Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey H.E. Numan Kurtulmus speaks at the launch of the Worldwide Initiative on Safe Schools, at the WCDRR, Sendai, Japan, 14 March 2015.

The European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction's thematic working group on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation continued to promote the links between the two, in Europe and beyond. The working group agreed to **exchange experiences** in Europe by collecting case studies on the local level to feed into the COP21 climate change conference in Paris at the end of the year. Twelve case studies, representing the European contribution to the development of practical guidelines on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, were presented at the European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection event in Paris on the links between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

The potential for collaboration with the private sector in general and financial institutions in particular is very high in Europe. For this reason, at October's meeting of the **European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction**, a special session was held focusing on private sector discussions, with **UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE)** members taking part. European Forum members called for stronger attention to the economic management of risks, in particular through the development of a group involving the private sector and other economic actors to help concretise the Sendai Framework and review the relevance of focusing on resilient infrastructure safety and development. The ROE, with support from ARISE, has initiated discussions with the European Commission on the roles and responsibilities of the insurance sector regarding risks related to disasters caused by natural hazards.

Region & Offices
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EUROPE
Brussels | Bonn

Staff
5

Countries/ Territories Supported
47

ANNEX I

PROGRESS AGAINST RESULTS INDICATORS

S01 - LEAD AND COORDINATE:
Effective support for Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) implementation and coordination of the consultations for a post-2015 framework; and improved coherence between DRR, climate risk management and the sustainable development agenda.

RESULT	RESULT INDICATOR	BASELINE[1]	TARGET 2014-2015	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)
Result 1.1 Coherent and collective actions agreed to promote the implementation of HFA by 2015.	**1.1.1** Increased number of countries using national coordination mechanisms to support strategic planning and priority-setting in reducing disaster risk and to advocate for HFA implementation.	• 50 National Platforms participated in the National Platforms Review (2012-13). • 10 national coordinating mechanisms functioning in an interdisciplinary manner.[2] (Note: National Platforms are an example of national coordinating mechanisms).	**2014:** • Fifty (50) National Platforms receive guidance on peer-review, national reporting and national level indicators and targets to improve their strategic capacity in and quality of national planning and priority setting in DRR (building on National Platforms Review recommendations. • At least 10 national dialogues organized between national and local governments, communities and business on HFA implementation with particular focus on risk information and/or planning, budgeting and National Platforms recommendations. **2015:** • 85 National Platforms receive guidance on peer-review, national reporting and nation-allevel indicators and targets to improve their strategic capacity in and quality of national planning and priority-setting in DRR (building on National Platforms Review recommendations). • At least 20 national dialogues organized between national and local governments, communities and business on HFA implementation with particular focus on risk information and/or planning, budgeting and National Platforms recommendations.	Over the course of the biennium, 116 National Platforms and equivalent mechanisms received guidance to strengthen their capacities. The support included provision of guidelines on the peer-review of the National Platforms, HFA implementation and developing disaster management plans. Ninety-seven National Platforms received the National Platforms Review Report with recommendations for improvements. Thirty national dialogues were organised on various subjects such as the Sendai Framework, the status of HFA implementation, the review of National Platforms and the alignment of DRR initiatives between national and local levels. The dialogues assisted in putting DRR on the agenda of numerous national governments and local authorities. National/local governments, the private sector, academia and science and technology institutes, and civil society representatives further committed to implement the Sendai Framework at all levels and across all sectors.	• National HFA progress reports. • Reports on new institutional arrangements on policy development being initiated (mainly new legislation, policy and planning documents or budget allocation decision for DRR). • National Platform Review document. • Reports of national coordinating mechanisms. • Reports of interviews of government officials.
	1.1.2 Stakeholder groups identify successes and areas that remain a challenge for implementation by 2015 at Regional Platforms and Third UN World Conference on DRR	At least 3 common key stakeholder groups from Regional Platforms in 2012-13 and GP 2013 identified gaps in HFA implementation.	**2014:** • 5 key stakeholder groups identify gaps and receive appropriate guidance on HFA implementation at the Regional Platforms, following up on outcomes of Global Platforms, Regional Platforms and UNGA resolution and processes as part of WCDRR preparations. • Each Regional Platform demonstrates progress on implementation of regional DRR strategies, agreements and/or plans. **2015:** • By 2015, At least 4 stakeholder groups prepare to present achievements on HFA implementation at WCDRR, building on Regional Platforms' commitments and 2013 GP Chair's summary.	Ten key stakeholder groups received comprehensive guidance on HFA implementation at the Regional Platforms. These groups also participated in the World Conference and its preparatory process, presenting HFA implementation achievements and building on Regional Platform commitments and 2013 Global Platform Chair's summary. The intergovernmental segment of the World Conference included five ministerial roundtables and three high-level multi-stakeholder partnership dialogues. The roundtables and three high-level multi-stakeholder partnership dialogues enabled States and stakeholders to review HFA implementation and identify areas that need to be addressed for further implementation of the Sendai Framework. In 2015, Asia-Pacific Stakeholder Groups in Asia reported on their progress in implementing the HFA through their commitments made at the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR and provided inputs for the acceleration of HFA implementation at the 6th Asian Ministerial Conference. The Third High Level Meeting of African Ministers responsible for DRR adopted the 'Yaoundé Declaration' that lays the foundation for a roadmap for implementation of the Sendai Framework. The League of Arab States gave its endorsement to the associated Framework of Action, strengthening the region's political support for DRR. In the Americas, the 4th Session of the Regional Platform for DRR concluded with the Communiqué of Guayaquil, which includes five voluntary commitments of different groups of stakeholders. In Europe, the European Forum for DRR developed a Sendai Framework roadmap, with the aim of identifying a number of priorities to be addressed in Europe for the next five years. All eight major groups were active in a variety of formal and informal sessions of the World Conference presenting achievements of HFA implementation and announcing commitments to Sendai Framework implementation. The outcome documents from six Regional Platforms and one regional consultation in 2014 as well as the 2013 Global Platform Chair's summary contributed to the development of the Sendai Framework.	• Relevant stakeholder groups' action plans, advocacy campaigns, success stories, implementation reports or outreach documents. • or outreach documents 13 and GP 2013. • Analysis of participants' lists with distribution of stakeholder groups from Global Platform 2013, Regional Platforms in 2012-13 and 2014. • Outcome documents of Regional Platforms in 2014. • Report on GP Chair's summary of 2011 and 2013.

