



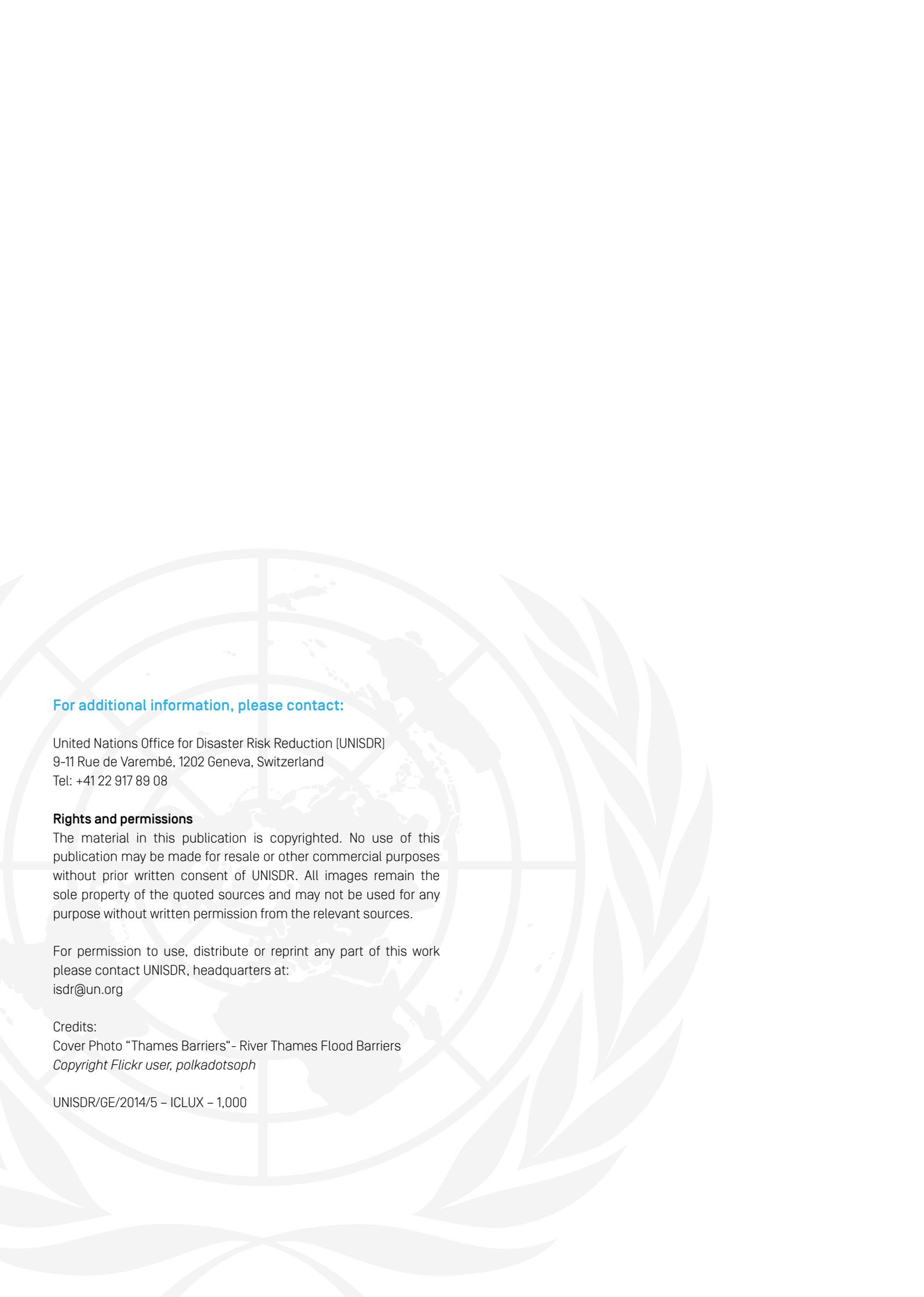
ANNUAL REPORT 2013

Final Report on 2012-2013
Biennium Work Programme



UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



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FOREWORD

A RESILIENT PLANET, RESILIENT PEOPLE

The year 2013 was studded with many milestones which underscored the wisdom of those who designed and adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in 2005. It has promoted an unprecedented set of clear priorities for what the world needs to get right when it comes to reducing exposure and vulnerability to multiplying threats from natural hazards.

Some of the clearest evidence yet that mortality from weather-related disasters has been reduced over the last decade with pre-emptive evacuations and improvements in critical infrastructure such as public roads and housing, was presented by the Indian State of Odisha. It avoided major loss of life largely through the well-timed evacuation of almost one million people from the coastal areas hit by Cyclone Phailin in October 2013.

A major focus for UNISDR over the last two years has been the consultations on a new post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction which will be adopted by governments at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, in March 2015.

It is clear from both the consultations and the exhaustive review currently underway of the HFA implementation that a lot has been achieved, particularly in the areas of policy and frameworks, early warning and disaster preparedness. However, much remains to be done, particularly when it comes to marshalling the arguments and resources for greater investment in reducing the underlying drivers of risk which fuel economic losses, increase exposure and threaten to increase vulnerability.

The 2013 edition of the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction highlighted the public-private sector partnerships. It has been the trigger for a set of initiatives among business, science and private sector actors, to build risk-resilient business strategies. The best-attended and most inclusive Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to date was also a clear demonstration that the private sector has come in from the cold, as far as disaster risk reduction is concerned.

Many stakeholders are calling for the HFA priorities to be part of the post-2015 development framework, alongside new measures deemed necessary to tackle emerging risks driven by climate impact, urban growth, a technology-dependent society and steep rises in population particularly in disaster-prone locations. There is a clear desire that the new framework should aid the implementation of a universally accepted agreement on climate change and the post-2015 sustainable development goals.

Let me conclude, with a special word of appreciation to the donors who have helped us to raise the bar for disaster resilience over the last 15 years; we could not have done it without you. UNISDR staff have played a vital role in getting us this far and they are critical to ensuring the success of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. I thank them for their professionalism and dedication.



Margareta Wahlström

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

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THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Who we are

UNISDR was established in 1999 as a dedicated secretariat to facilitate the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR). As the only United Nations (UN) office dedicated entirely to reducing disaster risk and building resilience, it is known as the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. It is an entity of the UN Secretariat and is led by the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG).

UNISDR's mandate has been defined by a number of United Nations General Assembly Resolutions, the most notable of which is "to serve as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in socio-economic and humanitarian fields" [UN General Assembly Resolution 56/195].¹

Accordingly, UNISDR defines itself through its multi-stakeholder coordination approach based on the relationships it has developed with national and local governments, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, including the private sector, and by its mode of operating through a network of global partners.

When the UN General Assembly adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, it tasked UNISDR with supporting its implementation. Most recently, UNISDR was asked to serve as the

secretariat of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR), to facilitate the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, and to coordinate the preparatory activities in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.

UNISDR implements its mandate through five regional offices – in Asia (Bangkok), Africa (Nairobi), Europe (Brussels), Arab States (Cairo) and Americas and the Caribbean (Panama) – and the UNISDR Headquarters in Geneva. UNISDR also maintains a UN Headquarters liaison office in New York, a liaison office in Bonn and field presences in Rio de Janeiro, Kobe, Suva, Incheon and Almaty.

What we do

Four Strategic Objectives form the pillars of UNISDR's Strategic Framework for 2012–2015²: first, to lead and coordinate effective support to the implementation of the HFA; second, to produce and disseminate credible evidence to strengthen decision-making; third, advocacy and outreach to strengthen political commitment and social demand for disaster risk reduction; and fourth to strengthen the delivery and communication of its results.

UNISDR mobilizes a vibrant, ever-growing network of partners that comprises governments, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, technical entities, business and science groupings, parliamentarians, local government officials, UN agencies and civil society.

¹ Available at http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/56/195&Lang=E

² Available at http://www.unisdr.org/files/23291_1101657inteng.pdf

The disaster risk reduction activities of more than two dozen UN agencies are encouraged and guided through the agreed UN Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.

UNISDR facilitates the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action by galvanizing global, regional and national disaster resilience efforts, and supporting the monitoring and reporting of national implementation.

The Office established and maintains the global and regional consultation mechanisms on disaster risk reduction (the Global and Regional Platforms), which the UN General Assembly Resolution A/C.2/68/L.39³ recognized in 2013. UNISDR also supports countries in setting up and managing National Platforms to facilitate inclusive national disaster risk reduction.

Through versatile advocacy UNISDR mobilizes diverse actors – from heads of state to mayors, parliamentarians, activists, scientists and business managers – to support disaster risk reduction. Increasing numbers of governments and stakeholders are investing more in disaster risk reduction, spurred by the high-level advocacy of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG) and growing concern on rising disaster losses.

“UNISDR is a relatively small, focused, well-run, clearly mandated, supremely connected and nimble entity within the UN system. One of the reasons that many of us in the private sector have rallied round the ISDR is because the relevance of the disaster risk issue was married with an institution that we could do business with: it is not a large institution bound up with bureaucracy. It is very dynamic and focused on output, impact and delivery. This, together with the well-planned post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction consultation process, combined with UNISDR’s existing activities and developed structures, means that it can engage the financial and private sectors at scale”

– Rowan Douglas, Chair of the HFA Working Group of the UNISDR Private Sector Advisory Group, CEO, Global Analytics Willis Re and Chairman, Willis Research Network

UNISDR created and manages a unique online self-assessment tool – the Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor⁴ – which channels up-to-date information

into what has become the single largest data set on countries’ efforts to reduce the risks of disasters. Based on this successful model, UNISDR also developed the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT).⁵

UNISDR provides authoritative evidence on managing disaster risk, notably in monitoring national disaster loss and risk and supporting the development of disaster loss databases and country risk models. The biennial Global Assessment Report for Disaster Risk Reduction and Regional Reports are the flagship publications in a portfolio that brings together research and insights on global and regional progress and issues of importance.

UNISDR hosts and manages PreventionWeb⁶, a web-based disaster risk reduction community platform for researching, categorizing and sharing disaster risk reduction-related information. This service is transforming into a prime knowledge-brokering hub. UNISDR also facilitates global advocacy campaigns (such as the Making Cities Resilient Campaign)⁷ and takes the lead in organizing global events (principally the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction every year on October 13). UNISDR also produces a wide range of information, advocacy, and technical guidance materials. At the other end of the media spectrum, it makes extensive use of social media (including Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and YouTube) for advocacy, mobilization and networking.

³ Available at <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N13/552/74/PDF/N1355274.pdf>

⁴ Available at <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/hfa-monitoring/>

⁵ Available at <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/hfa-monitoring/local/>

⁶ Available at <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/>

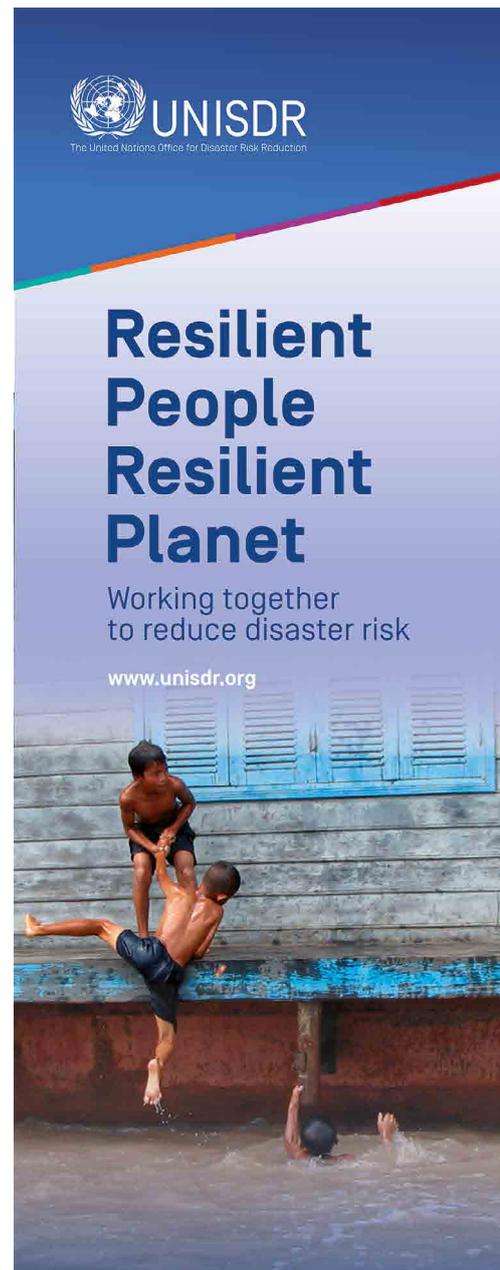
⁷ <http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/>

to the harmonization of disaster risk modelling around the world. The report's emphasis on the need for private sector engagement has laid a basis for a global public-private partnership on disaster risk reduction that will prove vital in the post-2015 period.

- ▶▶ UNISDR led a process with 29 UN organizations to develop the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, which the Chief Executive Board of the United Nations adopted in March 2013.
- ▶▶ As part of International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction in October 2013, UNISDR managed the first-ever global survey on disability and disaster risk reduction. The survey attracted 5,700 respondents from 130 countries and drew widespread media coverage around the world.
- ▶▶ With its Private Sector Advisory Group, UNISDR organized a global network (the Private Sector Partnership) of 55 companies into five working groups. The network enabled UNISDR to reach about 1,000 private sector entities active in finance, insurance, building, engineering technology and consulting sectors. The working groups will focus on making private investments resilient, promoting building construction standards, decreasing the exposure of small- and medium-sized enterprises, and embedding the "Five Essentials for Business in Disaster Risk Reduction".
- ▶▶ 137 countries used UNISDR's Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor to self-assess their progress against the 22 core indicators associated with the five Priorities of Action of the Hyogo Framework for Action. 88 of those countries fully set up coordinating bodies for disaster risk reduction (National Platforms), and 66 countries established national disaster damage and loss databases. More than 1,640 cities and local governments across 98 countries signed up to the Making Cities Resilient campaign. At least 850 municipalities in 62 countries now have a dedicated, institutional point of responsibility for disaster risk reduction, backed with budget allocations.

"I believe that the UNISDR has made a huge contribution over the past 10 years in promoting inter-agency cooperation for disaster resilience across the world"

– Helena Lindberg, Director-General of the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, speaking at the Conference on Critical Infrastructure Protection and Resilience Europe in London in 2013





UNISDR – International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction celebrations in Geneva, 2013



INTRODUCTION

Delivering change

UNISDR's 2013 Annual Report completes the 2012-2013 biennium. While focusing on the achievements of 2013 (see Highlights), the report also shows the cumulative impact of work begun in 2012.

The delivery of results is described in the order of the four Strategic Objectives of the UNISDR Strategic Framework 2012-2015: Lead and Coordinate, Credible Evidence, Advocacy and Outreach, and Deliver and Communicate Results. After a mid-biennium review, the Strategic Framework was adjusted in January 2013 to update and sharpen its results focus. The previous "Outcomes" have been translated into corresponding expected "Results", while retaining all the original actions.

Supplementing the main report is Annex 2 (Progress against Result Indicators), which follows each of the four Objectives and provides details of the results and the impact of UNISDR during 2012-2013. The previous Outcome and Output indicators have been consolidated against each of the eleven Results.

The achievements reported show that great strides have been taken to realize the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters⁸, and that a firm platform has been built for the post-2015 era of disaster risk reduction.

⁸ Available at <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/framework/>

DELIVERING AGAINST THE UNISDR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2012-2015

TOWARDS 2025

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).

2012-2015 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS: "CONNECT AND CONVINCe"

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.

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

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.

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.

S03: ADVOCACY AND OUTREACH

Greater political commitment and social demand for increased public and private sector investment in DRR and resilience.

