



United Nations
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction



Key Progress Made on the Hyogo Framework for Action – Focussing on HFA Priority 3

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Asia Pacific HFA Reporting

- **National Reporting:** Coordinated by National HFA Focal points through national consultations. Findings recorded on 'HFA Monitor' developed by UNISDR
 - **Complete (19):** Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Marshall Islands, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, **India, Maldives, Thailand**
- **Regional Reporting:** Sub-regional progress reports coordinated by regional inter-governmental institutions
 - Regional synthesis report on progress in HFA implementation
 - ASEAN Report
 - SAARC Report
 - SOPAC Report

Asia Pacific HFA Reporting

- **Thematic Reporting:** Reporting on sectors or cross-cutting issues relevant for the region
 - Report on Urban Disaster Reduction in Asia (Regional Task Force on Urban DRR)
 - Report on Space Technology Applications in Asia (UNESCP and ADRC)
- **Global Reporting:** Regional inputs to the ISDR Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) for the 2009 Global Platform on DRR

HFA Priority Area 3

Knowledge

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

HFA 3: 1 - Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

	1	2	3	4	5
Cambodia	X	X			
Indonesia	X	X	X		
Lao PDR	X	X	X		
Philippines	X	X	X		
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	

Singapore SCDF has invested heavily in training programmes and facilities. Specialist and command-related courses arm the staff with the necessary skills to perform their duties. Two purpose-built training facilities: the Civil Defence Academy and the Basic Rescue Training Centre, **provide some of the most advanced training facilities available in the region.**

HFA 3: 2 - School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

	1	2	3	4	5
Cambodia	X	X	X		
Indonesia	X	X			
Lao PDR	X	X			
Philippines	X	X			
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X		

Philippines Disasters are part of social studies and science curriculum and values integration in the primary and secondary public school curriculum. **College and masteral subjects that deal with certain aspects of disasters and disaster management are offered** in a few universities such as the tertiary degree course in disaster risk management in Camarines State Agricultural College and as an area of concentration for a masteral degree in public management in Bicol University.

HFA 3: 3 - Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

	1	2	3	4	5
Cambodia	X	X			
Indonesia	X				
Lao PDR	X				
Philippines	X	X			
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X			

Indonesia Various stakeholders, especially from the academicians/universities stakeholder group, have developed some tools for multi-risks assessment and analysis. However, these **tools are still limited and are emphasizing more on hazards assessment**. Under the coordination of Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana and Research and Technology Ministry, a team of experts has been established and it consists of experts from relevant field from various institutions. Currently, this team is in the process of finalizing the national guidelines on multi-hazards risk-assessment and analysis.

HFA 3: 4 - Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

	1	2	3	4	5
Cambodia	X	X	X		
Indonesia	X	X			
Lao PDR	X	X	X		
Philippines	X	X			
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	

Singapore SCDF has introduced a multitude of programmes to equip the population with knowledge and skills to deal with emergencies. **SCDF has in place the Community Emergency Preparedness Programme (CEPP)**, which is a modular- based programme that provides both theory and practical training in First-Aid, Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation, Fire Safety and Casualty Evacuation, Emergency Preparedness and Emergency Preparedness for Unconventional Threats.

HFA Priority Area 1

Governance

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with strong institutional basis for implementation

HFA 1: 1- National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

	1	2	3	4	5
Cambodia	X	X			
Indonesia	X	X	X		
Lao PDR	X	X	X		
Philippines	X	X	X		
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	

Vietnam has developed and promulgated relevant legal documents for natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation, such as Law on Dyke, Water Resources Law, Law on Forest Protection and Development, Law on Environment Protection, Land Law, Law on Natural Resources and Minerals, Law on Fisheries, etc., Ordinance on Flood and Storm Control, Ordinance on Exploitation and Protection of Water Resources Structures, Ordinance on Exploitation and Protection of Hydro-meteorological Structures, **Regulations on early warning and prevention of earthquake and tsunami, etc. Decrees to guide the implementation of laws and ordinances have also promulgated.**

HFA 1: 2 - Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.

	1	2	3	4	5
Cambodia	X	X			
Indonesia	X	X			
Lao PDR	X				
Philippines	X	X			
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	

Philippines The NDCC does not have an annual budget allocation; it operates through member agencies, regional and local DCCs. The National Calamity Fund (NCF) which consists of 5% of the national budget is tied to aid, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. No funds are provided by law for mitigation & preparedness. LGUs are mandated by R.A. 8185 since 1996 to allocate five percent of its internal revenue allotment (IRA) as local calamity fund (LCF), i.e., after a “state of calamity” is declared by the governor. In 2003, a DILG memo permits the use of the LCF for disaster preparedness and other pre-disaster activities.

However, many local officials are not aware that the LCF can be used for pre-disaster activities.