SO1 - LEAD AND COORDINATE:

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

RESULT	RESULT INDICATOR	BASELINE[1]	TARGET 2014-2015	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)
Result 1.1 Coherent and collective actions agreed to promote the implementation of HFA by 2015.	**1.1.3** UN entities reporting progress in implementing commitments under the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.	41% (23 out of 56) of UNDAFs finalized in 2009 12 and work of UNRCs and UNCTs show high level of integration of DRR.	**2014:** • At least 70% of UNDAFs finalized in 2013-14 and work of UNRCs and UNCTs (as reflected in annual RC Reports) show high level of integration of DRR. • At least 3 UN entities review and report on the integration of DRR in their work programme. **2015:** • At least 90% of UNDAFs finalized in 2014-15 and work of UNRCs and UNCTs work show high level of integration of DRR. • At least 5 UN entities review and report on the integration of DRR in their work programme.	A total of 80% of the UN Development Assistance Frameworks finalised during the biennium integrated DRR. Thirteen UN entities prioritized DRR within their 2014-2017 strategic work plans (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WMO, WHO, UNESCO, UNV and the World Bank), integrated DRR into their sectoral and regional work programmes. At the regional level, in Europe, UNECE has done so in its work on urban planning and indicators, following the ministerial meeting. In Central Asia and the South Caucasus, UNICEF and UN Women regional programmes have incorporated recommendations of the UN Plan of Action in their strategic planning documents. The promotion of the UN Plan of Action is underway for the integration of DRR in all regions. In Africa, it is being promoted through the UN Regional Inter-Agency Working Group which is now transformed into quarterly meetings of development partners on DRR. In Arab States, promotion is via the MENA Inter-Agency DRR Network. In Americas, two pilot countries, Panama and Uruguay, have already been selected to support the implementation of the plan.	• Annual reports of UN entities and reports against the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience. • Analysis of UNDAFs finalized in 2013-14 and 2014-15. • Annual UN Resident Coordinators Reports.
Result 1.2 Post-2015 global framework for DRR negotiated and endorsed.	**1.2.1** Multi-stakeholder consultations for HFA2 organized at local, national, regional and global levels.	Total of 77 consultations on HFA2 were held up to GP2013 which included • 1 formal HFA2 consultation at each Regional Platform in 2012-13 • 7 stakeholder groups meetings on HFA2 • 9 local consultations on HFA2	**2014:** • Multi-stakeholder consultations on HFA2 convened in six regions, including through Regional Platforms and online dialogues as appropriate. • At least 10 more consultations of the key stakeholder groups are arranged. • Two inter-governmental consultations / prep meetings are organized in preparation for the WCDRR. **2015:** • By 2015, at least 4 of the key stakeholder groups develop and present commitments for HFA2 at WCDRR.	The seven Regional Platforms and the Regional Consultation had significant multi-stakeholder engagements. UNISDR consulted all major groups through meetings and online dialogues and yielded a powerful consensus around the core priorities for the Sendai Framework. Fifteen open-ended consultation meetings on the post-2015 framework were held. Ten with Member States, four with major groups and one with both. One open-ended negotiation meeting was held with Member States and observers in December 2014. There were 20 informal consultations in Geneva, each involving 100-200 participants. Eight meetings, one of them with major groups, were held to develop a set of draft targets. More than ten consultations were organised globally on the Sendai Framework with key stakeholder groups including children and youth, local authorities and the private sector. Two Preparatory Committee sessions were organised in July and November 2014 respectively, with an average of 1,000 participants attending each. One final Preparatory Committee was held the day before the World Conference. UNISDR serviced the three Preparatory Committees, with the finalisation, editing, translation and distribution of relevant documentation, and undertook all organisation, including the accreditation and badging of participants. The SRSG briefed Member States and observers at the UN prior to the World Conference (for more details visit: http://www.wcdrr.org/preparatory). All nine major groups presented commitments to Sendai Framework implementation. The commitments were made as contributions to high-level working sessions and at a variety of side events.	• Calendar of HFA2 consultations organized at all levels. • Consultation reports available online (with notes on gender balance and attention to gender issues). • Up-to-date and informative HFA2 and WCDRR websites.

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

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

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

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

SO1 - LEAD AND COORDINATE:

