

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS DISASTER REDUCTION DIVISION ACTION PLAN 1995

INTRODUCTION

The resources of the Department were consolidated by integrating the functions of the IDNDR Secretariat and the Disaster Mitigation Branch (DMB) in the Disaster Reduction Division. Within this division, the IDNDR Secretariat concentrates on the coordination of the implementation of resolution 44/236 (IDNDR) by the international community, including promotion and public information, while DMB continues to support regional and national programmes. In view of the specific task entrusted on him for the implementation of the resolution 44/236, the Director of IDNDR reports directly to the Emergency Relief Coordinator, USG-DHA.

The division's orientation during 1995 is increasingly influenced by the Yokohama Strategy and Action Plan, the outcome of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, which was endorsed by the General Assembly in December 1994 (Resolution 49/22A/IDNDR). This means, i.e., increasing collaboration with UN and other organizations in programme and project development, and implementation by Governments with concerted support from these organizations.

Resolution 49/22B (early warning) places a specific responsibility on the division in reviewing and reporting on the early warning systems for natural and "environmental" disasters.

The main "activity streams" will be:

- Promotion and information including public information, publications, conferences, information and early warning systems
- Research and evaluation, including support to case studies and identification of appropriate technology and institutional infrastructures
- Technical support for disaster mitigation, including support at regional and country level, programme and project development, local resource mobilization and networking
- Coordination and management, including servicing of SHLC, STC, NC's/FP's
- Resource mobilization for the IDNDR Trust Fund.

A list of staff assignments is annexed to this Action Plan.

A. PROMOTION AND INFORMATION:

1. Public information:

Stop Disasters - newsletter has been published for IDNDR by Osservatorio Vesuviano in Naples, with support from a variety of sources. In 1995 it will be redesigned as a magazine, and will publish 5 issues in 1995. Organizational changes include transfer of the publishing to the International Institute STOP Disasters (supported by the City of Naples and University Federico II) in Naples in 1995, changes in editorial policy and layout; establishment of editorial board, creation of a network of local correspondents; review of mailing list based on 1994 Readership Survey

IDNDR Day - 95 (11 October - second Wednesday of October every year) focuses on women and children, and their roles in building a "culture of prevention." The goal of IDNDR Day is to mobilize national committees, UN agencies, NGOs, media, and interested universities, institutes and scientific groups to conduct awareness and advocacy campaigns on disaster reduction issues. Secretariat activities include: dissemination of briefing notes and guidelines for complementary activities by partners, position papers, fact sheets, a special Stop Disasters issue (May-June) dedicated to women and children, posters, exhibits. These activities are being developed where possible in collaboration with UN agencies and national committees. Materials will be ready for distribution by July 1995. For IDNDR day, the secretariat will call for simultaneous seminars on women and/or children (emphasizing their preventive roles) as well as issuance of a press kit, press release and possibly a press conference.

Publications - scheduled for 1995 include: 2-4 issues of IDNDR Informs, the regional IDNDR newsletter for Latin America, a booklet containing the Yokohama message, strategy and plan of action (for easy and wide distribution); book analyzing key issues raised in Yokohama and recommendations; IDNDR basic facts, issues, partners; proceedings from 3 African workshops; Fact sheet on IDNDR issues for Social Summit press kit; "Focus" article for UN DPI; submission of articles to DHA News, specialized newsletters and journals (Natural Hazards Observer, ADPC Newsletter, Disasters Journal, PAHO newsletter, Macedon Digest, etc.), and UN publications. DMB publications will be issued separately, but in coordination with IDNDR.

Creation of base materials - a stock of basic materials are being developed for generic use, including: information packs; talking points (for use by partners in speeches); standard exhibits; mini-photo library; biographies (eg, STC members); all-purpose folders, letterhead for fact sheets.

Events - Public information support (speeches, presentations, recommendations, exhibits, information materials, follow-up articles, scheduling of interviews and press conferences) will be provided for STC meetings in February and fall 1995. Other public information support will be provided for the following events: ECOSOC, Social Summit, IDNDR Megacities Workshop in Indonesia, IDNDR Workshops in Africa, Beijing Conference, UN 50th. Round tables on public information regarding disaster reduction will be held in conjunction with ongoing events, such as the STC meeting in February.

