

**Interim Report of Accomplishments**  
**UNISDR 2010-2011 Biennial Work Plan**  
**Outcomes and Strategic Objectives**

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

#### **SO Accomplishments so far:**

UNISDR's long-term engagement, advocacy with and technical support to governments and organizations have resulted in the formal endorsement of disaster risk reduction as a necessary tool for climate change adaptation. **Globally**, the Cancun Adaptation Framework under the UN climate change convention identified DRR and HFA as tools for improving and promoting climate adaptation. Similar recognition happened **regionally** in Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia, Europe, Pacific, where Ministerial and other high level platforms endorsed disaster risk reduction approaches as a tool for adapting to climate change. **Nationally**, seventeen countries (Argentina, Bahrain, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Croatia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Niue, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Tonga, and Vietnam) have formally recognized and have taken concrete action to use DRR for adapting to climate change, in particular through its National Platforms on DRR or other formal national coordinating mechanisms on DRR. UNISDR delivered these outcomes through focused advocacy among government officials and technical experts, provision of technical support and targeted knowledge products through its portal Preventionweb, and through its convening ability to bring together experts and decision makers from various disciplines.

#### **- Outcome 1.1: Enhanced political commitment for climate related DRR Governments International, regional and national**

UNISDR's long-term engagement, advocacy with and technical support to governments and organizations have resulted in the formal endorsement of disaster risk reduction as a necessary tool for climate change adaptation. Globally, the Cancun Adaptation Framework under the climate change convention identified DRR and HFA as tools for improving and promoting climate adaptation. Similar recognition happened regionally in Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia, Europe, Pacific, where high-level platforms endorsed DRR approaches as a tool for adapting to climate change. Nationally, seventeen countries have formally recognized and have taken concrete action to use DRR for adapting to climate change.

#### **- Outcome 1.2: Increased availability of information on climate risks and risk-reducing adaptation strategies**

There have been more than 1,500 new items related to climate change published on PreventionWeb, including 139 from a special section on the COP16 coverage of disaster risk reduction. Preventionweb is a unique tool for DRR professionals to directly receive climate related information, allowing the ability to search, categorize and share the latest information from around the world. This is a unique service targeted to DRR professionals.

### **Strategic Objective 2: Measurable increases in investments in disaster risk reduction**

#### **SO Accomplishment so far:**

UNISDR has strengthened its advocacy among key change agents, convening practitioners and thought leaders at various levels and expanded disaster risk reduction evidence-base with both new knowledge and through knowledge platforms. This has fostered increased investment by countries for disaster risk reduction activities. UNISDR successfully supported countries in the self-reporting of their investments and with the development of methodologies to track these investments in national development sectors.

UNISDR has successfully undertaken high-level advocacy missions and engaged with more than 500 heads of states, Ministers, parliamentarians, private sector, UN Resident Coordinators, IGOs, media and other key change-agents on the importance of scaling-up disaster risk reduction activities and investments. UNISDR has also strengthened multi-stakeholder consensus building and discussions of innovative approaches in reducing disaster risks at one Global Platform, six

Regional Platforms and 81 National Platforms on DRR, which resulted in renewed commitments of governments and organizations to reduce disaster risks at the regional, national and local levels.

UNISDR has strengthened the evidence base through the Global Assessment Report on DRR 2011, and through PreventionWeb knowledge portal assisting national stakeholders in DRR decision-making. In addition, the Mid-term Review of the HFA has provided an analysis of gaps and opportunities, which is also useful towards making the case for increased investments for DRR at the national level.

- **Outcome 2.1. International and national commitments for DRR are strengthened using ISDR mechanisms and knowledge products**

More than 130 countries used the **HFA monitor** over the past year to report on the progress made in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, with 11 Inter-Governmental Organizations participating in the sub-regional HFA progress review. In addition, the HFA review process at the local level has started in five pilot countries including in a number of participating cities of the “Making Cities Resilient: My City is getting Ready!” campaign. This Government-owned and Government-led process at the regional, national and local level has resulted in the strengthening of disaster risk reduction actions within four regional agreements in the ASEAN, Arab Region, Americas and Europe and within 20 national instruments in the Argentina, Armenia, Botswana, Brunei, Cook Islands, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Vanuatu, Vietnam.

There have been measurable increases in the use and popularity of **PreventionWeb.net** with 130% increase in content submissions from partners and 75% increase in the number of users. Email subscription services now have over 2,800 subscribers. PreventionWeb now has over 87,000 users and 227,000 page views per month. Over 25,000 DRR professional uses the service more than once per week.

The **Global Assessment Report 2011** has been completed with the development of which saw the active participation of more 90 governments and regional organizations, and 85 independent bodies, including universities, expert institutions and civil society organizations. The GAR 2011 was launched at the third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction on 10 May 2011. So far, 11 regional and national launches have been completed and another 26 are planned in 2011. In addition, 16,000 copies have been printed and disseminated. The online version of the report has received almost 12,000 visits by 15 June 2011.