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

RESULT	RESULT INDICATOR	BASELINE[1]	TARGET 2014-2015	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)
Result 1.2 Post-2015 global framework for DRR negotiated and endorsed.	**1.2.2** Adoption of HFA2 by the WCDRR and submission to UNGA for endorsement.	• HFA Mid-Term Review • HFA2 Synthesis Report March 2012- May 2013 • Stakeholder consultation reports 2012-2013 • 2013 Global Platform outcomes (Chair's Summary,High level Communiqué, HFA2 Report)	**2014:** • Six Regional Platforms and all key stakeholder groups' consultation outcomes inform the development of the HFA2. • Draft documents on HFA2 developed and circulated for consultation. • Draft UN Secretary-General's report and UNGA resolution on WCDRR developed. **2015:** • HFA2 adopted at WCDRR and submitted to UNGA. • HFA2 endorsed at UNGA 2015.	The outcome documents from seven Regional Platforms and a Regional Consultation and the outcomes of all key stakeholder groups' consultations made substantial contributions to the development of the Sendai Framework. Four major documents were produced in 2014: 1) The Special Representative of the Secretary-General's proposed elements for consideration in the development of the post-2015 framework; 2) Co-Chairs' pre-zero draft of the framework; 3) Zero draft submitted by the Co-Chairs of the Preparatory Committee; 4) The first draft of the framework. In addition, more than 110 documents were compiled and circulated to facilitate the consultations and negotiations of the Preparatory Committee before the World Conference. They can be downloaded at: http://www.wcdrr.org/preparatory. The Third UN World Conference on DRR, delivered the outcomes outlined by the 2013 GA resolution with the adoption of the Sendai Framework on DRR 2015-2030 and the Sendai Declaration on 18 March 2015. On June third, all Member States endorsed the Sendai Framework at the UN General Assembly. The Secretary-General's reports on UNISDR were prepared and published in 2014 and 2015.	Draft and final HFA2 framework available online.
Result 1.3 Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development.	**1.3.1** References on building resilience to disasters included within the post-2015 development agenda (SDGs in particular), SIDS Conference 2014, and post-Kyoto climate change process to ensure mutually-reinforcing agendas and more systematic tracking of development investments in DRM by donors.	• As of 2013, DRR is reflected in Cancun Adaptation Framework and related UNFCCC work programmes such as COP18 in Doha. • DRR is reflected in Rio+20 outcomes and G20 documents. • Building resilience to disasters proposed as a target under Poverty Reduction goal in the High Level Panel Report on the MDGs. • Disaster prevention and preparedness mentioned in current CRS under Humanitarian spending Consultations on developing a DRM marker heldamong OECD, UNISDR and GFDRR in September 2013.	**2014:** • Building resilience to disasters feature in discussions and outcomes of SIDS conference 2014. • Paper making the case for a DRM marker in the OECD Creditor Recording System (CRS) is submitted by UNISDR and GFDRR (endorsed by donors) for consideration by the OECD Working Party of Statistics. **2015:** • Building resilience to disasters feature in the post-2015 development agenda (SDGs) and in the post-Kyoto climate change process. • DRM marker adopted by the OECD Creditor Recording System (assuming endorsement by Working Party of Statistics).	DRR featured prominently in Member States' messaging at the Third Small Island Developing States Conference. The conference issued the "SAMOA Pathway" document featuring DRR, recognising the critical need to build resilience, strengthen monitoring and prevention, reduce vulnerability, raise awareness and increase preparedness to respond to and recover from disasters. DRR and references to the Sendai Framework are reflected in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Guidelines for integrating DRR in National Adaptation Plans were drafted and consultations with Parties to the UN Framework Convention Climate Change and other partners were convened in first half of 2015. DRR and the Sendai Framework were reflected in the subsequent Paris Agreement. Following the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in 2015, the OECD and States are developing a new mechanism for the measurement of all financial flows for development - nominally entitled Total Official Support to Sustainable Development (TOSSD). In this context, any decision as to the inclusion of additional policy markers - including the joint UNISDR / WB proposal for the inclusion of a DRM Marker - will not be taken by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Working Party on Statistics until this process has concluded. The use of a DRM Policy Marker also forms part of the deliberations of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology relating to DRR (OIEWG). This has generated renewed support by some DAC Members for its use by the OECD, potentially within TOSSD.	• Outcome document of SIDS conference 2014. • Post-2015 development agenda (SDGs) report. • Documents related to post-Kyoto climate change process. • OECD documentation on Creditor Recording System and OECD website. • Report of Meeting on DRM marker held in September 2013.

SO1 - LEAD AND COORDINATE:

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

RESULT	RESULT INDICATOR	BASELINE[1]	TARGET 2014-2015	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)
Result 1.3 Improved recognition of DRR as integral to planning climate risk management and sustainable development.	**1.3.2** National plans and policies integrate DRR and climate risk management.	• 2012-2013 cycle of Regional Platforms included delegations from a total of approximately 150 countries. • National Adaptation Plans in 9 countries currently integrating DRR under the sector component of disaster management. • TORs of 1 National Platform integrateDRR and climate change adaptation. • 70% (39 out of 56) UNDAFs finalized in 2009-12 show integration of DRR and climate risk management.	**2014:** • Six Regional Platforms (with an average of 25 participating countries in each) showcase how to integrate DRR and climate risk management and produce related recommendations. • TORs of 5 National Platforms integrate disaster and climate risk issues. • 75% of UNDAFs finalized in 2013-14 (18 countries in total) show integration of DRR and climate risk management. **2015:** • Good practices in integration of DRR and climate risk management developed through structured and systematic exchange between countries and cities. • National Adaptation Plans in 13 countries integrate DRR. • 80% of UNDAFs in 2014-15 (20 countries in total) show integration of DRR and climaterisk management.	Seven Regional Platforms and a Regional Consultation advocated the integration of DRR and climate risk management. In Asia-Pacific, DRR integrated in discussions on SIDS, climate change, the World Humanitarian Summit and Habitat III. Integration of DRR and climate change adaptation resilience was adopted as the primary thematic focus for Africa region. The Arab High Level Forum on Sustainable Development recognised the linkages between disasters, DRR and sustainable development. In Americas, UNISDR is developing guidelines on DRR and integration at the local level, in collaboration with the Coordination of Natural Disaster Prevention in Central America. The European Forum for Disaster Reduction working group on climate change adaptation agreed to exchange on experiences in Europe by collecting local level case studies. Nine case studies were presented at COP21 and represented the European contribution to the guidelines on DRR and climate change adaptation (for more details visit: http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/regional-platforms). Eighteen National Platforms integrated disaster and climate risk issues in National Adaptation Plans (Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador Ethiopia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Kenya, Laos PDR, Macedonia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru and, Sweden). The UN Development Assistance Frameworks of 79% of the countries finalised in the biennium showed integration of both DRR and climate risk management. The process for integrating DRR and climate change management was supported in Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, El Salvador, Indonesia, Kenya, Macedonia, Mongolia, Serbia and Swaziland during the biennium.	• National HFA Reports 2014-2015. • Outcome documents from Regional Platforms. • National Adaptation Plans developed. • Outcome documents of Regional Platforms in 2014. • Preventionweb.net website. • UNDAFs in 2013-14 and 2014-15 cycles that show integration of DRR and climate risk management.

