Slide 1

ISDR United Nations / International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
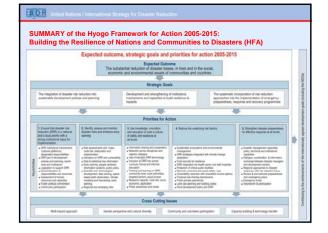
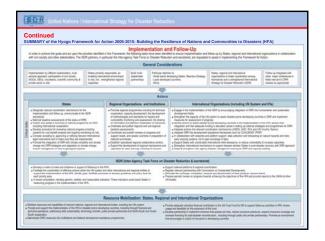An Action Plan for Governments and Civil Society Organisations to Implement the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR)
www.unisdr.org; www.unisdr.org/asiapacific

Slide 2

International Strategy
ISDR
for Disaster Reduction

The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:
Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR)
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World Conference on
Disaster Reduction
18-22 January 2005,
Kobe, Hyogo, Japan

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The Hyogo Framework for Action

- At the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Japan January 2005, 168 member countries endorsed and adopted the *Hyogo Framework for Action: Building Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (2005-2015).*

- The overarching goal for UN/ISDR is to *"build resilience of nations and communities to disasters".* As indicated by the words: *nations* and *communities*, the leadership and ownership by national governments of the disaster risk reduction process is critical to achieve the goal.

- The HFA has three strategic goals, supported by five broad priorities for action and twenty elements that countries can select from to include in their SNAP for DRR.

- Essential now to translate these priorities (HFA) into action through the development and implementation of relevant, affordable and sustainable "strategic national action plan" (SNAP) for each country

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SUMMARY of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:
Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (HFA)

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Continued
SUMMARY of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (HFA)

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Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP)

Goal:
To contribute to building resilient *nations and communities* through local, national and regional commitments to reducing disaster risks in the context of HFA

Objectives

- To establish a durable and sustainable national and sub-national capacity and system for Disaster Risk Reduction, through the development and implementation of Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) as outlined in the HFA.

- To strengthen the cooperation and coordination of existing national and regional partnerships through their involvement in the development and implementation SNAP.

Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP)

What is SNAP?

- An action plan (of 2-3 years cycle) with a long-term (10 yrs) strategic vision to implement disaster risk reduction in accordance with each country's requirements and capacity.

- It is a statement of commitment by governments and all stakeholders in-country to support the development and the implementation of a comprehensive DRR programme.

Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP)

Country Situation: Each country is different, but for a large number the following issues exist (not exhaustive):

- Is there a written national disaster management policy?
- How relevant are the current policy in relation to the current DRR needs?
- Are the roles and responsibilities of relevant national organisations clearly defined in the DM Policy?
- Is there a permanent National Disaster Management Organisation in the country?
- Does the NDMO have the capacity and political leverage to implement DM Policy?
- Do countries have an effective comprehensive medium to long-term DRR programme?
- Are there Contingency Plans specific for each type of natural hazards?

Some Reality Checks:

- Countries have many short-term disaster-related projects (1 year or less) with very little cohesiveness and coordination and unsustainable)
- Stated political will often not translated into political commitment of resources and change for DRR programmes

Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP)

More Reality Checks:

- Limited comprehensive disaster management skills among professionals and lack of opportunity for professional development and improvement
- Training and capacity building is ad hoc and lacks uniformity and standards with no national system
- Poor coordination of disaster-related activities from emergency relief, recovery to risk reduction efforts
- Poor community access to risk information or direct involvement in risk assessment
- Fully integrated preparedness and response plans not in place at all levels

Rationale for Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP)

Why SNAP?
- To map out and consolidate the many country projects and activities into a cohesive and manageable country programme.
- To bring key government departments and all stakeholders together in a consensus building exercise to get commitments to achieve DRR priorities for countries.
- To improve the efficiency of resource allocation and utilisation through clearly defined objectives, outputs and activities in one integrated programme.
- To enable a shift from a response and relief environment (humanitarian) to a comprehensive and cohesive DRR culture that is decentralised, and in a sustainable manner, integrated into the core function of governments at all levels (development), and with all stakeholders and partnership organisations (mainstreaming).

Rationale for Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP)

- To strengthen institutional capacity and arrangements for an effective DRR system that is decentralised with support at the highest level of government (national mechanisms/platforms).
- To inform and create awareness and commitment that enables better coordination, monitoring and management of programmes and activities.
- To define roles and responsibilities of key sectors and stakeholders and to map out who is doing what, where, how, with whom and identify gaps within the country (Mapping of DRM activities)
- To highlight and support ongoing successful disaster reduction initiatives and projects to ensure sustainability
- To have national action plan that is unique for each country but with common standards and strategy as prescribed by the HFA. Countries are different, there is no "one size fits all".

