
Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction Into CCA and UNDAF

Draft Guidance Note

**Guidelines for Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into
CCA/UNDAF – 11/01/2006 Draft**

As part of the Secretary General's 1997 reform agenda to make the United Nations an effective institution for the challenges and new development in the 21st century and to articulate a coherent vision and strategy for a unified approach towards common development goals at country level, the *Common Country Assessment (CCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)* were adopted as strategic planning tools for the UN System to better support national efforts to achieve sustainable development within the context of the MDGs.

The CCA/UNDAF process is undertaken at country level by the UNCT in close collaboration with Government, Stakeholders, NGOs, Civil Society, Bretton Woods Institutions and the private sector.

Disasters caused by vulnerability to natural hazards exert an enormous toll on development. In so doing they pose a significant threat to prospects for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the overarching target of halving extreme poverty by 2015. In many countries, the process of development itself has a huge impact, both positive and negative, on disaster risk. Countries that face similar patterns of natural hazards often experience widely differing impacts when disaster occurs. This varying impact depends in large part on the kind of development choices they have made. The only solution for this is a concerted effort directed towards disaster risk reduction interventions in development approaches.

Integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) assessments as part of the CCA process and disaster risk reduction measures into the planned activities and outcomes of the UNDAF provides an appropriate starting point for this increased consideration of disaster risk reduction into planned development efforts.

This note is intended to provide guidance to the UN Country Team and the UN Resident Co-ordinator System (RCs) on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the CCA/UNDAF process. The guidance is aimed predominantly at RCs in highly disaster-prone countries. However, it also applies to all countries where development efforts are likely to be challenged by disaster impacts.

1. Introduction

In recent years, disaster occurrence and loss have increased rapidly with over 5.3 million people having lost their lives in the last two decades alone. Economic losses as a result of these disasters are well in the vicinity of 90 billion USD per year with a large percentage in poor countries. In 2004 alone, disasters killed 241,400 people with economic damage worth 103 billion USD.

Disaster risk is increasingly global in character. Due to factors such as climate change and economic globalisation, actions in one region may have an impact on risk of hazards in another, and vice versa. This, compounded by growing vulnerability as a result of unplanned urbanisation, under-development and competition for scarce resources, points to a future where disasters will increasingly threaten the world's economy and population.

Over the last few years, there has been a slow but encouraging shift in coping with disasters caused by vulnerability to natural hazards. In the past, more emphasis was placed on humanitarian response and relief activities. Today there is increasing evidence that demonstrates linkages between disasters and development and shows how development actions can contribute to increasing disaster risk. For example, UNDP (2004), in its report entitled *Reducing Disaster Risk: A Challenge for Development*, shows how development actions are configuring new disaster risks.

As a result, there is growing recognition that while humanitarian efforts are important there is an urgent need to reduce the vulnerability of high risk populations through addressing the root causes of risk accumulation, many of which are anchored in development approaches.

International support for the integration of disaster reduction into sustainable development frameworks is visible in a number of General Assembly resolutions and reports. The January 2005 World Conference on Disaster Reduction adopted the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters* that calls upon international organizations and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) to “integrate disaster risk reduction considerations into development assistance frameworks such as Common Country Assessments, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and poverty reduction strategies”.

The General Assembly in its Fifty-Ninth Session on Sustainable Development, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in its Resolution 59/233 on Natural Disasters and Vulnerability as well as the Johannesburg Programme of Implementation of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, all prioritize the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction (DRR) into country programmes and action plans. Additionally, the *UN Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2)* at the United Nations General Assembly as well as the *Road Map Towards the Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (Secretary-General Report to GA A/56/326)* emphasized the need to “intensify our collective efforts to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters”.

Resolution 1999/63, the Economic and Social Council and the above-mentioned Hyogo Framework call on Governments to maintain and strengthen established national mechanisms

such as multi-sectoral platforms¹ for natural disaster reduction in order to achieve sustainable development goals and objectives, with the full utilization of scientific and technical means. Resident Coordinators and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) can support national efforts to reduce vulnerability by incorporating DRR into their programme and planning frameworks in collaboration with national authorities, the civil society, NGOs and the private sector, and by supporting the establishment of national mechanisms such as multi-sectoral platforms for disaster risk reduction (see [Annex 7](#)). A clear definition of concepts and terminology associated with disaster risk reduction (DRR) is useful in integrated planning and coordination where multi-sectoral agencies and stakeholders are involved. These are presented in [Annex 1](#)² “[A Clear Definition of Concepts – Disaster-Related Terms and Definitions.](#)”

The risk to development stemming from disasters caused by vulnerability to natural hazards is recognised in Section IV of the Millennium Declaration where the stated objective is “to intensify our collective efforts to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters”. UNDP (2004) concludes that unless the international community addresses DRR in a systematic and committed manner, the manifestation of risk as catastrophic disaster loss will undermine the achievement of the MDGs.