SO2 - CREDIBLE EVIDENCE:

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

RESULT	RESULT INDICATOR	BASELINE[1]	TARGET 2014-2015	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)
Result 2.1: National priority setting and planning for DRR informed by accessible and organized information, in particular produced through the government led monitoring and the peer review of HFA implementation.	**Result 2.1.1:** National priority setting and planning for DRR informed by accessible and organized information, in particular produced through the government led monitoring and the peer review of HFA implementation.	• More than 130 countries have undertaken HFA implementation review at least once since 2007. • 12 IGOs have undertaken HFA implementation review at least once since 2007. • 121 local authorities have undertaken HFA implementation review at least once since 2007. • One country-to-country peer reviews of progress in implementing the HFA undertaken.	**2014:** • Total of 150 countries and 14 IGOs have undertaken at least one HFA implementation review since 2007. • Total of 5 country-to-country peer reviews of progress in implementing the HFA undertaken. **2015:** • At least 155 countries and 16 IGOs have undertaken at least two HFA implementation reviews since 2007 (For the local level, same target as Result Indicator 3.1.2). • Total of 8 country-to-country peer reviews of progress in implementing the HFA undertaken. • Prototype HFA2 review and feedback mechanism piloted.	Total of 159 countries and 7 IGOs undertook HFA implementation review at least once since 2007. For 2013-2015 reporting cycle, 110 countries submitted and shared their reports through online HFA Monitor. Some of the countries shared their progress through ten-year reviews of the HFA, before the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. UNISDR produced a suggested framework of indicators for measuring global and national progress in implementing the Sendai Framework. These indicators were tested in three pilot countries (Fiji, Lebanon and the Philippines) and contributed to the revision of national strategies for better alignment with the Sendai Framework. Eight national HFA peer reviews were carried out in Bulgaria, Finland, Georgia, Turkey, Malawi, Panama, the United Kingdom and Uruguay during the current biennium. Reviews have allowed the exchange of good practice and mutual learning, and the findings and recommendations have been presented for consideration by governments when developing further DRR policy.	• Report of IGOs, countries and local authorities participating in HFA implementation review process. • Regional, national and local interim and final HFA progress reports. • Conclusions of pilot countries' participation in HFA2 review and feedback process. • Reports of country-to-country peer reviews.

S02 - CREDIBLE EVIDENCE:
Strengthened decision making at local, national and regional levels in support of DRR, climate risk management and achievement of the MDGs, through the production and dissemination of credible evidence.

RESULT	RESULT INDICATOR	BASELINE[1]	TARGET 2014-2015	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)
Result 2.1: National priority setting and planning for DRR informed by accessible and organized information, in particular produced through the government led monitoring and the peer review of HFA implementation.	**2.1.2** GAR15 produced, and GAR13 and GAR15, RAR, NAR, HFA Review, disaster loss data and global risk model disseminated cited in literature and informing dedicated dialogue with national governments and private sector.	• GAR09, GAR11 and GAR13. • At least 5 journals/books, policies or plans using evidence of the GARs, RARs, NARs, HFA Review, etc.	**2014:** • By 2014, 30 journals/books, policies or plans using evidence of the GARs, RARs, NARs, HFA Review, disaster loss data and global risk model **2015:** • GAR15 produced by the WCDRR • 60 journals/books, policies or plans using evidence of the GARs, RARs, NARs, HFA Review, disaster loss data and global risk model.	The UN Secretary-General launched GAR15 in New York on 4 March 2015. The global launch of the GAR in New York provided a platform for the Secretary-General to raise awareness of the importance of DRR in the context of the post-2015 development agenda with Member States ahead of the World Conference and during the then ongoing post-2015 negotiations. GAR15 has been downloaded 458,000 times through PreventionWeb, while more than 350 users accessed it through the AppStore and Google Play.	• GAR15. • Academic and non-academic literature, policies or plans show reference to GAR13 and GAR15, RAR, NAR, HFA Review, disaster loss data and global risk model.
	2.1.3 Report on ten years of HFA implementation produced for WCDRR.	HFA implementation 2005-2013 – Summary of Reports published in April 2013.	**2014:** By 2014, Zero order draft Report on ten years of HFA implementation produced. **2015:** Report on ten years of HFA implementation published by March 2015.	All the regional reports on the ten years of HFA implementation have been finalised and the findings fed into GAR15 analysis of HFA progress.	Report on ten years of HFA implementation.
Result 2.2: DRR and climate risk management reflected in national planning instruments and business strategies based on improved risk information, including on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities.	**2.2.1** 100 countries with established and institutionalized disaster loss databases.	By 2013, 60 countries with established and institutionalized disaster loss databases	**2014:** By 2014, 80 countries with established and institutionalized disaster loss databases. **2015:** By 2015, 100 countries with established and institutionalized disaster loss databases.	Disaster loss databases were made functional in 90 countries around the world. GAR15 featured in its consolidated disaster loss database information about 82 countries and two states of India. During 2015 a number of countries in Africa (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau and Rwanda), Americas (Paraguay, Honduras, Barbados) and Asia (Bhutan, Mongolia, Myanmar, etc.) joined the initiative, which is facing a very high demand for support services.	National disaster loss databases
	2.2.2 Global multi-hazard probabilistic risk model available in the public domain	By 2013, Probabilistic risk model for 2 of the principal natural hazards	**2014:** Global multi-hazard probabilistic risk model available. **2015:** By 2015, upgraded probabilistic risk model covering 8 of the principal natural hazards.	UNISDR has spearheaded a multi-hazard Global Risk Assessment model in partnership with leading scientific and technical organisations. The objective of the model is to provide comparable open-access disaster risk metrics across countries and hazard categories at a relatively coarse-grain level of resolution, as a means of raising risk awareness. A probabilistic risk model was completed for seven natural hazards (earthquake, riverine flood, tropical cyclone, tsunami, wind and storm surge and volcano hazard). Probabilistic risk methodology and models were also developed for agricultural drought in five sub-Saharan countries, and for volcanic ash fall for 16 countries in Asia-Pacific.	Global probabilistic risk model www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2013/en/gar-pdf/Annex_1.pdf
	2.2.3 36 national risk profiles produced.	By 2013, 6 national risk profiles produced	**2014:** By 2014, 15 national risk profiles produced. **2015:** By 2015, 36 national risk profiles produced.	Complete national risk profiles were developed in 29 countries. The progress on this area is evident, as Asia-Pacific, Africa and the Americas have completed the cycle of training and more detailed modelling for several regions of the programme. UNISDR has also reviewed profiles for Latin American and Caribbean countries and produced preliminary profiles for all countries in the world. Preliminary profiles are now being revised and improved. UNISDR also produced summary probabilistic risk profiles of all countries in the world, containing the main risk metrics disaggregated by country, hazard and economic sector. These main risk metrics are the Average Annual Loss and the Probable Maximum Loss, which respectively represent the expected average, over a long window of time, of the losses, and in a simplified way, the cost of a relatively possible worst case scenario.	Published national risk profiles www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/
	2.2.4 Partnership with 40 global corporations and/or national industry associations supported to optimize DRM strategies.	By 2013, 15 corporate DRM partnerships	**2014:** By 2014, partnership with 25 global corporations and/or national industry associations supported to optimize DRM strategies. **2015:** By 2015, partnership with 40 global corporations and/or national industry associations supported to optimize DRM strategies.	The UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE) is currently working with more than 140 member companies from 40 different countries to optimize DRM strategies. The objective of ARISE is to create risk-resilient societies by strengthening the private sector in collaboration with the public sector and other stakeholders, with membership entailing making a commitment to action and advocacy. During the current reporting period, more than 80 small- and medium-sized enterprises, local businesses and private partners in India, Thailand and Viet Nam were also sensitised on disaster risk management, business continuity planning and resilient investments. Representatives from 22 local business organisations in Fiji were trained to strengthen their disaster risk management planning. In Central Asia and the South Caucasus, the business sector was represented in the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool process in two cities in Armenia.	Corporate risk management policies and strategies