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.

S04: 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.
- 4.4 Gender-sensitive DRR promoted.

2012-2015 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS: "CONNECT AND CONVINCe"

S01: LEAD AND COORDINATE

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

S02: CREDIBLE EVIDENCE

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

S03: ADVOCACY AND OUTREACH

12. Implement Making Cities Resilient Campaign.
13. Promote Global Platform targets for safe schools and health facilities.
14. Support for ISDR Champions and other key "opinion makers" to scale-up advocacy for disaster risk reduction.
15. Engage with business community and private sector to promote DRR resilience.

S04: DELIVER AND COMMUNICATE RESULTS

16. Implement UNISDR external communications strategy.
17. Enhance UNISDR knowledge management tools, including PreventionWeb.
18. Engage systematically with donors.
19. Implement a Results Based Management System.
20. Awareness-raising activities to advocate for gender-sensitive approach within post-2015 HFA.

LEAD AND COORDINATE

Strategic Objective 1: Effective support for Hyogo Framework for Action implementation and coordination of consultations for a post-2015 Hyogo Framework for Action; and improved coherence between disaster risk reduction, climate risk management and the sustainable development agenda



Result 1.1 Coherent and collective action agreed to promote the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action by 2015.

Result 1.2 Post-2015 global framework for disaster risk reduction negotiated and endorsed.

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

READY FOR 2015 AND BEYOND

UNISDR managed extensive and inclusive consultations to determine the priorities and goals of a successor agreement to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. As requested by the UN General Assembly in 2012, UNISDR facilitated consultations in every corner of the world, arranged widespread on-line dialogue, produced reports and helped Member States to formalize the process and the procedures for crafting and eventually adopting a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.⁹

A strong consensus has emerged in the consultations. The various stakeholders are adamant that the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction should use the achievements of the Hyogo Framework for Action as a launch pad to address the increasing risks that loom ahead. Meeting the interlinked challenges of disaster risk, climate change and sustainable development will require empowered communities, an engaged private sector, a central role for the scientific community, and steadfast commitment from political leaders.

The consultations highlighted the need for a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction that engages all stakeholders, strengthens the resilience of local communities, improves governance, sets standards, integrates disaster risk reduction measures with sustainable development, and includes a stronger repertoire of accountability measures to monitor and track implementation.

A total of 112 consultations with stakeholders were held in 2013 across the Americas, Asia-Pacific, the Arab region, Africa, Europe, Central Asia and south Caucasus. This series produced the material for the first Synthesis Report on the Consultations on the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,¹⁰ released in April 2013. This set the stage for the Fourth Session of the Global Platform in May 2013, the deliberations of which were reflected in a second synthesis report, released in June 2013.¹¹

⁹ As set out in a UN General Assembly Resolution 68/211, in December 2013

¹⁰ Available at <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/32535>

¹¹ Available at <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/publications/v.php?id=32535>

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General distilled the various recommendations, along with evidence from the Global Assessment Reports and other expert documents and advice, in her paper "Elements for Consideration on a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction"¹² in December 2013. This document will inform the Regional Platforms and Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee Meetings scheduled for 2014.

The process will conclude at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction¹³, which the Government of Japan will host in Sendai in March 2015. The conference will adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, which then will be put forward to the UN General Assembly for endorsement in September 2015.

SPRINGBOARDS FOR INNOVATION AND ACTION

The Global, Regional and National Platforms for disaster risk reduction served as vital springboards for consulting, mobilizing, sharing experiences and innovations, and coordinating efforts to take the disaster risk reduction agenda forward. In 2013, these platforms were crucial for paving the path beyond 2015.

The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is the pre-eminent gathering of the international community on disaster risk reduction. Held in Geneva in May 2013, the Fourth Session of the Global Platform featured intensive analysis and debate on the building blocks of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

Keen engagement by civil society and private sector representatives, and the large contingents of participating ministers and other government officials, signaled that the disaster risk reduction agenda now resonates widely. The 2013 Global Platform was the biggest ever, featuring: 3,500 participants representing 172 countries and 856 organizations (including 240 NGOs), 175 business representatives, 30 parliamentarians from 26 countries, as well as local government representatives, scientists and academics.

The Global Platform: showcased good practices in building resilience and assessing progress; unveiled new tools and methodologies (such as the risk models featured in the 2013 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction); and pinpointed priorities and challenges for strengthening disaster resilience.

Participants stressed the need for integrated, multi-sectoral approaches that address disaster risk explicitly in development initiatives as well as for strengthened monitoring and stronger community engagement. They also urged greater support for children, women and people living with disabilities, to build their resilience to disasters.



Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction



UNISDR - Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2013

¹² Available at <http://www.preventionweb.net/posthfa/proposed-elements>

¹³ Available at <http://www.preventionweb.net/wcdrr/>

The High-Level Dialogue – setting the agenda

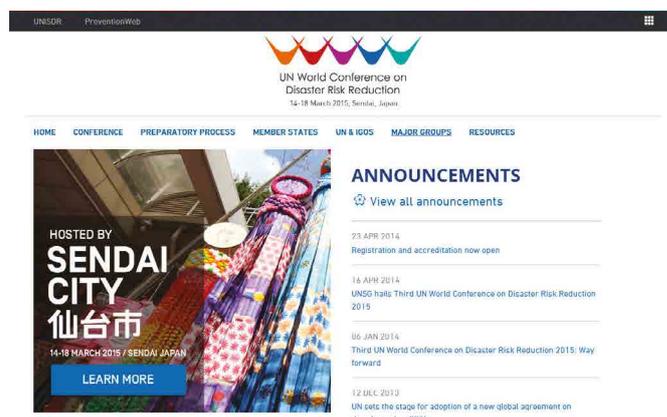
Chaired by the UN Deputy Secretary General, the High-Level Dialogue included 34 Government Ministers, business leaders and senior scientists and programme directors agreed on the major issues around disaster risk reduction. They stressed the “no regrets” nature of investing in disaster risk reduction, while warning that poor land use planning and regulation, and a rise in the severity of weather-related disasters, keeps increasing disaster risks. Vital infrastructure, they noted, was still being built in vulnerable areas that are prone to flooding or landslides.

The number of schools and hospitals being destroyed or damaged during disasters was unacceptably high, they said, and this underlined the need to retrofit and design new, safe facilities. The High-Level Dialogue called for a global safe schools and safe health structures campaign in disaster-prone areas with voluntary commitments to be announced at the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in Japan in 2015.

Participants also stressed the need to prevent disaster-related business and supply chain disruptions, and commodity price fluctuations. They urged countries to develop national standards for hazard risk assessments, especially of critical infrastructure, and to strengthen collaboration between the public and private sectors around risk management at local and national levels.

During 2013, the Regional Platforms served as vital forums for building commitment and consensus, catalyzing action to safeguard the wellbeing of communities and the development of countries by reducing disaster risk. The UN General Assembly Resolution in 2013 highlighted the important role in channelling national and regional perspectives into the consultation process for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and preparations for the World Conference in Japan.

Regional Platforms were held in Africa (where Hyogo Framework for Action progress and an African Regional Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction was reviewed, and a formal dialogue on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction was started); the Americas (culminating in the Santiago Communiqué, which called for integrating disaster risk reduction policies in development planning, and for clear targets with monitoring and follow-up mechanisms)¹⁴; Europe (where the focus was on the integration of disaster risk reduction in countries' national climate change policies and on governance and disaster resilience at the local level); and the Pacific (where governments assessed implementation of existing regional mechanisms for disaster and climate change risk management).



Website of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (www.wcdr.org)

¹⁴ The Santiago Communiqué is available at: http://eird.org/pr12-eng/documents/RP12_Communique_Santiago_ENG_101212.pdf

Going deeper – water and disasters

The designation of 2013 as the Year of Water Cooperation was an opportunity to boost awareness of the causes and impact of water-related disasters, and of the best ways to prevent them. UNISDR brought the issue to the table at several international events in 2013, including the High-Level International Conference on Water Cooperation in Dushanbe, the World Water Week in Stockholm, the 2nd Asia-Pacific Water Summit, and the Budapest Water Summit. UNISDR followed up with consultations with partners in the UN Water group to include a water disaster-related target for the considerations on the Sustainable Development Goals. Recognizing the importance of the issue, the UN Secretary General in December 2013 appointed a Special Envoy on Water and Disasters, Han Seung-Soo.

Building awareness and political buy-in around disaster risk reduction has been a challenge in much of the Arab region, where the issue has been often overshadowed by other priorities. This changed in 2013, when the region staged its first Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction. Deliberations focused on local-level resilience building and strategies for reducing the risk of drought-related disasters. The gathering also marked the first time that the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction process was discussed at a regional level among Arab states, and led to agreement on a common regional position.

JOINING THE DOTS: DISASTERS, DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Action that addresses the interlinked challenges of disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and climate change is a core priority.

In 2013 UNISDR focused on achieving stronger recognition of disaster risk reduction as integral for planning around climate risk management and sustainable development. It did so by building on the endorsement at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) of disaster risk management as an imperative for sustainable development. Risk resilience featured in the report of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which stressed the links with poverty reduction. The issue featured also in the discussions of the Working Groups on Sustainable Human Settlements; Science, Technology and Innovation; and Small Island Developing States. Country and regional development plans and frameworks also increasingly highlighted the links. In addition, the issue now features prominently in many of the work streams of the post-2015 development agenda.

Linking grand goals

Sustainable development will elude the world unless disaster risk is reduced and managed – that was one of the messages of the Outcome Document of the 2012 Rio+20 conference, *The Future We Want*.

“We call for disaster risk reduction and building of resilience to disasters to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication”, the document declared. It also called for the integration of disaster risk reduction into “policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels” and “within relevant future frameworks”.

In 2013, UNISDR capitalized on this high-level recognition that opened the door to new opportunities and intergovernmental processes to connect disaster risk reduction with sustainable development initiatives.

Harnessing science and technology for disaster risk reduction

UNISDR's Scientific and Technical Advisory Group worked hard in 2013 to utilize scientific knowledge for formulating and implementing disaster risk reduction activities. The Group produced the *Using Science for Disaster Risk Reduction**, which included case studies from around the world to illustrate how scientific learning and evidence can be employed to enhance disaster risk reduction. Selected from a range of scientific disciplines, the case studies show how science can improve disaster risk assessment and the forecasting of disasters, as well as strengthen risk mitigation programmes.

* http://www.preventionweb.net/files/32609_stagreport2013assembled.pdf

UNISDR's efforts ensured that the links between disaster risk management and climate change adaptation were elaborated during the decisions taken around losses and damages and the need for an international mechanism at the Climate Change 19th Conference of the Parties meeting in Warsaw in November 2013. The contribution of adaptation and risk management strategies towards addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts are now well recognized. Governments adopted the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage, which will work on enhancing coordination and knowledge production for comprehensive risk management approaches.

At the regional and country level, the European Union in May 2013 adopted a new strategy on adaptation to climate change that incorporates disaster risk reduction and promotes sustainable growth, climate-resilient investment and job creation. The strategy was informed by UNISDR advocacy and evidence around the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related events.

Island states in the Pacific are developing an integrated strategy that links disaster and climate risk management with sustainable development. The impetus came from countries that have adopted or are developing integrated approaches at national level (including the Cook Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu). The Pacific is the first region to move towards combining regional, national and sub-national efforts to reduce disaster and climate-related risks to sustainable national development.

"We need to understand that we are the first generation to have the knowledge about climate change and the last to be able to do anything about it"

– Nicky Gavron, London Assembly member, former Deputy Mayor of London [at the 2013 Global Platform]

Encouraged by UNISDR's advocacy, Argentina, Bangladesh and Peru are among several other countries that are linking their disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation efforts, while Australia, Colombia, Ecuador, Japan and the Philippines have tasked their finance and planning Ministries with overseeing similar steps. Vietnam is lodging responsibility for its joint efforts directly in the Prime Minister's Office, confirmation of the importance it attaches to these challenges. By late 2013, 30 countries had produced or were working on coherent and integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation plans.¹⁵

A SOLID PLATFORM OF ACHIEVEMENT

Political commitment for disaster risk reduction strengthened at all levels, from country leaders to community activists, who followed through with actions that are saving lives and livelihoods. The conceptual and practical linkages between disaster risk reduction, poverty alleviation, climate change adaptation and sustainable development also became more understood.

¹⁵ 20 in Europe 9 in Asia and the Pacific, and 1 in the Arab region.

The progress represented years of work ranging from advocacy and the production and sharing of evidence, to mobilizing and sustaining commitment, building partnerships and networks, devising and popularizing new approaches and tools, and arranging technical support. Governments, businesses and civil society organizations now recognize the importance of disaster risk reduction, because of UNISDR's efforts.

Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action has advanced impressively. Of the 137 countries that have reported on progress, 88 have taken specific action based on their national disaster risk reduction plans. During 2012-2013, numerous disaster risk reduction strategies and pieces of legislation were introduced or improved, against a backdrop of strong advocacy and technical support from UNISDR.

UNISDR's Regional Offices were linchpins for these achievements. They channelled breakthroughs and initiatives from the global level into regions and countries, where they promoted initiatives. They organized Regional Platforms and supported National Platforms, advocated and advised on policies and plans, built partnerships and coordinated activities, and facilitated or provided technical guidance and support; and they funnelled lessons and new knowledge from local and national levels back onto regional and global stages.

The most significant gains, based on UNISDR's analysis of Governments' self-assessment reports¹⁶, have been at country level. Those gains have revolved largely around risk identification and early warning, the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction, and strengthened knowledge, innovation and education. In addition, countries' disaster preparedness and responses also improved, although governance and institutional arrangements showed little change.

In the Americas, UNISDR assisted in putting disaster risk reduction on the agenda of numerous national governments and regional organizations:

- ✓ The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency launched a new Caribbean Strategy on Comprehensive Disaster Management 2013-2023;
- ✓ Andean countries belonging to the Committee for Disaster Prevention and Care developed a sub-regional disaster risk reduction plan;
- ✓ Presidents of Member States of the Association of Caribbean States approved the Declaration and the Plan of Action of Pétion-Ville, prioritizing the integration of disaster risk reduction in national plans and the implementation of sub-regional risk management. UNISDR provided support for the plan's design;
- ✓ Funding brokered by UNISDR enabled countries in Central America to develop and adopt new disaster risk management guidelines, following a presidential mandate issued at the Central American Heads of State meeting at the end of 2012;
- ✓ By late 2013, six countries had approved new legislative frameworks that address disaster risk reduction and climate change (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Mexico) and a draft new law was being developed in Chile (in a process closely supported by UNISDR). The presidential decree, that approved the Dominican Republic's 2013 disaster risk reduction plan, explicitly acknowledged the role of UNISDR.

In Asia and the Pacific, more countries and regional bodies integrated disaster and climate risk management into their national development plans, and engaged the private sector in new partnerships:

- ✓ Advocacy from the SRSG and technical support from the UNISDR Regional Office led to Myanmar's cabinet adopting a national disaster risk reduction framework, while Nepal adopted policies on managing disaster risk;

Rallying support

The high-level advocacy of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG) for Disaster Risk Reduction often paved the way for this solid platform of achievement. In 2013, the SRSG held discussions with presidents, prime ministers, parliamentarians, government officials, UN country teams, experts, practitioners, local government representatives, as well as business, civil society and community representatives, in several countries around the world. In addition, the SRSG received high-level visits each month at the UNISDR Headquarters in Geneva. These engagements built and sustained momentum for wider, more decisive action to reduce disaster risk.