UNISDR worked towards the integration of DRR and CCA into 30 **UNDAFs** of high-risk countries, which were in their planning cycle for 2010-11 and beyond with two UNDAF already adopted and signed so far – Maldives and Thailand. In addition, 18 trainings for UNCT/RCs and national authorities were conducted with another five trainings planned. The secretariat adopted a three-pronged strategy - at the global level, integration was promoted through UNDG to concerned UNCTs. At the regional level, the UNDG regional offices included DRR sessions in their UNDAF trainings. At the country level, support was provided through participation in the consultation forums for UNDAF preparation

The Third session of the **Global Platform** for Disaster Risk Reduction had close to 2,600 participants compared to 1,300 in 2009. In addition, there is significant increase in the number of participants in six **Regional Platform** meetings. As far as outcomes are of these Platforms, most of the regional platforms have adopted strong declaration, action plans and regional road maps to concretize declarations. **National Platforms** on DRR worldwide increased from 61 to 81, including those in Algeria, Egypt, Bahrain, Benin, Cameroon, Canada, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Paraguay, and Sierra Leone.

The **Mid-Term Review** of the Hyogo Framework for Action (MTR), developed recommendations on the current state of progress of the HFA and prospects for improving future implementation, and was the product of a wide consultation globally, regionally and sub-regionally. Importantly, the Mid-Term Review formed a significant basis for the Global Platform debates, building on the clear global impetus brought about the HFA since 2005. This led to specific elements adopted in the Chairs Summary of the GP.

In **high-level advocacy**, the **SRSG** met and discussed with more than 100 Heads of States, Ministers, Parliamentarians, Ambassadors, Private Sector, and Resident Coordinators resulting in increased

commitment on DRR at various levels. In addition, the SRSB has briefed the UN Chief Executives Board, the highest-level UN coordinating body on DRR coordination issues. UNISDR formed a **Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG)** that is now comprised of 14 members covering a broad range of private sector risk related areas. The PSAG aims to serve as a catalyst bringing together a wide range of private sector entities into a global partnership for action. The PSAG has actively participated in several UNISDR key events including the Global Platform on DRR where the group presented a ‘Statement of Commitment by the Private Sector for Disaster Prevention, Resilience and Risk Reduction.’ UNISDR high-level advocacy initiatives have led to the creation of a network with 172 **parliamentarians** from 77 countries. The publication on Disaster Risk Reduction: an Instrument for Achieving Millennium Development Goals, has reached at least 3000 parliamentarians from 124 countries. Twenty three UN **Resident Coordinators** are engaged and supportive of disaster risk reduction as the needs of the countries become ever more evident. They are also actively engaging in HFA monitoring, as evidenced by their reports and the activities of the UN country teams and common country assessments/UN development assistance frameworks. Coordination and information sharing among 75 key ISDR **partners** has improved through the involvement in many UNISDR processes. UNISDR has also strengthened outreach to grassroots community groups. This has led to agreement on the operational modalities and implementation of a Community Practitioners Platform led by GROOTS and the Huairou Commission. There has been strengthened cooperation with 25 regional **Inter-Governmental Organizations** that focused on providing technical assistance to the IGO secretariats and member states for mainstreaming the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) agenda into regional policies and programmes and supporting policy development, coordination and implementation of DRR related programmes. UNISDR systematically engaged 30 **media** professionals through media training and briefings.

Experts in **aid tracking, aid effectiveness** and public and private finance, not usually engaged in disaster risk reduction discussions have been working with UNISDR to identify a number of opportunities to increase the effectiveness of investments in disaster risk reduction in ODA and in national and local budgets. Two workshops were held resulting in a programme of work that is now guiding the systematic tracking of disaster risk reduction investments, and sharing of experiences between 2 pilot countries, which are presently underway – Indonesia and Philippines.

Advocacy on **gender mainstreaming** in DRR and CCA have been strengthened in several high level forums. In addition, the Policy and Practical guidelines on engendered DRR has been translated into several languages and has been widely used by partners as reference for training of professionals from 107 countries.

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

#### **SO Accomplishments so far:**

UNISDR’s work through the “Making Cities Resilient: My City is getting Ready!” campaign has resulted in substantial increased profile of the work of local governments in reducing disaster risks. More than 700 local governments are presently engaged in this Campaign, with 17 role model cities engaged and helping other cities build resilience through the sharing of their sound practices in local disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. In addition, this campaign has been able to generate individual and institutional pledges to improve the safety of more than 138,000 schools and hospitals globally through the “One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Initiative.”

#### **- Outcome 3.1. Local authorities and other stakeholders participate in the ISDR Campaign on Making Cities Resilient**

UNISDR worked to raise the profile of local governments’ work in reducing disaster risk and building resilience by targeting mayors and city councils, through the ISDR World Disaster Reduction Campaign “Making cities Resilient: My City is getting ready!” which is boosting efforts to develop and implement local resilience strategies. By end of June 2011, 725 cities and local governments from 68 countries representing the hopes and aspirations of millions of ordinary people had signed up to the campaign, which has accrued a host of enthusiastic supporters from across the global and national city-networks, the UN system, civil society and the private sector. In addition, there are now 17 role models active in the campaign and 10 campaign champions.

