



GFDRR Track 1

Final Report to the World Bank Development Grant Facility (DGF) for Fiscal Year 2009

“Enhancing global and regional advocacy, partnerships and knowledge management for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in support of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015”

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1. Introduction

Track 1 supports regional and global activities of the ISDR that contribute to the GFDRR partnership and its primary objective, namely to strengthen national capacities to reduce disaster losses and to build a stronger case globally for disaster prevention for sustainable development.

In the fiscal year 2009 (FY09), Track 1 contributed 5 million US\$ from the World Bank's Development Grant Facility (DGF) to the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR).

A first narrative and financial Interim Report was produced by the UNISDR and submitted to the World Bank for the DGF Grant FY09 in September 2009, summarizing key activities and expenditures made by then. The second Interim Report was provided in January 2010. This final report presents progress achieved during FY09 and contributes to the sustained efforts to monitor the results and impacts of the GFDRR Track 1 activities. Two independent evaluations were carried out in 2009 – one of GFDRR and one of UNISDR. An impact assessment of GFDRR Track 1 activities was also independently carried out in the regions of South Eastern Europe and East Asia. The

recommendations of the three evaluations are being used to strengthen the planning and monitoring of Track1-activities.

In 2009, specific efforts were made in linking activities and expenditures of GFDRR Track 1 to national work carried out under GFDRR Track 2 to promote the priorities of the Hyogo Framework of Action

2. Highlights of Main Achievements

UNISDR contribution to implementing the Hyogo Framework of Action, 2005-15 under the Track 1, GFDRR (highlights post-September 2009)

UNISDR coordinates the implementation of the “Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005-15 - Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters” at the global and regional levels through the provision of strategic information, policy guidance and advocacy particularly targeted at creating a political commitment for implementing the five priorities of the HFA and uses the Track1 to promote implementation of HFA priorities at the global and regional levels. The recent independent evaluation of the GFDRR has commended the partnership between the WB and the UNISDR through the GFDRR as “ground breaking” and noted that “the design of the GFDRR’s role in Track I, namely a collaboration on global and regional capacity-building on DRR and climate change adaptation is an example of effective harmonisation; the potential for overplay and duplication has been eliminated by this allocation of roles and responsibilities. At the global and regional levels, harmonisation has been enhanced by collaboration through Track I.”

Efforts of the UNISDR under the Track1 , GFDRR to promote the priorities of the HFA are described below.

1.HFA Priority 1: Ensuring that DRR is priority with strong institutional basis

A) Enhanced Capacity of Regional Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs) to implement

HFA: Under the GFDRR partnership, UNISDR has continued to enhance the capacity of sub-regional IGOs to promote a strong institutional basis for risk reduction with impacts in member countries. Increasing technical capacities of regional organizations has helped national governments to implement the HFA priorities with the following results:

- In **West Africa**, the placement of a DRR Advisor in ECOWAS has strengthened ECOWAS Commission’s capacity to handle DRR related matters. Forty (40) DRR focal points from the ECOWAS Member States were trained on risk assessment concept and methodologies at the West Africa Sub-Regional Risk Assessment Training Workshop in Dakar, Senegal (November 2009). The technical guidance provided to ECOWAS also contributed to the revision and elaboration of national policies for DRR with strong elements of climate change adaptation in ECOWAS Member States such as the Gambia, Ghana and Togo. This policy support effectively complemented GFDRR Track II activities carried out by in-country partners in Ghana and Togo.
- In **Southern Africa**, as a first step to strengthen SADC’s institutional capacity on DRR, an interim DRR Unit was established at the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Affairs of the SADC Secretariat by the appointment of a DRR Liaison Expert. SADC’s DRR Technical Committee, consisting of the heads of the national disaster management authorities of the Member States, met and approved the workplan of the Interim DRR Unit for 2010.
- In **Central America**, the closer cooperation and technical guidance provided to CEPREDENAC through the Cooperation Agreement allowed CEPREDENAC to continue the process initiated at the Mitch+10 Meeting, in particular regarding the finalization and dissemination of the

Central American Integrated Risk Management Policy. UNISDR also contributed to the creation of an intergovernmental alliance for the countries of MERCOSUR. through the Specialized Meeting on Socio-natural Disaster Risk Reduction, Civil Defense, Civil Protection and Humanitarian Assistance (REHU).

- *In the Middle East and North Africa region (Arab States)*, the Regional Workshop for the Promotion of the Implementation of HFA jointly organized by the League of Arab States (LAS) and UNISDR (May 2009, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), gave a fillip to the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE) to adopt new actions for risk reduction. It further re-asserted the commitment of the LAS and its Member States to reducing risk and losses from disasters. CAMRE requested the development of an Arab Strategy for DRR and called for the establishment and institutionalization of an Arab Regional Platform on DRR. LAS also integrated these plans in its budgetary allocations and committed to engage Heads of States in the implementation and follow-up through the 2011 socio-economic summit of LAS.
- *In South Eastern Europe*, a Training Workshop on DRR was jointly organized by CADRI, DPPI-SEE, Croatia and Sweden (September 2009) which strengthened national DRR related institutions through the setting up of National Platforms for DRR in Croatia and FRY of Macedonia. It also facilitated the twinning of national platforms between Albania and Italy in collaboration with the World Bank and between Sweden and Slovenia. Main IGOs from across the globe also met for a special session at the second session of the Global Platform on DRR to discuss South –South cooperation on DRR. Enhanced data collection capacity in DRR, knowledge management and information sharing through the support provided to the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative (DPPI) to develop an internal content management system and database.
- *In the Pacific*, a trilateral MOU was finalized between SOPAC, SPC, UNISDR and the WB for the period 2010-2015, in support of SOPAC's efforts to mainstream DRR and climate change adaptation into the development processes of Pacific island countries and territories. The second session of the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management which is co-convened by SOPAC and UNISDR provided a rare opportunity to members of the Pacific DRM Partnership Network, representatives of National Disaster Management Offices, and the Chief Executive Officers of Finance, Planning and Disaster Risk Management to take stock of ongoing initiatives and agree on priorities for the coming year. Amongst other, the Pacific Platform agreed to strengthen the integration of disaster risk management and climate change adaptation at the regional and national levels and to pursue the joint implementation of National Disaster Risk Management Action Plans (NAPs) and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). In the course of 2009 two Pacific island countries - Tonga and the Federated States of Micronesia - commenced with the development of combined National Action Plans for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation. In Tonga, integration has also progressed institutionally with the establishment of the Tonga Task Force for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation. The Pacific Platform also recommended to review the Pacific Regional DRM Framework for Action at mid-point, following on from the mid-term review of the Hyogo Framework in 2010, and to seek opportunities for integration with the Pacific Island Framework for Action on Climate Change.

B) Enhanced Political Commitment for Disaster Risk Reduction national policies and legislations through Advocacy with Parliamentarian Networks and the Media Community:

In 2009, UNISDR engaged 130 Parliamentarians from 62 countries. Thanks to the consultative meetings organized around the globe, Parliamentarians were provided with and empowered through a wide knowledge on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), broader understanding why and how disaster risk reduction should be used for climate change adaptation and protection of development and an easier access to DRR related information, which led them to approve powerful changes and take concrete action at national and regional levels.

A new legislation promoting an integrated approach in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction came to effect in 2009, in the Philippines. Under the leadership of African Parliamentarians, a regional campaign strategy for greater synergy between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation was launched, known as Black and Green – Ready to Lead.

A Parliamentary Declaration of Commitment on disaster risk reduction and climate change (“Malta Declaration”) was also adopted by Parliamentarians at the International Roundtable of Parliamentarians on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation and was presented at the High Level Segment of COP15 in Copenhagen on 18 December 2009. The Roundtable was organized in cooperation with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean and GFDRR in Malta (23-24 November 2009).

2. HFA Priority 2: Identify Risks and Enhance Early Warnings

A) Sub-Regional Risk Assessments and Catastrophe Risk Financing:

Support was provided by UNISDR through GFDRR and the World Bank for undertaking sub-regional risk assessments reports for South Asia and Central Asia. The two reports provide clear figures and quantitative information regarding the impact of expected hazards on the GDP. The risk assessment report for South East Asia is currently under peer review.

Concrete actions have been taken by UNISDR, the World Bank and the Regional Cooperation Council for South Eastern Europe to set up a regional South Eastern and Central Europe Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (SECE CRIF) that serves as a regional catastrophe risk pool owned by countries and managed by the private sector to cover catastrophic events through regional funding. In Central Asia and the Caucasus, a similar approach was initiated through the final report of the Disaster Risk Financing Options Study developed on the basis of the findings of a joint UNISDR-World Bank study in January 2009. All this identified the way forward in strengthening markets for hazard insurance and catastrophe funds in the region.

B) Strengthening Hydro-Met Capacities for Regional Early Warning Systems: Significant efforts were made globally to support higher investments in disaster risk reduction particularly in promoting effective early warning systems. ASEAN’s disaster risk mitigation and adaptation initiative was initiated in cooperation with WMO and Met Services in the Philippines and other South East Asian countries as the foundation for investment priorities in early warning, disaster risk reduction and financing, including disaster risk insurance. In Central Asia, the Hydro-Met Study being developed by WB/UNISDR through GFDRR funding and in cooperation with WMO, as part of the Central Asia and Caucasus Initiative, is under finalization. One of the challenges faced here have been a dearth of regional capacity. It is aimed at supporting a cost-effective regional approach with meteorological services by identifying the economic returns of investing in Hydro-Met Services and early warning systems in the region. A regional workshop of national Hydro-Met agencies from Central Asia and Caucasus that was jointly organized by UNISDR and the World

Bank under the GFDRR partnership, resulted in road map for shared approaches to strengthening hydro-Met capacities for promoting early warning systems.

3. HFA Priority 3: Knowledge to promote culture of Resilience - Global Assessment Report on Disaster Reduction, Monitoring Progress in Implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action:

The first Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction was launched in May 2009 and was officially noted by the UN General Assembly in the 2009 resolution on ISDR. The Scientific Committee of the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk Programme of ICSU (International Council of Science) described the GAR as arguably the largest single research project in the area of disaster risk reduction. GAR09 has become an important reference for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Extreme Events (SREX) and was cited numerous times in the Zero Order Draft the SREX report. GAR09 has also been widely used for advocacy and dissemination purposes to promote a culture of disaster prevention based on knowledge. The Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) in a number of key events in New York, including in the SRSG's briefing to Member States on 8 October and SRSG's speech at the Special High-Level Event on Climate Change Impact and Threats on 19 October (organized by DESA).

Individual Member States have also referred to GAR as an authoritative source in a number of statements in official forum, such as the ECOSOC humanitarian segment and the General Debate on Sustainable Development (Second Committee, ISDR) during the 64th General Assembly.