¹⁶ Available at <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/32916>

Building knowledge

The International Recovery Platform, with UNISDR as the Secretariat, has trained over 800 local and national government officials from several regions in the past two years. Workshops on recovery planning focused on the links between recovery planning and development, and on using good practices to meet needs of local affected communities.

- ✓ Indonesia, with support from UNISDR, made disaster risk reduction a pillar of its development strategy. It set up Local Disaster Management Agencies at provincial and district levels, along with disaster risk reduction forums and platforms at local levels;
 - ✓ The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) reviewed the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (a legally binding instrument for regional Hyogo Framework for Action implementation), and endorsed a new phase of the Agreement's work programme (2013-2016) that focuses on risk financing and urban resilience;
 - ✓ The first disability-inclusive network on disaster risk reduction in Asia was created;
 - ✓ The Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific was drafted and is due for endorsement at the 2014 Pacific sub regional platform;
 - ✓ New National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction were created in the Cook Islands and Samoa.
- In Europe, UNISDR's efforts helped give rise to legal and regulatory frameworks on risk reduction that complement existing response and recovery approaches to disasters:
- ✓ The European Union, with technical support from UNISDR, adopted a new Civil Protection Legislation making it compulsory for 27 European countries to initiate disaster risk reduction activities. This was the first time that disaster risk reduction measures were included as legally binding elements of regional legislation;
 - ✓ The European Union adopted a regional Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation which prominently features disaster risk reduction;
 - ✓ UNISDR assisted the OECD in developing a set of national disaster risk management frameworks that includes risk financing options and systems for managing the social consequences of disasters;
 - ✓ 55 European countries in late 2013 adopted a new Strategy for Sustainable Housing, involving regulations for safer housing and disaster contingency planning. The strategy will enable the integration of disaster risk reduction into the sustainable development work of the UN Economic Commission for Europe;
 - ✓ Eighteen countries in Europe completed risk assessments and are creating national strategies for disaster risk reduction;
 - ✓ Finland completed a new disaster risk reduction action plan, with support from UNISDR, and Turkey published a National Earthquake Strategy and Action Plan that includes a process to safeguard implementation funding; and
 - ✓ New National Platforms were established in Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia.

"In 2013, we made great progress in strengthening Europe's disaster resilience and prevention with the adoption of the new civil protection legislation. Furthermore, the reinforced Emergency Response Coordination Centre has brought increased efficiency and improved coordination in dealing with disasters. The European Commission's collaboration with UNISDR has been invaluable in this regard and we look forward to making our partnership even stronger in the future"

– Kristalina Georgieva, EU Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crises Response

Among Arab States, commitment grew markedly:

- ✓ Drafted with the assistance of UNISDR and adopted by the Heads of Arab States in 2012, the Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 is due for formal endorsement by the League of Arab States in 2014 – a breakthrough in the region;
- ✓ In March 2013 the Aqaba Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Arab Cities set targets to enhance local resilience by 2017;
- ✓ City budget allocations for local disaster risk reduction have increased in Lebanon, where city risk profiles were reviewed and early warning systems were improved;
- ✓ In early 2013, the Gulf Cooperation Council pledged to develop a risk reduction road map; and
- ✓ The SRSG's visit to Palestine led to a high level political decision to establish the Presidential committee that is now tasked with developing a disaster risk reduction system including consideration of a legal and institutional framework.

In Africa, regional and sub-regional bodies, stepped up their activities:

- ✓ After supporting the East African Community in endorsing the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Strategy, members of the UNISDR convened African Advisory Group of Parliamentarians promoted model legislation for disaster risk reduction in the East African Legislative Assembly;
- ✓ UNISDR supported the Government of Ethiopia in successfully adopting a multi-hazard National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management;
- ✓ The Economic Community of West African States began setting up flood management plans and systems in several countries, including Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger and Senegal;
- ✓ UNISDR worked with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and regional implementing centres to help achieve quality and user-friendly climate forecasting that reaches local communities. Work is underway to link these forecasts in practical ways to indigenous knowledge systems; and

- ✓ UNISDR built strong partnerships with the African Union and regional economic communities. Coordination for disaster risk reduction was strengthened through well established mechanisms such as the Africa Working Group and Regional Platforms. UNISDR also focused efforts on fund raising to operationalize the Africa Strategy for disaster risk reduction.

In Central Asia and south Caucasus, UNISDR leveraged resources to support partners:

- ✓ In Armenia, partners adopted UNISDR's city resilience approach. The Handbook for Local Government Leaders: How to Make Cities More Resilient¹⁷ was translated into Armenian, and is being used in disaster risk reduction programmes at national and local community levels.

¹⁷ Available at <http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/handbook> Supported by UNISDR, Cameroon, Ecuador

GALVANIZING AND COORDINATING UN ACTION



Countries have been asking the UN system, via UNISDR, for greater support for risk reduction. In response, the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon and Executive Heads of 29 UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes endorsed the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience in March 2013.¹⁸ The UN Plan of Action hinges on UNISDR's role as the focal point for disaster risk reduction in the UN system, and for coordinating and integrating disaster risk reduction into UN country-level programmes and activities.

The Plan of Action identifies a series of measures to strengthen support for countries and communities in managing disaster risk. It requires, for example, assessments of the extent to which disaster and climate risk is being addressed in the UN country development frameworks (known as UNDAFs). UN Resident Coordinators have also been made more accountable for country-level implementation of the Plan of Action.

There has been rapid progress. By the end of 2013, 12 UN organizations had prioritized disaster risk reduction within their 2014-2017 strategic work plans¹⁹ and included disaster risk reduction in their respective Results-Based Monitoring Frameworks. This represented a 70% increase over the previous work planning cycle.

Supported by UNISDR, Cameroon, Ecuador, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, India, Jordan, Moldova, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo and Venezuela are among the countries which approved new UNDAFs that reflect disaster risk in development planning. A regional UNDAF with key disaster risk reduction elements was developed in the Pacific, while strong cooperation with UNDP and UN Resident Coordinators enabled UNISDR to strengthen disaster risk reduction implementation in Djibouti, Lebanon, Mauritania and Serbia. In Africa, UNISDR supported the UN Interagency Group in building disaster risk reduction into inter-agency activities.

Disaster risk reduction and UN development planning

In 2013 UNISDR, the UN Development Operations Coordination Office and UNDP reviewed the efforts of the UN to address disaster and climate risk in country-level work. The review studied 56 countries that have published UNDAFs and Common Country Assessments since 2009, and found that:

- ✓ 50 UNDAFs included disaster risk reduction in their outputs and outcomes;
- ✓ 39 UNDAFs integrated disaster risk reduction
- ✓ Integration of disaster risk reduction was strongest in countries at high risk; and
- ✓ There was increased assistance to Governments to integrate disaster risk reduction into their sustainable development plans and programmes.

¹⁸ <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/publications/v.php?id=33703>

¹⁹ *FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WMO, WHO, UNESCO and the World Bank*

CREDIBLE EVIDENCE

Strategic Objective 2: Strengthened decision making at local, national and regional levels in support of disaster risk reduction, climate risk management and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, through the production and dissemination of credible evidence



UNISDR - Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2013 at the Global Platform 2013

Result 2.1 National priority setting and planning for disaster risk reduction informed by accessible and organized information, in particular produced through the government-led monitoring and the peer review of Hyogo Framework for Action implementation.

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

PRODUCING BENCHMARK EVIDENCE FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

The Global and Regional Assessment Reports have established themselves as authoritative sources of data and analysis on natural hazards, their impact and the interventions that can build resilience.

Published biennially since 2009, the Global Assessment Reports are now recognized as the gold standard reference documents for improved disaster risk reduction and risk-proof development planning. The Global Assessment Report 2013, entitled "From Shared Risk to Shared Value, the Business Case for Disaster Risk Reduction", has taken the world's understanding of disaster risk reduction to a new level.²⁰

Launched by the UN Secretary-General in New York in May 2013²¹, the Global Assessment Report 2013 presented powerful evidence of the growing scale of economic losses due to disasters.

"We have evidence that disasters are on the increase but we also have evidence that disaster risk reduction pays off"

– Ms. Kristalina Georgieva, EU Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response

Based on a new global risk model, the report showed that direct economic losses from floods, earthquakes and droughts were being under-estimated by at least 50%: thus far this century, those losses have exceeded an estimated USD 2.5 trillion. The report outlined a Global Risk Modelling Initiative, which is contributing to the harmonization of disaster risk modelling around the world.

²⁰ <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2013/en/home/documents.html>

Also featured in the Global Assessment Report 2013 was innovative research into disaster risk management in private investment and business operations, which has yielded a powerful business case for disaster risk reduction. Analyzing three key global investment sectors – urban development, agribusiness and coastal tourism – the Global Assessment Report 2013 showed how prevailing business models continue to drive disaster risk, and illustrated how risk-informed investment can both benefit society and optimize returns on investment.

The Global Assessment Report 2013's innovations and findings – and the analysis underpinning them – have caught the attention of government and private sector leaders, and are shaping the priorities that will guide the post-2015 framework for action on disaster risk reduction. The emphasis on business sector engagement has laid a basis for a global public-private partnership on disaster risk reduction that will prove vital in the post-2015 period.

The report has reinforced ongoing engagements with Ministries of Finance and collaboration with the G20, APEC and the OECD to improve the understanding of disaster risk and integrate it in national public investment planning systems. In addition, the Global Assessment Report 2013 advanced the standardization of disaster loss data collection, which the EU is now taking forward as it develops a mechanism for systematically recording disaster losses.

A joint report by UNISDR and PricewaterhouseCoopers, *Working together to reduce disaster risk*, extended the Global Assessment Report 2013's analysis by examining the disaster risk management experiences in 14 global corporations (including BG Group, Citigroup, General

Electric, Nestlé and Walmart). It found that inter-dependent economies, although more productive, increase exposure and vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards (see box).

By the end of 2013, over 89,000 electronic copies of the Global Assessment Report 2013 had been downloaded, as had an equal number of previous editions (Global Assessment Report 2009 and Global Assessment Report 2011). The Global Assessment Report is frequently cited in policy papers and academic literature. Countries are making increasing use of it when assessing and planning disaster risk reduction. The Government of Colombia, for example, has based its financing decisions for a new disaster risk management strategy on the Global Assessment Report 2011 data and analysis. The Global Assessment Report 2013's business case for greater private sector investment in reducing their risk has spurred the sector into action in the Pacific. In partnership with the telecommunications firm Digicel, UNISDR conducted seminars in Fiji on business risk and the need for greater disaster resilience.

²¹ The GAR13 was subsequently presented at the 2013 Global Platform, as well as at 20 regional and national events, along with a summary, GAR13 at a glance, and a press kit (in English, Arabic, Spanish and French).

Risky business

A joint report by UNISDR and PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Working Together to Reduce Disaster Risk", shows that even businesses with established risk management systems remain vulnerable to the effects of natural hazards. It warned that smaller enterprises in developing economies lack the capacity to strengthen their risk management and overall supply chain resilience on their own.

Global corporations need to consider shared risks with suppliers, small - and medium-sized enterprises and local businesses in their supply chain, particularly in developing and emerging economies, where the impact of disasters tends to be disproportionately large. In addition, the report found that some major corporations rely mainly on the insurance industry for risk assessment, and have limited access to disaster risk information on which to base investment decisions.

GAR

Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction

The third edition of UNISDR's flagship publication, the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR), is entitled "From Shared Risk to Shared Value: The Business Case for Disaster Risk Reduction".

GAR 2013 highlights how the transformation of the global economy over the last 40 years has led to rapid increases in disaster risk affecting businesses, communities and governments.

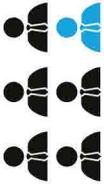
The report also looks at the central role of the private sector in reducing escalating levels of disaster risk and how business is increasingly seeing disaster risk management as an opportunity rather than a cost.

Learn more and download the Global Assessment Report for Disaster Risk Reduction. [unisdr.org/we/inform/gar](http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/gar)



Date: 10 May 2013 | OCHA Humanitarian Symbol (2012): <http://goo.gl/A5sdT>
 Businessperson designed by Devochkina Oxana from The Noun Project
 Find out more about UNISDR: <http://www.unisdr.org>

The Bad News



Fewer than one in six small businesses have business continuity plans.



\$180 billion

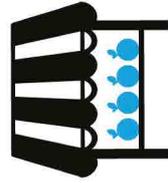
Estimated average losses from earthquakes and cyclonic wind every year.

Our ability to build resilience has not kept pace with our ability to grow.

\$2.5 trillion

The direct cost of disasters in the 21st century - at least 50 percent higher than previous estimates.

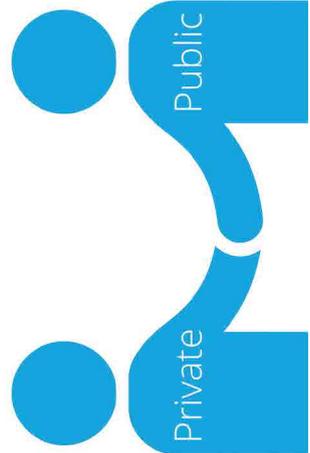
The Good News



With the private and public sectors working together we are moving from creating shared risks to creating shared value.

The market for climate change adaptation is estimated at \$100 billion a year until 2050 representing a huge opportunity for business.

In Scotland partnerships have reduced flooding in 28 of the country's 29 local authorities.



Invest



Save

A world at our fingertips

UNISDR and the Earth Literacy Programme have partnered to develop the Global Assessment Report for Tangible Earth, a unique educational resource that visualizes the global causes and consequences of disasters. The partnership allows users to estimate their disaster risk anywhere on the earth's surface and identify the global processes that contribute to that risk, providing an interactive planetary vision of risks. An application for smart phones and tablets has also been developed. More information is available on the Tangible Earth website, at <http://www.tangible-earth.com/en/>.

An increasing number of countries and regions are poised to publish their own Assessment Reports, following the lead of the Asia-Pacific reports which UNISDR and ESCAP published in 2010 and 2012. The Government of Laos has published a National Assessment Report as a reference point for its national disaster risk reduction planning, and the UNISDR Americas Office is working on an Assessment Report for Central America [due in 2014].

Ahead of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and the 2015 edition of the Global Assessment Report, a major collaborative research initiative has been set in motion.²² Drawing together over 100 institutions and researchers under the authorship guidance of 14 multilateral and inter-governmental organisations, as well as academic and research institutions, it will review the functionality of the Hyogo Framework for Action and provide guidance for the development of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

KEEPING TRACK OF DISASTER DAMAGE

Detailed national and local information on disaster loss and damage presents important input data for the risk profiles and assessments that are used in various Assessment Reports, in particular the Global Assessment Report. It provides critical evidence to back the case for investments in disaster risk reduction, and is key for monitoring progress in implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action. National loss databases are a low-cost, high-impact tool for gathering and making that information available.

"Globally, annual economic losses from disasters exceeded USD 100 billion for three consecutive years (USD 138 billion in 2010, USD 371 billion in 2011, and USD 138 billion in 2012)"

– Global Assessment Report 2013

By end-2013, 66 countries had established loss databases (up from 20 in 2011 and 61 in 2012, and well in reach of the 75 country target for 2015). A key achievement was the completion of the Pacific Islands Regional Loss Database, which covers over 20 countries and has been used to produce a historical risk profile for the region. In Europe, collaboration between UNISDR and the European Commission Joint Research Center led to a report, "Recording Disaster Losses: Recommendations for a European Approach", which outlines a common methodology for collecting disaster loss data in EU Member States. Four national disaster loss databases were also set up (Albania, Serbia, Turkey and Italy). In Africa, five countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique and Uganda) have disaster loss databases that are available on websites accessible to the general public, and other countries are busy developing similar databases. In Asia and the Pacific, 25 countries were operating databases, as were 10 countries in the Arab region (up from 6 in 2010/2011).