The campaign has attracted the interest of many stakeholders. 25 partners at global and at least 20 partners at regional level are supporting the campaign implementation. UN agencies including UN-HABITAT, UNDP, UNEP, WHO and UNICEF are key partners along with city associations and organizations, including the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability and CityNet. NGO networks, grassroots organizations, National Platform for disaster risk reduction and other UNISDR partners are also engaged in the campaign. A “Handbook” for Mayors and other local government leaders participating in the Making Cities Resilient Campaign will help conceive and implement relevant initiatives and will offer practical guidance in understanding and taking action on the “10 Essentials” of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign. As part of the campaign, a training course for local authorities was prepared in collaboration with the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI). UNISDR and CADRI started a series of learning events in 2010, including four national trainings on urban risk reduction in the Maldives, Syria, and Mexico.

As part of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign and as a next phase of previous campaigns on school and hospital safety, UNISDR Asia launched the One million Safe Schools and Hospitals pledging initiative with partners, now available worldwide. By the end of June 2011, 1,374 individuals have pledged 138,970 schools and hospitals for safety from 34 countries. In addition, more than 20 partners are supporting the initiative. Work has started to translate the pledges into actions. In South Asia, collaboration with UN-Habitat is going on to develop standards and guidance on safety of schools and hospitals.

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

##### **SO Accomplishments so far:**

UNISDR’s accomplishments are focused on strengthened organizational capacity to deliver its work as the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the Hyogo Framework of Action. UNISDR strengthened its results based managements system, is improving resourcing of its work and is improving its administrative and other services to the various units and regional offices within the secretariat.

##### **- Outcome 4.1. Strengthened UNISDR secretariat with enhanced regional outreach**

**Results based management** was initiated in UNISDR in 2008, with the goal of developing a coherent and manageable biennial work plan for 2008-2009. In 2009 through 2011, a pilot programme to develop an online work planning, reporting and financial tracking system was started in the Asia Pacific regional office. In 2010, this pilot was expanded, with the E-Management Tool used for work planning and activity and output reporting to all UNISDR regional offices. In 2011, the development of the full RBMS started with the review and update of the 2010-2011 biennial work-plan, a readiness review of capacities and training needs, and the development of a performance measurement system. There were also 2 evaluations undertaken in the secretariat – one on the substantive work and another on the administrative work of UNISDR.

On **resource mobilization and resource use**, the total received contributions for the biennium stands at USD 45.9 million as of the end of the second quarter 2011. This includes USD 28.6 million received in 2010, USD 16.2 million received in 2011 (as of end second quarter), with an additional USD 1.1 million pledged. Additional income anticipated in third and fourth quarters stands at USD 16 million, of which USD 9.5 million will be available for expenditure in 2011. Therefore total available income for the biennium is projected at USD 55.4 million, plus the carry over from 2009 (USD 6.6 million) amounts to USD 62 million. This entails a funding deficit of USD 5.1 million against the estimated biennial budget of USD 67.1 million.

The **administrative/support services** have been providing day-to-day operations, support to regional offices, advice and oversight. Focus areas of work included rolling out the new UN Secretariat staff selection system INSPIRA, recruitment, UNISDR induction package, monitoring of the Human Resources Action Plan, trust fund management, travel and logistics, and operational support to the Third Session of the Global Platform.

## **Annex 1 – Indicators of Accomplishments**

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

- **Outcome 1.1: Enhanced political commitment for climate related DRR Governments International, regional and national**
  - Indicators of accomplishments**
  - At least one global instrument on adaptation substantially incorporates DRR and HFA
    - o One global instrument endorsed by Parties to the Climate Change Convention - UNFCCC Cancun Adaptation Framework adopts DRR and HFA as a tool for CCA
    - o Number of UNFCCC negotiation groups engaged: Address on DRR and adaptation issues to Umbrella Group, Environmental Integrity Group, EU, G77 + China (and its subgroups as AOSIS, African Group, Latin American group) and other relevant parties such as Japan, Norway. Also coordination with relevant UNFCCC observers as World Bank, IADB, IASC for DRR including OCHA, UNDP, UNEP, WMO, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent, World Vision International, Norway Council for refugees, etc
  - At least three regional instruments adopted at high level forums or platforms to promote the linkages between DRR and CC Adaptation
    - o Six regional Ministerial or high level meeting or platform outcomes facilitated by UNISDR in Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia, Europe, Pacific
  - At least four national platforms or national coordinating mechanisms on DRR incorporate CC adaptation in their agenda, or within their membership
    - o Seventeen National Platforms on DRR endorses the use of DRR for CCA and takes concrete action with UNISDR support – Argentina, Bahrain, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Croatia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Niue, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Tonga, Vietnam
- **Outcome 1.2: Increased availability of information on climate risks and risk-reducing adaptation strategies**
  - Indicators of accomplishments**
  - Increase in the number of information products available on DRR and CCA in UNISDR managed/sponsored online information management systems.
    - o New items on CC published in PW: 1,500 items in 2010
    - o Other UNISDR Portals - In Latin America and with support of UNISDR was developed a portal on CC and DRR hosted by the Regional Information Center on Disaster (CRID for its Spanish acronym) which is constantly updated with relevant information.