Detailed progress reports were developed in close cooperation with key sub-regional and inter-governmental organizations to assess the progress made in implementing the HFA and to identify remaining challenges as well as investments needs. These include the Progress Report by SAARC for the Global Platform the SOPAC Regional Synthesis Report on Implementation of the HFA, the Pacific Disaster Management Framework for Action in the Pacific for the period 2007-2009, and the First Regional Synthesis Report on the Progress in Implementing the HFA in the Arab Region developed in cooperation with the League of Arab States. Further reports are the Africa Status Report 2009 on the progress in implementing the "Africa Regional Strategy and the HFA" and the Synthesis Report on ASEAN Countries Disaster Risks, (which also identifies urban settlements requiring urgent mitigating efforts and investment).

4. HFA Priority 4 : Reducing Underlying Risk factors

A) Mainstreaming DRR through CCA/UNDAFs: Increasing investments through the Common UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) has been a key goal of the UNISDR/GFDRR partnership. A Training of Trainers was jointly organized by UNISDR, the UN System Staff College, the UN Development Group's Development Coordination Office, UNDP, with GFDRR support (November 2009, Turin). Significant knowledge and practical expertise on mainstreaming DRR into CCA-UNDAF was provided to 36 representatives from UN Country Teams, the World Bank and other UN partner agencies from the global and regional levels. As an immediate result, the Special Assistant of the UN Resident Coordinator of the Maldives, who had participated in the training, took full leadership in facilitating the integration of disaster risk reduction in the ongoing national CCA-UNDAF cycle upon his return to the Maldives. Other countries such as Indonesia also benefited from the training of the representatives of Regional Offices of UN partners and engaged in making disaster risk reduction one of the key priority areas in their new CCA-UNDAF

cycle. The above complemented earlier guidance from the UN Development Group (UNDG) and guidelines on mainstreaming DRR in CCA-UNDAF. The UNCTs of Egypt and Tanzania (ongoing) have been supported since the training through the trained Regional Office Staff members.

B) Reducing Emerging risk through Advocacy for Climate Change Adaptation leading to COP15: UNISDR provided continued technical guidance to national disaster risk reduction advisors from many developing countries (Peru, Argentina, México, Colombia, Ecuador, Maldives, Philippines, Kenya, Samoa and Viet Nam) in their national preparatory negotiations to COP15. A policy brief “Adaptation to climate change by reducing disaster risks: country practices and lessons” was developed and disseminated, including examples of how national and local governments are using DRR as a tool for adapting to climate change. In a UNISDR/GFDRR/League of Arab States regional workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (November 2009), participants identified common regional challenges and key priorities for action to strengthen linkages between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. They gave recommendations that form the basis of the WB/UNISDR partnership in 2010-2011 to support the region address DRR in the context of climate change adaptation. At COP15, UNISDR, through the High Level Programme Committee (HLPC) of the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB), co- led the development of common UN positions and co-organized a dialogue between Heads of Agencies and Parties on DRR in the context of climate change adaptation with exceptional participation of the Vice President of the Gambia. Strong advocacy efforts were also made: representatives of Governments /European National Platforms were invited to provide inputs for setting the COP15 agenda whilst Parliamentarians presented their declaration of commitment (Malta Declaration) in the High Level Segment attended by Heads of State. The launch and exhibition of the film “Six Billion Others – Climate Voices” by internationally renowned photographer Yann Arthus-Bertrand was also financially supported and represented a major advocacy tool. Finally, an inventory of glacial lakes with high risks of causing outburst floods has been commissioned with ICIMOD in the South Asia region for early warning purposes. This will help in further supporting the integration of cross border DRR in climate change adaptation strategies in the sub-region. The Pacific countries are gradually requesting the development of similarly integrated DRR/CCA organizations.

3. Report on Results

Table 1. Summary of Results for Track 1 Deliverables FY09
AFRICA
Objective: AF1. Support for development of regional capacity of the AU and RECs (ECOWAS, SADC, IGAD, ECCAS)
Indicator against which progress is measured: The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards. The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning.

Status as of 31 March 2010:

i) Progress and gaps analyzed for the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy and Programme of Action for DRR and the HFA, including concrete recommendations made by African countries at the 2nd Africa Regional Platform for DRR Consultative Meeting in Nairobi in May 2009.

ii) Review and agreement reached at the 2nd Africa Regional Platform Meeting on an extended Africa Regional Programme of Action for DRR until 2015 to align with the HFA, consider Climate Change adaptation, harmonize major areas of activities and expected results, and define indicators and institutions involved.

iii) The recommendations of the African Group were presented by AUC in the 2nd Global Platform for DRR in Geneva in June 2009.

iv) Linkages strengthened between DRR and climate change in regional and sub-regional policies., UNISDR has initiated discussion on possible future collaboration with the ClimDev programme focal point in UNECA. UNISDR also assisted AUC to advocate DRR at: a) AMCEN Special Session on Climate Change in Nairobi, 25-29 May 2009, b) the Consultative Meeting with Partners on Global Climate Change Negotiations on 24 July 2009 and c) the Africa Preparatory Meeting for the 15th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, COP15) held in Addis Ababa, 19-23 October 2009.

v) Continued technical assistance on DRR to the AUC, through senior support from Nairobi, Geneva and directly in Addis Ababa with an Associate expert.

vii) UNISDR through technical support to ECOWAS and ECCAS facilitated compilation of inventory of national mechanisms or National Platforms, legislative framework on DRR and national strategies, plans and programmes on DRR in each sub-region.

viii) Technical guidance specifically provided to Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal to assess progress made in the implementation of the ECOWAS policy on DRR and the HFA.

ix) UNISDR through technical support to ECOWAS has advocated urban risk reduction with strong linkage with climate change to mayors of selected cities in Senegal such as Dakar and Saint-Louis in order to engage them into international dialogues such as Africities Conference in Marrakesh, Morocco in December 2009.

x) In Southern Africa, the cooperation with SADC resulted in the signing of the grant agreement and the establishment of an interim DRR Unit with engagement of a DRR Liaison Expert from 1 November 2009. A workplan with start-up activities of the Interim DRR Unit was approved by the meeting of the Heads of Disaster Management Units of SADC Member States in Lusaka, Zambia on 4 and 5 March 2010. Building capacities on flood mitigation especially those of trans boundary nature has been a part of SADC's action plan thus supported the Track 2 project on Flood Protection of vulnerable communities in Mozambique.

Technical guidance was also provided to specific ECOWAS Member States such as The Gambia, Ghana and Togo, which led to the revision or elaboration of national policies and plans on DRR and strengthened linkages with climate change. Trainings had been held for media personnel which supported the project on public awareness creation in Ghana.

In East Africa, close link with Ethiopia's Track 2 project on HFA 5 on preparedness for response to further collaboration and information management at the regional level.

FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
355.000 US \$	355,204 US \$
Objective: AF2 Standardized tools and methodologies for disaster risk reduction in Africa	
Indicator against which progress is measured:	
The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning	
Status as of 31 March 2010	
<p>i) The Africa Status Report 2009 on the progress in the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy and the HFA at regional, sub-regional and national levels produced.</p> <p>ii) Training conducted to National Focal Points for DRR on how to use an online tool to report and monitor the implementation of the HFA, which led to receive 24 official national reports. The collected information was used for the Global Assessment Report 2009 and analysed/synthesised for the Africa Status Report 2009 geared to monitor the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for DRR and the HFA.</p> <p>iii) Networking strengthened on drought risk reduction (e.g. African Drought and Development Network).</p> <p>iv) 2009 version of UNISDR publication on drought risk reduction framework and practices finalized.</p>	
FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
135.000 US \$	135,795 US\$
Analysis and proposed changes:	
<p>The strengthening regional and sub-regional capacities and expertise to reduce the impact of droughts is being achieved by providing tools and guidelines such as those informed in the above-mentioned publication, as well as expanding knowledge through the African Drought and Development Network for successful application on the ground. One of the results was ECHO agreeing to fund a drought resilience project in East Africa. This helped Ethiopia in their drought mitigation efforts through the GFDRR's Track 2 support.</p> <p>Both the Africa Status Report 2009 and HFA national reporting helped analytical review considerably prior to the 2nd Regional Platform and the 2nd Global Platform meetings. Madagascar and The Gambia are two countries that have already immensely benefitted from this knowledge. Sustainable application in African countries vulnerable to droughts needs to be prioritized.</p>	
Objective: AF3 Development of a regional DRR programme to support risk assessment and integration capacity development	

Indicator against which progress is measured:

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards
The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning
The systematic incorporation of risk reduction into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs

Status as of 31 March 2010:

- i) Collaboration with ECOWAS strengthened with a full time specialist working in Abuja from February to December 2009.
- ii) Technical guidance provided to specific ECOWAS Member States through ECOWAS such as The Gambia, Ghana and Togo, which led to the revision or elaboration of national policies and plans on DRR and strengthened linkages with climate change. Guidance to strengthen National Platforms or national coordination on DRR has been provided to Côte d'Ivoire, Cape Verde and Liberia.
- iii) ECOWAS Programme of Action for the Implementation of the ECOWAS Policy for DRR (2010-2014) was agreed at the ECOWAS DRR Expert Meeting in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in October 2009, and further reviewed for endorsement at ECOWAS Ministerial Conference on DRR in 2010.
- iv) West Africa Sub-regional Risk Assessment training workshop in Dakar, Senegal, 25-27 November 2009 was completed jointly with ECOWAS, ISDR and WB/GFDRR. 40 participants including the DRR focal points from ECOWAS Member States were trained on the role of hazard assessment, risk analysis and vulnerability mapping in reducing the impact of disasters in line with the ECOWAS policy on DRR and proposed Programme of Action.
- v) In close coordination with the World Bank, technical assistance was provided to frame issues for Technical Committee for the West Africa Regional Study on Transnational Flood Impacts and Preparedness led by the ECOWAS and the World Bank in February 2010. The Regional Study focuses on trans-national hazards across Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.
- vi) Technical assistance was provided through ECOWAS to select target Member States for a risk assessment pilot project in 4 countries in West Africa coordinated by ECOWAS. ECOWAS proposed Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Guinea Bisau in partnership with UNDP. Track 1 support through ECOWAS strongly synergised with the Track 2 support to Ghana and Togo.
- vii) Technical assistance through ECOWAS on food security as appropriate DRR toolbox for planning DRR projects was provided to West African countries in close partnership with WFP through a disaster risk reduction workshop organized by WFP in Saly, Senegal from 9 to 12 March 2010
- viii) Enhanced DRR capacity of ECCAS with a full time specialist working in Libreville from January to December 2009.
- ix) Technical guidance provided to ECCAS and its Member States to facilitate implementation of the sub-regional programme on DRR as part of ECCAS policy on environment and natural resource management, and to mainstream DRR into national development planning, relevant sector plans and climate change adaptation efforts (e.g. Burundi).
- x) Preparation of Sub regional multi stakeholders training workshop of 2010 on DRM and climate change started.