Research - library searches will be regularly conducted on disaster reduction issues, and the appearance of IDNDR-related articles will be tracked in specialized print media. A media list relevant to IDNDR will be developed and computerized, in consultation with national committees, disaster management institutes and UN agencies.

2. Information Systems:

Hazardnet - is a disaster prevention and preparedness information service available on Internet, developed by US/NOAA with the IDNDR Secretariat's support. It now features information on natural hazards (by country, region, type), disaster situation reports and provides access to relevant databases and information on Internet.

While NOAA continues the system development, there is a need to provide guidance, build links with other organizations and feed information to Hazardnet on the types of information to be included and developed in the system. A review of the system will be conducted at the STC meeting in February, followed by structured regular reviews, when consolidating the first phase in 1995.

Future Hazardnet services, to be introduced from 1995, include: conference services (via electronic bulletin board), early warning database information and alert mechanisms; home pages and disaster mitigation information for National Committees, etc. Hazardnet will continue to link with other information systems on Internet.

EPIX - is a system developed by Simon Fraser University, to provide information on relevant documents, publications, etc. on IDNDR through Internet. The information includes General Assembly Resolutions and reports, World Conference reports and outcome, STOP Disasters newsletter. A review of the system will be undertaken at STC meeting in February to provide for further expansion in 1995.

Early Warning Systems - General Assembly has in December 1994 adopted a resolution 49/22B on early warning systems for natural and "environmental" disasters. The review of the systems has been started in collaboration with the UN organizations. The process includes joint meetings, information collection and dissemination between organizations, analysis of the present systems and formulating recommendations for coordination, technology transfer and information linkages with regional/national levels. The process will be completed by the end of September, and requires expert(s) for project coordination on part-time basis, under the general co-ordination by DHA/IDNDR. Computer hardware and software needs to be brought to appropriate level.

3. Other promotional channels:

Due to limited resources, the following "maintenance" activities are being conducted in the following areas under the Promotion officer. Additional resources will be required to further develop these activities and provide support to key groups, as requested in the Yokohama Strategy, main and technical committee session recommendations, and General Assembly resolutions.

NGOs - Awareness is weak among NGOs of the Yokohama Message, Strategy and Plan of Action. Yet the Yokohama conference identified NGOs as key in implementing disaster reduction measures and acting as advocates for a culture of prevention. In 1995, discussions will be held with key NGO groups (Interaction, CONGO, NGO Forum of Yokohama) to solicit their views on how NGOs fit into the process. Basic information documents will also be distributed to NGOs, and information will be provided to NGLS Forum (UN newsletter to NGOs) and other key links to NGOs. The computerized contact list of relevant NGOs will be refined, expanded and updated.

Training - Training courses are potentially a significant promotional channel for emergency prevention, mitigation and preparedness. Training is also an area which requires research and evaluation - conducting a review of existing training, noting gaps, and identifying partners to develop materials. As initial steps, discussions are underway with UNITAR, UNESCO and DMTP to determine appropriate training strategies. Collection and review of existing training compendiums is underway; so is an effort to define training and clarify target audiences. A briefing document will be developed with these and other agencies as a background for STC discussions in fall 1995 to provide guidance on training priorities for UN agencies. A very brief, structured questionnaire is being developed with UNITAR and will be sent to UN agencies shortly in order to have a concise survey of current training initiatives within the UN. (This will be subsequently broadened to other groups in 1996, following feedback from this initial effort during the fall STC meeting).

B. RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

1. Identification and application of research and experience:

Compendium and manuals - IDNDR Secretariat will in 1995 engage in improving the information on ongoing disaster reduction activities. The first phase includes updating information on existing projects, in the form of a compendium. An inventory of existing manuals will also be made. The next phases would include reviewing the results/outcome of the projects and summarizing the relevant information for the benefit of the Decade partners, and development of mechanisms for information exchange through electronic media. This initiative aims at the identification of appropriate disaster reduction knowledge and technology, and mechanisms to support their application, a topic for discussion at the next STC meeting in the fall and will be prepared in close collaboration with the STC and the Scientific Community.