UNISDR coordinated the updating of loss and damage databases in 16 countries. These were used for estimating direct economic losses due to disasters, and informed a report on disaster losses in the Americas, which UNISDR's Regional Office for the Americas published in partnership with Corporacion OSSO.²³ The report is now guiding national and regional disaster risk reduction policies and plans, such as the Central America Integrated Risk Management Strategy.

²² <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/networks/private/hfa-thematic-review/#top>

²³ Available at http://eird.org/americas/noticias/Impacto_de_los_desastres_en_las_Americas.pdf

UNISDR also consolidated institutional buy-in in the Americas, where national organizations in 14 countries now maintain national loss databases themselves.

Overall, UNISDR supported more than 40 countries in setting up or improving national disaster loss and damage databases. UNISDR and partners (including the European Commission's Directorate for Development and Cooperation, the World Bank and UNDP) in 2012 started a three-year initiative to develop or update 70 national loss databases and provide support to 30 to 40 countries in risk proofing their public investments. Working with Corporacion OSSO (Latin America), the CIMA Foundation (Europe), UNDP APRC (Asia) and UNDP more broadly, UNISDR will continue expanding the number and quality of disaster loss databases with a view to achieving full global coverage by 2020.

Methodological advances are adding to the value of the growing number of databases. The modelling of economic losses due to physical damage, based on Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean methodology, has been applied to all the published disaster databases in the Americas. The results indicate that current international estimates of economic losses due to disasters may be substantially underestimated.

CALCULATING COUNTRIES' RISKS

UNISDR has led the development of a multi-hazard global risk model that generates state-of-the-art summaries of global disaster risk, along with data and metrics for risk-sensitive investment planning for governments and businesses. UNISDR expanded partnerships with technical and scientific partners (including ACSAD, CIMA Foundation, CIMNE, FEWS NET, Geoscience Australia, Global Volcano Model, Norwegian Geotechnical Institute, Polytechnic University of Catalonia, the University of Geneva, WAPMEER and others) to develop the first fully open-source, open-access, probabilistic multi-hazard global risk assessment. Initial results for earthquake and tropical cyclone were peer reviewed and released in 2013. Development of the full model is progressing and publication is scheduled for early 2015.

Factoring disaster risk into public investment decisions requires a solid understanding of the nature and extent of a country's risk, which risk models and profiles can provide. Analytical risk models from the global assessment have been combined with national disaster loss data to develop probabilistic modeling of natural risk at the global level that is being used to build national risk profiles. Those, in turn, are being used in national disaster risk reduction planning.

"At the moment governments absorb the cost year after year, but many risks can be transferred and this can be done through a better collaboration between the public and private sectors"

– Mr. Richard Sanders, Executive Director and Senior Catastrophe Risk Analyst from Willis Re

Countries in the Americas have advanced impressively along that path. The Government of Colombia used its risk profile to inform a new disaster risk management framework and financing strategy. Brazil built on its risk analysis to pass a law of civil protection in 2012 that incorporates disaster risk reduction criteria, and allocated approximately USD 9 billion to support disaster risk management plans and activities. Building on the 2012 San Cristobal Roadmap²⁴, UNISDR and the Governments of Colombia and Mexico have teamed with the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama and Peru to analyze how governments incorporate and account for disaster risk reduction in their public investment portfolios, and how they use risk information to develop risk financing and risk-sensitive public investment plans.

UNISDR supported 26 countries in Africa, the Americas and Asia-Pacific in reviewing and reporting their disaster risk reduction investments in national development sectors. For example, Sri Lanka's current five-year National Disaster Management Plan is based on a thorough review of its Hyogo Framework for Action implementation. UNISDR also piloted studies on tracking disaster risk reduction investments as part of national budget allocations in India, Indonesia and the Philippines. The studies provided guidance on how to improve disaster risk reduction spending, and identified gaps that need to be addressed.

"UNISDR has provided throughout the years a priceless contribution to the development of disaster risk reduction policies worldwide and the implementation of the commitments under the Hyogo Declaration and Framework for Action 2005-2015"

– Luigi D'Angelo, Head of the International Relation Department, Italian Civil Protection

²⁴ The Roadmap entails a two-year plan supported by the Government of Mexico to further systematize and expand the integration of disaster risk reduction in investment planning across the region.

In Europe, 18 countries completed their risk assessments, while UNISDR supported the development of a comprehensive risk-based regulatory framework for catastrophe insurance and reinsurance to stimulate the growth of this market segment in Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Serbia, in collaboration with the World Bank, Europa Re and the EU.

TAKING THE PULSE: MONITORING COUNTRIES' IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

A core responsibility of UNISDR is to monitor implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.²⁵ In 2007, UNISDR developed the on-line Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor, which enables governments and regional inter-governmental organizations to self-assess their progress against a set of 22 core indicators associated with the five Priorities of Action of the Framework for Action.

In 2013, the Monitor is now being used in all regions, after UNISDR introduced Arabic, Chinese and Russian versions in 2012. Around 100 countries participated in the 2008-2009 reporting cycle, a number that grew to 133 in 2010-2011 and reached 137 in 2012-2013.²⁶

Almost three quarters of the countries in the Americas provided self-assessments during the Hyogo Framework for Action reporting period 2011-2013, while a burgeoning sense of urgency was visible in the Arab region. In 2005-2007, only three of the 23 countries in the latter region were reporting against the Hyogo Framework for Action; in 2011-2013 that number rose to 15. Much of the focus has been on disaster response systems, but the proactive management of risk features increasingly.

Use of the Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor expanded also in Africa, where 24 countries submitted progress reports. These were used to maintain up-to-date country status profiles and develop a summary Status Report on Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy and Hyogo Framework for Action.²⁷ In Asia and the Pacific, 39 countries submitted reports for the 2011-2013 cycle, an increase of 21% over the 2009-2011 cycle (including 17 reports from the Pacific, compared with 6 in the previous reporting cycle). Meanwhile, 28 countries in Europe and 31 countries in the Americas provided self-assessment reports through the online Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor. Hyogo Framework for Action monitoring is increasingly informing national

priority setting. At least 17 countries reported that they were using the self-assessment reports in strategic planning and national decision-making on disaster risk-related issues.²⁸ Hyogo Framework for Action progress reviews were used extensively for developing the Country Implementation Plan on disaster risk management and climate change adaptation in the Pacific, supported by the European Development Fund.

A stand-alone summary of the findings of all three Hyogo Framework for Action reporting cycles was distributed at the 2013 Global Platform, while regional synthesis reports were prepared in the Arab region, the Americas, Asia-Pacific and Europe. These showed steady implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action:

"In Europe, during the period 1980-2011, floods killed more than 2,500 people, affected more than 5.5 million others, and caused direct economic losses of more than €90 billion. The EU estimates that each euro spent on flood protection could save €6 in averted damage"

http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/hedegaard/headlines/news/2013-04-16_02_en.htm

- ✓ The most significant gains at country level were around risk identification and early warning, and in building knowledge, innovation and education;
- ✓ Country-level risk identification and early warning improved considerably, as did knowledge building, innovation and education for disaster risk reduction;
- ✓ More than three quarters of the reporting countries stated that disaster risk was being taken into account in their public investment and planning decisions related to climate change policy and strategy;
- ✓ Governance and institutional arrangements, however, were not being adapted quickly enough, and political commitment for disaster risk reduction was not yet sufficiently reflected in fiscal and budgetary decision-making; and

²⁵ UNISDR's mandate includes facilitating assessments of implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

²⁶ 24 countries in Africa, 31 in the Americas, 15 Arab states, 39 in Asia-Pacific and 28 in Europe.

²⁷ <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/35923>

²⁸ Six countries in the Americas, 2 in the Arab region, 2 in Asia-Pacific and 7 in Europe.

- ✓ Progress around Priority for Action 4 (Reduce the Underlying Risk Factors) has been slowest. This indicates that some countries face difficulties in addressing underlying risk driver in areas such as urban development, environment, poverty and governance.

Important examples of progress included the Philippines, which in late 2013 unveiled a dedicated allocation of USD 293 million within its national budget, which specifically includes disaster risk reduction. In the Americas in 2013, four-fifths of the countries with national Hyogo Framework for Action reports were including disaster risk reduction in their national development plans and strategies, and more than half were allocating funding specifically for disaster risk reduction in their national budgets.

UNISDR also began developing a new system of indicators that will assist the monitoring of progress under the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. Following an in-depth review of the previous Hyogo Framework for Action reporting cycles, a set of five indicator families was developed. The architecture of the indicator system, as well as the detailed indicator families, will be developed in collaboration with groups of experts in the first half of 2014 for pilot testing later in the year.



Deteriorating ecosystems are one of the main drivers increasing the vulnerability of urban and rural households.

Working together to reduce disaster risks

www.unisdr.org



Letting peers be the judges

Among the standout innovations of the 2011-2013 reporting cycle was the creation of the Hyogo Framework for Action peer review mechanism. Developed by UNISDR, the EU and the OECD, and informed by the OECD peer review methodology, it allows peers to challenge a country's self-assessment of Hyogo Framework for Action implementation. The approach introduces unprecedented transparency in the self-assessment process.

The first country to submit itself to a review by peers from the EU was the United Kingdom (UK), supported by a secretariat comprising the UNISDR, the OECD and the European Commission. The UK Government approved the report, which was presented for use in strategic planning and priority setting. The Hyogo Framework for Action report of Finland was recently peer reviewed by Austria, France, Georgia and the UK, and demand for this peer review process is growing in and beyond Europe.

ADVOCACY AND OUTREACH

Strategic Objective 3: Greater political commitment and social demand for increased public and private sector investment in disaster risk reduction and resilience



UNISDR – Making Cities Resilient Campaign signing ceremony in Jamaica 2013

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.

GOING GLOBAL WITH DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

UNISDR has developed the International Day for Disaster Reduction (held annually on October 13) into a high-profile global event that focuses on neglected aspects of the disaster risk reduction challenge. In 2013 the International Day highlighted the lack of preparedness for coping with the special needs of the estimated one billion people around the world who live with some form of disability. Events were staged in over 120 countries, with support from 2,000 governmental and non-governmental organizations.

“Persons with disabilities are the biggest untapped resource for disaster planners around the world”

– Firoz Ali Alizada, a double amputee from Afghanistan who responded to a 2013 UNISDR survey on whether people with disabilities are being included in disaster preparedness and response

In a linked initiative, UNISDR managed the first-ever global survey on disability and disaster risk reduction, which attracted 5,700 respondents from 130 countries and drew widespread media coverage around the world. It was the first time that an excluded group featured with such prominence in disaster risk management. Respondents highlighted the distressing extent to which people with disabilities are currently excluded from preventing and responding to disasters. Only one in five respondents said they could evacuate immediately in the event of a sudden disaster, and almost two in three believed that the Hyogo Framework for Action was not addressing their needs.

The community of practice engaged with people living with disabilities has taken up the survey findings. For instance, Fiji is assessing whether its disaster evacuation centres are sufficiently disability-friendly.

MAKING CITIES RESILIENT

The impact of policies and strategies depends ultimately on action in the localities where people live, work, learn and play. Advocacy and outreach to communities and local governments is therefore central to UNISDR's work, and its Making Cities Resilient campaign "My City is Getting Ready"²⁹ has developed into a flagship programme for mobilizing and supporting those actions.

"Engagement with UNISDR in the Making Cities Resilient campaign has helped the municipality address safer land and housing management on the banks of the Lampa River, thus increasing local resilience through the mitigation of poverty in these high risk zones"

– Graciela Ortúzar Novoa, Mayor of Lampa, Chile

More than 1,600 cities and municipalities across 98 countries (up from 1,300 across 85 countries in 2012) have signed up to the campaign, which UNISDR launched in 2010. Many of these cities are assessing and acting on their disaster risk, conducting regular capacity development for line departments and public education campaigns for risk-prone communities. At least 850 municipalities in 62 countries have a dedicated institutional point of responsibility for disaster risk reduction, backed with budget allocations. Cities in India, Indonesia, Jordan and the Philippines have set up special disaster risk reduction units.

²⁹ Available at <http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/>

Spreading commitment

The Making Cities Resilient campaign grew in all regions, notably in the Americas (where in 2013 approximately 300 cities, 120 of them in Brazil, joined*, in the Arab region 200 cities joined, and in Asia and the Pacific 100 cities joined), so that:

- ✓ In the Americas, 430 cities are participating, including Belo Horizonte, in Brazil, which received the Sasakawa Award 2013 for its actions to reduce disaster risk. UNISDR arranged exchanges between 10 municipalities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation;
- ✓ In the Arab region, 270 cities and municipalities are now participating. In March 2013 the Aqaba Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Arab Cities added impetus by setting targets to enhance local resilience by 2017. City budget allocations for local disaster risk reduction have increased in Lebanon, where city risk profiles were reviewed and early warning systems improved;
- ✓ In Africa, where UNISDR teamed up with diverse stakeholders to advance the campaign, more than 46 cities and towns signed up. A pilot study on local-level disaster resilience in Kenya (Kisumu and Narok) and Tanzania (Moshi) proposed actions for building city resilience;
- ✓ In Asia-Pacific, 470 cities and municipalities are participating and 17 city-to-city learning events were organized with partners. Multi-stakeholder consultations for the Local Government Self-Assessment (LGSAT, see below) were organized in 70 cities and links were established with in-country and regional partners to provide training on the LGSAT and to support local governments in building disaster resilience; and
- ✓ In Europe, 424 cities are participating. The focus has been on exchanges between cities and partnerships with existing regional networks. The "Venice Declaration on building resilience at the local level towards protected cultural heritage and climate change adaptation strategies" was adopted, and the Council of Europe (through its Congress of Local and Regional Authorities) also adopted a resolution to make cities disaster resilient.

* Including San Francisco and Hoboken in the US; Mexico City in Mexico; Bogotá and Medellín in Colombia (host of the 2014 World Urban Forum); Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte in Brazil; Quito in Ecuador; Lima in Peru; and the campaign role model city of Santa Fe in Argentina.

City-to-city learning was promoted. More than 20 cities participated in these exchanges, and 10 cities have tested interventions around solid waste management, coastal zone management, environmental protection, community participation, and the development of risk-sensitive land-use plans.

The campaign strengthened local capacity through programmes that provided training and capacity development and the documenting of good practices. Pilot initiatives encouraged peer-to-peer support among local officials via city-to-city exchanges and workshops.

UNISDR developed practical resources to support city officials' planning and self-assessment activities. They include a Handbook for Local Government Leaders (translated into English, Farsi, French, Korean, Mandarin, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish), the LGSAT and the Urban Resilience Scorecard tool.

The LGSAT has been used in 556 municipalities to assess disaster preparedness (and to raise national governments' understanding of the importance of investing in local disaster risk reduction). Cities in Indonesia are adapting the LGSAT for use in rural areas, while South Korea has deployed an adjusted version of the LGSAT across its 220 local governments. South Korea's National Agency for Disaster Risk Management has used the tool to assess disaster risk reduction activities in 27 cities. The LGSAT has been translated into a dozen Asian languages.