HFA Priority Area 4
Reducing the underlying risk factors

HFA 4: 1 - Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

	1	2	3	4	5
Cambodia	X	X	X		
Indonesia	X	X	X		
Lao PDR	X	X	X		
Philippines	X	X	X		
Singapore	X	X			
Viet Nam	X	X			

Viet Nam The 5 year socio-economic development plan (2006-2010) has mentioned matters related to natural disaster mitigation. The cooperation with international organizations, nations and non-government organizations in disaster mitigation such as UNDP, UNESCAP, WB, ADB, etc., has been increased, particularly the **cooperation in DRR and Climate Change projects and programs with the emphasis on the integration of DRR into the policies / programs on environment, such as the land use policies, natural resource management policies and climate change adaptation policies.**

HFA 4: 2 - Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

	1	2	3	4	5
Cambodia	X	X	X		
Indonesia	X	X			
Lao PDR	X				
Philippines	X	X			
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	

Lao PDR Recognizing the increasing importance of disaster risk reduction, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2007-2011) seeks to support the Government of Lao PDR’s Sixth Five Year National Socio Economic Development Plan (2006-2010). **Under this UNDAF, disaster risk management is listed as a key area for cooperation and one of the critical components of poverty reduction framework.**

HFA 4: 3 - Economic and productive sectoral policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

	1	2	3	4	5
Cambodia	X	X			
Indonesia	X				
Lao PDR	X				
Philippines	X				
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	

Philippines Very little has been done to protect economic activities and productive sectors. Although some private enterprises may have business continuity plans, how well these are linked with a local government’s contingency plan leaves many doubts. **This is because DCCs rarely, if any, involved the private sector. Makati City is among the few exceptions.** Crop insurance for *palay* and high value crops and livestock insurance through the Philippine Crop Insurance Corp. (PCIC) are available but many farmers do not subscribe for reasons usually ascribed to as financial.

HFA 4: 4 - Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

	1	2	3	4	5
Cambodia	X	X	X		
Indonesia	X				
Lao PDR	X				
Philippines	X	X			
Singapore	X	X	X	X	
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	

Viet Nam The document called “Plan for 2006 and main objectives and tasks for the next 5 year” of the Construction Sector, there is no sight of integration of natural disaster mitigation. The plan as a whole is merely for developing the sector in terms of technical aspect and growth. **Main tasks and solutions of the Construction Sector that are related directly to natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation are designing and implementing construction planning, especially in the sites that are frequently suffered from natural disaster.**

HFA 4: 5 - Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

	1	2	3	4	5
Cambodia	X	X			
Indonesia	X	X	X		
Lao PDR	X	X			
Philippines	X	X			
Singapore	X				
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	

Indonesia There have been efforts to integrate DRR into recovery and rehabilitation processes post disaster. For example, the reconstruction of collapsed building or infrastructure as a result of disaster, are then rebuild as disaster resistant building. **The Department of Health has also developed policy related to reconstruction of damaged hospital due to disasters by utilizing DRR norms.**

HFA 4: 6 - Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

	1	2	3	4	5
Cambodia	X	X			
Indonesia	X	X	X		
Lao PDR	X	X			
Philippines	X	X			
Singapore	X	X			
Viet Nam	X	X			

Cambodia There are developments of procedures, guidelines and methods to assess the flood risk impacts on major development projects, especially infrastructures. For instance, under Component (2) “Flood Proofing and Structural Measures” and Component (5) “Land Use Management” of Flood Management and Mitigation Programme of MRC, **some procedures, guidelines and methods are being developed**

The integration of DRR into school curricula and public awareness

- Australia, Hong Kong China, Singapore, Islamic Republic of Iran and New Zealand report comprehensive or substantial achievements
- Bangladesh, Republic of Korea and Nepal have reached institutional commitment.
- The remaining countries have not yet made significant progress.
- However, Sri Lanka and Nepal as well as Tajikistan in Central Asia have introduced DRR into school curricula of selected grades during the reporting period

Challenges Reported

- Initiatives concentrate on “projectized” activities often implemented in areas recently hit by major disasters.
- Few systematic efforts starting with clear needs assessments, strategies and an approach that looks for opportunities
- Absence of technical capacity to design DRR curricula and training materials and need to create a cadre of trainers and educators.
- Very little is done to increase both the structural resilience and non-structural safety of school buildings

Recommendations

- Support for National Strategic Plans for DRR Education
- Complementary Options to mainstream DRR Education
- Promote Participatory Approaches in Disaster Risk Reduction Education Programmes
- Build Public-Private Partnerships
- **Second Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 16-19 June 2009, Geneva**
 - Proposed that, by 2011, national assessments of the safety of all schools be undertaken, and that by 2015 concrete action plans for safer schools should be developed and implemented in all disaster prone countries

*Disaster risk reduction is
everyone's business.*

Thank you for your attention

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