The MDGs direct development planning towards priority goals. On the surface, it appears that the achievement of these goals will contribute to a reduction of human vulnerability to natural hazards. However, it is the processes undertaken in meeting each goal that will determine the extent to which disaster risk is reduced. From poverty reduction to environmental sustainability and building partnerships for development, efforts may increase or reduce disaster risks, depending on the tradeoffs adopted by Governments and policy makers. A more thorough discussion of tradeoffs between disaster risk and various MDGs and interventions to balance these tradeoffs through appropriate risk reducing interventions is provided in [Suggested Measures to Incorporate DRR into MDGs Achievements](#) and [MDGs and DRR](#) (see Annex 2).

¹ A [national platform for disaster risk reduction](#) can be defined as a nationally-owned and led mechanism—adopting the form of a forum or committee—that serves as advocate for disaster risk reduction at different levels and contributes with both analysis and advice on action through a coordinated and participatory process. It should be integrated in the existing disaster risk management as well as planning system and be developed as a forum to facilitate the interaction of key development players from line ministries, disaster management authorities, academia, civil society and other sectors around the disaster reduction agenda. The national platform should be the custodian of the nationally adapted and agreed Hyogo Framework and should aim at contributing to a comprehensive national disaster reduction system, as appropriate to each context.

² Clicking on the annexes title will allow the opening of the annexes via web links. The comprehensive list of Annexes is also available in the “Part II” of these guidelines.

2. Incorporating Disaster Risk Reduction Into The CCA/UNDAF Process

A thorough preparation of the CCA and UNDAF involves the UN System together with national authorities and other key partners, including Bretton Woods institutions, the civil society, the local and private sector community in a wide consultative process. Significantly, the exercise itself provides a good opportunity to develop a consensus on key disaster risk reduction challenges facing a society and on the best policy options for addressing the root causes.

The following principles should guide the UN's programming process in preparing the CCA/UNDAF:

- Attempt to identify the root causes of disaster risk in terms of hazard exposure and vulnerability of exposed populations, infrastructure and economic activities.
- Assess and develop lasting in-country capacities for disaster risk reduction at individual, institutional and societal levels.
- Aim to reduce vulnerabilities of the poorest, including indigenous peoples and migrants - usually most vulnerable to disaster risk. Reducing disaster risk and enhancing the coping mechanisms of poor communities should be analysed within the context of poverty alleviation programmes.
- Address specific hazard risks and vulnerabilities that may undermine the country's efforts to achieve the MDGs and other international conventions to which the country is party.
- Utilize lessons learned on DRR strategies from past development cooperation. These are available from IFIs, UN/ISDR and UNDP. The [World Bank](#) and [IDB](#) websites, as well as those of international NGOs such as [ProVention Consortium](#), [Tearfund](#) and [ActionAid](#), feature a wealth of information of case studies and evaluations of projects that have attempted to incorporate DRR into their programmes.

A checklist for evaluating the incorporation of disaster risk reduction into the CCA/UNDAF process is available in Annex 4 "[Checklist for Evaluating the Incorporation of DRR into the CCA/UNDAF Process](#)".

A. Preparing the CCA

The CCA is the main diagnostic tool available to the UNCT and its partners for assessing and developing a common understanding of the underlying challenges faced by a country in its development process.

Assessment: Disaster-related factors may include a high degree of hazard exposure and frequent disasters, high levels of vulnerability of weaker communities or certain geographic areas, compounded by poor infrastructure, weak legal and regulatory frameworks, inadequate levels of financing, inadequate institutional and human resource capacity, poor coordination amongst

agencies involved in disaster management and risk reduction, weak governance structures, lack of community involvement in decision-making, among others.

Incorporating disaster risk assessments in CCA include:

- The compilation of *relevant data and information on hazards affecting the country and consequent disaster risks*. In this context, historical loss data available within [EM-DAT](#), [DESInventar](#) may be used to generate national/local risk profiles.
- The determination of disaster risk levels involves computing: (a) *hazard occurrence probability* - the probability of occurrence of a potentially damaging natural phenomenon or the likelihood of a natural hazard impact in a particular location/region. Resources such as [Hotspots](#) and [DRI, IDB/IDEA Americans Program, UNDP's Disaster Risk Index, ECHO](#), will be helpful to determining national/local risk assessments; (b) the *elements at risk* – this identifies and makes an inventory of people or buildings or other elements which would be affected by the hazard if it occurred and, where required, estimating their economic values; (c) the *vulnerability of the elements at risk* to a particular hazard; in other words, what will be damaged or lost if a particular hazard of certain intensity were to impact a certain community/region.
- An assessment of the *underlying factors driving vulnerability increases* and potential future disasters.
- An *assessment of the national capacities* available to address disaster risk reduction.
- The identification of indicators for reducing disaster risks associated with each potential development challenge.

Any assessment of the country situation related to disaster risk reduction will need to include a comprehensive risk assessment and the development of risk scenarios. Setting up a specialised sub-group to undertake such a technical risk analysis that focuses on the notion of risk scenario might be beneficial to the country team.