International Guidelines and Model Acts - The networks of policy makers and scientists need to be strengthened, in order to maintain the exchange of information, knowledge and experiences which started in Yokohama, and to translate the results of scientific research into policies and regulations. A study on international legislation, guidelines and model acts will be initiated in 1995, leading to development of international guidelines and model acts during the second half of the Decade. An initial review will be followed by an expert meeting. Consultation with policy makers, through various institutional networks, will be part of the process, to be established in 1995.

Socio-economic cost-effectiveness of disaster reduction - As part of a larger programme focused on disaster reduction, together with the European Community, IDNDR has started with the evaluation of ten disaster reduction case studies on disaster reduction, including natural, technological and environmental disasters. The main question to be answered in this project is: Is disaster reduction cost/effective? The project requires the support from many UN agencies, organizations and institutions. Particularly UNESCO will play an important role as the project involves applied scientific research with a high promotional value. The first phase of the project is restricted to identification and analysis of ten existing case studies, and their presentation in a consistent way, aiming at demonstrating the value of disaster reduction. The deadline for completion of the first phase of the programme will be the end of September 1995.

2. Project promotion:

Demonstration projects - 25 demonstration projects, implemented by various agencies and scientific organizations, will continue to be actively followed-up through quarterly reporting to the IDNDR Secretariat and publishing summaries of the updates at main meetings of STC and providing reports to the General Assembly, as well as to the interested parties. A number of other project proposals submitted to the IDNDR Secretariat, are processed for technical review through the STC subcommittee on demonstration projects, for eventual introduction among IDNDR projects. No mechanism for active resource mobilization exists today, and needs to be developed in consultation with STC and the donor community.

Megacities - A project has been prepared in coordination with several agencies and scientific associations, covering 'mega-cities and urban risks'. The project aims at producing tangible outputs during the second half of the Decade through preparation of risk assessments of natural disasters in 25 mega-cities in developing countries, and a diagnosis of some crucial engineering, lifeline and social structures and infrastructures to verify their resistance to natural disasters. The project is expected to lead to recommendations on improvements, training and strengthening of disaster reduction programmes. A first global Workshop to discuss the modalities of the project will be held in Jakarta, Indonesia in June this year. The forthcoming World Conference, organized by UNCHS/Habitat in Istanbul in June 1996 is considered an important event to jointly formulate recommendations in this regard.

Vulnerable Communities - As recommended by the World Conference, during the second half of the Decade the emphasis in disaster reduction should shift to people, the causes of their vulnerability and the endeavours needed to identify and address those causes. A project proposal aimed at reducing the vulnerability of communities against natural disasters has been formulated. The project provides a mechanism to stimulate practical measures, and simple techniques, to reduce the vulnerability at community level. Attention is also paid to the need for greater involvement of local communities in disaster reduction planning and implementation. Special attention is given in this regard to the poorest sector of society. A workshop will be organized during 1995 to initiate the process.

3. Development of Capacities and Concepts:

Institutional 'networks' for Disaster Reduction - A project has been developed to enhance the effective coordination of research, evaluation, training support and policy/guideline development for disaster reduction. An inventory and analysis of institutional experiences and capabilities in disaster reduction will be prepared in coordination with UNESCO and Council of Europe. The next step is to initiate working relationships with specialized institutions, both in developing and developed countries. The inventories and analysis of institutions are focused on priority fields, as agreed in Yokohama. The project will start with an initial workshop in March 1995 in Paris (UNESCO).

Disasters/Development Linkages - A small working group will collect and review the recent reports, plans and proposals for disasters/development organizational issues, in order to prepare proposals on the role of DHA/DRD/IDNDR in a) recovery phase after a disaster and b) disaster reduction as part of development plans/programmes.

