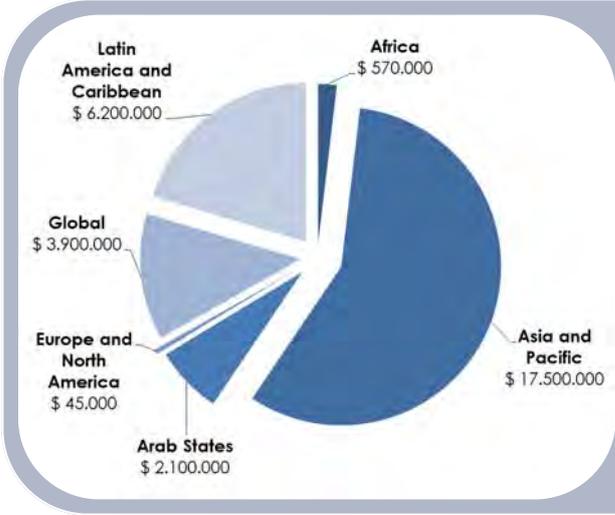


Summary of UNESCO's activities on DISASTER RISK REDUCTION during the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015)



DRR Activity by Regions

UNESCO's disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives were implemented worldwide with a total budget of roughly US \$ 30 500 000 for the 2005-2015 period.

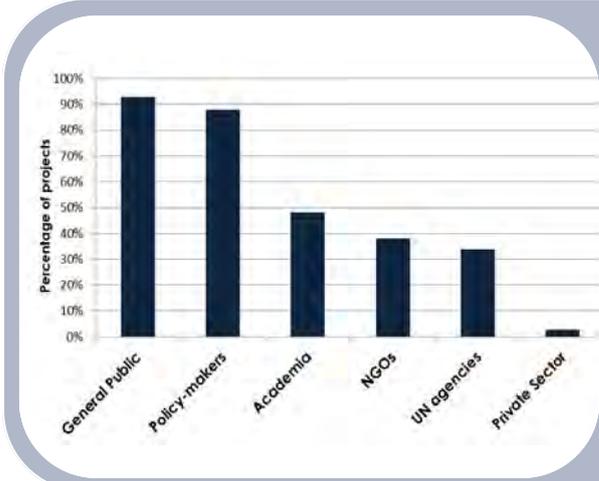
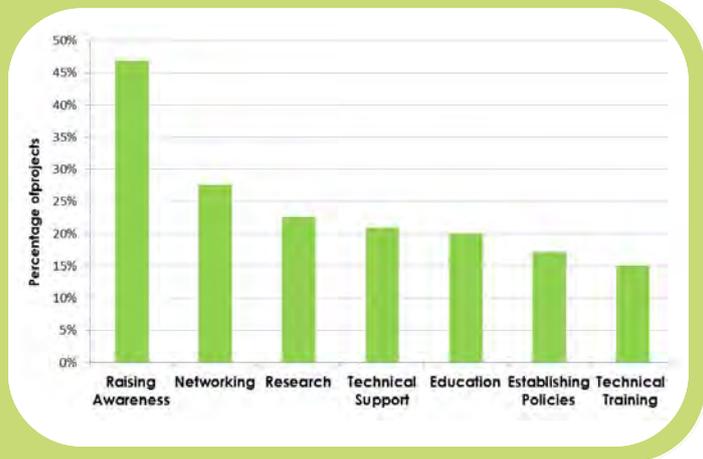
According to multiple country indicators, such as disaster risk and vulnerability (WorldRisk Index) indexes, populations in Asia and Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions are the most exposed to natural hazards.

Due to the high number of disaster occurrences and their severe impact in these regions, much of UNESCO's risk reduction efforts were carried out in Asia and Latin America.

Type of DRR Activities

Almost half of the activities implemented during the 2005-2015 Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), included a raising awareness component. Networking was the focus of at least a quarter of UNESCO's work whereas research, technical support and education activities were presented in more than 20% of the projects on DRR.

Supporting the establishment of DRR related policies component was included in one out of 6 activities implemented while technical trainings were provided in 15% of DRR related projects worldwide.



Beneficiaries

The main beneficiary of UNESCO's projects was the general public, as they were involved in more than 90% of DRR projects. Policy makers were the primary beneficiaries of at least 80% of the activities implemented.

The scientific community was integrated in nearly half of the activities, while 35% of all DRR projects included collaboration with international, regional, and local NGOs.

UNESCO cooperated with other UN agencies in one out of three projects implemented. The national private sector was involved in less than 10% of DRR projects.

Hazards

UNESCO's work is based on a multidisciplinary approach. Nearly half of all DRR related activities were focused on multihazards.

Besides, UNESCO has established tsunami and earthquake and early warning systems, landslide monitorings, technical assistance and trainings in case of tropical cyclones and water related hazards and other DRR related activities.



Examples of UNESCO's activities on DISASTER RISK REDUCTION during the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015)

Saving Borobudur Temple in 2010

After catastrophic damage caused by a volcanic eruption in October 2010, UNESCO carried out an emergency operation for the mitigation and recovery of Borobudur Temple, a World Heritage site in Indonesia. UNESCO donated US \$3 million to assist in aid recovery of the local community's livelihood as well as to rehabilitate the compound and its surroundings through a community-driven emergency clean-up. In 2014, following another volcanic eruption, the disaster emergency response procedures established under the UNESCO project helped mitigating the impact and speeding up the recovery process.



VISUS - Assessing School Safety in El Salvador

The VISUS methodology (developed by the University of Udine) was adapted and piloted in El Salvador with the goal of promoting safe educational facilities. The project aimed in establishing a scientific methodology to assess the safety of school facilities in order to provide the Ministry of Education with decision-making related information (identify problems, interventions and costs) by utilizing modern ICT tools and open source mapping. One hundred schools were assessed in a period of 10 days. In the process, disaster resilient citizenry through education and capacity building was strengthened and local engineers were trained.



DIPECHO Tsunami Preparedness

DIPECHO project in South America, funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) and implemented by UNESCO, has developed a series of tsunami preparedness and awareness tools focusing on early warning systems, awareness raising, education and adequate preparation of the affected communities in order to mitigate the impact of tsunamis in Latin American and the Caribbean.



2010 Pakistan Floods

Following the 2010 Pakistan floods, UNESCO launched a major project in cooperation with the Government of Japan to upgrade the flood forecasting and early warning system of the upper Indus River and to redefine the flood risk by conduct a hazard mapping exercise. Training of experts has started producing outcomes as Pakistani trainees have been recently training Afghani colleagues in similar issues.



The African Flood and Drought Monitor

UNESCO in collaboration with Princeton University has developed an experimental flood and drought monitoring and forecast system for sub-Saharan Africa. The African Flood and Drought Monitor uses available satellite remote sensing and in-situ information, a hydrologic modeling platform and a web-based user interface for operational and research.

In cooperation with IGAD's ICPAC the early warning system has been established in East Africa and for Western Africa in AGRHYMET of ECOWAS.