[6] *Including through business processes*
[7] *Composite measurement of individual satisfaction, task completion and process support*

SO3 - ADVOCACY AND OUTREACH:
Greater Political commitment and social demand for increased public and private sector investment in DRR and resilience

RESULT	RESULT INDICATOR	BASELINE[1]	TARGET 2014-2015	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)
Result 3.1: Increased awareness and actions mobilized by national and local governments to reduce risk and build resilience	**3.1.1** At least 2,015 local governments participating in the Campaign by 2015 and International Day for Disaster Reduction celebrated globally in 2014 and 2015	• 1,640 local governments participating in the Campaign • International Day for Disaster Reduction celebrated widely each year with an annual theme (Disability issues(2013); Women and girls (2012) and Young people (2011)) demonstrating an expanding partnership.	**2014:** • 1,800 local governments participating in the Campaign. • International Day for Disaster Reduction 2014 celebrated with a focus on inclusion of the elderly in DRR planning and implementation. **2015:** • 2,015 local governments participating in the Campaign. • International Day for Disaster Reduction 2015 celebrated (theme is to be decided on the basis of HFA2).	The total number of cities participating in the Making Cities Resilient Campaign is 3,098. Twenty-seven workshops were organised through the UNISDR Global and Education Training Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction, helping local governments to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption into development plans. Over 1,140 local government representatives from 48 countries were trained. The 2015 edition of the 13 October International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction was organised around the theme "Knowledge for Life". The focus was the role of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge in complementing modern science and boosting the resilience of individuals and societies. The day was marked by events at global, regional and national levels. The 2014 edition, organised in collaboration with HelpAge International and other partners, was used to focus attention on older persons and their inclusion in disaster risk management efforts.	• Campaign Database. • PreventionWeb online LGSAT monitoring tool. • Resilient Cities Report. • Visits on International Day to UNISDR website to share information. • Social media multiplication (Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, YouTube, Thunderclap).
	3.1.2 At least 300 local governments reporting their action on the "Ten Essentials" through the LGSAT (Local HFA reporting tool).	121 local governments reporting their action on the "Ten Essentials" through the LGSAT (Local HFA reporting tool).	**2014:** 200 local governments reporting their action on the "Ten Essentials" through the LGSAT (Local HFA reporting tool) **2015:** 300 local governments reporting their action on the "Ten Essentials" through the LG-SAT (Local HFA reporting tool) (Cross-referenced with target for Result Indicator 2.1.1)	A total of 650 cities applied the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool by the end of 2015. Guidance on the process methodology implementation is a key factor for which UNISDR has taken the opportunity to work with governments and advocates of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign in improving understanding of the requirements and process. The previous Local Government Self-Assessment Tool supported local governments in identifying the broad areas in which they needed to focus and improve efforts in disaster risk reduction. With the adoption of the Sendai Framework, the Ten Essentials and their indicators that are being developed will be more operational, adaptive and applicable to local governments. These developments to the new Ten Essentials provide increased opportunities for detailed evaluations of city resilience performance, identifying areas for further action and investment plans.	• LGSAT (Local HFA reporting tool) reports.
	3.1.3 At least 77 parliamentarians advocating for national and local budget allocations on DRR and resilience building.	By 2013, at least 27 parliamentarians advocating for national and local budget allocations on DRR and resilience building.	**2014:** At least 52 parliamentarians advocating for national and local budget allocations on DRR and resilience building **2015:** At least 77 parliamentarians advocating for national and local budget allocations on DRR and resilience building	UNISDR is leveraging support from 77 parliamentary advocates around the world and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) network of over 600 parliamentarians representing 200 parliaments from 124 countries. At the World Conference, UNISDR in collaboration with IPU organised a meeting attended by 41 Members of Parliament from 22 countries. They focused on disaster risk reduction legislation and governance including national budgets for implementation. In addition, 31 Speakers of Parliament representing all regions met in New York at the 4th World Conference of Speakers of Parliament in September.	• Activity reports from the Advisory Group of Parliamentarians for DRR. • IPU meeting reportsNational legislation records. • Records of parliamentary discussions.
Result 3.2: Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities.	**3.2.1** A global initiative for the safety of education facilities coordinated and 400,000 institution pledges gathered to support the safety of education and health facilities through initiatives such as One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Initiative.	210,000 institutions have pledged to support the safety of education and health facilities under the One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Initiative.	**2014:** • At least two regional platforms have an outcome on safety of education facilities in support of the global initiative . • 300,000 institution pledges gathered to support the safety of education and health facilities. **2015:** • Presentation of a global initiative for the safety of education facilities at the WCDRR. • 400,000 institution pledges gathered to support the safety of education andhealth facilities.	One regional platform in Americas and one sub-regional platform in Central Asia formally recognised school safety as part of their regional platform outcome. School safety featured highly as part of the World Conference through a formal session on Commitments to Safe Schools, organised jointly with members of the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector. The One Million Schools and Hospital initiative has reached around 292,000 pledges, from 4,000 pledgers, mostly in Asia-Pacific but also the Americas. Some 80,000 new institutions pledged participation in the initiative during the World Conference, complementing the significant commitments made as part of the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools at the World Conference, session on Commitments to Safe Schools.	• WCDRR session on safety of education facilities. • The One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Initiative website: http://www.safe-school-hospital.net/
	3.2.2 At least 148 "Champions" (Heads of States, corporate leaders, media, civil society leaders, and other 'opinion makers') or "Advocates" championing and helping shape opinion on DRR.	At least 98 "Champions" or "Advocates" actively advocating and shaping opinion on DRR and resilience.	**2014:** At least 118 "Champions" or "Advocates" actively advocating and shaping opinion on DRR and resilience. **2015:** By 2015, at least 148 "Champions" or "Advocates" actively advocating and shaping opinion on DRR and resilience.	UNISDR worked with 131 Champions (77 parliamentarians and 54 heads of state, mayors and corporate leaders) during the biennium to advocate for a stronger emphasis on disaster risk reduction at the global, national and local levels. Mayors, members of parliament, and private sector leaders reaffirmed their commitment and ambition to be the vehicles "to convert words into action" for the Sendai Framework, during a meeting at the World Conference.	Copies of report / video/ letter/ outreach material produced by Champions or Advocates on how they have been advocating for DRR and CCA.