C. REGIONAL/NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

1. Latin America and Caribbean:

In 1995, DRD will provide backstopping services, including visits by DRD staff to the countries, for technical support and assure the external assistance coordination for six ongoing national and one ongoing regional project in Latin America and Caribbean region. In particular, continuous assistance will be offered in fact finding and risk assessment missions, project formulation, technical assistance and implementation supervision, elaboration of work plans and administrative support, networking and strengthening of regional cooperation, fund raising.

In 1995, DRD will carry out preparatory activities in relation to Disaster Mitigation Projects also in Venezuela, Paraguay, Uruguay, Cuba, in addition to preparing for expanded activities in Chile, Argentina, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru.

The common, overall objective of these multi-hazards projects is to improve the national civil defence (protection) system and to build-up its self-reliance in coping with different types of natural and technological disasters and thus reducing the future number of victims, economic, social and environmental damage resulting from such disasters.

Specific projects' activities in 1995 focus on the following principal areas:

Argentina - Mitigation of volcanic and industrial risks (volcanic eruptions, technological hazards. The contents of project: hazard and risk mapping; monitoring network; industrial accidents emergency centre; public awareness; disaster management data bank; land use planning

Chile - Institutional strengthening of civil defence. The contents of project: upgrading of the existing legal and institutional disaster management system; public awareness; disaster management data bank.

Colombia - Disaster mitigation programme (earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, landslides, tsunamis, technological hazards). The contents of project: monitoring and alert networks; disaster management data banks; emergency plans; seminars; public information.

Dominical Republic - Disaster mitigation programme (hurricanes, floods, earthquakes). The contents of project: upgrading of the present legal and institutional disaster management system; hazard mapping; national emergency plan; public information; training.

Ecuador - Disaster prevention and preparedness project (earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, landslides, tsunamis, technological hazards). The contents of project: monitoring and alert networks; seminars and workshops; emergency plans; public information.

Peru - Disaster mitigation programme (earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, floods, tsunamis, technological hazards). The contents of project: hazard and risk mapping; monitoring and alert networks; seminars and workshops; emergency plans; public information.

Regional Technical Project - Ecuador - A disaster mitigation regional project in Quito was established in 1993 with the financial support of the Swiss Government. This project office is assisting the DRD - Latin America and Caribbean Desk in the overall implementation of the ongoing disaster mitigation projects and in the preparation of new ones. In addition, in 1995 the regional adviser will actively participate in several regional initiatives like, for instance, "La Red", "UNDAC", "OFDA Regional Programme" and different workshops and conferences sponsored by DHA. Regional preparatory activities will comprise planning for regional disaster reduction centre and DHA/MAPFRE Fellowship Programme.

Conferences will be organized/supported, such as International Conference on Earthquake and Tsunami Mitigation, Peru/Chile, May 1995, International Seminar on Earthquake Induced Landslides and Mudflows, Ecuador, June 1995, The 2nd International Colloquium on Seismic Microzonation, Venezuela, June 1995, APELL Workshops, Chile and Venezuela.

Regional Promotion Project - Costa Rica - IDNDR has, since 1992, in cooperation with PAHO, implemented a regional promotion project in Latin America. A JPO for IDNDR is located in PAHO regional centre in Costa Rica, involved in public information and training activities in the region. A regional documentation centre is being strengthened, an IDNDR News issued quarterly for regional audiences. The project is a good example of collaboration with the agencies which should be repeated in other regions. The list of activities in 1995 includes regional meetings, workshops, training. Collaboration between the two regional projects, one promotional, the other technical, will have to be improved in 1995.

2. Africa:

Some projects will be implemented to help strengthen national capacities in Africa to reduce the effects of natural disasters. In **Guinea** and **Malawi**, work is already in progress to develop comprehensive national plans and to strengthen managerial capacity, particularly at the local level. Subject to the receipt of funding which has been sought from external sources, several longstanding country project proposals would be initiated. Priority projects should include the continuation of seismic risk reduction activities in **Uganda** and **Zaire**, flood mitigation work in **Nigeria** and **Tanzania** as well as district level disaster management in **Burkina Faso**.