An analysis of LGSAT reports from Central American municipalities showed that more than half had made progress in designating dedicated budgets for disaster risk reduction, and more than two-thirds had incorporated disaster risk analysis in local development planning. The LGSAT and other assessments also highlighted implementation challenges. A 2013 assessment of city resilience in USAID- and Rockefeller Foundation-funded projects in Thailand and Vietnam, for example, identified gaps in relation to land use planning, building codes and ecological planning.³⁰

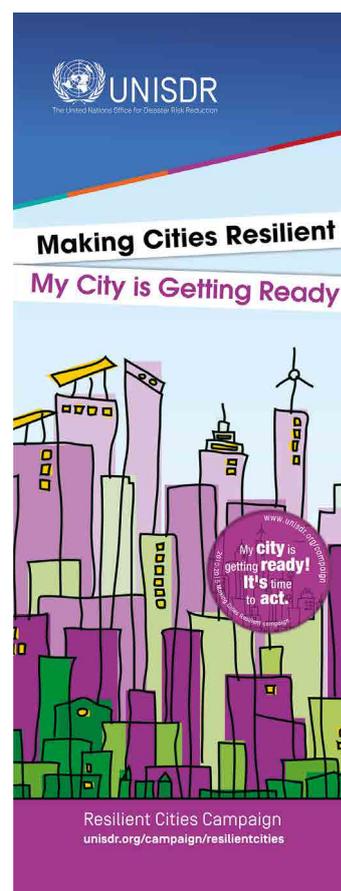
CAPITALIZING ON SUCCESS

UNISDR has begun shifting the campaign towards more action and implementation, building on the awareness-raising and mobilization work thus far. UNISDR is tapping into partner networks that are well-

positioned to support on the ground, while it prepares the tools they need.

The LGSAT and the new Urban Resilience Scorecard tools are being shared with the Rockefeller Foundation's 100 City Centennial Challenge and other partners, which will then act as a core group of implementing partners of the campaign. Cities will complete the LGSAT process to raise awareness and political buy-in, before "graduating" to the Scorecard phase, which involves guidance for activities from a third party that tangibly build resilience on-the-ground. Partners are piloting the Scorecard in several cities, with UNISDR in a facilitating role.

The campaign typifies UNISDR's preferred approach: advocating and laying the foundation for action, developing and providing the necessary tools, and then mobilizing partners to take ownership and drive disaster risk reduction initiatives forward, with UNISDR supporting as needed.



³⁰ *Assessing City Resilience: Lessons from using the UNISDR Local Government Self-Assessment Tool in Thailand and Vietnam, available at <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/publications/v.php?id=36054>*

Give and take

Enabling cities to share their experiences and expertise is an important element of the Making Cities Resilient campaign.

The City-to-City Learning Forum, hosted at UNISDR's Global Education and Training Institute (GETI) in Incheon, the Republic of Korea, brought together 37 cities from South Asia, Northeast Asia and Iran to share lessons and tools, and to help flesh out a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. The cities focused on urban risk management, risk-sensitive urban planning, and protecting essential infrastructure safety, especially schools.

GETI provides technical support, runs capacity development and training activities, strengthens knowledge management, shares best practices and promotes partnerships for disaster risk reduction. Its initiatives include the four-year Mainstreaming Adaptation and Disaster Reduction into Development (MADRiD) programme, which government institutions have used in Armenia, Cambodia, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Mozambique, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. Six hundred government officials and parliamentarians have been trained from 42 countries and 10 international organizations.

New programmes for city government officials and senior leaderships are being rolled out globally in 2014.

DISASTER-PROOFING SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS

Forming a core part of the Making Cities Resilient campaign, the urgent need to disaster-proof public services and infrastructure such as schools and hospitals was evident again in 2013 when typhoons and cyclones in Asia destroyed hundreds of these essential facilities. This priority was highlighted at the 2013 Global Platform and in the High Level Dialogue's call for "a global safe schools and safe health structures campaign in disaster-prone areas with voluntary funding and commitments to be announced at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015".

"Disasters can destroy development gains. Managing disaster risk goes across most development sectors, such as infrastructure, water, health and education"

– H.E. Dr Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of Indonesia, Global Champion for Disaster Risk Reduction, message to the 2013 Global Platform

The Worldwide Initiative on Safe Schools will benefit from the strong momentum created already. To date over 210,000 schools and hospitals have been pledged for safety, and 26 countries (7 in the Arab region and 19 in Asia and the Pacific) were implementing action plans for safe schools and hospitals. Integrating the Initiative into various donor calls for proposals has had a multiplier effect, leveraging more investment,

and engaging more actors in promoting school and hospital safety.



UNISDR – School safety drill in Thailand

Activities undertaken include the Philippines Government's decision, prompted by the destruction of some 600 schools by Typhoon Haiyan in late 2013, to team with UNISDR and launch a new safe schools campaign. The Initiative is targeting 48,000 public schools, with a focus on building safety and disaster preparedness (such as emergency drills). Indonesia has also launched a national safe schools and hospitals initiative. Some 200 schools have been retrofitted and 11,000 more are due to be by the end of 2014.

In South Asia, guidelines for assessing the safety and retrofitting of schools and hospitals were adopted by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and distributed to all member countries. In Africa, UNISDR worked with partners to integrate disaster risk

reduction into education and health sectors, including in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

“UNESCO will support Member States to introduce Disaster Risk Reduction in their education systems”

– Irina Bokova, Director-General, UNESCO, United Nations Action of Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

The Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector was launched in January 2013. With UNISDR among its Steering Committee members, the Alliance led a global partnership for school safety (involving the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Plan International, Save the Children, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank, World Vision and others) and developed guidance to support governments.

The Alliance also formalized a clear definition of school safety that rests on three pillars (structural safety, school preparedness and disaster risk reduction integration in the education sector). This approach to school safety has been integrated into an ASEAN Comprehensive School Safety Framework, developed with UNISDR support and endorsed by South-East Asian Ministers of Education.

MAKING BUSINESS LESS RISKY

Working with its Private Sector Advisory Group and the Disaster Risk Reduction Private Sector Partnership, UNISDR has attracted a vibrant network of business entities with a common interest in building disaster resilience. The network has reached approximately 1,000 companies operating in the finance, insurance, construction, engineering, technology and consulting sectors.

In response to the High Level Communique’s call at the 2013 Global Platform³¹ to integrate disaster risk considerations into risk management practices in the private sector, businesses have organized themselves into five working groups to improve their risk management practices through sustainability reporting and collaboration with local governments. Companies are increasingly incorporating disaster risk reduction into their social responsibility and environmental compliance activities. Several firms reported using the Global Assessment Report 2013

data and analysis to inform their risk management planning and develop business cases for stronger risk management investments. Six major corporations (AECOM, DuPont, Esri, Kogyo, Kokusai and UPS Foundation) financially supported the Global Platform and PreventionWeb.

“Economic losses from disasters are out of control and can only be reduced in partnership with the private sector which is responsible for 70–85% of all investment worldwide in new buildings, industry and small – and medium-sized enterprises”

– UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, addressing the official launch of the 2103 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction

A powerful roster of good practice case studies is taking shape, ranging from support for business continuity planning for small – and medium-sized enterprises (produced by the AXA insurance group, and the Development Bank of Japan) to closer collaboration between the public and private sectors around building codes for resilience (involving Portland Cement).

Collaboration between the Making Cities Resilient campaign and the Private Sector Advisory Group led to the development of the Urban Resilience Scorecard (see above) for local governments. The Scorecard is based on the campaign’s “Ten Essentials” – UNISDR’s list of priorities for building urban resilience to disasters – and has been developed by AECOM and IBM. A list of candidate cities will be developed in 2014 for testing the Scorecard and its support to disaster resilience planning. The Scorecard reviews policy and planning, engineering, informational, organizational, financial, social and environmental aspects of disaster resilience. Each criterion has a measurement scale of 0 to 5, with 5 regarded as “good practice”.

³¹ Available at <http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/news/view/33281>

UNISDR supporter rehouses 1,000 families

In addition to making their business practices more resilient, members of the Private Sector Advisory Group and the Private Sector Partnership have adopted disaster resilience in their corporate social responsibility projects. For example, in the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan, a leading member of UNISDR's Private Sector Partnership is rehousing 1,000 displaced families in new communities.

SM Prime Holdings Inc, the country's largest mall operator, has begun building its first "SM Cares Village" in Bogu, Northern Cebu. Four other areas are earmarked for construction in Leyte and Samar. The new houses, 200 per village, are designed to withstand typhoons as severe as Haiyan and earthquakes. Each location is on land that has been cleared and certified safe by the government, and community facilities are being provided. Local people are playing an active role in the rebuilding of their own communities, including assisting in rehabilitating schools. A groundbreaking ceremony for the latter project was held in December 2013 in Cebu.

UNISDR, along with PricewaterhouseCoopers and Willis Re., has teamed with leading business information provider the Economist Intelligence Unit, the UN-supported Principles for Responsible Investment, the infrastructure solutions provider AECOM, and Florida International University, to form a unique alliance for improving disaster risk management in private investment and business operations. Under the umbrella of UNISDR, this alliance will address a major gap in international efforts to date by working directly with investors, insurers, companies, educators and regulators to increase risk-sensitive investment and business practice. Called "RISE", the initiative is being launched in 2014.

In November 2013, SM Prime Holdings, together with UNISDR, tackled the issue of increasing private sector resilience through business practices and investments during the second Top Leaders' Forum. Cutting across industries and sectors, the Forum addressed three key themes:

- ✓ Resilience rating systems for increased shareholder value;
- ✓ Metrics to make resilience marketable; and
- ✓ Sustainability reporting to communicate disaster risk management successes.

The forum has led to an innovative public-private collaboration for risk financing and insurance of local governments being developed in the ASEAN region, starting with the Philippines.

Another issue that evolved out of the Forum is the possible use of corporate sustainability reporting to inform resilience action by the private sector. Companies agreed to explore if such reporting can

be standardized, and to see what benefits it holds. Private sector representatives in India have agreed to organize a follow-up meeting in 2014.

In 2013, members of the Private Sector Advisory Group and the Private Sector Partnership have begun to connect resilience and disaster risk reduction to the Sustainable Development Goals and the climate change agenda. They are developing strong examples of the linkages, including examples of costs and benefits, and using these for advocacy in relevant forums (notably the UN Global Compact, World Economic Forum and the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation).

Elsewhere in Asia, the "Hotel Ready" initiative is being developed for implementation in Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines and other ASEAN countries. A resilience matrix has been developed to gauge the extent to which business enterprises are disaster resilient. Based on the "Tsunami Ready" initiative started in Bali, Indonesia, other hotel operators in the Asia-Pacific region have expressed interest.

In the Pacific, UNISDR and the global telecommunications company Digicel forged a significant new partnership starting with Fiji. The arrangement is helping other firms develop business continuity plans to mitigate the disruption and losses caused by disasters such as cyclones. Similar partnerships between UNISDR, Pacific universities, insurance companies, hotel groups and airlines are being looked at.

In the Americas, UNISDR together with the Government of Colombia, the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System and USAID/OFDA in August 2013 launched a private sector partnership that incorporates

large business associations in seven countries representing nearly 4,000 companies.³² The core group has agreed to carry out a regional survey to identify the priorities of the private sector regarding contributions to the development of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

In Africa, the Regional Platform on disaster risk reduction in Arusha Tanzania, for the first time contained a statement from the private sector, including from ARUP, Microsoft Africa, and Safaricom. Discussions are underway for the launch of an African private sector partnership during 2014.

PROMOTING LEGISLATION AND MOBILIZING OVERSIGHT

The UNISDR advisory groups of parliamentarians for disaster risk reduction have taken action to promote disaster risk reduction as a legal obligation in both development and humanitarian assistance. Their advocacy efforts have reached more than 1,800 parliamentarians from 163 countries via partnerships with regional and global parliamentary assemblies. These parliamentarians are playing vital roles in advocacy, capacity-building and promoting legislation and governance for disaster risk reduction. Achievements include the Rio+20 Legislator's Protocol, in which parliamentarians committed to mainstream disaster risk reduction in national policies.

Technical support from UNISDR enabled the establishment of regional advisory groups of parliamentarians for disaster risk reduction in Africa, Asia and the Americas, where they are promoting the integration of disaster risk reduction into issues related to climate change, the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development, migration, and international development cooperation. Risk-resilient development featured in discussions among the 200 parliamentarians attending the 129th Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly in October 2013, where 4,000 copies of an Advocacy Kit for Parliamentarians on Disaster Risk Reduction were distributed.

In 2013, the Parlatino adopted a Protocol for Managing Disaster Risks, which will enable 23 member states to incorporate guiding principles of building resilience into existing or emerging legislation. The European Parliament amended the Basic Law for Development Cooperation Instrument, which allows support to

vulnerability and risk reduction in developing countries. In addition, its newly revised legislation on the EU Civil Protection Mechanism emphasizes the need for closer cooperation on disaster prevention, preparedness and planning to achieve better-coordinated and quicker responses among EU member states. UNISDR's collaboration with members of the European Parliament led to the adoption of the "Own-Initiative Report on the EU Approach to Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing Countries: Learning from Food Security Crises", which anchors disaster risk reduction work in the European Parliament. The East African Legislative Assembly has advanced its consultations towards adoption of a Bill on disaster management and disaster risk reduction among its five member states.

"The disaster risk reduction actions included in the new civil protection legislation are a clear sign of the priority the European Parliament has assigned to this topic, reflecting European citizens' demands. The collaboration with UNISDR has been of great value"

– Elisabetta Gardini, Member of the European Parliament and Rapporteur of the EC Civil Protection Legislation

BEATING THE DRUM: CHAMPIONS OF RESILIENCE

UNISDR magnifies its efforts by leveraging the resources and influence of partners. The global network of "champions" and other advocates exemplifies this approach. A notable example was the appointment of President of Indonesia, H.E. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, as UNISDR's first global champion for disaster risk reduction. As co-chair of the UN Secretary General's High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the President was instrumental in the recommendation to incorporate disaster risk reduction in the Sustainable Development Goals.

³² They include the Mexican construction firm Cemex, Ecopetrol in Colombia, various associations of private firms (such as the National Association of Industries of Colombia) and organizations working on corporate social responsibility (such as Forum Impresa).

UNISDR also advocated for disaster risk reduction through its regional champions, the Making Cities Resilient campaign, and the work of its SRSG, who served as a powerful advocating and mobilizing presence. The SRSG was featured in 183 news reports in all regions in 2013, and became an increasingly prominent presence on social media, such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.

Other active “champions” in 2013 included:

- ✓ Senator Loren Legarda from the Philippines, who has been promoting disaster risk reduction activities in Bhutan, the Maldives, the Philippines and Viet Nam. In December 2013, Senator Legarda successfully included a freestanding disaster risk reduction item in the 2014 Philippines national budget;
- ✓ Cambodian Member of Parliament Saumura Tioulong, who was Vice-President of the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade since

2007 and was instrumental in integrating disaster risk reduction issues in the work of the IPU;

- ✓ Ugandan Member of Parliament Alex Byarugaba Bakunda, who created a disaster risk reduction forum, which lobbies for implementation of the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management and the development of legal frameworks; and
- ✓ Bangladesh Member of Parliament Saber Hossain Chowdhury, who chairs the country’s All Party Parliamentary Group on Climate Change and Environment. He has helped to integrate disaster risk reduction in the post-2015 development agenda and the work of the IPU.

In 2013 UNISDR recognized 11 Making Cities Resilient “champions”, whose actions expressed a passion for public service and a strong commitment to building community resilience.

How a UNISDR “champion” saved an entire island

The prompt evacuation in late 2013 most of the residents from a tiny Philippine island on which Typhoon Haiyan destroyed all 500 dwellings saved the entire population, said a local long-time champion for disaster risk reduction.

The former Mayor of San Francisco, Cebu Province, Alfredo Arquillano, said years of work to strengthen community preparedness and reduce disaster risk prevented a catastrophe for the people living on the island of Tulang Diyot. UNISDR officially recognizes San Francisco as a role model.

“The day before, when it was clear how bad the typhoon would be, we decided to evacuate all 1,000 people. Because we’ve done so much work on disaster risk, everyone fully understood the need to move to safety,” said Mr. Arquillano, who is known locally as “Mayor Al”.