(xi) Enhanced technical capacity of ECCAS contributed to a WHO Consultation Meeting on the Development of Training Curriculum on Emergencies for the African Region in Brazzaville, Congo, 23-26 November 2009. The meeting resulted in preliminary consultation and agreement on basic sub-regional needs for service for specialized training in emergency and a proposal and a task-force for the development of training package by UN Agencies, NGOs, regional training institutions and donors.

(xii) In Southern Africa, the UNISDR/GFDRR's technical assistance has strengthened SADC's capacity for risk assessment and integration of DRR issues in its work programme for 2010. See the description under AF1. This has especially helped countries in their pre-rainy season preparedness planning.

FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
160.000 US \$	159,129 US\$

Analysis and proposed changes:

The technical assistance to the RECs (mainly ECOWAS, ECCAS and SADC) under AF3 in FY09 has been successful, needs to be maintained and promoted to other Regional Economic Communities such as IGAD. Track 1 support to SADC and Track 2 to Mozambique has worked in close coordination on the Zambezi flood mitigation programme.

A framework for cooperation with SADC has been discussed and finalised in the second half of FY09, which resulted in the signing of the grant agreement and the establishment of an interim DRR Unit at the SADC Secretariat. A similar cooperation with IGAD needs to be developed in the coming years.

Technical support was provided to specific high-risk countries in ECOWAS and ECCAS sub-regions that had expressed strong needs for assistance. UNISDR's technical assistance was fully complementary with on-going or planned activities of UNISDR or partners (e.g. WB/GFDRR Track 2 project for Ghana, UNDP's support programme for The Gambia, UNISDR project with the support of Germany for National Platforms in Africa including Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, etc). It is proposed that joint planning with key partners such as AUC, WB, UNOCHA, UNDP BCPR and UNECA be strengthened and the linkages with GFDRR Track 2 activities be further enhanced in FY10.

Complementary coordination needs to be done between Track 1 and 2 (e.g. the AUC, ECOWAS, SADC, ECCAS are supported by Track 1; IGAD/ICPAC supported Track 2). Exchange of information, data collected at national and regional levels and mapping are needed. Joint missions (multi-stakeholder) need to be promoted and undertaken to better coordinate programmes, projects and activities on DRR in Member States by AUC and RECs under Track 1 and Track 2. Strong linkage in Ghana and Togo on Cross Border issues of flood mitigation. For this whereas Track 1 provided the training on risk assessment, Track 2 provided the investment in flood mitigation.

Institutional capacity assessment under Track 1 in 2010 is expected to lead to specific regional training activities in 2011 onwards either Track 1 or Track 2.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Objective: FY09 ECA 1 DRR issues in South Eastern Europe

Indicator against which progress is measured:

The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning

Status as of 31 March 2010:

South Eastern Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Programme (SEEDRMAP) developed by the WB and the UNISDR, implemented at the regional and national level.

(Beneficiary countries: Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, FYR of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey). It covers 3 main areas:

Focus Area 1: Reduce vulnerability in hydrometeorological risks by improving forecasting, data sharing and early warning

i) Contributed to mobilizing resources towards integrating DRR in sustainable development by providing gap analysis on early warning and hydromet issues in SEE countries. This component contributed to the EC DG Enlargement SEE DRR programme whose hydromet component is currently implemented by WMO (2M Eur).

ii) Integration of the hydrometeorological component towards early warning in the Albania National Plan for DRR towards sustainable development

iii) Enhanced the capacities of national DRR practitioners in hazard analysis and early warning through the back-to-back regional workshop organized with WMO in September 2009.

Focus Area 2: Coordination of disaster mitigation preparedness and response

i) Enhanced regional capacity in DRR coordination through:

a) The development of training package for SEE countries government officials responsible for the HFA implementation and the establishment of their country National Platform for DRR.

b) Training of beneficiary countries and regional organizations through a regional workshop hosted by Croatia and organized in collaboration with CADRI, DPPI and the Swedish NP (Croatia, September 2009).

- Strengthened regional capacity in DRR coordination, knowledge management and information sharing through the support provided to the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative (DPPI) to develop an internal content management system and database for efficiency in tracking data in the region through DPPI. The system was delivered in early 2010.

- Enhanced regional coordination in preparedness: in collaboration with RCC needs and areas of support to establish a SEE Firefighting Center (SEEFREC) by 2011 were identified.

Focus area 3: Financing of disaster losses, reconstruction and recovery, and disaster risk transfer (disaster insurance)

- Establishment of the South Eastern and Central Europe Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (SECE CRIF) developed in collaboration with RCC through the incorporation of Europa Re in Switzerland and development of the facility Shareholder Agreement. Albania was the first country to sign the

agreement with a 13% of the total shares acquired under the scheme.

Preparatory activities included the co-organization of a conference held in March 2009 in Zurich and a coordination meeting in July 2009 in Sarajevo with SEE governments and the procurement of the legal services of a Swiss based firm (Homburger).

Evaluation of SEEDRMAP and its visibility:

- Strengthened the efficiency, accountability and programme design of SEEDRMAP an evaluation was carried out in the fall 2009. A brochure on SEEDRMAP functioning, partners and achievements has been developed implementing the first recommendation of the evaluation.

FY 09 total allocation:

283.000 US \$

Resources spent:

282,769 US \$

Analysis and proposed changes:

Objective: FY09 ECA 2.1 DRR issues in Central Asia

Indicator against which progress is measured:

The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning

Status as of 31 March 2010:

Similar to the SEEDRMAP programme, the WB and UNISDR developed the Asia and Caucasus Disaster Risk Mitigation Initiative (CAC DRMI)

Beneficiary countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan,

Focus Area 1: Reduce vulnerability in hydrometeorological risks by improving forecasting, data sharing and early warning

i) Identified regional gaps and national needs to strengthen the capacity of hydromet services to reduce vulnerability to disasters and enhance early warning .through a regional review currently ongoing (to be completed by May 2010).

ii) Promoted effectiveness in the use of resources, in November 2009, an extensive donor workshop took place in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, with over 100 participants from the eight beneficiary countries and national, international and government and donor organizations. The findings and recommendations of this workshop will allow the development of the Central Asia and Caucasus Disaster Risk Management Programme in 2010

Focus Area 2: Coordination of disaster mitigation (including vulnerability resulting from climate change), preparedness and response

i) Identified vulnerability, gaps and area of disaster risk reduction activities focus through a Desk Review Risk assessment. The assessment was used during the CAC donor workshop organized in Astana in November 2009 and is the reference document for national and regional partners in developing plans towards disaster risk reduction.

Focus area 3: Financing of disaster losses, reconstruction and recovery, and disaster risk transfer (disaster insurance)

i) A review on the Disaster Risk Financing Options Study was undertaken providing assessment on (i) current practices to finance damages, (ii) the state of the current private insurance market in providing catastrophe insurance, and (iii) the viability of creating a regional disaster insurance mechanism through risk pooling.

FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
187.000US \$	185,548 US \$

Analysis and proposed changes:

Objective: FY09 ECA 2.2 Regional Support to the implementation of HFA and DRR at the national level

Indicator against which progress is measured:

The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning

Status as of 31 March 2010:

i) Contributed to mainstream DRR in regional interventions and national policies in collaboration with CADRI, UNDP, and Bosnia and Herzegovina it was organized (August 2009) a national workshop on the establishment and development National Platform.

ii) Promote sustainable inter-regional integration through the support to Albania DRMAP by facilitating the twining between Albania and the Italian National Platform.

FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
33.000 US \$	32,025 US \$

Analysis and proposed changes:

Objective: FY09 ECA 3 Advocacy and knowledge on DRR issues	
Indicator against which progress is measured: The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning	
Status as of 31 March 2010: Promoted awareness of DRR in SEE and CAC in collaboration with UNICEF through the production of a compendium review on the status of DRR in schools curricula. Areas of synergy between UNICEF and the UNISDR were identified and an MoU between the two organizations was agreed.	
FY 09 total allocation: 22. 000US \$	Resources spent: 22,000 US \$
Analysis and proposed changes:	

LAC	
Objective: FY09 LAC1 Provide support to regional and national decision makers related to the application of hazard management tools	
Indicator against which progress is measured: The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning	
Status as of 31 March 2010: Within the CAPRA initiative, OpenGeo developed a Safe Hospitals Index as well as to develop MyHazard. Furthermore, a CAPRA Website (www.ecapra.org) and interactive wiki were developed and training in probabilistic assessment tools and methodologies has been carried out. National platforms as multisectoral mechanisms have been created and/or strengthened. Such mechanisms are currently in place in Argentina, Bolivia , Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, USA and Venezuela and receive ongoing support from UNISDR. In 2009, National Platforms were formalized in Guatemala (September), Bolivia (October) and Mexico (November). ISDR also provided good practice in increasing support to advancing DRR and hazard management tools at the national, subnational and local levels through initiatives such as CADRI (joint effort UNISDR / OCHA and UNDP), for which a workshop was held in Jamaica on Advancing DRR at the national level; through ongoing support to national platforms (as mentioned above), through greater focus on supporting local governments through documents and multi-media productions. Participation of national DRR focal points within the regional platform session in March 2009 as well as in the II session of the Global Platform provided opportunities for collaborative agreements to be	

reached, for example the proposal by Colombia at the GP09 to support DRR within the national climate change adaptation budgets with a proposed 30%; strengthening of national systems to increase focus on DRR through planning, budgeting and legislation (for example Costa Rica, Peru, Colombia, El Salvador and others).

Intergovernmental organizations were supported in their meetings, including UNISDR's participation in follow-up meetings to the Saint-Marc Plan of Action for the Greater Caribbean, Central America's CEPREDENAC in the Mitch +10 process leading to integrated planning for the subregion, participation in the Comprehensive Disaster Management conference of CDEMA and support to Caribbean initiatives, as well as ongoing support to CAPRADE for the Andean region and to the creation of an intergovernmental alliance for the countries of MERCOSUR.

A Central American Probabilistic Risk Assessment (CAPRA) training workshop was held in Bogota, Colombia in November of 2009 aimed towards improving informed decision-making for the national planning process. It included participants from Costa Rica and focused on technical capacity-building surrounding the use of state of the art scientific-technical tools developed within the framework of the CAPRA initiative. Similar training events were held in Nicaragua and Costa Rica in February of 2010.

A diagnostics of the Central American Probabilistic Risk Assessment (CAPRA) initiative was realized that highlights some of the main strengths and weaknesses of this interagency collaborative initiative among CEPREDENAC, World Bank, Inter-American Bank and UNISDR as well as national governments throughout the region.

Within the framework of the CAPRA initiative, a cooperation agreement was signed in March 2010 with the International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC) involving a two week training programme aimed at strengthening Guatemalan institutions in terms of spatial data infrastructure and management.