The second and third in a series of three sub-regional workshops on natural disaster reduction will be held, in west and east Africa respectively, toward the end of the first half of 1995. Through this medium member States will exchange experiences on the successes and continuing challenges which confront them in managing the various disaster types in Africa and revise their future strategies and procedures. The first workshop was held in Gaborone, **Botswana** from 28 November to 2 December 1994 for southern African states. During the process it is expected that national capacities and institutions will be identified, which could serve as nuclei for capacity building and networking at sub-regional level.

3. Asia and Pacific:

ADPC - ADPC (Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok) is a long standing collaborating institute of DHA, with strong linkage to the DRD. In 1995, DRD will continue to monitor the implementation of a Canadian training grant, contribute resource persons to the training programmes. DRD and ADPC will further jointly develop disaster mitigation programmes for Asia. ADPC is in a position to support institutional network development in Asia. Following a policy seminar in October 1994, a strategy development in collaboration with Asian Development Bank is expected to boost regional programme.

China - DRD will contribute to the further development and implementation of disaster reduction programmes of the Chinese National Committee for IDNDR during 1995. This activity is a follow up to earlier technical cooperation with China in collaboration with ADPC and UNDP. The Chinese IDNDR Committee translates, prints and distributes STOP Disasters newsletter in Chinese.

Indonesia - DRD will provide backstopping services and technical support for the UNDP funded project "Strengthening disaster management in Indonesia, phase II" (INS/94/006). The project is implemented by the National Planning Authority of Indonesia and focuses on institutional strengthening, information management and disaster mitigation at the national level and in two pilot areas at the local level.

Nepal - DRD prepared and distributed to all concerned a dam break study, based on a disaster scenario for the Kulekhani Dam near Kathmandu (Nepal). This study was funded by Norway. DRD is now preparing with authorities concerned a plan of specific consultancy support for the disaster mitigation and planning. This includes a visit to Nepal in March 1995, followed by finalizing the plan and mobilizing the required support.

Viet Nam - The Government of Viet Nam organized an International Consultation meeting to discuss "Strategy and Action Plan for Mitigating Water Disasters in Viet Nam" prepared by DRD in cooperation with UNDP. DRD, at the request of the Government, also prepared a project document of technical assistance to promote disaster mitigation and planning at the sub-regional and community levels. The project activities, planned for three years from March 1995, are focused at the regional, local and community levels, including consultancy and training planned for 1995, monitored by DRD.

Other Asian Countries - Initial missions will be held to five Asian countries in combination with other assignments in the region. These missions will serve to discuss disaster reduction priorities with National IDNDR-Committees and review opportunities for cooperation and requirements for technical support. On the basis of these findings, proposals for further cooperation will be formulated.

Pacific - The South Pacific Programme Office (SPPO) will continue the implementation of the South Pacific Disaster Reduction Project, a four-year regional project funded by UNDP and other donors. Intensive in-country technical assistance programmes are carried out in Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Activities in 1995 focus on the development of national disaster plans, training programmes,

education and awareness activities. Similar in-country programmes will start in **Tonga, Western Samoa and Niue** during 1995.

Disaster mitigation pilot projects will be started in **Fiji, Vanuatu and Cook Islands** as part of the project. Additional disaster mitigation projects will be formulated for external funding during 1995. Two regional training courses are scheduled: a training for instructors course in April 1995 in **Fiji** and a Disaster Programme Management Course for September in **Cook Islands**. Support materials that will be developed in 1995 include disaster mitigation guidelines for policy makers, an education and awareness manual, economic impact study and a manual on vulnerability analysis. Computers will be installed in most disaster management offices in the region, information management systems developed and training provided. The annual regional disaster management meeting is scheduled for September in the **Cook Islands**.

The core staff of SPPO comprises of a Chief Technical Adviser, Training Adviser and two general support staff. Additional project staff is provided by **Australia and the USA** through separate arrangements. The Disaster Mitigation Branch in **Geneva** provides backstopping services, technical support and specific technical inputs. SPPO maintains close cooperation with **Australia and New Zealand** on project activities in the Pacific. It is expected that cooperation with **DHA** will increase, also focusing on other regions.