“My goodness, it was a good decision; it’s fair to say it saved everyone’s life. There is not one house left standing on the island. Everything was wiped out. It just shows that preparedness pays.

“We have been working for years on early warnings, evacuations. The awareness level of the community was so high that it went well. We have worked hard to localize the international agreement on disaster risk reduction, the Hyogo Framework for Action.”

UNISDR's rapidly growing profile in and beyond the disaster risk reduction community was evident in the more than 470,000 unique visits to UNISDR.org in 2013, a 35% increase over 2012. The Regional Office in the Americas was especially successful in using various media to popularize disaster risk reduction, which carried more than 1,000 local and regional news items (including feature articles in several mass-circulation periodicals). There were 2.4 million visits to its regional website, and 29,000 views of videos posted on YouTube.

ADDING VALUE TO PREVENTION WEB

UNISDR's disaster risk reduction community platform, PreventionWeb³⁴, has evolved into the pre-eminent global portal for disaster risk reduction. In 2013, PreventionWeb had over 750,000 unique visitors, a 25% increase over 2012. An estimated 38,000 disaster risk reduction professionals accessed the site at least once per week, a 20% increase since 2012,

while user submissions increased by 26% over 2012 (about half the submissions came from national and local governments, and more than one third came from private sector entities). PreventionWeb's value was confirmed in a survey that credited it with a 83% satisfaction rate.³⁵

UNISDR is implementing a strategy to add value to PreventionWeb services. Supplementing PreventionWeb's role as an information service will be an expanded knowledge-brokering role, which will increase ownership of the platform by the disaster risk reduction community. Service lines will focus on expanding the disaster risk reduction knowledge base and improving community services.

³⁴ Available at www.preventionwe.net

³⁵ In an extensive user needs analysis, with over 60 interviews and more than 800 replies to an online survey, 79% of respondents reported that prevention Web had improved their understanding of disaster risk reduction, and 50% said that PreventionWeb services had increased their involvement in disaster risk reduction issues.

All in a day's work: Real-time communications and advocacy

A sign of UNISDR's growing profile as an authority on disaster resilience is the numerous media enquiries it fields from day to day. When major disasters occur, those media requests increase as happened when Typhoon Haiyan swept through the Philippines in November 2013. News media were soon examining the underlying drivers of risk that had contributed to a disaster that left several thousand people dead and millions homeless and without livelihoods. This is a sampling of the interviews UNISDR did over the course of two days in November 2013:



* The interview can be viewed here: <http://edition.cnn.com/video/data/2.0/video/bestoftv/2013/11/13/cnni-intvw-typhoon-disaster-risk.cnn.html>

PreventionWeb will function along the lines of a federated, mildly moderated Wiki. UNISDR will develop the platform, while the disaster risk reduction community will update and share information. Maintenance will be decentralized to networks and partners, who will serve as guest experts, content editors and technical partners. The first step involves the creation of a new section on Understanding Disaster Risk and a deeper, more searchable version of the Global Assessment Reports (including background papers and supporting data).

Other communications improvements in 2013 included using the online registration systems for the Global Platform and Regional Platforms to automatically update disaster risk reduction expert and organization profiles that are available via PreventionWeb.

MAKING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION GENDER-SENSITIVE

In 2013, UNISDR's Strategic Framework 2012-2015 was adjusted to include a result focused on the promotion of gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction. For its action, UNISDR focused on the need to mobilize more attention on gender dynamics in disaster risk reduction programmes, policies and practice. Building on the 2012 International Day on Disaster Risk Reduction (which focused on women and girls), UNISDR supported the development of recommendations for gender-sensitive disaster management and recovery plans at workshops in the Americas, Europe and Asia and the Pacific.

In Asia-Pacific, Thailand's Prime Minister championed moves to improve gender equality in disaster risk reduction, while collaboration between Viet Nam's Government, the UN and NGOs yielded a policy paper on gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction. In Africa, there is evidence of more awareness around gender-sensitive disaster risk management. In Kenya, for example, partnerships with the Kenyan Women's Parliamentary Association, UN Women and other organizations ensured that women's groups were consulted on the country's disaster risk management policy.

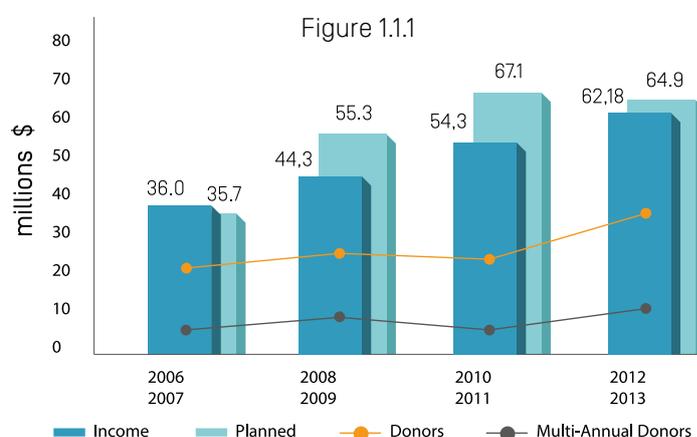
Advocacy and capacity-building on gender equality in disaster risk reduction reached more than 600 decision makers and experts in 2013 (See Indicator 27, in Annex-2). Through the Interagency Group on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women of the

UN system in the Americas, UNISDR integrated gender and disaster risk management in the rollout of UNDAFs in that region, notably in Ecuador and Venezuela. In the Arab region, the 2013 Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction highlighted the need to recognize women as agents of change and involve them closely in disaster risk management processes.

UNISDR has joined the UN system efforts to advance the implementation of the UN Chief Executive Boards' policy on gender equality and empowerment of women within the organization.

MEETING TARGETS AND RISING TO NEW CHALLENGES

Contributions to the UN Trust Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction have increased at an average 20% in each biennium since 2004. In 2013, income totalled USD 62.2m – a 15% increase over the previous biennium and a 96% achievement of the 2012-2013 biennial target of USD 64.9m. The increase validates UNISDR's global role in promoting disaster risk reduction and resilience, and affirms its mandate to facilitate the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, especially if considered against the global economic environment and shrinking aid budgets.



UNISDR received funding from 34 partners in the 2012-2013 biennium, including from seven private sector partners. Several donors, USAID and the EU among them, increased their contributions. The EU remained UNISDR's biggest donor, and supported the Office via various instruments (including DG ECHO, DIPECHO, EU/FPI, EuropeAid/DEVCO, DG Enlargement, and DG Research). Eleven public donors provided contributions in excess of USD 1 million (Australia, Finland, Germany, Japan, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the World Bank and the EU).

UNISDR is almost entirely funded from extra-budgetary resources, with the majority of its funding being earmarked by donors: in 2013, 70% of UNISDR total contributions, for example, were earmarked. The only support from the UN regular budget is one D1 staff since 2012. UNISDR will continue to advocate for more contribution from the UN regular budget in the future.

The Office benefitted from a range of in-kind contributions from donors and private sector partners. The Government of Switzerland seconded a disaster risk reduction expert and the Government of Spain seconded a communication expert to UNISDR's Regional Office for the Arab States, while the Government of Australia provided a youth ambassador to UNISDR's Regional Office for Africa, as well as a junior programme officer to the UNISDR's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. A great number of governments, institutions in the public and private sector, including within the UN system, have hosted meetings and events that have contributed to the results delivered during the biennium, including an in-kind contribution from the Government of Switzerland to the 4th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. In total, for the biennium, in kind contributions have been valued at approximately \$2.6 million.

Other welcome trends included contributions from the wider risk reduction community. The Global Assessment Report 2013 received technical support from several private sector companies and contributions from many academic institutions, as well as from UN Member States, UN agencies, civil society organizations, academics and other partners. Many of the Making Cities Resilient campaign's launches, training workshops and seminars were co-financed or fully sponsored by partners.

UNISDR is committed to achieving wide-ranging support for an enlarged, sustainable and predictable resource base. As such, it focused on highlighting its impact and strengthening strategic partnerships as well as the need to secure core and earmarked funding in a predictable manner and a broader donor base that includes new funding streams. In 2013, UNISDR secured close to 30% of its total annual income in the first quarter of the year. This was the result of effective contract negotiations with a number of donors, including Australia, Finland and the Development Grant Facility of the World Bank, which released funds as early as January 2013. Early receipt of income permitted timely implementation of programmes and an acceleration of the post-2015 consultations.

FUNDING FOR DISASTER RESILIENCE

Donors increasingly recognize that investing in disaster resilience today is more cost effective than responding to a crisis in the future. In adopting its Resilience Action Plan in 2013, the EU made clear its determination to "save more lives, be more cost effective and contribute to poverty reduction – thus boosting the impact of aid and promoting sustainable development".³⁶

"For too long, markets have placed greater value on short-term returns than on sustainability and resilience. At long last, we are coming to understand that reducing exposure to disasters is not a cost but an opportunity to make that investment more attractive in the long-term"

- UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, addressing the official launch of the 2103 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction

UNISDR and the OECD initiated a discussion, hosted by Canada, on increasing the effectiveness of development assistance under the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. DAC members requested that a policy marker be developed. UNISDR is working in this direction, with GFDRR, in the OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System. In this regard, UNISDR set up an ad hoc technical advisory group, comprising donor representatives, which formulated a proposal for OECD review.

³⁶ Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/resilience/resilience_en.htm

DONOR VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNISDR 2012-2013

Donors		2012	2013
Government and other Organizations			
1	Asian Development Bank *	6,052	--
2	Argentina *	46,512	50,000
3	Australia *	3,005,093	2,232,090
4	Brazil *	614,779	365,454
5	China	300,000	299,979
6	Denmark	883,045	--
7	ESCWA *	316,682	--
8	European Commission *	5,774,828	7,884,259
9	Finland	1,310,616	1,597,999
10	France	13,280	13,578
11	Germany **	1,569,748	1,306,918
12	GIZ *	--	115,489
13	Hungary	9,804	10,471
14	Ireland	789,610	391,134
15	Japan **	1,341,178	1,341,178
16	Kazakhstan *	150,000	--
17	Korea, Rep. of *	2,499,978	2,500,000
18	Luxembourg	310,559	319,285
19	Mexico	35,000	25,000
20	Netherlands	1,428,571	1,250,000
21	Norway	1,672,090	971,716
22	Philippines	1,980	--
23	Spain *	--	132,450
24	Sweden **	4,981,110	3,837,599
25	Switzerland **	1,586,620	1,369,256
26	United States **	171,000	891,500
27	World Bank *	4,300,000	2,038,000
Sub Total		33,118,135	28,943,355

Donors		2012	2013
Private Sector			
28	AECOM*		15,000
29	DCAF		2,232
30	DuPont*		15,000
31	ESRI*		25,000
32	Kokusai Kogyo Holdings Co, Ltd.*		15,000
33	UPS Foundation*		25,000
34	Willis Ltd.*		30,000
Sub Total			127,232
GRAND TOTAL 2012-2013		62,188,722	

³⁷ * Earmarked ³⁸ ** Combination of earmarked and un-earmarked

UNISDR EXPENDITURE DETAILS 2012-2013

Table 1.1.2

	S01	S02	S03	S04	Total
Global					
Programmes delivered through staff	5,324,256	5,070,453	4,289,182	3,717,708	18,401,598
Programmes delivered through other inputs	2,793,320	4,402,488	2,084,721	1,042,625	10,323,154
Programme Support Cost (PSC)	974,854	584,011	555,486	552,391	2,666,742
Sub-Total	9,092,430	10,056,953	6,929,389	5,312,723	31,391,495
Regional					
Programmes delivered through staff	4,971,457	2,489,459	2,603,289	2,880,801	12,945,006
Programmes delivered through other inputs	7,590,444	3,323,669	5,066,570	2,223,767	18,204,449
Programme Support Cost (PSC)	1,089,903	522,191	784,488	784,488	2,891,405
Sub-Total	13,651,803	6,335,319	8,454,347	5,599,391	34,040,860
GRAND TOTAL	22,744,233	16,392,271	15,383,736	10,912,114	65,432,354

Expenditures for the biennium were equal to USD 65.4³⁹ million across UNISDR's four Strategic Objectives. This is slightly higher than the anticipated planned cost of USD 64.9 million for the 2012-13 work programme, and higher than the income received during the biennium. The reserves and fund balances position at 31 December 2013 was USD 19.5 million across all UNISDR-managed Trust Funds.

Figure 1.1.3 illustrates expenditures by Strategic Objective as a percentage of overall expenditure for the biennium. Expenditures against Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3 accounted for approximately 83% of total expenditures for the biennium. Expenditures under Strategic Objective 4 related to communicating and making disaster risk reduction visible, building up the body of knowledge available through PreventionWeb and the management of the organization, all of which promote the subject of reducing disaster risk and underpin UNISDR's effective functioning. It represents 17% of total expenditures. This distribution of expenditure is in line with the planned cost breakdown projected in the 2012-2013 biennium work programme.

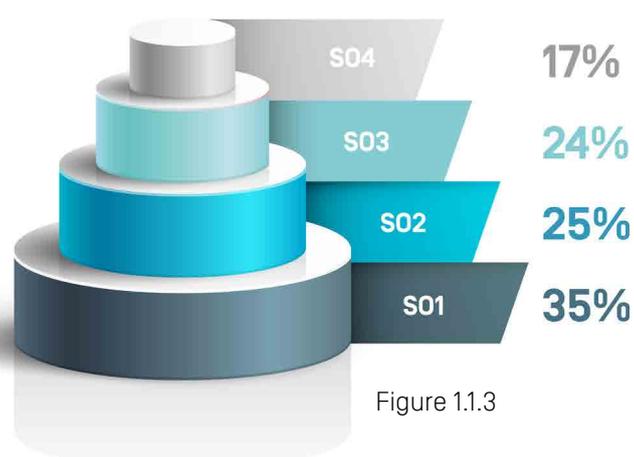


Figure 1.1.3

³⁹ See Financial Statement Annex-1

The administrative costs during the 2012-2013 biennium (see Figure 1.1.4) included costs related to the UNISDR Executive Office, which supports the work of all UNISDR's functional programme units at headquarters (global) and regional levels. Also included in the administration expenditures are the operating expenses related to all UNISDR offices, including rent, communications and costs related to equipment and supplies.

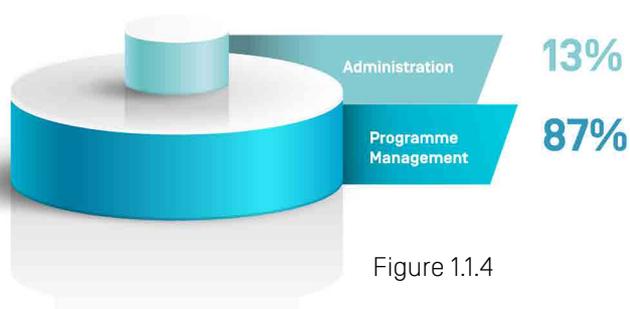


Figure 1.1.4

The split of expenditures between UNISDR's regional offices and headquarters (global) reflects the estimated planned costs at the start of the biennium (see Figure 1.1.5). That breakdown is in line with the expenditure pattern at the mid-point of the biennium, when the ratio of regional and headquarter (global) spending was 52:48. This reflects the emphasis UNISDR places on its activities at regional and country levels.

ORGANIZATIONAL WORK PLANNING

The introduction of a results-based management system (RBMS) has led to improved planning, implementation and monitoring of the work programme.

In 2012, UNISDR reviewed its Strategic Framework 2012-2015 and in January 2013 produced an updated version to guide the work programme from 2013 to 2015. The focus on results rather than outputs accommodated new demands on UNISDR from the UN General Assembly, and addresses new UN directives (such as the UN system-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and Empowerment).