This project also contributed to the realization of a networking event, The Role of Local Governments in Building Resilience: Building local leadership and partnerships to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action organized by UNISDR during the fifth session of the World Urban Forum in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in March 2010. As a result of this event, the 2010-2011 Global ISDR Campaign on Making Cities Resilient has gained significant visibility, with numerous partners and local government representatives having signed up to the campaign.

FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
110.000 US \$	110,213 US \$

Analysis and proposed changes: None

Objective: FY09 LAC2 Improvement of the regional knowledge networks in LAC, information management and HFA reporting

Indicator against which progress is measured:

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards

Status as of 31 March 2010:

The first ever session of the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas, hosted in collaboration with the OAS, was held in March 2009.

A significant advance was the decision announced on behalf of representatives from MERCOSUR countries to analyze and work towards means of setting up a sub-regional mechanism (resembling the Central American CEPREDENAC structure) for Mercosur / Southern Cone countries through the Specialized Meeting on Socio-Natural Disaster Risk Reduction, Civil Defense, Civil Protection and Humanitarian Assistance (REHU).

Within this session of the Regional Platform for DRR in the Americas, a CAPRA side event was held with the participation of representatives from the growing number of countries involved in CAPRA in 2009, as well as another side event on urban risk based on the call to local governments, universities, non-government organizations and individuals to contribute technical articles surrounding urban risk in Latin America. Five of the studies reflected in the articles were presented at this 2009 Regional Platform meeting and thirteen of the selected articles are available in Spanish through the UNISDR Americas website (<http://www.eird.org/plataforma-tematica-riesgo-urbano/recopilacion-de-articulos/index.html>) as well as on DVD. Regional knowledge networks in LAC, information management and HFA reporting surrounding DRR has advanced satisfactorily surrounding DRR. The HFA-Pedia (www.eird.org/hfa.html) is increasingly becoming a main repository for DRR and HFA related information where users can now consult a multitude of related informational topics including country profiles, HFA progress reports from the region, thematic aspects and much more.

Monitoring advanced in this fiscal year, largely through country reports submitted through the HFA Monitor which will also allow national officials to track their own progress over time. HFA progress reports for the period ending 2009 submitted and published include: Anguilla, Argentina, Bolivia, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Saint Lucia, United States of America and Venezuela - all of which can be consulted through HFA-Pedia as well as PreventionWeb.

Regional knowledge networks have also been advanced in 2009 through university networks (such as REDULAC for example and FELAFACS) in the region and through mechanisms such as the Global Platform and by the creation of the Regional Platform for DRR in the Americas, the first session of which was held in Panama and which led to thematic working groups as well as plenary discussions among ISDR partners in the region. Beyond the initial creation of the regional platform, this meeting allowed for the formation of thematic strategic areas for collaboration among actors and agencies in the region (results are available through the UNISDR Americas website - www.eird.org/regional-platform as well as through HFA-Pedia).

FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
302,500.00 US \$	302,988 US \$
Analysis and proposed changes:	
None	
Objective: FY09 LAC3 Preparation and dissemination of DRR documents, safe hospitals campaign and information materials into Spanish	
Indicator against which progress is measured:	
<p>The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards</p> <p>The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning</p>	
Status as of 31 March 2010:	
<p>A workshop to update the DRR/CC Guide for mass media communicators was held in October, during the FELAFACS congress in Havana, Cuba.</p> <p>To celebrate the close of the 2008-2009 Global DRR Campaign, ISDR Regional Campaign Partners (IFRC, PAHO, UNICEF, PLAN INT'L UNISDR) held a concert with Panama's youth symphonic orchestra; the UN Resident Coordinator opened the concert reading GS message for ISDR. A photo contest award ceremony was also held during the activity.</p> <p>USAID/OFDA has agreed to finance a regional workshop in Panama to train trainers on a new DRR tool on safe hospitals (currently in production) aimed at communities.</p> <p>The above mentioned events in Panama through the GFDRR Track 1 have also supported GFDRR's Track 2 engagements in the country.</p> <p>The Global Campaign closed with satisfactory results which led to greatly improved awareness throughout the countries of the region with many initiatives aimed at safer hospitals.</p> <p>A wealth of materials have been published in Spanish and distributed throughout the region, available in digital format through the UNISDR Americas website. Interactive DVDs and publications were produced and widely disseminated including a compilation of 13 technical articles surrounding urban risk in Latin America; an interactive DVD on the HFA; an Education Toolkit; a new broader version of Riskland that includes aspects of climate change and children's rights in emergency situations; a Spanish version of Words Into Action (De las Palabras a la Acción), A new edition of ISDR Informs the</p>	

Americas was completed and sent to the print shop for distribution in January 2010 which was earlier made available through the ISDR Americas Website in December. Other educational and didactic materials were also reproduced, in both printed and digital formats, contributing significantly to awareness-raising surrounding disaster risk reduction.

Related information is also available through HFA-Pedia including thematic pages as well as country pages in both English and Spanish.

A media database in the region has also been updated.

FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
82,500 US \$	82,556 US \$
Analysis and proposed changes:	
None	

ARAB STATES

Objective: FY09 MNA 1 Engaging with League of Arab States to Support Implementation of HFA and Regional Cooperation

Indicator against which progress is measured:

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards

The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning

Status as of 31 March 2010:

(a) In collaboration with the League of Arab States, a review of risk reduction and HFA implementation in the region led to the development of the First Regional Synthesis Report on the Progress in Implementing HFA in the Arab Region-2009. The review was commissioned, supported and financed jointly by the League of Arab States and UNISDR. <http://www.unisdr.org/arabstates/eng/hfa/hfa.html> (b) A regional workshop took place in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia from 19 to 21 May 2009. Representatives from governments, regional organizations and UN agencies discussed the regional report and its findings and refined its recommendations. The regional workshop was hosted and supported by the Presidency of Meteorology and the Environment of Saudi Arabia under the auspices of HRH Prince Turki Bin Nasser Bin Abdulaziz, the Chairman of the Executive Bureau for the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE). The League of Arab States, the Islamic Development Bank and UNISDR have also supported the organization and undertaking of the regional workshop. (c) The regional synthesis draft report emphasized the needs and gaps in the region with respect to DRR and led to leveraging additional regional resources that fully funded the Regional workshop in Jeddah. (d) As a consequence of the the regional report's findings and

that of the regional workshop in Jeddah, CAMRE adopted new actions for risk reduction and further re-asserted the League of Arab States and its member states commitment to reducing risk and losses from disasters. At CAMRE's extra-ordinary session on 24th May 2009, member states approved the development of the 1st Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and called for the establishment of an Arab Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (at a ministerial and multi-stakeholder level) to further accelerate the implementation of HFA at regional, national and local levels. (e) The League of Arab States has committed financial resources to support the implementation on CAMRE decisions on DRR and has also included these items as permanent agenda items on the Joint Committee for Environment and Development in the Arab Region (JCEDAR) as well as on the agenda for the implementation of the recommendations of the Arab Economic and Social Summit. (f) HRH Prince Turki bin Nasser Bin AbdulAziz announced his intention to support DRR in the region, including by hosting the 1st session of the Arab Regional Platform in 2010. (g) A Regional Center for Disaster Risk Reduction – Training & Research – was jointly launched by the Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport, and UNISDR in March 2009. The Arab Academy fully hosts the Regional Center and offered space and equipment as well as human resources for initial operations. Whereas GFDRR Track I FY2008 supported the initial phase of building a regional database on DRR as nucleus to enhance the information resources and knowledge base on DRR in the region, GFDRR FY09 is supporting the Regional Center on compilation of data, building an information resource center, and developing training and research capacity. (h) The engagement of the Arab Academy is strategically strengthening the region's ownership of the DRR agenda as well as ensuring increased regional capacities and knowledge on DRR at regional and national level. Furthermore, resources for DRR are enhanced with Arab Academy own investments and cost-sharing of DRR projects and activities. (i) An Arab DRR Network was established in partnership with League of Arab States and includes regional representatives from UN agencies, IFRC, World Bank, Arab technical institutes and regional organizations. The first meeting held in May 2009 and the network members agreed to ensure greater coherence in their approaches to DRR and their projects and programmes implemented at national and local level. The network will facilitate information sharing, communication and effectiveness in responding to countries calls for support with respect to DRR. The Network will operate informally and will interact/interlink with other inter-agency mechanisms and networks in the region. (j) Regional training on HFA monitoring and reporting targeting HFA focal points, (national/regional institutions, LAS partners, etc) was undertaken in March 2010. The training was delivered through the Regional Center for DRR and was based on plans and funds obligations committed to beginning in 2009. This second cycle of the HFA monitoring and review for the biennium 2009-2011 will further highlight the gaps, trends and challenges with a view to strengthening the Arab countries' progress and reporting in a manner that would strengthen efforts to meet HFA objectives. Some 12 countries benefited from the training and the follow up work they are to undertake, will inform the GAR 2011. (k) Some 35 experts from governments, civil society and regional bodies participated in the consultations to prepare for the Mid –Term Review of the HFA at end of March. The participants were briefed on the key aspects of the review, its process and timeline. As result, the Arab Rregion was able to relay - during the workshop – some of the key substantive, managerial, technical and administrative

challenges that can help inform the drafting of the review.	
FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
155,130 US \$	155,133 US \$
Analysis and proposed changes:	
<p>The Arab Region is characterized by a long history of political complexities and unresolved conflict situations in several countries of the region which often poses a challenge on advancing the risk reduction agenda and attaining political and financial resources to the DRR issues.</p>	
Objective: FY09 MNA2 Standardized Tools and Methodologies for DRR	
Indicator against which progress is measured:	
The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards	
Status as of 31 March 2010:	
<p>(a) The Regional Center for Disaster Risk Reduction (RCDRR) has launched a regional database for DRR which will address the information gaps on risk, hazards and vulnerabilities in the region. The database – with web interface – will be available in Arabic and English and is now in its early stages of operation. It is also being populated to be fully accessible during 2010. . (b) A regional training (8-11 March 2010) on the disaster loss database tool “DesInventar” was undertaken. It outlined the methodologies and concepts to participants giving them a hands-on in-depth knowledge of the tool. This is a first step towards developing institutional capacities for risk information management systems. Based on initial feedback from the regional training conducted, a number of countries have already scheduled national trainings to institutionalize the tool. (c) UNISDR and RCDRR has also initiated collaboration with International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), based in Syria and the WFP Regional Office in Cairo to undertake a climatic hotspot study that covers Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the occupied Palestinian Territories and Syria. ICARDA will produce maps of climate impacts in the near future highlighting drought risk, historical droughts and drought trends as well as a technical report summarizing maps data and drawing conclusions to the issue. (d) UNISDR Regional Office in coordination with GFDRR, UNDP Syria and the Syrian Ministry for Local Administration convened a Regional Workshop on Urban Risk Reduction in Damascus on 4-5 November 2009. More than forty participants representing local authorities, researchers, and academic experts, international and regional organizations have gathered to discuss regional priorities and challenges with respect to urban risk reduction as well as key actions to be undertaken regionally, nationally and locally to build safer cities and increase resilience to disasters. The workshop recommendations form the basis for WB/UNISDR engagement to support urban risk reduction in the region in the context of the 2010-2011 global campaign on building resilient cities. The workshop online space with all presentations and documents available at: http://www.unisdr.org/news/v.php?id=11676 (d) UNISDR Regional Office in coordination with GFDRR, League of Arab States and AASTMT convened a Regional Workshop on</p>	

Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction: "Challenges and Future Actions", which took place in Cairo 21-23 November 2009 with participation of more than 80 national representatives, experts and regional and international institutions. The participants identified common regional challenges with respect to climate change and risk reduction and elaborated on key priorities for action to strengthen linkages between DRR and climate change adaptation within an overall vision to address DRR in the region and minimize losses from potential disasters triggered by climate change. Workshop recommendations form the basis for WB/UNISDR partnership to support the region address DRR in the context of climate change adaptation. The workshop online space with all presentations and documents available at: <http://unisdr.org/arabstates/events/v.php?id=11716> (e) In collaboration with Arab Academy, work is ongoing to develop a risk assessment tool focused on climate change and tailored to the regional context. (f) Similarly, the first phase of the report: "Comprehensive approach to risk assessments in the Arab Region" was completed benefiting from GFDRR support. The report focuses on some five countries and identifies existing capacities for managing disaster risk. It evaluates the various aspects of each country's disaster reduction strategy, and proposes an approach for a more detailed revision and recommendations to be carried forward as part of a second phase. Overall, the results will facilitate efforts at promoting and assisting in the establishment of national strategies that are based on commonly accepted methodologies in the Arab Region.

FY 09 total allocation:

179,170 US \$

Resources spent:

180,354 US \$

Analysis and proposed changes:

Technical capacities and available data is not scarce in the region yet it is very dispersed and not easily accessible. It is hoped that through the institutionalization of the Regional Center for DRR and anchoring its activities in the region such constraints will be overcome by time.

Objective: FY09 MNA3 Enhanced advocacy, partnerships and knowledge

Indicator against which progress is measured:

The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning

Status as of 31 March 2010:

(a) GFDRR support for media partnerships to strengthen advocacy on DRR focused on raising the awareness of media, sensitizing journalists and enhancing their knowledge base with respect to disaster risk reduction. Three media training workshops took place in Egypt (December 2008), Jordan (March 2009) and Morocco (May 2009). Additional meeting with journalists and media representatives from the Arab Region took place on 1 November 2009 in Cairo where participants attended a two-day workshop on climate change challenges and impacts on the region and discussed ways of enhancing collaboration and networking among the group as well as elaborated elements for an action plan for collaboration and targeted actions on disaster risk reduction. (b) In collaboration with the Arab Network for Environment

<p>and Development (RAED), which is a regional NGO network, series of articles on DRR were published in RAED's monthly magazine "Montada al' Biah". This outreach tool targets approximately 2500 stakeholders in the region and helps raising awareness and highlighting the linkages between DRR and sustainable development, environment, climate change and region's development priorities. (c) Support continued to be provided in the context of the Global Campaign on "Safe Hospitals" 2008-2009 and there is enhanced collaboration with WHO regional office on piloting the hospital safety index tool in the region , especially in Yemen. In the context of the campaign and to mainstream the hospital safety concept and tools in planning and capacity development processes, UNISDR and WHO (through Track I support) are developing an Emergency Preparedness and Response School Package tailored to the region, which will be ready in 2010</p>	
<p>FY 09 total allocation:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">165,700 US \$</p>	<p>Resources spent:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">164,608 US \$</p>
<p>Analysis and proposed changes:</p> <p>None</p>	

<p>EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC</p>
<p>Objective: FY09 AP1.1 – Regional Intergovernmental Organizations have strengthened HFA Implementation Capacity</p>
<p>Indicator against which progress is measured:</p> <p>The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards</p>
<p>Status as of 31 March 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The Third Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was successfully organized in Kuala Lumpur which contributed to the implementation of the ASEAN DRR strategy ii) The second session of the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management was organized in Fiji in a collaborative arrangement with SOPAC and UNISDR. iii) All ASEAN member states are integrating disaster risk reduction in country strategies, in collaboration with regional, sub-regional and national partners such as the SAARC, ASEAN, ECO and SOPAC and U.N. country offices, and the private sector. Initial results include Asian Regional Strategy for implementation of the HFA, regional disaster risk profiles and progress reports; new regional knowledge networks to facilitate information sharing. iv) ASEAN Secretariat, the UN and the World Bank launched a five-year tripartite Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) on disaster risk reduction, a common goal. The MoC includes support for ASEAN to strengthen regional DRM implementation, capacity development and knowledge management, within the context of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and

<p>Emergency Response (AADMER) and the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).</p> <p>v) An Memorandum of Understanding for the period 2010 – 2015 was agreed between SOPAC, SPC, UNISDR and the WB in support of regional efforts to mainstream DRR and climate change adaptation into the development processes of Pacific island countries and territories.</p> <p>vi) Capacity building programmes have been conducted in Kyoto, Bali, Myanmar for ASEAN member states. Roster of experts designed and will be operational from 2010</p> <p>vii) To strengthen the capacity of ASEAN Secretariat an advisor and an assistant have been hired.</p> <p>viii) AADMER went through the process of ratification was put into force in December 2009.</p>	
<p>FY 09 total allocation:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">253.000US \$</p>	<p>Resources spent:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">253,053 US \$</p>
<p>Analysis and proposed changes:</p>	
<p>Objective: FY09 AP2.1 – Integrated approaches to foster climate change and disaster resilience</p>	
<p>Indicator against which progress is measured:</p> <p>The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning The systematic incorporation of risk reduction into the implementation of emergency. preparedness, response and recovery programs</p>	
<p>Status as of 31 March 2010:</p> <p>i) ASEAN-UNISDR-World Bank Joint Forum on disaster risk reduction was sponsored in large part by the GFDRR</p> <p>ii) The Joint Forum provided a venue for engaging in cross-country/intra-regional knowledge sharing. This forum also provided an opportunity to share experiences, lessons, and knowledge in a spirit of mutual cooperation, and help promote and strengthen disaster risk management (DRM) policies and capacities in the face of increasing threats resulting from climate change. Participants from ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Secretariat staff and other stakeholders will have the opportunity to further develop their skills and gain knowledge in the areas of DRM, mainstreaming DRR, catastrophe risk financing as well as understanding how various models of DRR are being developed.</p> <p>iii) National investigation on the DRR-CCA linkages has been conducted. Example- (1) Legislation In Philippines (2) National Platforms Vietnam Includes Climate Change and DRR, (3) Government and UNCT’s work in Indonesia addresses this linkage (4) Institutional and landscape mapping focussing on DRR & CCA is currently being carried out.</p> <p>iv) A Visioning Workshop for the Implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) was held on 21-22 May 2009 in Bali. This aimed to set the direction and future strategy for the implementation of AADMER for the next six years to realize the ASEAN’s vision of becoming a disaster resilient and safer community by the year 2015. The workshop</p>	

also aimed to initiate the development of a work program to operationalize the AADMER for the period of 2009-2015, and identify key priority areas to be included into the work program.

v) A regional roster or database of disaster management technical specialists and professionals is currently being developed. The online roster is meant to provide ASEAN Member States a unified system that can be used to identify and mobilize resources in conjunction with disaster risk reduction programmes of each Member State as well as for humanitarian assistance

vi) Strong synergies were established between GFDRR's Track 1 and Track 2 funding in countries like Indonesia and Vietnam as was mentioned in GFDRR's evaluation.

FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
99,000 US \$	99,930 US \$

Analysis and proposed changes:



Objective: FY09 AP2.2 – Synthesis report on ASEAN countries disaster risks

Indicator against which progress is measured:
Improving risk information and understanding

Status as of 31 March 2010:

i) Synthesis Report on ASEAN Countries Disaster Risks is being undertaken to assess the ASEAN region's progress and identify gaps and investment needs. The study additionally focuses on identifying urban settlements which require urgent mitigating efforts and investment. ii) RMSI India has been contracted to conduct the risk assessment. II) The Final report is due to be ready by end April 2010. The report is currently under peer review

Some of the areas that this report will delve into are DRR from the context of trans-boundary hazards, role of information management in addressing impacts of disasters and the integration of disaster risk management plans into national and regional development plans.

FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
55,000 US \$	60,000 US\$

Analysis and proposed changes:

Objective of using regional expertise to build sustainable capacity and limited availability of experienced individuals to conduct the risk assessment forced some delays to the project.

Objective: FY09 AP2.3 – Regional study for strengthening hydro meteorological services in ASEAN

Indicator against which progress is measured:

The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning
The systematic incorporation of risk reduction into the implementation. of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs

Status as of 31 March 2010:

- i) Disaster risk mitigation and adaptation initiative for ASEAN was initiated as the foundation for investment priorities in early warning, disaster risk reduction, and financing. This is being undertaken in close collaboration with WMO, WB and the National metrological institutions.
- ii) The initiative includes hydro meteorological forecasting, data sharing, and early warning; coordination of disaster mitigation, preparedness and response; financing of disaster losses, reconstruction and recovery; and disaster risk insurance. - Under the initiative PMS has already conducted the assessment for Philippines, the team is currently in the process of conducting the in-depth assessments for other South East Asian countries; - WMO-WB-UNISDR have supported in sending briefing notes to various Met departments of countries which are being covered under this project.
- iii) Apart from Cambodia and LAO PDR, country reports for Indonesia and Philippines have been drafted and circulated for feedback. WMO office in Geneva is assisting in peer-review of the reports.
- iv) The outcomes from the assessment of Indonesia, Philippines (Viet Nam report is currently under preparation) is not being included here but could be provided if required.

FY 09 total allocation:

121,000 US \$

Resources spent:

118,363 US \$

Analysis and proposed changes:

Objective: FY09 AP3 – Regional facilitation to raise awareness on practical approaches to DRR mainstreaming

Indicator against which progress is measured:

The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning

Status as of 31 March 2010:

An in-depth analysis of the opportunities and bottlenecks in integrating disaster reduction and climate change adaptation at the institutional and policy-level was carried out for selected PICs. Many governments, including Pacific island countries (PICs), are recognizing the important role DRR can play in reducing the adverse impacts of climate change. In order to make swifter progress, as well as learn from the advances made to date, an analysis was undertaken of the institutional and policy context of DRR and CCA in PICs. The main objective of the study is to prepare a guidance document for PICs, covering the policies and institutional arrangements, responsibilities and operational services which will strengthen their capacity to address the risks from multiple natural hazards and climate change, across multiple development sectors. The work is complemented by a substantial annotated bibliography on the integration of DRR and CCA, from conceptual, practical and Pacific perspectives. The intention is for the guidance to be widely disseminated to regional and national stakeholders through various channels and media, such as presentations at key regional meetings and national events, high-level advocacy missions, email and web-based platforms.