4. North America and Europe:

North America - The main meetings to participate in **North America** include **US** national conference in **Boulder, Colorado, US** in July; **International Conference** in **Ontario, Canada** in May, and an **International Conference on Hospitals** in **Washington D.C.** in September, organized by **PAHO**. There is an extensive range of activities at the regional and local levels, including an abundance of information and expertise which will be tapped for support to other countries. In the **US**, **FEMA, USGS and NOAA**, as well as **Simon Frazer University** in **Vancouver** are the main collaborators

Western Europe - Main issues relate to coordination, management and resource mobilization, and therefore will be handled under sections D/E (below). A meeting of the european members of **STC**, under the auspices of **ECHO** or **Council of Europe** will be planned for 1995, to follow-up the regional issues discussed in **Brussels** in 1993 in preparation for the **World Conference**.

Mediterranean - two workshops have been proposed for 1995, and will be implemented, subject to receipt of pledged funds: one in collaboration with **Ravello European University Centre**, on media, and another one on **Universities' role in IDNDR**, to be organized in coordination with **UNESCO**. A project at community level disaster reduction will be initiated in **Tunisia** with **Italian Government**.

Central Europe - No activities at the moment in **Central Europe**, although the governments have started to collaborate in the **Contact Group** meetings in **Geneva**. Support will be extended to the **Government** to organize a **Conference** in **Romania** in coordination with scientific unions (**IGSU**).

CIS/Interstate Council for Emergencies - The IDNDR Secretariat has collaborated with the Council in organizing two regional workshops before the World Conference, and one after. A programme of joint activities in 1995 includes the activities in individual countries as below, and a coordinated organization of the IDNDR Day in CIS. These issues will be followed-up at the forthcoming meetings of CIS Inter-State Council for Emergencies, convening in Moldova in April and in Moscow in October, which DRD will attend.

Armenia - A plan for strengthening and organizing a disaster medical centre for training has been drafted and will be promoted under the IDNDR as a regional project.

Kazakhstan - A request has been received from the State Commission on Emergency Situations and Relief of the Republic of Kazakhstan to provide technical assistance for the organization of the International Training Centre for Seismo-Resistant Construction. DRD is preparing a technical mission to assess the needs in training and promote the search for donors which would be interested to fund the establishment of the International Training Centre in Almaty

Moldova - At the request of the Government, DHA provided a consultant to assess consequences of natural disasters and to prepare a project document for technical assistance aiming at the strengthening of disaster relief and mitigation capacity at the country level. The project will establish a module for disaster reduction in other CIS countries as well as for the region. In 1995, DRD main activity will focus on consultancy and training.

Russian Federation - DRD has been requested to support the Ministry for Emergency Situations, Relief, Civil Defence and Coordination of Russia in preparing plans for organization of an International Training Centre for Civil Protection and Coordination to provide training for technical personnel from countries of the region. Preparatory discussions will be undertaken in 1995, followed by review of training needs, programmes and capacities

At the request of the Government DRD is preparing a meeting of limited number of participants to discuss issues of insurance for disaster reduction. The preparatory meeting is scheduled from 13-15 February 1995 in Geneva, followed by meetings scheduled in Russia. An International Seminar on insurance for disaster reduction, is tentatively planned in the International Academy for Civil Protection and Coordination, Moscow, in October 1995.

The next STC meeting in the fall 1995 may be held in Moscow, subject to finalization of the arrangements with the Government.

D. COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

Action has been initiated for implementation of the Resolution A/49/22A, in which the General Assembly endorsed the Yokohama Strategy and Action Plan. These have been reviewed with the Agencies on 24 January 1995, and the Resolution, Strategy and Action Plan have been widely distributed to all Decade partners either by fax, mail or through STOP Disasters Newsletter (special issue 20-21 for the World Conference) or through other publications. They have been placed in Internet through EPIX project.