[8] *Composite measurement of relevance to the user, their organization and the DRR community in general*

SO3 - ADVOCACY AND OUTREACH:
Greater Political commitment and social demand for increased public and private sector investment in DRR and resilience

RESULT	RESULT INDICATOR	BASELINE[1]	TARGET 2014-2015	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)
Result 3.2: Broad range of stakeholders demanding and investing effort to build the resilience of communities.	**3.2.3** By the end of 2015, at least 200 business entities have committed to the 5 Essentials for Business in DRR as Private Sector Partnership (PSP) members that report on their proposed contributions to DRR.	At least 40 reporting Private Sector Partnership members (including SME's) committed to the 5 Essentials for Business in DRR.	**2014:** At least two regional platforms have an outcome on safety of education facilities in support of the global initiative. **2015:** By 2015, 200 reporting Private Sector Partnership members (including SME's) committed to the 5 Essentials for Business in DRR.	In November 2015, the Private Sector Partnership was rebranded within the UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE). Members of both, including SME's, commit to the Five Essentials. Membership of the Private Sector Partnership and of ARISE increased by 47% during the biennium, reaching 140.	• **Quantitative:** The PSP network website on Prevention Web: http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/networks/public/psp/members/. • **Qualitative:** Self-assessment reports submitted by PSP members at the end of each calendar year.
Result 3.3: Gender-sensitive DRR promoted.	**3.3.1** At least 87 countries reporting a gender-inclusive approach to DRR at partial (Reliance level 2) or significant (Reliance level 3) ongoing efforts in the HFA Monitor.	In 2013, 79 countries reported in the HFA Monitor partial (Reliance level 2) or significant (Reliance level 3) ongoing efforts to address gender issues in policy and practice of DRR (2011-2013 cycle).	**2014:** By 2014, no measurement possible. **2015:** By 2015, at least 87 countries reporting in the HFA Monitor at partial (Reliance level 2) or significant (Reliance level 3) ongoing efforts to address gender issues in policy and practice of DRR (2014-2015 cycle).	Gender issues have been integrated into the national reporting process by countries on progress against the implementation of the HFA. In the last reporting cycle, 50 countries confirmed that gender concerns do inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way; 43 countries reported to have women's organisations participating in their national disaster risk reduction platforms; and 42 countries confirmed that gender disaggregated data is available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities.	HFA monitor reports of 2011-2013 and 2014-2015 cycles.
	3.3.2 The formulation of the post-2015 DRR framework (HFA2) integrates gender issues and women's role in building resilience.	In 2013, no measurement possible.	**2014:** By 2014, no measurement possible. **2015:** By 2015, gender included as an integral component in HFA2.	In the lead up to the World Conference, UNISDR supported stakeholders' consultations to highlight and promote women's leadership and gender equality in building resilience, as a critical element of the Sendai Framework. UNISDR's programme on gender focused on mainstreaming gender aspects in planning and implementing disaster risk reduction policies, advocacy campaigns and awareness raising. The outcomes of the World Conference signalled a turning point by recognising the indispensable role of women in risk reduction efforts. Inclusivity is emphasised in the Sendai Framework, with a focus on the distinct gender-specific capacities and vulnerabilities to prevent, prepare, confront and recover from disasters.	HFA 2 document and proceedings as adopted at the WCDRR.