### **Strategic Objective 2: Measurable increases in investments in disaster risk reduction**

- **Outcome 2.1. International and national commitments for DRR are strengthened using ISDR mechanisms and knowledge products**
  - Indicators of accomplishments**
  - Number of policies, legal and planning instruments (national/regional) referring to HFA and priorities emerging from the nationally-led monitoring process
    - o **Regional instruments:** Four
      - **Americas:** the sub-regional mechanisms for cooperation on DRR by entities such as CEPREDENAC, CAPRADE, REHU/MERCOSUR and CDEMA, have been catalytic in fostering the inclusion of DRR in national policies. A remarkable example has been the approval of the PCGIR (The Central American Policy for Integral Risk Management) fostered by the CEPREDENAC and which introduces DRR as a binding policy instrument for the member countries. The experience of CEPREDENAC was awarded with a mention in the Sasakawa awards 2011.
      - **Arab States:** Arab Strategy for DRR 2020 adopted by the League of Arab States
      - **ASEAN:** The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency response (AADMER), a legally binding instrument based on the HFA is informed by the status of HFA implementation of countries, through the HFA review.
      - **Europe:** HFA review informed the European Parliament resolution on the Commission communication “A Community approach on the prevention of natural and man made disasters”
    - o **National instruments:** 20
      - **Argentina** national planning is being influenced by HFA review
      - **Armenia** national planning is being influenced by HFA review
      - **Botswana** national strategy development is being influenced by HFA review
      - **Brunei** Strategic National Action Plan on DRR (SNAP DRR) is influenced by the HFA review consultations
      - **Cook Islands** national strategy development is being influenced by HFA review
      - **Croatia** national strategy development is being influenced by HFA review

- **Egypt:** Arab Center for the Study of Arid Zones and Drylands establishment of a drought monitoring system is informed by the HFA review
- **Lebanon** national planning is being influenced by HFA review
- **Marshall Islands:** The findings of the National HFA progress review, and the development of a National Climate Change Policy Framework in 2010, resulted in the government's recognition of the need to address risks in the Marshall Islands in a holistic manner.
- **Nepal** Flagship DRR programme implementation is informed by the HFA report
- **Norway** national planning is being influenced by HFA review
- **Peru** – National HFA basis for the formulation and approval of the New National System of Risk Management
- **Philippines:** The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Plan note the priorities of the HFA and other related instruments including regional agreements based on the Philippine HFA report in 2011.
- **Samoa:** the National HFA Review is the basis upon which the Government is developing its new National DRM Plan;
- **Solomon Islands:** National HFA Review will be the benchmark against which the government will monitor the progress in implementing its new National DRM arrangements;
- **Serbia** national planning is being influenced by HFA review
- **Tajikistan** national planning is being influenced by HFA review
- **Turkey** national strategy development is being influenced by HFA review
- **Vanuatu:** The results from the National HFA Review informed the revision of the National Action Plan for DRM.
- **Vietnam** – Legislation on resource allocation on DRM is informed by the HFA report
- Number of countries using the HFA monitor: 133 countries used the HFA monitor
- Number of Inter-Governmental Organizations participating in the sub-regional HFA progress review: 11
- Number of countries where local level HFA reviews have started: Five pilot countries (Armenia, Indonesia, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru) including in a number of participating cities of the “Making Cities Resilient: My City is getting Ready!” campaign.
- Increased use of PreventionWeb by partners
  - Increase in submissions: 130% increase
  - Increase in users: 75% increase of users
- Global assessment report on disaster risk reduction produced, launched and disseminated as an analytical tool for policy makers
  - Increase in visits to online version of the GAR: 49% increase for the same period since its release.
  - Increase in dissemination: approx. 4,000 copies distributed
  - Increase in briefings: 11 (Australia, Thailand, Japan, United States (x2), Korea, Bangladesh, Panama, Norway, European Union, Kuwait) plus 26 more planned.
  - Inputs: Five Arab countries (Morocco, Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Yemen) established disaster losses database (national disaster inventories) in 2010 for the first time to develop information-based DRR policies. 2 more (Djibouti and Lebanon) have started in 2011.
  - Institutional collaborators that provided direct and formal input to GAR 2011: 85
 

1. Agencia Estatal de Meteorologia, Spain	41. International Research Institute for Climate and Society, Columbia University
2. AGRHYMET	42. Islamic Republic of Iran Meteorological Organization
3. Arab Center for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands	43. Kings College, London
4. Arab Network for Environment and Development, Egypt	44. Kyoto University
5. Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, Thailand	45. Latin America and Caribbean Center, Florida International University, Miami
6. Asian Development Bank	46. National Drought Mitigation Center – NDMC, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
7. Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN)	47. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration – NOAA
8. Boston University	48. Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI)
9. Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology – CIMH	49. Norwegian Refugee Council/Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (NRC/IDMC)
10. Caribbean Community Climate Change Center	50. Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel – OSS
11. Children in a Changing Climate (CCC)	51. Oxfam America
12. China Meteorological Administration	52. Oxford Policy Management, United Kingdom
13. Christian Aid	53. Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
14. CODI, Thailand	54. Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR)
15. Consorcio Evaluacion de Riesgos Naturales – America Latina (ERN-AL)	55. Plan International
16. Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social – CIESAS	56. Philippines Homeless People's Federation
17. Centro Internacional de Metodos	57. The Policy Practice, United Kingdom
	58. Practical Action