During January-April, the IDNDR Secretariat will develop the Joint Action Programme for 1996-2000 in consultation with Decade partners (UN and other Agencies, Scientific Community, STC, National Committees). The programme will be presented to ECOSOC in July and General Assembly in the fall, leading to a GA Resolution in December 1995.

1. National and Local Governments:

Contact Group of Permanent Missions in Geneva - Contact group, established in 1994 at the initiative of the permanent missions, will convene four times in 1995: 31 March and in June, September and December 1995. A core group of regional representatives will meet every two weeks during the first quarter of the year. The core group members will brief or organize meetings of regional groups as necessary, to prepare for ECOSOC. Core group meetings, after the first quarter, will continue once a month throughout 1995. IDNDR Secretariat will provide Secretarial services for the contact group and the core group.

Other Governmental and Intergovernmental Organizations - Information on IDNDR programme development and requirements will be provided to Humanitarian Liaison Working Group, Group of 77, or Regional Organizations (OAS, OAU, SAARC, ASEAN etc.), in preparation for ECOSOC and General Assembly. Collaboration with ECHO will be particularly important, and close linkages will be established in 1995.

Local Governments/Organizations - Contacts will be established with IULA (International Union of Local Authorities) and Metropolis. Various networks between local governments (sister cities, city-networks etc.) will be reviewed, for planning of collaborative activities. The International Institute STOP Disasters, established by the City of Naples and University Federico II, will be a major focus of activities. IDNDR will participate in the programme committee, and the Institute will provide the facilities for IDNDR's Naples-based activities (STOP Disasters; workshops; projects)

2. UN Organizations:

IDNDR Inter Agency Steering Committee and Working Group - The UN Secretary General established the Steering Committee in 1988. While the Steering Committee has not convened since 1992, its Working Group has proved very effective in preparation for the

World Conference. The Working Group has convened four times since the World Conference, during the second half of 1994, in various combinations with the Contact Group and STC. In 1995, a review of the Steering Committee will be made during the first quarter of the year, together with the Agencies, followed by restructuring/possibly strengthening, as requested by the resolution 49/22A. The Committee's relationship with the IASC will be clarified. The process will be completed by ECOSOC meeting 2 July 1995, the results included in the report to ECOSOC and GA.

As many of the Agencies have their Governing Bodies' meetings during the first half of 1995, contacts have been made with the most important ones (WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, WMO, IOC, UNESCO) in order to introduce the Yokohama Strategy on their agenda as requested by the resolution 49/22A.

The Inter-Agency Working Group will continue throughout the year, meeting every month during the first quarter, and every two-three months thereafter, serviced by IDNDR Secretariat. Particular issues on the agenda will be the implementation of the resolutions 49/22A (IDNDR) and 49/22B (early warning). Individual contacts with Agencies will be maintained for specific issues

UN Resident Coordinators - IDNDR Secretariat will correspond with UN/RCS twice in 1995. 1) informing of General Assembly resolutions and programme development; 2) informing on IDNDR Day and sending materials.

3. Scientific Community:

Collaboration with Scientific Unions and Associations, Universities and individual scientists will continue through demonstration projects and participation in the meetings of ICSU, WFEO/UATL, together with UNESCO, as described under 2 (Research and Evaluation).

4. Private Sector:

Further attempts to approach private sector will be made only after a review of the limited successes in the past. The sectors to review include construction, telecommunications, insurance. Models of corporate sector involvement in disaster reduction at country level will be collected and reviewed.

5. IDNDR Framework Organizations:

IDNDR Special High Level Council (SHLC) - The SHLC, established for the first half of the Decade has completed its work. As requested in the resolution 49/22A, the IDNDR Secretariat, in consultation with STC, Agencies, and Governments, will review the SHLC and make proposals for restructuring. The consultative process will be completed by ECOSOC meeting in July 1995, and recommendations included in the report to ECOSOC and General Assembly.