SO4 - DELIVER AND COMMUNICATE RESULTS:
Enhanced programme and organizational performance for more effective UNISDR in carrying out its Mission

RESULT	RESULT INDICATOR	BASELINE[1]	TARGET 2014-2015	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)
Result 4.1 Communications and knowledge management tools effectively support UNISDR objectives.	**4.1.1** Increase in penetration to specific targeted audiences based on UNISDR's communication strategy, local governments and increased brand recognition of UNISDR.	User satisfaction survey before the end of 2013 to establish a baseline for a qualitative understanding of our brand recognition and appreciation of our communications products.	**2014:** • By 2015, 20% increase from 2013 in reach across all public communications channels including the UNISDR web site and social media. • By 2015, 20% increase from 2013 in region specific material, including regional language material posted to UNISDR regional web sites and social media channels. **2015:** • By 2015, 20% increase from 2013 in reach across all public communications channels including the UNISDR web site and social media. • By 2015, 20% increase from 2013 in region specific material, including regional language material posted to UNISDR regional web sites and social media channels.	The biennium saw a 42% increase in reach across communication channels through UNISDR managed websites and social media. UNISDR published 363 news stories, 72 press releases and 14 statements/speeches on the corporate website. A key indicator was the increase of 288,000 unique visitors to the website, from the previous 221,000. UNISDR finished the biennium with 37,000 followers on Twitter and 11,600 on Facebook. Over the course of the biennium there was an 18% increase in regional language specific material. There was a particular increase in the availability of materials in Arabic, Russian and Spanish.	Web and social media analytics as well as user surveys, disaggregated by target audience to measure impact of communications products including videos and promotional material.

[1] *www.preventionweb.net/rise/*

SO4 - DELIVER AND COMMUNICATE RESULTS:

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

RESULT	RESULT INDICATOR	BASELINE[1]	TARGET 2014-2015	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)
Result 4.1 Communications and knowledge management tools effectively support UNISDR objectives	**4.1.2** 80% of user-needs driven knowledge management tools are used effectively by UNISDR HQ and regional staff[6].	Current baseline 60%.	**2014:** 2014 target 70%. **2015:** 2015 target 80%.	There was increased use within UNISDR of the intranet, improvement in knowledge capture/sharing, efficiency and understanding of disaster risk reduction stakeholders, particularly through Regional Platform online registration. UNISDR staff reported using the intranet and its related tools to support their work daily or more than once per week, with 81% reported that the system was good to excellent.	Composite index based on continual staff interviews and user surveys.
	4.1.3 80% composite user satisfaction rate for user-needs-adjusted PreventionWeb services.	Current baseline 70%.	**2014:** 2014 target 76%. **2015:** 2015 target 80%.	UNISDR's disaster risk reduction community knowledge platform, PreventionWeb, is considered the "go-to" place for information on DRR and the implementation of the Sendai Framework. User satisfaction rate of 81% was reported in the current biennial. Since its creation, PreventionWeb has served over 17 million page views, while demonstrating an increase in reach to new visitors. Of the 240,000 regular users in 2015, 32,000 use the site at least once per week. Indicators of participation, professional usage, and benefit of sharing knowledge via PreventionWeb, continues to produce high levels of user satisfaction.	
Result 4.2 Enlarged, sustainable and predictable resource base.	**4.2.1** Income and cost plan targets met.	Biennium income target for 2012-2013: USD 64.9 million. Biennium income for 2012-2013: USD62.0 million.	**2014:** Income and cost plan target for 2014 met. **2015:** • Income and cost plan target for 2015 met. • Biennial income target: USD 70 million.	UNISDR received a total of US$58.78 million by 31 December 2015 (84% of the US$ 70 million biennial target).	Income table 2014-2015.
	4.2.2 40% of annual income is received in first quarter to ensure smooth programming	39.1% of 2013 income received in Q1.	**2014:** 40% of 2014 income received in Q1. **2015:** 40% of 2015 income received in Q1.	UNISDR received 16% of its annual income in the first quarter of 2014. This figure rose to 23% in 2015, in light of contributions to the World Conference.	Income table 2014-2015.
	4.2.3 Consolidation of existing partnerships and creation of partnerships with a range of donorsinvestors.	32 partners or donors providing contributions/ written pledges to UNISDR Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction.	**2014:** Increase of one new partner or donor providing contributions/ written pledges to UNISDR Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction. **2015:** By 2015, increase of two new partners or donors providing contributions/ written pledges to UNISDR Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction.	UNISDR surpassed this target, receiving contributions from six new donors over the course of the biennium. The new donors to the UNISDR Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction are: Colombia, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Liechtenstein, the Islamic Development Bank, AXA and JBA Risk Management Ltd.	Table of donors providing contributions/ written pledges to UNISDR Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction.
Result 4.3 Results-focused implementation, monitoring and reporting of UNISDR strategic priorities.	**4.3.1** Full implementation of the e-management tool as reflected by the percentage of admin-finance processes that are automated and undertaken online through this tool.	60%.	**2014:** Target 2014: 80%. **2015:** Target 2015: 100%.	Work/cost planning, allotment requests and reporting have been functionalised in the e-Tool. This represents 50% implementation of the e-Tool, as many of the functions previously managed through it have been moved to UMOJA. A comprehensive ERP, the UMOJA system provides an advance platform to manage programmatic and financial management functions. The roll out of UMOJA was originally planned in mid-2015, but it was launched earlier by the UN Secretariat.	e-tool platform.
	4.3.2 Improvement of UNISDR's performance in implementing its strategic objectives and being a good 'value for money', measured through the percentage of adopted recommendations of reviews and evaluations implemented.	60%.	**2014:** Target 2014: 70%. **2015:** Target 2015: 100%.	To date, UNISDR has implemented 90% of the recommendation from different reviews and evaluations through the Senior Leaders' Group Implementation Plan. All recommendations to date from evaluations and reviews of UNISDR have been consolidated in this plan, and are being closely monitored as part of the organisational corporate work plan. As a part of transparency practices, UNISDR has initiated a new section on the Results Based Management System in its corporate website. The aim is to keep partners informed about the change management process, through regular updates on the implementation of Results Based Management System.	6-monthly RBMS progress reports.