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SNAP

1. **Process:** The process of developing SNAP, through extensive fact-finding consultations, is as important as the final product.

- Ensure that SNAP is not be externally driven, but starts with the existing governance arrangements in each participating country and must be integrated into ongoing efforts to improve governance and build capacities.

- Must involve all stakeholder, especially the donors, UN agencies, NGOs and private sector, from the outset to ensure that DRR is an integral part of the business of governments.

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DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SNAP

2. <u>Key Activities:</u> To be led and coordinated by governments with strong assistance from national, regional and global partners.

i. *<u>Establish Working Groups:</u>*

Organise a consultation meeting to identify key national stakeholders to form a mechanism for developing, coordinating and managing SNAP process as well as mobilising national and international support. The main system should be a Programme Coordination and Implementation Support Unit

- A country-level *task force* (with a senior team leader) to conduct and coordinate the activities to develop SNAP and a high level *advisory group* to guide the process and make decisions.

- A regional partnership: ISDR Asia Partnership (UN/ISDR, UNESCAP, UNDP-RCB, UNOCHA, ADRC, ADPC) to provide technical assistance together with other regional and global partners.

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DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SNAP

ii. *<u>Fact-finding consultations</u>* through series of focus group meetings with key stakeholders from community to national levels and in the key sectors to:

- Assess current status of ongoing DRR projects and activities and assess capacity, impact and gaps.
- Analyse and define the DRR roles and capacity of participating government departments.
- Identify DRR priorities by sectors based on national and sub-national needs, known requirements, existing capacity and available resources.
- Identify potential problems and impediments towards SNAP development and implementation.
- Carry out detailed mapping to identify basic DRR priorities of the country as the starting point for production of a SNAP.
- Produce a brief report on the process and a first draft of the SNAP to be discussed and finalised in a national workshop.
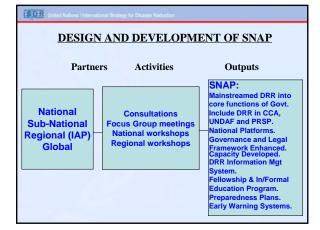

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DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SNAP (cont)

iii. **National Workshop:** Ideally the final draft of a SNAP, when endorsed at a national workshop, should already have donors commitments and support for implementation.

- To finalise the outcomes of fact-finding consultations.
- To give the governments and national partners the opportunity to select and agree on the country's priority disaster reduction needs for SNAP.
- To bring all development (donor) partners together to participate and contribute to the final design and approval of the SNAP.
- To provide a forum for all key stakeholders to contribute to the production and endorsement of SNAP.
- To publicise and promote the implementation of country's disaster risk reduction activities.

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DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SNAP (cont)

iv. **Partnership** arrangements with strong involvement and commitment of governments will be crucial to the success of SNAP.

- **National Partners** include key Government Ministries, NGO, UN agencies, Bilateral and Multi-lateral Donors, Private Sector, Media, Academic and Research Institutions, Local Governments, Community Leaders.

- **Regional Partners** consists of the ISDR Asia Partnership (UNDP-RCB, UNESCAP, UNOCHA, UNISDR, ADRC and ADPC [others to be included]), other UN agencies, IFIs (ADB, WB), ACDM, SAARC, SOPAC, etc.

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DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SNAP

Partners	Activities	Outputs
National Sub-National Regional (IAP) Global	**Consultations Focus Group meetings National workshops Regional workshops**	**SNAP:** **Mainstreamed DRR into core functions of Govt. Include DRR in CCA, UNDAF and PRSP. National Platforms. Governance and Legal Framework Enhanced. Capacity Developed. DRR Information Mgt System. Fellowship & In/Formal Education Program. Preparedness Plans. Early Warning Systems.**

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Outcomes

<u>Strategic Focus:</u> Participating countries achieve disaster reduction through the implementation of action plan that is comprehensive and strategic

<u>Strategic Outcomes:</u>

- Produced policy framework Strategic National Action Plan for effective DRR
- DRR integrated into development and sectoral plans, policies and programmes, at all levels (mainstreaming)
- National platforms or mechanisms to guide, coordinate, manage and support the implementation of DRR established.

Outcomes

Strategic Outcomes:

- Strengthened of partnership for disaster reduction between the government and its development partners

- Capacity developed and institutionalised among focal organisations and partners that supports the implementation of DRR

- Disaster risk reduction priorities for countries implemented at all levels and in all sectors through SNAP

Disaster risk reduction is everyone's business.

Thank you

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