IDNDR Scientific and Technical Committee (STC) - STC has been the main supporter of IDNDR programme development during the first half of the Decade. The next meeting of STC will be in Washington D.C., hosted by US Agencies, 27 February-3 March 1995

The meeting will, *inter-alia*, review and make recommendations on the programme for 1996-2000, and on the implementation of the resolutions 49/22A and B. IDNDR Secretariat will service the meeting, including organization of the programme and travel, as well as resource mobilization.

Another STC meeting will be held before the end of 1995.

A rotation of one third (8) of STC members (25) will be conducted between the two STC meetings. The process may be time-consuming, as it requires consultations with the Governments of the prospective STC members.

National IDNDR Committees (NC) - 138 countries have established national IDNDR committees (NC) or focal points (FP) IDNDR Secretariat will correspond with the Committees every three months on specific issues: 1) annual reports by NC/FP, to be analyzed and included in the reporting to ECOSOC/GA, 2) themes and materials for IDNDR Day (2nd Wednesday in October); 3) briefing on the results of ECOSOC/GA; 4) programme for second half of Decade.

National Committees will be involved in regional and national disaster reduction activities as appropriate. Some NC/FPs are very active, and have established either their own international programmes or series of scientific/technical meetings. IDNDR Secretariat will continue to support these activities, and the establishment of collaborative activities between NCs/FPs, particularly on regional basis.

IDNDR Secretariat - The Secretariat, integrated in DHA, will concentrate in 1995 in strengthening the global basis and coordination of the IDNDR framework, and in supporting the regional/national programme development. It will coordinate with the UN and other organizations, with support from the Governments and other donors, seeking also new avenues to work with corporate sector, NGOs and continuing the close collaboration with the scientific community. Networks of institutions, organizations and universities will be strengthened, clearing-house functions of the Secretariat further developed, including information networks, establishment of models, guidelines and training programmes, as well as mechanisms for donor support.

E. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR THE IDNDR TRUST FUND

Resource mobilization for activities, including office and staff with costs which are not covered by the UN Regular Budget, will be undertaken in coordination and cooperation with the governments or with the UN organizations, as implementing partners. In this respect it should be emphasized that fund raising for DHA should encompass fund raising for disaster relief, complex emergencies and disaster reduction as an integrated concerted action. However, as the needs, time schedules and urgency are quite different; it is difficult to see joint resource mobilization for all these purposes.

In the preparation of the framework of activities for 1996-2000 discussions have been initiated with the agencies and donors. The intention is, that we do not approach donors for individual projects, but provide a programme framework, within which such individual activities/project will be implemented. The intention is also to work out the framework with the Agencies in a way that they are part of a "consolidated" programme. Undoubtedly, the first product will not be comprehensive, it will be updated annually.

The main sources of funds are foreseen:

- 1) Some donors (UK, ECHO) have established a "portfolio" for disaster prevention preparedness.
- 2) "Traditional" source from Humanitarian Assistance budgets of donors. With a rapid increase in humanitarian needs this source may be shrinking for disaster reduction. However, two steps could be taken: a) negotiate an agreement with donors that savings from relief operations can be channelled to mitigation; b) negotiate an agreement that expertise in national institutions or organizations could be made available at our request to support mitigation planning and implementation (à la UNDAC).
- 3) Development budgets:
 - a) Increase disaster reduction funding in the Agencies' regular budgets. An example is WHO, which, in African Region, has an obligation to allocate five per cent of funds in each country budget for disaster reduction. Strengthening of the Regional offices, to support the country programmes, has been initiated in several regions, following the example of PAHO, which in 15 years has established a strong preparedness programme. Unfortunately, the development in most other agencies seems to go to the opposite direction.
 - b) Increase/introduce disaster reduction in the donors' development budgets. In the long term, this is the solution. It will require, however, a major breakthrough, such as successful implementation of President Clinton's "Horn of Africa" initiative. Introduction of disaster reduction in the standard protocols of the main financial institutions may gradually also turn the attention to the needs to allocate funds for disaster reduction in projects approved for disaster prone countries.
- 4) The largely unknown funding by private sector should be reviewed, in order to identify the interests of private sector in funding disaster reduction programmes and projects. Other, innovative ideas are needed.