[1] *www.preventionweb.net/rise/*

ANNEX II

SELECTED LIST OF UNISDR PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS PUBLISHED IN 2015

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD UN WORLD CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (ARABIC, ENGLISH, CHINESE, FRENCH, RUSSIAN, SPANISH) | AUTHOR: UNISDR

THE BUSINESS CASE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: FINAL REPORT
AUTHOR: UNISDR ONEA-GETI; Incheon Metropolitan City, the Government of the Republic of Korea

PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS AND WORKING PAPERS

25 APRIL 2015 NEPAL EARTHQUAKE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SITUATION REPORT: FOCUS ON RISK AND IMPACT | AUTHOR: UNISDR

25 APRIL 2015 NEPAL EARTHQUAKE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SITUATION REPORT | AUTHOR: UNISDR

26 OCTOBER 2015 BADAKSHAN AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN EARTHQUAKE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SITUATION REPORT | AUTHOR: PreventionWeb; UNISDR

ACCELERATING AND MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION EFFORTS: UPDATE ON THE UNITED NATIONS' INTENSIFIED APPROACH | AUTHOR: UNISDR

AMÉRICA DEL SUR: ENFOQUE PARA LA GESTIÓN DEL RIESGO DE DESASTRES | AUTHORS: UNISDR ROAM; ECHO

BRIEFING NOTE ON THE 21ST CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNFCCC (COP21) IN PARIS
AUTHOR: UNISDR

CHART OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030 | AUTHOR: UNISDR

COHERENCE AND MUTUAL REINFORCEMENT BETWEEN THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030 AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE ACTION
AUTHOR: UNISDR

CONSIDERACIONES PARA FORTALECER UNA ESTRATEGIA SURAMERICANA PARA LA REDUCCIÓN DEL RIESGO DE DESASTRES | AUTHORS: UNASUR; ECHO; UNISDR AM

CYCLONE CHAPALA DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SITUATION REPORT | AUTHOR: PreventionWeb; UNISDR

DEVELOPING STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THE RESILIENCE OF HOTELS TO DISASTERS: A SCOPING STUDY TO GUIDE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOTEL RESILIENT INITIATIVE | AUTHORS: PATA; GIDRM, Government of Germany, UNISDR-ROAP

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AUTHOR: UNISDR NY

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARAB REGION: ISSUES BRIEF | AUTHOR: UNISDR ROAS

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS | UTHOR: UNISDR

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA - 'TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT' | AUTHOR: UNISDR

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIP: POST 2015 FRAMEWORK-PRIVATE SECTOR BLUEPRINT FIVE PRIVATE SECTOR VISIONS FOR A RESILIENT FUTURE | AUTHOR: UNISDR; DRR-PSP

EVALUACIÓN DEL ESTADO DE LA REDUCCIÓN DEL RIESGO DE DESASTRES EN LA REPÚBLICA DE PANAMÁ
AUTHORS: Government of Panama; UNISDR ROAM

GLOBAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015 (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, RUSSIAN, SPANISH) | AUTHOR: UNISDR

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

INDICATORS FOR MEASURING THE INTEGRATION OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN UN PROGRAMMING
AUTHOR: UNISDR

MODELING THE INDIRECT AND FISCAL RISKS FROM NATURAL DISASTERS FOR INFORMING OPTIONS FOR ENHANCING RESILIENCE AND BUILDING BACK BETTER | SOURCE: IIASA; UNISDR

READING THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015 - 2030 | AUTHOR: UNISDR

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF DISASTER LOSS DATABASES IN ARAB STATES (FULL REPORT ENGLISH, SUMMARY ENGLISH, SUMMARY ARABIC, SUMMARY FRENCH) | AUTHORS: UNISDR ROAS; SDC, Switzerland - gov

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF DISASTER LOSS DATABASES IN ARAB STATES (FULL REPORT ENGLISH, SUMMARY ENGLISH, SUMMARY ARABIC, SUMMARY FRENCH) | AUTHORS: UNISDR ROAS; SDC, Switzerland - gov

SCIENCE IS USED FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: UNISDR SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP REPORT 2015 | AUTHORS: UNISDR; UNISDR Science and Technology Advisory Group

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030 (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, RUSSIAN, SPANISH) | SOURCE: UN

SYNTHESIS OF THE STATUS AND TRENDS WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS
SOURCE: WMO; UNISDR

THE HUMAN COST OF WEATHER-RELATED DISASTERS 1995-2015 | AUTHORS: UNISDR; CRED

THE MAKING CITIES RESILIENT CAMPAIGN: RESILIENCE OF CITIES TO DISASTERS IN CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTH CAUCASUS (RUSSIAN) | AUTHOR: UNISDR

THE POCKET GLOBAL ASSESSMENT REPORT (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, JAPANESE, RUSSIAN, SINHALA, SPANISH, TAMIL NADU) | AUTHOR: UNISDR

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT (FFD): UNISDR SUMMARY REPORT
AUTHOR: UNISDR

UNISDR WORKING PAPERS ON PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLANNING AND FINANCING STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: REVIEW OF COMOROS | AUTHORS: UNISDR; IOC

UNISDR WORKING PAPERS ON PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLANNING AND FINANCING STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: REVIEW OF MADAGASCAR | AUTHORS: UNISDR; IOC; MFB, Madagascar – gov

UNISDR WORKING PAPERS ON PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLANNING AND FINANCING STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: REVIEW OF MAURITIUS | AUTHORS: UNISDR; IOC; Min of Finance and Eco Dev, Mauritius – gov

UNISDR WORKING PAPERS ON PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLANNING AND FINANCING STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: REVIEW OF PERU (INTERIM REPORT) | AUTHORS: UNISDR; Peru – gov

UNISDR WORKING PAPERS ON PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLANNING AND FINANCING STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: REVIEW OF PERU (INTERIM REPORT) | AUTHORS: UNISDR; Peru – gov

UNISDR WORKING PAPERS ON PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLANNING AND FINANCING STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: REVIEW OF SEYCHELLES | AUTHORS: UNISDR; IOC; Seychelles – gov

UNISDR WORKING PAPERS ON PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLANNING AND FINANCING STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: REVIEW OF SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN REGION | AUTHORS: UNISDR; IOC

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN RISK-RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT: GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED
AUTHOR: UNISDR

CORPORATE PUBLICATIONS

UNISDR ANNUAL REPORT 2014 | AUTHOR: UNISDR

FACT SHEETS

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM - FACT SHEET | AUTHOR: UNISDR

FACT SHEET: HEALTH IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
AUTHOR: UNISDR

PARLIAMENTARIANS FACT SHEET | AUTHOR: UNISDR

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