The study has been carried out in collaboration with the UNDP Multi-Country Office in Fiji and is currently in the peer review process. Impact will start emerging from 2010.

FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
66.000 US \$	62,670 US \$

Analysis and proposed changes:

SOUTH ASIA

Objective: FY09 SA1 Strengthening partnership with SAARC

Indicator against which progress is measured:

The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning

Status as of 31 March 2010:

- Knowledge Networking project: The South Asia Disaster Knowledge Network (SDKN) site (Beta version) was launched at the second India Disaster management Congress held in November 2009. Exchanges of data and experiences in disaster management are being promoted by the SAARC Disaster Management Centre SADKN in the 8 countries in region. Discussions have been held to expand in this fiscal year, An Expert Group was constituted to advise the implementation of the project. Based on the

recommendations of the Expert Group, detailed Terms of Reference were drawn for developing the SADKN Portal Guidelines and the Technical and Operational Guidelines for the Member States National Focal points have been identified and agreements for national level data base setting up signed with 7 SAARC member countries, (the one with Pakistan, is in process). Implementation Agency for Development of the Regional and National Portals have been identified with technical and commercial evaluation. All the 8 portals have been designed and access has been given to all the national counterparts. The network will also be linked with the digital Vulnerability Atlas of SAARC to facilitate access digital maps of countries and vulnerability data up to the district level. Communication to link the portal with the PreventionWeb initiated. A Tor for incorporating DRR expert roster into the Knowledge Network project has been developed and agreed with SDMC.

- The Assessment of progress in implementing the HFA in the region through SAARC, identification of tools for mainstreaming DRR in selected development sectors and taking stock of the status of mainstreaming in the region, supported by GFDRR Track 1 was finalized in time for the Global Platform Second Session. Building on the synthesis report on hazard risks and vulnerability in the South Asia Region, which includes a loss exceedance analysis to provide decision makers with a basis for prioritizing DRR interventions; the SAARC Center for disaster Management has proposed to use the Report in developing a region wide Vulnerability Atlas to help governments to plan disaster mitigation investments. SAARC presented the Sub - regional report on the HFA implementation and challenges at the 2nd Global Platform for DRR. A team of experts is developed to consult on risk assessment and DRR programming in the region, through the India Cyclone Mitigation project which covers six states in India. This is providing mitigation and preparedness lessons that can inform DRR programming in the whole South Asia region.
- A technical assessment, of GLOF s in the South Asia Region for early warning, based on a remote sensing platform, has been completed with ICIMOD and peer-reviewed by international GLOF experts. The assessment provides strong recommendations for national policy development, and inter- governmental, regional cooperation for GLOF risk mitigation in the South Asia, and serves as a tool for initiating regional dialogue. A session on the Significance of GLOF for the climate change adaptations in the Sub region at the 4 the Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR is planned with SAARC SAARC Disaster Management Centre is developing the chapter on Regional cooperation for DRR for the Asia Pacific Disaster Report 2010 as contribution to GAR 11 and the 3rd session of Global Platform 2011.
- The combination of SADKN and a range of other activities are supporting to strengthen the partnership with SAARC: A Meeting was held with the newly appointed SAARC Secretary General on strengthening the partnership with SAARC and on enhancing the role of SAARC in DRR in the region. SARRC was represented in the IAP meetings, and in the SAARC- ASEAN capacity building meetings and training programmes. SAARC Disaster Management Centre is taking pro- active role in initiating dialogue and sharing DRR experiences with other IGO s in the Asia region ASEAN, ECO, SOPAC. Also considering to join the hospital and school safety initiatives in the region through the million safe schools and hospitals initiative and resilient cities. The partnership is generating region specific information to guide policy and planning.

FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
370.000 US \$	368,224 US \$
Analysis and proposed changes:	
<p>Developing linkages with some countries in the SA region is more challenging than the others and takes a longer period. SDMC is tackling this challenge at the moment.</p> <p>Copyright issues with placing the documents on the SADKN being sorted in consultation with the PreventionWeb.</p>	
Objective: FY09 SA2 Development of the World Bank regional strategy for South Asia	
Indicator against which progress is measured:	
<p>The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards</p> <p>The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning</p>	
Status as of 31 March 2010:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Findings of the Regional Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report updated with the findings of the Global Risk Update has provided inputs to the development of the regional strategy ii) Stock taking of the mainstreaming of DRR in selected sectors in the South Asia region being finalized as an input to the strategy iii) A session on Sustainable Recovery and Reconstruction, containing experiences from the major recent disasters from the sub region featuring lessons of reconstruction in Gujarat Earthquake of 2001, India Tsunami of 2004, Pakistan earthquake 2005 organised at the 2 nd India National Disaster Management Congress iv) The Strategy is being drafted with multiple inputs 	
FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
35.000 US \$	35,820 US \$
Analysis and proposed changes:	
<p>It is proposed to hold consultations with key regional stakeholders to discuss the draft strategy.</p> <p>National consultations with 8 countries in the SA sub region scheduled for May 2010, followed by the regional consultation. Consultations will include the key development sectors in each country, disaster management focal organizations, and UN organizations.</p>	

Objective: FY09 SA3 Climate Change and DRR integration in South Asia

Indicator against which progress is measured:

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards

The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning

Status as of 31 March 2010:

- Working with the World Bank East Asia Region (EAR) to pilot the "Practitioner's Handbook for Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change Impacts and Related Natural Disasters in East Asia" or "Primer" in South Asia.
- Development of information bases for Mumbai and Pune and Hotspot analysis. Data being collected in both cities, through IIT Mumbai
- Workshop in Pune Municipal Corporation with Municipal officers and IIT Mumbai helped create a plan to assess the Green House gas footprint of City and investment strategies to mitigate the Climate change impact of urban activities through promotion of public transport, waste recycling and to give incentives to green buildings using recycled water and energy.
- An interim analysis of the disaster and climate hazards for Pune City documented by IIT Mumbai

Main achievements

1. Sharing lessons of Primer and Hotspots Tool: Workshops in Pune, and Mumbai India: The workshops brought together relevant line departments, key technical departments with senior officers from each department, non-government organizations, and academics, together with staff from IIT Mumbai. The Primer was presented along with the goals of the South Asia project, and a plan was formed to initiate the data gathering. 2. Placement of a research assistant in Pune: A research assistant was placed in Pune for the purpose of gathering data. This helped the local city government in putting together sets of data related to climate change.

FY 09 total allocation:

60.000 US \$

Resources spent:

60,171 US \$

Analysis and proposed changes:

A number of challenges were faced owing to some procedural delays at the city level and lack of commitment from the implementing partner

GLOBAL

There is an Arab proverb that tells us, "For every glance behind us, we should look twice to the future". It is precisely that spirit of reflection and action that summons us here in Bahrain. We have come together to apply lessons of the past to build a safer tomorrow for communities and familiesToday, I call on Heads of Governments and political leaders around the world to invest more in disaster risk reduction. This is crucial if we are to achieve the goals outlined in the Hyogo Framework for Action as well as the Millennium Development Goals. It is critical to saving lives and livelihoods

From UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's opening remarks at the ceremony launching the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction in Bahrain on 17 May 2009

<p>Objective: FY09 G1 Global Assessment Report on DRR</p>
<p>Indicator against which progress is measured:</p> <p>The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards</p> <p>The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning</p>
<p>Status as of 31 March 2010:</p> <p>The contribution from GFDRR in 2009 was instrumental to the finalization of the 2009 Global Assessment report on Disaster Risk Reduction, which was launched in Manama, Bahrain by the UN Secretary General on 17 May, 2009. While coordinated from the UNISDR secretariat, the development of GAR09 was a process that mobilized the efforts of hundreds of partners from around the world, including 102 national governments, 9 inter-governmental organizations, 15 UN and other international organizations and over 40 NGOs and scientific and technical organizations. The development and launching of GAR09, therefore, has therefore provided focus and dynamism to the ISDR system.</p> <p>The development and launch of GAR09 has resulted in a number of outcomes, which have strengthened the policy relevance and influence of the report, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy impact: On the basis of compelling evidence on the nexus between disaster risk and poverty in a context of climate change GAR09 demonstrated how disaster risk reduction is key to facilitating poverty reduction and adapting to climate change. The findings and recommendations of the GAR informed the second session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction held in Geneva in June 2009 and are now being used widely at all levels to influence disaster risk reduction policy, including at the General Assembly. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the General Assembly has noted in the 2009 resolution on ISDR: "Taking note with appreciation of the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction launched in Manama in May 2009" ○ The Scientific Committee of the Integrated research on Disaster Risk Programme of ICSU (International Council of Science) described the GAR as arguably the largest single research project in the area of disaster risk reduction ○ GAR09 has become an important reference for the IPCC Special Report on Extreme Events (SREX): it was cited numerous times in the Zero Order Draft of of the SREX report. ○ It has been used for advocacy and dissemination purposes by the SRSB in a number of key events in New York, including SRSB briefing to Member States on 8 October, and SRSB speech at the Special High-Level Event on Climate Change Impact and Threats on 19 October (organized by DESA)

- Individual Member States have referred to GAR as an authoritative source in a number of statements in official forum, such as during the ECOSOC humanitarian segment and the General Debate on Sustainable Development (Second Committee, ISDR) during the 64th General Assembly.
- GAR has been also advocated through the UN Climate Change website (Gateway to the UN System's work on Climate Change, www.un.org/climatechange) - there is a link to GAR in the publications section
- It has also informed guidance produced by the UNGG for Resident Coordinators (Contributing to Development Effectiveness), which is based on text from GAR09

To consolidate the GAR as a process within the ISDR system and independent Advisory Board has been appointed and is Chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Advisory Board includes: Zoubida Allaoua, Director, Finance, Economics and Urban Development, World Bank; John Holmes, UN Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs; Michel Jarraud, Secretary General, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Geneva; Ibrahim Osman, Deputy Secretary-General, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) and Rebeca Grynspan, Under Secretary-General and Associate Administrator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