<p>Numericos en Ingenieria (CIMNE)</p> <p>18. Corporacion OSSO</p> <p>19. CREPOL, Senegal</p> <p>20. Development Planning Unit, University College, London</p> <p>21. ERN-AL</p> <p>22. ERN Ingenieros Consultores</p> <p>23. European University Institute</p> <p>24. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales – FLACSO</p> <p>25. Famine Early Warning System Network – FEWS NET</p> <p>26. Fundação Cearense de Meteorologia e Recursos Hídricos, Brasil</p> <p>27. Global Fire Monitoring Centre, Germany</p> <p>28. Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Risk Reduction (GNDRR)</p> <p>29. GRIP, Tokyo</p> <p>30. Humanitarian Futures Programme – HFP, Kings College, London</p> <p>31. IIASA</p> <p>32. India Meteorological Department</p> <p>33. Institute for Development Studies, United Kingdom</p> <p>34. International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)</p> <p>35. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)</p> <p>36. IIED-AL</p> <p>37. INGENIAR LTDA.,</p> <p>38. ITEC SAS</p> <p>39. International Labour Organization (ILO)</p> <p>40. International Recovery Platform – IRP, Kobe</p>	<p>59. School of Natural Resources, University of Nebraska-Lincoln</p> <p>60. SEEDS, India</p> <p>61. Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres – SPARC, India</p> <p>62. South African Weather Service</p> <p>63. Tearfund</p> <p>64. United Nations Development Programme – Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP-BCPR)</p> <p>65. UNDP Bureau for Development Policy</p> <p>66. UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <p>67. UN ESCAP, Bangkok</p> <p>68. UNEP-GRID</p> <p>69. UNEP Risoe Centre (URC)</p> <p>70. United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</p> <p>71. United Nations University – UNU-Tokyo</p> <p>72. United States Department of Agriculture</p> <p>73. United States Geological Survey – USGS</p> <p>74. Universite de Lausanne – UNIL</p> <p>75. University of the Andes, Colombia</p> <p>76. University of Costa Rica</p> <p>77. Universidad Central de Chile</p> <p>78. Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico</p> <p>79. University of Warwick, United Kingdom</p> <p>80. Urban Resource Centre, Pakistan</p> <p>81. Willis Re.ERN-AL</p> <p>82. World Bank, Development Research Group</p> <p>83. World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)</p> <p>84. World Bank, Social Development Department</p> <p>85. World Meteorological Organization – WMO</p>
---	---

- Eight UNDAFs signed and adopted that incorporate DRR in the results matrix

- o Number of UNDAF processes assisted with DRR and CCA: 30+

- Algeria	- Guinea	- Senegal
- Cameroon	- Guinea Bissau	- South Africa
- Cape Verde	- Kyrgyzstan	- Syria
- Central African Republic	- Lebanon	- Tanzania
- Chad	- Malawi	- Thailand
- Djibouti	- Maldives	- Togo
- Egypt	- Mali	- Yemen
- Eritrea	- Mauritania	- Zimbabwe
- Ethiopia	- Morocco	- Pacific Island Countries, through the Pacific
- Gabon	- Mozambique	Regional UNDAF
- Ghana	- Sao Tome	

- o Number of UNDAFs adopted and signed with DRR and CCA: Two – Maldives and Thailand
- o Number of UNCT trainings supported: 15 trainings for UNCT/RCs and national authorities conducted by CADRI in 2010; another three trainings conducted in 2011, with another five trainings planned between May and June 2011.
- Increased participation and strength of outcomes of national, regional and global platforms on DRR
  - o **Global Platform:** GP2011 Participants: over 2600 participants (double the number from GP2009) including 1300 participants from Europe, 500 from Asia-Pacific, 500 from Americas and 300 from Africa. Half the participants were from Government delegations and half from other delegations (NGOs, international organizations, academic institutions). There were also 2 Heads of State, 2 Deputy Heads of State, 54 Ministers and Deputy Ministers, 14 Parliamentarians, and 28 Mayors and city officials.
  - o **Regional Platform - Africa:** In January 2011, the Executive Council of the African Union endorsed the Report of the Second African Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which includes the Declaration of Second African Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction and the Extended Programme of Action for the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for DRR 2006-2015.
  - o **Regional Platform - Arab States:** The Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment adopted in December 2010 an Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 (ASDRR). In January 2011 Heads of States at the 2nd Arab Summit for Socio-Economic Development further welcomed the ASDRR.