The adjusted Strategic Framework retains all the agreed actions and deliverables but reflects: a better understanding of intended targets and results across units; more focus and prioritization of capacities; and emphasises synergy between headquarters and regional activities.

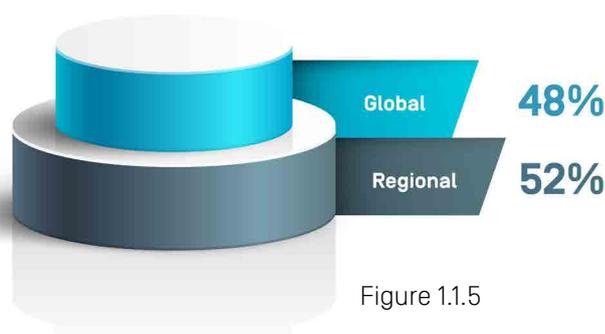


Figure 1.1.5

Mid-2013, the Biennial Work Planning process for 2014-2015⁴⁰ was launched. It defined result indicators, annual targets and baselines, as well as objective means of verification.

To deliver the 11 Results under the Strategic Framework, UNISDR consolidated its work into five work programmes:

- ✓ International cooperation to reduce disaster risk;
- ✓ Risk-informed public policy and investment;
- ✓ Urban risk reduction and resilience;
- ✓ Risk-sensitive business investment; and
- ✓ Climate resilience.

These programmes will guide the work for 2014-2015 and will reinforce coherence among activities, leverage core strengths and uphold commitments made in the UNISDR Strategic Framework.

EFFICIENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

UNISDR continued to improve its online e-Management Tool (e-Tool)⁴¹. This system is transforming into an integrated IT platform that will link with official UN financial tools (IMIS). It currently supports regular narrative results reporting, project and budget management, as well as the work plan process. UNISDR used the e-tool for its cost planning exercises for 2013 and 2014 in line with the UN results-based budgeting framework.

⁴⁰ Available at http://www.unisdr.org/files/36219_unisdrbwp20142015.pdf

The improvements will enable a more coherent and integrated approach to financial and programme planning and management. It will also strengthen monitoring and implementation by providing up-to-date programme and financial information.

Financial management was strengthened by increasing the efficiency of the budget and resource allocation process. Reviews of units' resource needs have been systematized to ensure allocations match work plan priorities. This allowed for the generation of monthly, integrated information on resource needs and cash flow forecasts, based on which resources were programmed, monitored and reported.

In 2012 staff training focused on strengthening competency-based selection and interviewing skills, project management, protocols and languages. Other improvements included rolling out enhancements of the UN Secretariat staff selection system (INSPIRA).

The UNISDR Grant Committee (established in 2012) issued 27 grants totalling over USD 2.5 million (4% of annual expenditure) during the biennium.

PROGRAMMING TRANSPARENCY AND COHERENCE

A Programme and Finance Committee (PFC) was established at the end of 2012 to improve operational coherence and scrutiny. The committee screens for alignment with the UNISDR work programme and donor requirements.

Bi-annual performance monitoring and progress reports against the UNISDR Work Programme are submitted through the e-Tool. The compiled reports form the basis for UNISDR's Annual Reports. This information is used to prepare donor reports and the biennial Integrated Monitoring and Documentation Information System 2012-2013 Report against Sub Programme 3 of the UN Strategic Framework.⁴²

UNISDR has undergone a number of external evaluations, the recommendations from which have been or are being implemented. These affect the biennial work plan process, certain administrative and financial processes, the development of an accountability framework and the operational delivery modalities. The UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) has been invited to conduct another audit in 2014.

⁴¹ Available at <http://rbm.unisdr-apps.net>

⁴² UNISDR is mandated to serve as the focal point in the UN system for the coordination of disaster reduction under Sub Programme 3 of UN Biennial Strategic Framework

A FINAL WORD

Getting ready for 2015

The Hyogo Framework for Action has led to impressive achievements. Policies, plans, laws and budgets in cities and countries around the world now recognize disaster risk reduction as a priority for safeguarding the lives, livelihoods and assets of citizens, and for securing social and economic development. Enhanced awareness and capacities in early warning, disaster preparedness and response, have helped save lives.

Accompanying these successes is an important realization of the need for a shift in perspective. Disaster related economic loss and damage continue to increase. Poorly managed urban development, increasing inter-dependence among businesses, increasing value of assets in hazard prone locations, changing demographics, environmental degradation and neglect and growing inequality are adding to the risks.

Extensive risk⁴³ is increasing even in places that are not exposed to headline-grabbing hazards; and intensive risks⁴⁴ are breaking historical damage records when they transform into disasters. It is clear that disasters are not mere external shocks; they are a product of prevailing development paths. Achieving sustainable development and reducing disaster risk therefore are entwined.

The focus of disaster risk reduction is shifting to advance sustainable development. This entails a shift from shielding social and economic development against external shocks, to transforming development so that it neutralizes the generation of risks and strengthens resilience. This perspective emerged clearly from the monitoring and reporting on the Hyogo Framework for Action, experts' advice and through dialogue with stakeholders during the consultations on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

The use of tools such as national disaster damage and loss databases, and a robust global probabilistic risk model, has brought a clearer understanding of disaster risks globally. Reports from governments have provided a better accounting of the many efforts

underway. The information is shedding light on the major risk drivers and impacts of economic losses, and the challenges that await beyond 2015. Dynamic coordination mechanisms, recognized by the UN General Assembly, have been established.

As well as these tools, models, monitoring and mechanisms, UNISDR has also built the necessary social and political capital of networks of influencers, mayors, parliamentarians, private sector and scientists. These are the same actors that will need to implement the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. Finally, the UN system now puts its weight behind these initiatives.

UNISDR designed the consultation process to develop the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction to ensure the world is poised for action at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, with stakeholders already mobilized on their commitments. A solid platform for transformative action has been built. Public awareness and political commitment has been mobilized, and a strong empirical base for action has been developed.

UNISDR is ready for 2015 and beyond.

⁴³ Extensive risk is used to describe the risk of low-severity, high-frequency disasters, mainly but not exclusively associated with highly localized hazards

⁴⁴ Intensive risk is used to describe the risk of high-severity, mid- to low-frequency disasters, mainly associated with major hazards

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 - FINANCIAL STATEMENT



TRUST FUND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION
Statement of income and expenditure and changes in reserves and fund balances
for the biennium 2012-2013 ending 31 December 2013
(expressed in United States dollars)

	Sche. 7.4.14 Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction	Sche. 7.4.29 Sub-account for Trust Fund for Tsunami Disaster Relief for activities related to contingency planning and early warning mechanisms	Sche. 7.4.15 UNDRO Sasakawa Disaster Prevention Award Fund	
	DXA	TNB	DLA	TOTAL
INCOME				
Voluntary Contributions	61,786,833	-	-	61,786,833 1/
Received under Inter-Organization arrangements	316,682	-	-	316,682
Interest income	261,515	7,315	28,557	297,387
Miscellaneous income	994,437	30,060	7,068	1,031,565 2/
TOTAL INCOME	63,359,467	37,375	35,625	63,432,467
EXPENDITURE				
Staff and other personnel costs	37,018,594	-	22,751	37,041,345
Travel	8,164,823	-	-	8,164,823
Contractual services	4,793,165	-	101,856	4,895,021
Operating expenses	3,044,593	-	15,981	3,060,574
Acquisitions	251,519	-	-	251,519
Fellowships grants and other	5,475,858	-	50,047	5,525,705
Programme support costs (Agency)	723,309	-	-	723,309
Total Direct expenditure	59,471,661	-	190,635	59,662,296
Programme support costs	5,960,694	-	24,783	5,985,477
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	65,432,355	-	215,418	65,647,773
Excess (shortfall) of income over expenditures	(2,072,888)	37,375	(179,793)	(2,215,306)
Prior period adjustments	(400)	-	-	(400) 3/
NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES	(2,073,288)	37,375	(179,793)	(2,215,706)
Transfers (to) from reserves and other funds	3,620,980	-	-	3,620,980 4/
Refund to donors	-	-	-	-
Savings on prior period' obligations	1,858,940	-	2,004	1,860,944
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES: BEGINNING OF PERIOD	13,465,198	546,979	2,242,705	16,254,882
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES: END OF PERIOD	16,871,830	584,354	2,064,916	19,521,100

Statement of assets, liabilities, and reserves and fund balances as at 31 December 2013
(expressed in United States dollars)

ASSETS				
Cash and term deposits	-	-	-	-
OAH Cash Pool	17,145,732	588,496	2,079,629	19,813,857
Pledged contributions receivable	5,905,749	-	-	5,905,749
Inter-fund balances receivable	-	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable	188,450	-	-	188,450
Other assets	259,572	-	-	259,572
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	2,017,839	-	-	2,017,839
TOTAL ASSETS	25,517,342	588,496	2,079,629	28,185,467
LIABILITIES				
Inter-fund balances payable	111,138	4,142	14,496	129,776
Other accounts payable	366,652	-	-	366,652
Unliquidated obligations	3,280,445	-	217	3,280,662
Contributions/payments received in advance	4,887,277	-	-	4,887,277
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8,645,512	4,142	14,713	8,664,367
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES				
Operating Reserves	3,128,352	-	19,063	3,147,415
Reserves for allocations	2,017,839	-	-	2,017,839
Endowment Fund	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Cumulative surplus (deficit)	11,725,639	584,354	45,853	12,355,846
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	16,871,830	584,354	2,064,916	19,521,100
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	25,517,342	588,496	2,079,629	28,185,467

1/ The contributions received are all in convertible currencies.

2/ Includes gain on exchange for fund DXA of US\$269,043, for fund TNB of US\$1,750 and for fund DLA of US\$6,807.

3/ Represents adjustment for fund DXA relating to write-off of irrecoverable amount of US\$400 (RCNL 4305).

4/ Represents transfer of unspent balance from fund TKB to fund DXA project O581 of US\$3,620,980.

ANNEX 2 - PROGRESS AGAINST RESULTS INDICATORS

As was signaled in the last paragraph of the Annual Report 2012, a mid-biennium review was undertaken, leading to UNISDR adjusting its Strategic Framework (2012–2015) in January 2013. The purpose was to update and sharpen its results focus. In order to move away from “Output” reporting, the previous “Outcomes” were translated into corresponding expected “Results”. All the original actions and deliverables have been retained. The previous Outcome and Output indicators have been consolidated against each of the eleven Results. This Annex follows each of the four Strategic Objectives and provides details of the results and the impact of UNISDR during 2012–2013 as measured against the 2013 Results Indicators. Where indicators monitor progress as at 2015, rather than reporting in the current biennium 2012–2013, the entry is N/A (not applicable).

Ind. #	Indicator Title	Base-line	Target	Actual	Description / Means of Verification
RESULT 1.1 COHERENT AND COLLECTIVE ACTIONS AGREED TO PROMOTE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION BY 2015					
01	Increase of 20% by 2013 and 40% by 2015 in number of countries reporting the implementation of national action plans that address HFA priorities	59	81	84	By end of 2013, 84 countries reported in their National HFA Reports 2011–2013 the implementation of national action plans for disaster risk reduction, 15% increase over the last biennium. 77% of countries report that disaster risk is taken into account in public investment and planning decisions of climate change policy and strategy. 20 in Africa, 25 in Americas, 12 in Arab States, 9 in Asia-Pacific and 18 in Europe
02	Increase in number of UNDAFs and UNCTs that address DRR	12	38	51	Of the total 54 UNDAFs developed, 90% [51] UN development country programmes (UNDAFs) have now integrated disaster risk reduction as a programming principle, an increase from 39 in 2012. This is reflected in the process where UNISDR led the coordination with 29 UN organizations to develop UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.
03	Increase by 10% in number of participants in UNISDR flagship events [i.e. Global Platform, World Conference and Regional Platforms]	2600	3000	3500	The Fourth Session of the Global Platform, held in Geneva from 19 to 24 May 2013, attracted 3,500 participants (40% increase as compared to 2011). They represented 172 countries and 856 organizations (240 NGOs), and included 175 business representatives, 30 parliamentarians from 26 countries, as well as local government representatives, scientists and academics.

Ind. #	Indicator Title	Base-line	Target	Actual	Description / Means of Verification
RESULT 1.2 POST-2015 GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION NEGOTIATED AND ENDORSED					
04	Number of multi-stakeholder consultations organized at local, national, regional and global levels for the Post-2015 framework on DRR	0	58	112	By end of 2013, 112 consultations and participatory stakeholder engagements were organized globally. Consolidated ownership by key stakeholders of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction was achieved, as UNISDR reached out to parliamentarians, civil society, private sector and scientific and technical organizations. Forums and opportunities created for inclusive and open consultation. 15 in Africa, 8 in Americas, 10 in Arabs States, 59 in Asia-Pacific and 20 in Europe
05	New DRR global framework for consideration of the World Conference 2015 drafted and disseminated	0	01	0	n/a for 2012-2013
06	Adoption by UN General Assembly of post-2015 global framework for DRR	0	1	0	n/a for 2012-2013

RESULT 1.3 IMPROVED RECOGNITION OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS INTEGRAL TO PLANNING ON CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

07	DRR is referenced and reflected in the UN system and outcomes of the UNFCCC Cancun Adaptation Framework, Rio+20, the review of the MDGs, development of SDGs and in implementation of national action plans for DRR	0	2	3	Acknowledging the importance of disaster risk reduction for the effectiveness of their work, UNISDR led a process with 29 UN organizations to develop the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, which was adopted by the Chief Executive Board of the UN in March 2013. UNISDR's efforts helped ensure that the links between disaster risk management and climate change adaptation featured in the Special Report on Managing the Risk of Extremes and Disasters ¹ , issued by the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change in May 2012, as well as at the 18th Conference of the Parties meeting in Doha in December 2012 Endorsement at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) of disaster risk management as an imperative for sustainable development in its outcome document in June 2012
08	At least 4 countries producing coherent and integrated DRR and climate change adaptation plans.	13	21	30	At the national level, 30 countries integrated Climate Change Adaptation in their National Disaster Risk Reduction Plans. 1 in Arab States, 9 in Asia-Pacific and 20 Europe

⁴⁵Available at ipcc-wg2.gov/SREX/

Ind. #	Indicator Title	Base-line	Target	Actual	Description / Means of Verification
RESULT 2.1 NATIONAL PRIORITY SETTING AND PLANNING FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INFORMED BY ACCESSIBLE AND ORGANIZED INFORMATION, IN PARTICULAR PRODUCED THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT-LED MONITORING AND THE PEER REVIEW OF HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION IMPLEMENTATION					
09	Increase by 10% in number of self-assessment reports submitted by countries, IGOs and local governments, through online HFA Monitor Tool.	133	135	137	<p>With UNISDR support, 137 countries submitted reports through the online HFA Monitor the 2011-2013 HFA Progress Review cycle, compared to 133 in the 2009-2011 cycle. A report summarizing the findings over three reviewing cycles was produced and disseminated at the 2013 Global Platform. Analysis showed that the most significant gains were around risk identification and early warning; building knowledge, innovation and education; and reducing underlying risk factors.</p> <p>24 in Africa, 31 in Americas, 15 in Arab States, 39 in Asia-Pacific and 28 in Europe</p>
10	Number of countries utilizing self-assessment reports for strategic planning and national priority setting.	2	8	17	<p>17 countries in the Arab Region, Americas, Asia-Pacific, and Europe reported that the HFA Progress Review process was useful for informing national decision making processes.</p> <p>6 in Americas, 2 in Arab States, 2 in Asia-Pacific and 7 in Europe</p>

RESULT 2.2 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT REFLECTED IN NATIONAL PLANNING INSTRUMENTS AND BUSINESS STRATEGIES BASED ON IMPROVED RISK INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON HAZARDS, EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITIES

11	Number of countries with established disaster loss databases [Target: 75 countries]	21	44	67	<p>Disaster loss databases are functional in 66 countries. Among them, 38 data sets covering 56 countries were updated and customized for the Global Assessment Report 2013.</p> <p>18 in Americas, 10 in Africa, 35 in Asia-Pacific and 4 in Europe</p>
12	Increased references to GAR, RAR and NAR in national plans and related documents.	0	5	9	<p>UNISDR has led the development of a multi-hazard global risk model that generates state-of-the-art summaries of global disaster risk, along with data and metrics for risk-sensitive investment planning for governments and businesses. Global and Regional Assessment Reports are recognized as authoritative sources of data and analysis on natural hazards, their impact and the interventions that can build resilience. There were 9 instances where Global Assessment Reports were utilized for planning and assessing disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>5 in Americas, and 4 Asia-Pacific</p>

RESULT 2.2 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT REFLECTED IN NATIONAL PLANNING INSTRUMENTS AND BUSINESS STRATEGIES BASED ON IMPROVED RISK INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON HAZARDS, EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITIES

13	At least 10 countries supported to replicate identified methodologies for DRR incorporation and accounting in public investment portfolios	0	10	26	UNISDR supported 26 countries in Africa, the Americas and Asia-Pacific in self-reporting their investments and in developing methodologies to track those investments in national development sectors. 10 in Africa, 13 in Americas and 3 in Asia-Pacific
14	GAR 2013 highlighting the impact of investment flows on DRR and providing policy guidance for national governments and private sector	0	1	1	The Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2013 was launched in May 2013. It highlighted that rapid urban growth in hazard-prone countries and regions with weak capacities to manage disaster risk, presents a significant threat to development. The report presented groundbreaking evidence of an exponential increase in economic losses, and showcased UNISDR's new probabilistic risk modeling. Its emphasis on the need for private sector engagement has laid a basis for a global public-private partnership on disaster risk reduction that will provide vital in the post-2015 period.