- **Translation impact:** GAR09 was published in four languages (English, Spanish, Arabic and French) and widely distributed in all regions. In addition to the main report, a range of ancillary products, including press kits, posters, flyers, an executive summary of findings and recommendations, an interactive website and a video documentary, was produced. In particular, GAR09 was the first ever global publication on disaster risk reduction to be published in Arabic, a significant milestone for the region. The momentum created by the Arabic version of the report has continued into the planning of GAR11. The Kingdom of Bahrain hosted a consultation meeting for intergovernmental regional organizations on January 11 – 12, 2010, in order to plan the next biennial round of HFA reporting
- **High level international launch:** GAR09 was launched in Panama on May 17 and 18, 2009 by the UN Secretary General, Ban Ki Moon and other high-level officials, including the HRH Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Secretary General of the World Meteorological Organisation, HRH Princess Haya bint Al Hussein, Deputy-Secretary General, International Federation of the Red Cross & Red Crescent, Assistant Secretary General of the League of Arab States, the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction and a total of 159 participants from all regions. This high-profile launch, organized with the office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Bahrain, decisively contributed to the policy and media impact of GAR09.
- **Launches and presentations throughout the world:** Following the global launch, GAR09 was presented or launched in at least 23 other national or regional venues, including at the World Bank, Washington. These launches brought the findings and recommendations of GAR09 to audiences around the world, increasing further the impact. Recent presentations (since September 2009) include those made at the IPCC Lead Authors meeting for the Special Report on Extreme Events in Panama, at the UN Regional Centre in Panama, at the League of Arab States, in Mexico D.F., at meetings hosted by the Universidad Ibero-americana and by the Centre for Advanced Studies on Social Anthropology (CIESAS), at the University of Geneva, at the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Commission on Environment and Energy and at

the Humanitarian Futures Programme at Kings College, London and others. Examples of international coverage could be provided if required

- **Preparations for GAR11:** The remaining 2009 GFDRR resources available as of September 2009 were programmed to update all of the databases on hazards, exposure, events, losses and social and economic attributes of vulnerability that were used in GAR09 and to complete analysis that was left unfinished at the time of publication. The databases are being updated to end of December 2009 in preparation for an updated analysis to be presented in the 2011 GAR. The analysis being carried out includes: an enhancement of the earthquake risk assessment, discussed in a workshop hosted by the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute in Oslo on October 5-6; a more detailed trends analysis, differentiating between different countries and regions and an improved web interface to visualize and query the datasets (Global Risk Data Platform).
- In addition, an exercise to test the GAR risk assessment methodology at the national level is underway in Indonesia, in partnership with the Government and UNDP. Resources have been mobilized from the European Commission (DG Development) for approximately US\$700,000 to support the completion of the global risk analysis of GAR11, including the global multi-hazard risk analysis; the development of new national disaster databases (in Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Mozambique, Mali; El Salvador, Guatemala and in the Arab states – as mentioned above) an analysis of drought risk and the application of probabilistic risk assessment tools to GAR datasets.

FY 09 total allocation:

400.000 US \$

Resources spent:

399,844 US \$

Analysis and proposed changes:

Objective: FY09 G2 Environment

Indicator against which progress is measured:

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards

The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning

Status as of 31 March 2010:

High level advocacy – global, regional and national levels

- Clear messages on the role and mechanisms of disaster risk reduction were included in the chair's summary of the AWG-LCA in Copenhagen including specific reference to the Hyogo

Framework for Action.

- Direct support to national disaster risk reduction advisors ensured their participation in the UNFCCC negotiating process as part of national negotiating delegations.
- Regional mechanisms identified clear linkages between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, specific advances are noted in the uptake of DRR in the climate change strategy of the League of Arab States (following a joint meeting of DRR and CC adaptation focal points convened in Cairo) and in increased synergy between the African Group position in the negotiations and the African Plan of Action for disaster risk reduction.
- National level advocacy led to noted advances in linking DRR and climate change adaptation in Philippines, Vietnam and the Gambia as well as in the Maldives which has produced a joint DRR and Adaptation National Action Plan.
- Targeted high level advocacy has been carried out with Heads of State and leaders of industry through UNISDR's support facilitating a DRR roundtable as part of the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit in New York.
- Numerous advocacy events were organized at UNFCCC negotiations through Q4 2009, these include also active engagement of SRSG Margareta Wahlström in key events in Copenhagen.
- Facilitation of regional break-out groups at the Policy Forum on Climate Smart Risk Reduction contributed to a high level communiqué signed by Margareta Wahlström, Kathy Sierra (World Bank) and Anders Nordstrom (Sida).
- Attention to the needs of the disaster risk reduction community was introduced in the first meetings of the International Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem services (an IPCC-type mechanism that is being developed for the field of biodiversity and ecosystems).

Coordination

- Ongoing support to IASC Climate Change Task Team contributed to strong-multi-agency positions on Disaster Risk reduction throughout the UNFCCC negotiations.
- Active participation in the UN High level Committee on Programs (under the Chief Executive Board of the UN), led to common UN positions on climate change adaptation and identification of Disaster risk reduction as one of the UN Systems pillars of action in climate change adaptation.
- Ongoing participation in the UN Development Groups work to advance guidelines for integrating Climate change into the UN Common Country Assessment and Development Assistance Framework resulted in draft guidelines that reflect strongly the role of Disaster risk reduction in adaptation and the clear linkage between the draft guidance and the DRR-specific guidance concluded last year.
- Efforts to better coordinate DRR and climate change adaptation efforts with the UNISDR secretariat have led to an active cross-fertilization of experience between the regions and elimination of some duplicative activities.
- Ongoing support to the Partnership on Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction has led to the development of a partner-owned workplan.

Strategic Information

- UNISDR produced a policy brief that details good practice in integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The guidance note has been circulated widely and has been well-received by parties at the Copenhagen meetings.

FY 09 total allocation:

Resources spent:

80.000 US \$	79, 847 US \$
Analysis and proposed changes:	

Objective: FY09 G3.Targeted Advocacy for the Health Sector and Parliamentarians aligned with ISDR Annual Campaign
Indicator against which progress is measured: The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning
Status as of 31 March 2010: <p>Contexts: UNISDR secretariat started its Parliamentarian Initiative on Disaster Risk Reduction with the objective of increasing the politically-enabling environment for protecting lives, livelihood and socio-economic development from climate change and its related disasters. In 2009, the focus has been on the theme: <i>Making Disaster Risk Reduction a Tool for Climate Change Adaptation</i>. While advocating the importance of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change and sustainable development, UNISDR has emphasized leadership and ownership building among parliamentarians.</p> <p>Activities: The major activities of the initiative include targeted advocacy among parliamentarians, partnership building with sub-regional and regional parliamentary forums and assemblies, and technical support and guidance to parliamentarians who become advocates and champions for greater synergy between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. In addition, a total of six consultative meetings on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation were organized, with support of national or regional parliaments in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Mediterranean region. According to the parliamentarians engaged, the consultative meetings helped increase the understanding and knowledge of parliamentarians on why and how disaster risk reduction should be used for climate change adaptation and protection of development. Their increased understanding and knowledge of the link between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation enabled them to take action at national and regional levels, as appropriate.</p> <p>Results: In 2009, UNISDR engaged 130 Parliamentarians from 62 countries. Parliamentarians with increased knowledge and access to information have approved powerful changes at different levels. At national level, there has been increased debate and hearings on disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change adaptation. New legislation which promotes an integrated approach in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, came to effect in 2009, in the Philippines. Two parliamentarians has been appointed as Regional Champions for Disaster Risk Reduction, one is in Africa and the other in Asia. The two Champions have played an important role in carrying out high level advocacy among the</p>

heads of states or heads of governments in Asia and Africa. With the leadership of African parliamentarians, a regional campaign strategy for greater synergy between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation was launched, known as Black and Green – Ready to Lead.

Impacts: Parliamentarians, with better understanding of the synergy between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation from different regions, have actively participated in COP 15 in different capacities, most of them coming as part of national parties. These parliamentarians have actively advocated for the importance of making disaster risk reduction a tool for immediate climate change adaptation at different events, which includes the high level session of the COP 15, UN gender and climate change event and the parliamentarians meeting organized by the Inter-parliamentary Union. The parliamentarians emphasized that governments should ‘walk their talk’ in order to reduce the impact of climate change on the poor. They called on more parliamentarians to join the course to reduce the impact of climate change and its related risks and disasters, which are politically trans-boundary.

On the health sector advocacy, the 2009 International Day for Disaster Reduction was dedicated to the theme ‘Hospitals Safe from Disaster’. A global event was held in **London, United Kingdom**. The event was hosted by the UK Health Protection Agency in collaboration with WHO and UNISDR. The event included keynote speeches by influential figures involved in international and national efforts to reduce local and national disaster risks and other emergencies. Several key initiatives were launched, including the announcement of a Thematic Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction for Health and the release of a new London Five Hospitals Fire Report by the UK National Health Service.

FY 09 total allocation:	Resources spent:
250,000 US \$	252, 086 US \$

Analysis and proposed changes:

Objective: FY09 G4.Support to Media Networks

Indicator against which progress is measured:
The introduction of disaster reduction into sustainable development policy and planning

Status as of 31 March 2010:

- Production of a BBC World Debate “Prevent or react” during the second session of the Global Platform on Disaster Risk reduction in Geneva June 2009 to promote disaster risk reduction. The 40 minute programme answered the following questions: To what extent can we really reduce the dangers from future disasters ? Does investing in prevention divert funds from rescue efforts when disasters do occur? Why is it difficult to persuade governments and individuals to protect themselves against disasters? What needs to be done to cut risk, and who should do it? And with climate change do all these questions need an urgent answer ? The Debate was

<p>facilitated by Nik Gowing from BBC and included four panelists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of a 20 minute film on the work of the Asian regional champion of disaster risk reduction: Senator Legarda with RPN 9 Manila "Now is the time (part 1)" available on You tube channel - Now is the Time is a UNISDR documentary calling for action for adaptation to climate change. • Preparation of a media plan for the new economic study carried out by the World Bank with the World Bank communications team in Washington. 	
<p>FY 09 total allocation:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">150,000 US \$</p>	<p>Resources spent:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">150,348 US \$</p>
<p>Analysis and proposed changes:</p>	



<p>Objective: FY09 G5 Support to coherent approach and linking Track 1 with ISDR system partners, regional programs and climate change</p>
<p>Indicator against which progress is measured:</p> <p>The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards</p>
<p>Status as of 31 March 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISDR developed a baseline study regarding the current status of disaster risk reduction integration into CCA-UNDAF processes, highlighting specifically developing and highly vulnerable countries, the specific areas of disaster risk reduction integration and their respective support to UNISDR Strategic Objectives. • The Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) also engaged in a UNOCHA Retreat of Resident Coordinators /Humanitarian Coordinators to encourage them to promote one UN programming through UNDAF processes based on UN Development Group (UNDG)'s guidance and guidelines on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in CCA-UNDAF. UN Resident Coordinators from countries in forthcoming UNDAF planning cycles are currently being approached by UNISDR to facilitate the integration of DRR into the new cycle. • In parallel a Training of Trainers was jointly organized by the UNISDR with support of GFDRR and the UN System Staff College (November 2009, Turin), UNDG through its UN Development Coordination Office and UNDP, and provided 36 representatives from UN Country Teams including the World Bank and other UN partner agencies from the global and regional levels, with knowledge and practical expertise on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into CCA-UNDAF to support the integration of disaster risk reduction in UN programming. This

established standing capacity for the UN system to draw upon from within the countries, regions as also globally and allowed some countries like the Maldives to integrate disaster risk reduction in the ongoing UNDAF planning process.	
FY 09 total allocation: 316,000 US \$	Resources spent: 313,675 US \$
Analysis and proposed changes:	

4. Managing, Impact Assessment and Response to Evaluation

Track 1 Work Plan is an integral part of the ISDR secretariat and system work plans. This arrangement ensures coherence and cooperation with other partners in the implementation of Track 1 activities. It also allows Track 1 activities to build on and further strengthen existing regional and global mechanisms and partnerships.