- **Regional Platform - Asia:** The Incheon Declaration of 2010 and the Incheon Road Map on DRR through CCA in Asia and Pacific (REMAP) was adopted at the 4th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (4 AMCDRR). <http://www.amcdrkorea.org/>
- **Regional Platform - Pacific.** The 2010 Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management committed to enhance disaster risk management and climate change adaptation linkages at the national and regional level in Pacific Island countries.
- **Regional Platform - Latin America and the Caribbean:** The Second Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction of the Americas adopted increased commitments on DRR/CCA through the Communiqué of Nayarit endorsed by 34 Countries and territories <http://eird.org/plataforma-2011/pdf/Comunicado-de-%20Nayarit-en.pdf>
- **Regional Platform - Europe:** There has been increased political commitment for DRR adopted at the Council of Europe (EUR-OFA), and the European Commission and the South East European Cooperation.
- **National Platforms:** Increase in number: From 61 to 81 –

1. Afghanistan	29. Finland	56. Nigeria
2. Algeria	30. France	57. Norway
3. Argentina	31. Gabon	58. Panama
4. Armenia	32. Gambia	59. Paraguay
5. Bahrain	33. Germany	60. Peru
6. Benin	34. Ghana	61. Philippines
7. Bolivia	35. Guatemala	62. Poland
8. Botswana	36. Guinea Bissau	63. Portugal
9. Bulgaria	37. Hungary	64. Russian Federation
10. Burkina Faso	38. Indonesia	65. Senegal
11. Burundi	39. Iran, Islamic Republic of	66. Serbia
12. Cameroon	40. Italy	67. Seychelles
13. Canada	41. Jamaica	68. Sierra Leone
14. Cape Verde	42. Japan	69. South Africa
15. China	43. Kazakhstan	70. Spain
16. Colombia	44. Kenya	71. Sri Lanka
17. Comoros	45. Kyrgyzstan	72. Sweden
18. Congo, Democratic Republic of the	46. Lesotho	73. Switzerland
19. Congo, Republic of the	47. Liberia	74. Tanzania, United Republic of
20. Costa Rica	48. Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	75. Togo
21. Croatia	49. Madagascar	76. Turkey
22. Cuba	50. Mali	77. Uganda
23. Czech Republic	51. Mexico	78. United Kingdom
24. Djibouti	52. Monaco	79. United States of America
25. Dominican Republic	53. Netherlands	80. Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
26. Ecuador	54. Nicaragua	81. Zambia
27. Egypt	55. Niger	
28. El Salvador		

- HFA Mid-term review used to guide implementation of HFA and the inception of its successor framework and the agendas of Global Platform and the Rio + 20 Conference
  - MTR Advisory Group members - 16 members (Chairs of all Regional Platforms, representatives from donor and low-income, disaster-vulnerable countries, civil society, and grass-root organizations, as well as evaluation experts)
  - Partners contributed to background studies for MTR: Ten (UNDP, Huairou Commission, UN Capital Development Fund Country Office for Asia and the Pacific, UNDP Regional Office for Latin America, Disaster Risk Reduction Center at the University of West Indies, Centre for Radiation, Chemicals and Environmental Hazards at the London Health Protection Agency, UNISDR Science and Technical Committee, World Health Organization, Autonomous University of Barcelona, and Chalmers University of Technology).
  - Regional consultations - Eleven workshops were held at regional and sub-regional levels (Four workshops were held in Asia, , two in the Pacific, one in Africa, one in Arab States, one in Europe, one in Latin America and one in North America involving 400 participants).
  - Regional briefings of report outcomes – FIVE - Rome Italy, New York USA, Nuevo Vallarta Mexico, Nairobi Kenya, Jakarta Indonesia
- Increased high level advocacy, strengthened partnership and strategic communication with new constituencies (like private sector) and with new partners in existing constituencies (like governments, parliamentarians, media)
  - Over 50 field missions conducted by SRSG including:
    - Ten meetings attended by the SRSG in New York in 2010; four in 2011. Meetings include briefings to member states and donors, as well as attendance of GA, ECOSOC, and other high level UN meetings.
    - Five high-level briefings with groups of Ambassadors in 2010, three in 2011.
    - 27 bilateral meetings with Ministers and Heads of State in 2010; seven in 2011.

- Attendance of two private sector meetings (UNCG Leaders Summit and Davos) and ten bilateral meetings with high-level private sector representatives.
- 20 bilateral meetings of the SRSG with Ambassadors in Geneva; ten 2011.
- From Arab Region SRSG met and discussed with:
 

- Prime Minister of Lebanon	- Minister for Municipal Affairs in Kuwait
- SG of League of Arab States	- Executive Secretary of UN-ESCWA
- Ministers of Environment from Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Egypt	- UN Special Representative for Lebanon
- Minister for Local Administration in Syria	
- From Asia Pacific, SRSG met and discussed with:
 