RESULT 3.1 INCREASED AWARENESS AND ACTIONS MOBILIZED BY NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO REDUCE RISK AND BUILD RESILIENCE

15	At least 2,500 local governments participating in the Campaign and taking action in line with the Ten Essentials	968	1500	1640	By end of 2013, 1,640 Local Governments, across 98 countries participated in "My City is Getting ready" campaign, 70% increase compared to the last biennium. The LGSAT has been used in 556 cities and municipalities. 46 in Africa, 430 in Americas, 270 in Arab States, 470 in Asia-Pacific and 424 in Europe
16	Number of city-to-city learning events facilitated through the Campaign	7	34	45	45 city-to-city learning events were organized in Africa, Americas, Asia-Pacific, and Europe. Participating cities took concrete steps to develop and implement disaster risk reduction plans and policies. 850 cities from 62 countries now have a legal obligation and a regular and systematic budget allocation for disaster risk reduction. Cities from 86 countries conduct regular capacity development programmes for their line departments and stage public education campaigns for risk-prone communities. 4 in Africa, 10 in Americas, 7 in Arabs States, 17 in Asia-Pacific and 7 in Europe

Ind. #	Indicator Title	Base-line	Target	Actual	Description / Means of Verification
17	Number of partnership agreements reached to support resilient cities campaign objectives.	22	30	39	39 partnership agreements made (including UN agencies, NGO networks, international and regional organizations) to support the "My City is Getting Ready" campaign.
18	Number of local and national governments making DRR budget allocations	National (28)	National (39)	National (41)	41 National governments and 19 local governments reported making budget allocations through national and local HFA self-assessment reporting process, respectively.
		Local (0)	Local (10)	Local (19)	

RESULT 3.2 BROAD RANGE OF STAKEHOLDERS DEMANDING AND INVESTING EFFORTS TO BUILD THE RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES

19	Number of countries implementing action plans for safe schools and hospitals	0	22	24	Cities from 24 countries already assessed or are in the process of addressing the safety of their schools and hospitals. Over 210 000 schools and hospitals have been pledged for School and Hospital safety. 7 in Arab States and 17 in Asia-Pacific
20	At least 30 Heads of states, parliamentarians, UN Resident Coordinators, local governments, private sector, media, civil society leaders, and other stakeholders championing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptations	25	30	99	99 individual champions (including parliamentarians, local government representatives, private sector, organizations, media partners and other advocates) were involved in popularizing and rolling out disaster risk reduction initiatives. 12 campaign champions, 12 parliamentarians, 30 campaign partners, 18 private sector advisory groups, 21 local government representatives / mayors and 6 media organizations

Ind. #	Indicator Title	Base-line	Target	Actual	Description / Means of Verification
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RESULT 4.1 COMMUNICATIONS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT TOOLS EFFECTIVELY SUPPORT UNISDR OBJECTIVES

21	Number of external users accessing information from UNISDR managed information tools and replicating messages	0.95m	1.04m	01.23m	UNISDR's disaster risk reduction community platform, PreventionWeb achieved 83% user satisfaction rate. UNISDR information tools have had an increase in visits since last biennium, with over 1.2 million visitors. PreventionWeb alone had over 750,000 unique visitors, while UNISDR.org had over 470,000 visitors, 25% and 35% increases respectively, compared to previous biennium.
22	Increase in number of news articles featuring disaster risk reduction	UNISDR produced 311 Overall [Factiva] 5800+	UNISDR produced 500 Overall [Factiva] 6,000	UNISDR produced 664 Overall [Factiva] 16,000+	497 news stories, 77 press releases and 90 news stories related to local governments were produced by UNISDR during 2012-2013. According to the media monitoring system Factiva, news articles in 2012-2013 mentioning the term "disaster risk reduction" increased three-fold (16,000+ news articles, compared to 5800+ during 2010-2011).

RESULT 4.2 ENLARGED, SUSTAINABLE AND PREDICTABLE RESOURCE BASE

23	Increase in multi-annual contributions to UNISDR	54.3m	64.90m	62.18m	UNISDR mobilized USD 62.18m in 2012-2013, a 13% increase over the previous biennium, and very close to the 2012-2013 biennial target of USD 64.9m. The increase validates UNISDR's global role in promoting disaster risk reduction and resilience, and affirms its mandate to facilitate the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.
24	Increase in partner cost-sharing arrangements and number of donors to UNISDR	27	32	34	UNISDR received funding from 34 partners in the 2012-2013 biennium, including from seven private sector partners.

Ind. #	Indicator Title	Base-line	Target	Actual	Description / Means of Verification
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RESULT 4.3 RESULTS-FOCUSED IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING OF UNISDR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

25	Number of relevant operating procedures, processes and tools developed to support Results-Based Management in UNISDR	3	10	10	Implementation of the results-based management system in UNISDR has led to improved planning and implementation of its activities. Dedicated support and guidance to all units/offices continued to strengthen 10 processes that include enhanced biennial work programme planning, implementation, monitoring, review, operational capacities, process ownership / familiarity and programme effectiveness.
26	Improvement of UNISDR's performance in implementing its Strategic Objectives, evident through regular monitoring and reporting	88%	95%	95%	UNISDR completed the rollout of its Results-Based Management, monitoring and reporting systems across all programme units. Monitoring and reporting involves various reporting modes at different intervals, including Monthly Progress Reporting, Bi-annual Progress Monitoring Reports and Annual Progress Monitoring Reports. An analysis of these reports showed that UNISDR has achieved almost all the targets set out in its Biennial Work Plan 2012-2013.

RESULT 4.4 GENDER-SENSITIVE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROMOTED

27	Partnerships or initiatives mobilized to promote training or awareness on gender-sensitive DRR	0	3	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partnership with ILO Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination, featuring gender equality and disaster risk reduction in the biannual Gender Academy reaching out to 150 participants from 70 countries. 2. Partnership with Thematic Working Group on Gender of the Regional Coordination Mechanism to review background paper on gender and vulnerability for disaster risk reduction, and to integrate disaster risk reduction into broader implementation and review of global gender frameworks. 3. Partnership with UN Women on development a specific online training for the UN System on gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction. 4. Collaboration with the Committee on CEDAW for a General Recommendation to the CEDAW Convention [187 countries have ratified the treaty]. 5. Collaboration with the Initiative Generalo for raising awareness on Gender and DRR in the 2nd Ibero-American Summit of Gender in the Local Agendas. 6. Partnership with UNESCO for gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction training for focal points. 7. Partnership with ITC/Delnet for development of a gender and disaster risk reduction module in its regular training on disaster risk reduction and local sustainable development.
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Ind. #	Indicator Title	Base-line	Target	Actual	Description / Means of Verification
					<p>8. Increased collaboration with the UN Inter-Agency Network on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Resulted in increased awareness of gender and disaster risk reduction among its members and supported the UN Secretary-General report on the implementation of the resolution 56/2 of the 56 Session of the Commission on Status of Women on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Natural Disasters.</p> <p>9. Increased awareness in the disaster risk reduction forum at the University College of London.</p>
28	The importance of gender is recognized in the post-2015 HFA process	0	3	9	<p>In Africa, the importance of gender in disaster risk reduction was recognized in 5 consultations for post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. In Asia and the Pacific, the Stakeholder Group of agencies and individuals active in gender issues around disaster risk reduction played an active role in the post-2015 framework for action process, by introducing key gender issues in the consultations. Regional consultations on issues of vulnerability and gender were consolidated into a background paper for the consultations. In the Americas, a consultation on women's role in post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction took place during the Second Summit of Gender in the Local Agendas.</p> <p>UNISDR has joined the ongoing UN system efforts to advance the implementation of the UN Chief Executive Boards' policy on gender equality and empowerment of women within the organization through the accountability framework of the system-wide action plan (UN-SWAP CEB/2006/2): a plan to improve gender equality and empowerment of women across the UN System. UNISDR's Strategic Framework 2012-2015 has been adjusted to include a gender-sensitive result to ensure that gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction is promoted.</p>

ANNEX 3 - LIST OF 2013 PUBLICATIONS

Annual Reports

1	Laying The Groundwork: Towards A Safer Asia-Pacific SOURCE: UNISDR AP
2	UNISDR Annual Report 2012 SOURCE: UNISDR
3	UNISDR Europe Annual Report 2012: Building Resilience to Disasters in EUROPE -- Connect and Convince to Reduce Vulnerability SOURCE: UNISDR EUR
4	UNISDR Office for Northeast Asia and Global Education and Training Institute (ONEA-GETI): Annual Report 2012 SOURCE: UNISDR ONEA-GETI

Good Practices

5	Making Algeria Resilient: Achieving Disaster Risk Reduction in the Arab States -- Good Practice Country brief SOURCE: Algeria - gov; UNISDR ROAS; UNDP Algeria
6	Business and Disaster Risk Reduction: Good Practices and Case Studies SOURCE: UNISDR; DRR-PSP
7	Private Sector Strengths Applied: Good Practices in Disaster Risk Reduction from Japan SOURCE: UNISDR Hyogo; Kokusai Kogyo

Hyogo Framework for Action documents

8	Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2013 SOURCE: UNISDR
9	Synthesis Report on Consultations on the post-2015 framework on disaster risk reduction (HFA2) SOURCE: UNISDR
10	Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action -- Summary of Reports 2007-2013 SOURCE: UNISDR
11	Recommendations For Recovery And Reconstruction In post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction(HFA2): Summary Of Consultations SOURCE: IRP
12	United Kingdom Peer Review Report 2013 -- Building Resilience to Disasters: Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015) SOURCE: OECD; ECHO; UNISDR EUR
13	The Hyogo Framework for Action in Asia and the Pacific: Regional Synthesis Report 2011-2013 SOURCE: UNISDR AP
14	Implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action in Europe Regional Synthesis Report 2011-2013 SOURCE: COE; EC; UNISDR EUR; EFDRR
15	Asia Pacific synthesis report: consultations on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA2) SOURCE: UNISDR AP
16	Status report on implementation of Africa regional strategy and Hyogo Framework for Action SOURCE: UNISDR AF

Policy documents

17	Overview of National Platforms in Europe SOURCE: UNISDR EUR
18	Disaster Risk Reduction in the United Nations 2013 SOURCE: UNISDR

Reports

19	South America: a regional view of disaster risk / América del sur: una visión regional de la situación de riesgo de desastres SOURCE: UNISDR - AM; ECHO
20	Making Cities Resilient Summary For Policymakers: A Global Snapshot of how Local Governments Reduce Risk SOURCE: UNISDR
21	Using Science for Disaster Risk Reduction: Report of the ISDR Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, 2013 SOURCE: UNISDR; STAG
22	Towards the Resilient Future Children Want: A review of progress in achieving the Children's Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction SOURCE: Plan Intl; UNISDR; UNICEF; WVI; SCI
23	Heritage and Resilience: Issues and opportunities for reducing disaster risks SOURCE: UNESCO; ICOMOS - ICORP; UNISDR; Marsh S.A.; ICCROM
24	HThe Pacific Experience In Developing Policy And Legislation On Disaster Risk Reduction And Climate Change Adaptation SOURCE: UNISDR AP
25	Strengthening Hydro-meteorological Services in Southeast Asia SOURCE: WB; WMO; PAGASA, Philippines - gov; UNISDR AP; GFDRR; MONRE, Viet Nam - gov; MOWRAM; BMKG, Indonesia - gov; MONRE, Lao People's Democratic Republic - gov
26	Regional Compendium: Regional Outcomes and Priorities for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012-2013 SOURCE: UNISDR
27	Progress on Global Platform Chair's Summaries (2007-2011) SOURCE: UNISDR
28	Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA2): Report from 2013 global platform consultations SOURCE: UNISDR
29	1st Information And Knowledge Management For Disaster Risk Reduction (IkM4drr) Workshop - Final Report SOURCE: UNISDR
30	Information And Knowledge Management For Disaster Risk Reduction (IKM4DRR) Framework and Scorecard SOURCE: UNISDR
31	Findings of the Review of National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012 2013 SOURCE: DKKV; UNISDR; SINAPROC, Mexico - gov; CAPRADE; Planas PRB, Indonesia - gov; MSB, Sweden - gov; SNGR, Ecuador - gov
32	How does Europe link DRR and CCA? SOURCE: COE; DKKV; EC; AFPCN, France - gov; UNISDR EUR; IMGW, Poland - gov; EFDRR
33	Consultation Nationale sur le Cadre d'Action post-2015 pour la reduction des risques de catastrophes SOURCE: UNISDR AF

Fact Sheets

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| 34 | Overview of disaster risk reduction in the Arab region
SOURCE: UNISDR ROAS |
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Educational Material

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| 35 | Tools for the assessment of school and hospital safety for multi-hazards in South Asia
SOURCE: UN-HABITAT; UNISDR AP; SDMC |
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Magazines / Newsletters

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| 36 | UNISDR Newsletters
SOURCE : UNISDR |
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Note: Above mentioned publications does not include: promotional materials, UNISDR frameworks / work plans, conference proceedings, occasional papers.

ANNEX 4 - ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
APRC	Asia-Pacific Regional Center
AusAID	Australian Government Overseas Programme
CAPRADE	Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention
DAC	Development Action Committee
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EC	European Community
GAR	Global Assessment Report
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
G20	Group of 20
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters 2005 2015
IPU	International Parliamentary Union
LGSAT	Local Government Self-Assessment Tool
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
OECD	OECD Development Assistance Committee
OECD/DAC	Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SRSR	Special Representative of the Secretary General
UK	United Kingdom
UNDAF	United Nations Development Action Framework
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States dollar
WMO	World Meteorological Organization



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