Internal arrangements for the management of track 1 have been strengthened through the setting of a Regional Offices Support and Co-ordination Unit (ROSCU) within the UNISDR. A dedicated staff member is assigned to liaise with all UNISDR regional programme managers in charge of regional components of the Track1 in the 5 regions.

The UNISDR went into the details of the evaluation of the GFDRR undertaken by RMC conducted by Universalia. In particular, one of the recommendations which was taken serious note of was on regular and substantive impact focused reporting and updating online the GFDRR RBMS . In follow-up each region has updated the RBMS progress details online and dedicated focal point is assigned with in each region for this task.

One of the weaknesses thus far has been activity oriented monitoring rather than impact assessments. Hence two independent impact assessments were conducted for the work undertaken thus far of the track 1 work in South Eastern Europe and in South East Asia (both reports attached as annex 1and 2)

Based on the two impact assessments, UNISDR has narrowed down its focus of regional work towards technical assistance to regional inter governmental organizations, to undertake regional risk assessments and develop common approaches towards cross border hazards like GLOFs and floods in shared river basins, reporting on progress in implementing HFA as a means to stimulate national actions. To ensure sustainability of the regional approaches, direct investments in capacity of intergovernmental organizations like SOPAC, ASEAN, SAARC and SADC has been proposed in the FY2010 work plans

Continued efforts are carried out to ensure that the overhead costs of GFDRR Track 1 are maintained at a minimum. This includes staff costs at headquarters and travels costs. Close monitoring of the related expenditure and target indicators for maximum expenditure have been established in consultation with the World Bank. Efforts have also been undertaken to keep the carbon footprint of the implementation of GFDRR Track 1 to a minimum, notably with voluntary engagement by staff to reduce travel to a minimum and to adopt environmentally friendly work environment. The UNISDR Asia office has offset its greenhouse gas emissions fully in 2008 and 2009 and the objective is to have one other regional office carbon neutral by 2010.

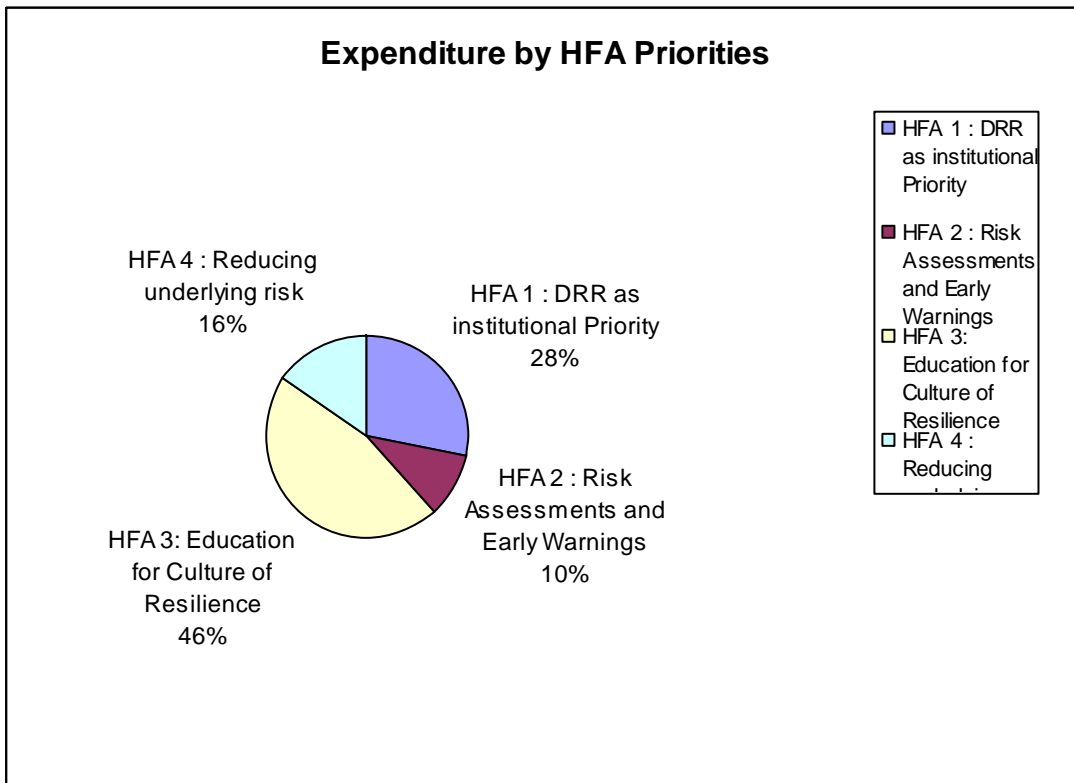
To measure impact in promoting disaster reduction at the country level, UNISDR referred to the Annual report (UN RC annual reports through UNDG/DOCO) of 2009. Though extent of incorporation of DRR issues in plans/reports cannot be solely attributed to Track 1 efforts or for that matter, even to Track 2 investments, the reporting that emerges in high risk priority countries could be an indicator of progress in engaging the UN system at the country level to increase disaster risk reduction investments. Some priority countries that have appropriately prioritised DRR in their development planning documents and accordingly reported against them in FY09 are Indonesia, Mozambique and Nepal. Indonesia undertook district level contingency planning processes whereas Nepal had inter-agency INSERAG exercise in preparation for a possible major earthquake and Mozambique incorporated DRR and emergency preparedness in the UN's Joint Programme annual work plan. However some other countries like Ghana though identified activities like institutional structures for coordination and early warning systems have not reported any progress on the same. The SRSB has increased the engages with UNCTs in FY10, in the high risk countries to successfully integrate risk considerations into their investment planning and in turn support them to align those with the investments from national budgets, World Bank/regional banks and key country specific bilateral donors.

The total funding received under GFDRR Track 1 for FY09 was US\$ 5,000,250 against which recorded expenditure is of US\$ 4,947,538. Thus a delivery rate of 98.95% has been achieved.

The break up these expenditures across the HFA priorities is highlighted in the following table and graph:

HFA 1 : DRR as institutional Priority		HFA 2 : Risk Assessments and Early Warnings		HFA 3: Education for Culture of Resilience		HFA 4 : Reducing underlying risk	
AF1	355'204	AP2.2	60'000	AF2	135'795	AP2.1	99'930
AF3	159'129	AP2.3	118'363	ECA3	22'000	G2	79'847
ECA2.1	185'548	ECA1	282'769	AP3.1	62'670	SA (part 2)	46'000
ECA2.2	32'025			SA1 (part 1)	322'224	G4	150'348
AP1.1	253'053			LAC1.1	110'213	G5	313'675
SA2	35'820			LAC2.1	302'988		

SA3	60'171			LAC3.1	82'556		
MNA1.1	155'133			MNA2.1	180'354		
				MNA3.1	164'608		
				G1	399'844		
				G3	252'086		
	1'236'083		461'132		2'035'338		689'800



Future Perspective :

Main challenges relate to aligning the positive global and regional results with country level technical assistance to partners, in particular the Track 2 of GFDRR. In order to achieve this, the number of results under GFDRR Track 1 will be further reduced to increase clarity and impact at country level – focusing more on quality of deliverable.

In particular joint work planning between the World Bank regional DRM team and the UNISDR regional offices, which were instrumental in developing the agreed track1 work plan for FY2010 will be main mechanism for ongoing monitoring and validating the results being achieved under track 1.

Following up on the recommendations of the Universalia evaluation, a special initiative to align the monitoring of results of GFDRR under Track-1 with HFA monitor and indicators of HFA progress has been taken up as one of the global deliverables.

At a strategic level the second Global platform which provides guidance to the ISDR system has informed the development of the long term perspective planning for track1. Increasing emphasis has been provided towards targeting inter governmental regional organizations like SAARC, ASEAN, AU, SADC, ECOWAS, CEPREDENAC, LAS, Arab Academy of Sciences, through technical assistance so that they can implement regional strategies for DRR which integrate the recommendation from the COP 15. Particular emphasis is being given to undertake regional risk assessments with impact of climate change on extreme events like floods and droughts, and develop regional investments plans to address cross border risk through shared early warning, preparedness and capacity building programmes.

Special efforts are being made to relate these regional approaches, including through regional Ministerial Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction, to reinforce the country strategies of track 2 priority countries through joint planning with regional WB DRM teams.

List of Acronyms

ACDM ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management

ACS Association of Caribbean States

ADPC Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

ADRC Asian Disaster Reduction Center

ADRRN Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network

ASEAN Association of South-East Asian Nations

AU African Union

AUC African Union Commission

BBC British Broadcasting Corporation

CADRI: Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative

CAMRE: Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment

CAPRA Central America Probabilistic Risk Assessment

CARICOM Caribbean Community

CCA: Common Country Assessment

CDERA Caribbean Disaster Emergency Agency

CEPREDENAC: Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central

CRED Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters

CRID Regional Centre for Information on Disasters

DOCO Development Operations Coordination Office of UN

DPPI-SEE Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Initiative - South Eastern Europe

DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

ECCAS Economic Community of Central African States

ECO Economic Cooperation Organization (Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and CIS countries)

ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States

FEMICA Federación de Municipios des Istmo Centroamericano
GFDRR Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GLOF: Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
GRID Global Resource Information Database of UNEP
HFA Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Communities and Nations to Disasters
ICIMOD International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
ICPAC IGAD Climate Prediction & Applications Centre, Greater Horn of Africa
IFRC International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD Intergovernmental Authority on Development (Greater Horn of Africa)
IGO Intergovernmental Organization
ILO International Labour Organization
IPU Inter-Parliamentary Union
IRP International Recovery Platform
ISC International Seismological Centre
ISDR International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ITC IILO/International Training Centre
LAC Latin America and the Caribbean
MERCOSUR: Mercado Común del Sur (Latin America)
NGO Non-governmental Organization
NP National Platform
OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat
RCC/SEE: Repond Cooperation Council for South Eastern Europe
REC Regional Economic Communities (Africa)
SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SADC Southern African Development Community
SEE South Eastern Europe
SOPAC South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
SPC Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
START Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training
UN/ISDR Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNDAF: United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG: United Nations Development Group
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
WB The World Bank
WBI World Bank Institute
WDRF World Disaster Reduction Research Forum
WFP World Food Programme
WHO World Health Organization