- President of Indonesia – Appointed as UNISDR Global Champion on DRR at the Global Platform 2011	- Minister of Home Affairs of Nepal
- Prime Minister of Bhutan	- Minister of Home Affairs from Bhutan
- Prime Minister of Korea	- Minister of Home Affairs from Maldives
- Prime Minister of Nepal	- Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia
- Deputy Prime Minister of Viet Nam	- Minister of Civil Defence from New Zealand
- Vice President of Timor Leste	- Minister for Inter-government Relations from Papua New Guinea
- Ministers of Defense, Health, Planning, Public Works from the Philippines	- Minister of National Security Council, Prime Ministers Office of Malaysia
- Ministers of Agriculture and Rural Development, Natural Resources and Environment from Viet Nam	- Chairman of the Senate of Pakistan
- Minister of Interior of Thailand	- Speaker of the parliament of Bhutan
- Minister of Interior of Iran	- Minister of Disaster Management from Sri Lanka
- Minister of Disaster Management and the Coordinating Minister for Social Affairs in Indonesia	- Vice Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Disaster Management of Japan
	- Vice Minister of Disaster Management of Korea
- From Europe, the SRSG met and discussed with:
 

- President of FRY of Macedonia	- European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response
- Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan	- WMO President & Special Advisor to the Russian Federation President on Climate Change
- Minister of Emergency Situations of Kazakhstan	- Italian Under-Secretary to Prime Minister and Head of the Civil protection
- Minister for Environment and Development, Norway	- Deputy-Prime Minister of Turkey
- Private sector engaged: Fourteen (14) committed members of a new Private Sector Advisory Group – AECOM, Arup International, CISCO Internet Business Solutions Group, Crédit Suisse, Deloitte SA, DuPont Sustainable Solutions, IBM, International Finance Corporation, Kokusai Kogyo Holdings. Co., Ltd, MunichRe Foundation, Small Equity Initiative, Titan America, United Nations Foundation, Willis Re /Willis Research Network
- Parliamentarians engaged – 172 parliamentarians from 77 parliaments
 

- Algeria	- Canada	- Brazil
- Burundi	- USA	- Chile
- Burundi	- Afghanistan	- Chile
- Benin	- Australia	- Colombia
- Burkina Faso	- Bangladesh	- Costa Rica
- Cameroun	- Cambodia	- El Salvador
- Cape Verde	- China	- Guatemala
- Central African Republic	- Japan	- Guyana
- Congo	- Jordan	- Mexico
- Côte d'Ivoire	- India	- Peru
- Chad	- Indonesia	- Uruguay
- Chad	- Korea (Republic of)	- EALA East African Legislative Assembly
- DRC	- Malaysia	- PACE, Parliamentary Assembly of Council of Europe
- East African Legislative Assembly	- Pakistan	- PNonWB
- Egypt	- Philippines	- GLOBE Europe
- Gabon	- Srilanka	- Globe International
- Gambia	- Thailand	- IPU
- Ghana	- Viet Nam	- Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean
- Kenya	- Yemen	- PAP
- Lesotho	- Austria	
- Liberia	- Croatia	
- Madagascar	- Denmark	
	- Finland	

- Mali	- France	- Globe Japan
- Mauritius	- Malta	- AFPPD Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
- Morocco	- Montenegro	- ACP-EU JOINT PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
- Mozambique	- Netherlands	- ACP-EU Secretariat
- Namibia	- Norway	- PARLATINO
- Nigeria	- Romania	- EUROLAT
- Rwanda	- Slovenia	- Parlamento del Mercosur
- Senegal	- Sweden	
- South Africa	- Switzerland	
- Swaziland	- Turkey	
- Tanzania	- UK	
- Togo	- East of England	
- Uganda	- European Parliament	
- Zambia	- Argentina	

- Parliamentarian Champions: Six (6) Parliamentarian Champions from Argentina, Costa Rica, Kenya, the Philippines, Senegal, and Cambodia engaged.
- RCs engaged – 23 - Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, , Samoa, Fiji, Serbia, India, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Ghana, Botswana, Namibia, Mauritius, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Lebanon
- Partners engaged – 75 core partners (with formal cooperation or Memoranda of Understanding with UNISDR) identified as critical contributors in major UNISDR processes, for example the Global Assessment Report, Global Platform, Reports of the Secretary-General and the Safe Cities Campaign. In addition in 2011, thematic platforms like the International Recovery Platform (IRP) increased the partners engaged – Four new partners - ADB, WHO, UNEP, and Government of Indonesia joining IRP.
- IGOs engaged – 25 IGOs

- European Union (EU) / European Commission (EC)	- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
- Council of Europe (CoE)	- Southern African Development Community (SADC)
- Regional Cooperation Council for South Eastern Europe (RCC SEE)	- East African Community (EAC)
- Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE)	- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
- European Environmental Agency (EEA)	- The Indian Ocean Commission
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	- League of Arab States and its specialized agencies
- South Asian Association For Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	- REHU-MERCOSUR
- Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	- CAN/CAPRADE
- South Pacific Environment Programme (SPREP)	- CARICOM/CDEMA
- African Union Commission (AUC)	- SICA/CEPRENAC
- Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)	- Association of Caribbean States (ACS)
	- Organization of American States (OAS)
	- Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA)
	- Ibero-American General Secretariat SEGIB

- Media engaged – 30 journalists trained through the UNISDR Media Training programme funded by ECHO. In addition, there is a network of 183 users subscribed to the DRR Media List through UNISDR's PreventionWeb
- Partners working on tracking of DRR in ODA and national budgeting convened to initiate standardization of accounting / reporting methodologies
  - Partners convened: 30 from 15 institutions – Development Initiative/GHA, Brown University, ADB, IADB, International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), EC, Development Gateway, World Bank, UNCDF, FAO, IASC, OCHA, UNDP, WMO, OECD, ODI, WillisRe, and SOPAC/SPC
  - Pilots ongoing: TWO – Philippines and Indonesia
- Gender sensitive disaster risk reduction promoted among partners through partnerships, training and information provision
  - Partners engaged – SIX partners – UNDP, IUCN, UNOCHA, CAPWIP, Geneva University, IPU

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

#### **- Outcome 3.1. Local authorities and other stakeholders participate in the ISDR Campaign on Making Cities Resilient**

##### **Indicators of accomplishments**

- 150 local authorities sign up to the 10 point checklist for making cities resilient and at least 10 local governments designated as role models to support local action for disaster resilience
  - Cities signed up to some of the 10 point checklist – 725 (as of 30 June 2011, list available here – [http://www.unisdr.org/english/campaigns/campaign\\_2010-2011/cities/](http://www.unisdr.org/english/campaigns/campaign_2010-2011/cities/))
  - Number of role model cities – 17 –

- Africa : Saint Louis, Senegal; Cape Town, South Africa
- Americas: Santa Fe, Argentina; North Vancouver, Canada; Santa Tecla, El Salvador; Mexico City, Mexico
- Asia: Chengdu, China; Bhubaneswar and Mumbai, India; Mashhad, Iran; Hyogo Prefecture, Japan; San Francisco and Albay, Philippines, Bangkok, Thailand
- Europe: Bonn, Germany, Venice, Italy, Kristianstad, Sweden
- Number of campaign Champions – 10 -
  - Mr. Keith Hinds, Mayor of Portmore, Jamaica
  - Mr. Toshizo Ido, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture, Japan
  - Mr. Joey Salceda, Governor of Albay, Philippines
  - Mom Rajawongse Sukhumbhand Paribatra, Governors of Bangkok, Thailand
  - Mr. Cheikh Mamadou Abiboulaye Dieye, Mayor of Saint Louis, Senegal
  - Mr. Marcelo Ebrard, Mayor of Mexico City, Mexico
  - Mr. Alfredo Arquillano, Vice Mayor of San Francisco, Philippines
  - Ms. Graciela Ortuzar, Mayor of Municipality of Lampa, Chile
  - Dr. Olusegun Edward Ojo, Head of ACEDIN, Lagos, Nigeria
  - Y.A.B. Datuk Seri Hj. Mohd Ali bin Mohd Rustam, Chief Minister of the Melaka Historic City, Malaysia
- At least 100,000 schools and hospitals pledged for safety by more than 1000 individuals, 4 countries report increased promotion of safe schools and hospitals
  - Number of schools and hospitals pledged – 138,970 (121,680 schools and 17,290 hospitals) from 34 countries <http://safe-schools-hospitals.net/>
  - Number of pledgers – 1,374 pledgers
  - Number of countries with programmes – SEVEN – Philippines, and Indonesia strengthened their safe schools programmes with the facilitation of UNISDR, while Lebanon and Palestine undertook hospital risk assessments and Jordan, Syria and Dubai undertook school safety assessments.

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

- **Outcome 4.1. Strengthened UNISDR secretariat with enhanced regional outreach**
- **Indicators of accomplishments**
- Enhanced RBMS covering the whole secretariat
  - Pilots ongoing: All regional office on reporting, Asia Pacific on financial tracking, and full M&E
  - Enhancements of the RBMS: Readiness review, Revision of 2010-2011 BWP, Development of Planning Framework and M&E Framework, Performance Measurement System
  - Evaluations undertaken: UNISDR secretariat evaluation, OIOS Evaluation
- Increased resource base for UNISDR Work Programme
  - Contributions received in 2010: USD 28.6 million
  - New Donors to the UN Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction: Five – Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Hungary, Republic of Korea. In addition, SDC for 1st time provided funding to an ISDR Regional Office (ROAS).
  - Un-earmarking represented 38% in 2010
- Improved provision of admin support and regional coordination services
  - Additional authority: "Delegation of full power" to sign agreements received from UN Secretary-General
  - Strengthened capacity of admin: one number of new admin staff in 2011.
  - Analytical reports done: monthly post incumbency and staff movement reports issued.
  - Financial reports submitted to OSRSG (8 issued to date), statistics issued to OSRSG (in 17 months – 1185 travel requests; 404 obligations including consultancies, grants, contractual services; 310 allotment; 24 allocations; 212 journal vouchers; 302 payments; and 622 travel claims). Expenditure rate against income received 83.5%. Please note this is pure income against expenditure (35,956,803 expenditure recorded against USD 29.7 million received in 2010 and USD 16.2 million received in 2011.
  - Admin reviews: Human Resources Review carried out on staff/function ratios and ISDR-specific competencies developed
  - Training provided: Eight hiring managers trained in INSPIRA.
  - Training provided to staff: all staff at HQ and heads of ROs trained in organizational values, with all HQ staff trained in Communications 1 and 10 trained in Communications 2 and Facilitation Skills;