More specifically, the risk analysis could include the following aspects:

- The construction of risk scenarios for key development sectors (agriculture, education, health, environment, housing and urban development, and governance), regions and population groups;
- Geo-referenced information on the occurrence of natural hazards, e.g. the preparation of hazard maps;
- Aspects relating to the social dimensions of risk, including the social actors involved in the construction of risk at community, national, regional and sectoral levels, as well as the institutional and organizational structures available or required for risk reduction (institutional vulnerability or capabilities);
- Risk evaluation procedures and techniques and their application in the context of previously defined risk scenarios, e.g. the determination of acceptable, tolerable, manageable, transferable and unacceptable levels of risk;
- Cost-benefit analysis, based on ethical and social justice criteria, as regards decisions on acceptable levels of risk. Here, the UNCT can provide valuable insights by tapping into

local participatory processes to include the risk perceived by vulnerable groups into the decision-making process within the context of their existing priorities;

- It is critical to include risk assessments in a holistic manner, as this relates to all risks faced. If vulnerable populations identify risks such as food, health and livelihood insecurity as priorities, then disaster risks may be lower on their agenda than risk from disasters. Once the basic human needs are addressed vulnerable populations are more open to seriously addressing the natural hazard component of their range of everyday risks;
- Capacity to manage existing risks (use of methodologies like the [Institutional and Legislative Systems](#)).

Analysis: The analysis organizes the main data, trends and findings into cause-and-effect relationships. It identifies root causes underlying the development challenges. Applying analytical tools such as causality tree (see below examples related to DRR issues) helps to identify contributing causes and clarifies their various determinants.

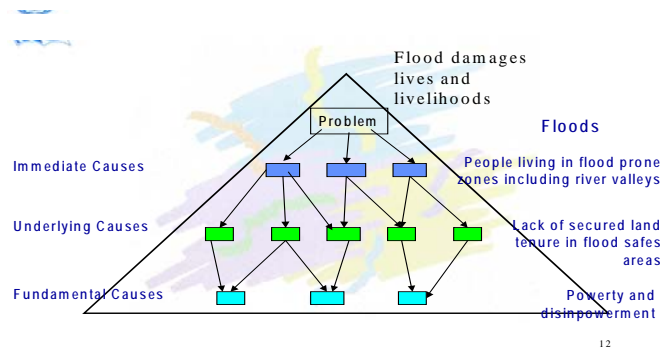


Diagram 1 - Example of a problem tree related to disaster risk reduction issues that may emerge at the end of a CCA process

Core areas of cooperation: Based on the outcome of the analysis process, specific disaster risk reduction issues and vulnerable communities and regions may be selected to be included in development cooperation. These could then be addressed in the UNDAF as a crosscutting issue within other areas of cooperation such as poverty, governance, education. Countries with high levels of disaster risk may include disaster risk reduction as a separate area of cooperation (see Annex 8 for countries' examples).

A.1 *Expected outcomes of the CCA*

A CCA document that reflects disaster risk assessments may include³:

- Carrying out a strategic analysis that identifies the root causes and disaster risk associated with each development challenge. This identifies at country level how disaster risk is eroding development;
- Identifying risks of disasters caused by vulnerability to natural hazards for gender-differentiated and group-specific (minorities, indigenous peoples, displaced persons) sectors of the country;
- Assessing the exposure of poor communities' and their livelihoods' to disaster risk;
- Identifying disaster risks that may undermine national strategies (including PRSPs) for achieving the commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and human rights instruments of the UN;
- Identifying capacity gaps in all sectors in addressing DRR while meeting development challenges;
- Determining disaster risks in development sectors such as:
 - Education* - this is applicable in the building of appropriate school structures, which may be useful as disaster shelters, and the development of curricula that provide information on DRR particularly targeting women and children.
 - Health*, especially as it impacts on women and children. Considerations here include suitability of the buildings, availability of and accessibility to goods and services especially in times of emergency, and capacity to cope with increased numbers in addressing natural disaster impacts.
 - Environment*: Ecological fragility emanating from poor land use practices that lead to environmental degradation and destruction of natural resources and coastal defences, which increases the risk of disasters such as landslides, floods, droughts.
 - Governance*: Determination of the impacts of disasters on the capacity of governance structures in the country. Repeated disasters tend to weaken governance structures and weak governance structures are incapable of reducing disaster risk.
 - Employment & Livelihoods (including informal sector)* - this involves considering the possible impacts of disasters on livelihoods and jobs, particularly those affecting the informal sector and youth.
- Identification of the need for expertise in data collection and analysis, including risk assessments with geographic information systems, making every effort for the collection of accurate data with respect to indigenous peoples and ethnic and other minorities.

³ The following items require that disaster reduction-related analyses be integrated with others such as poverty assessments, monographic surveys and sector-specific information.

B. Preparing the UNDAF

After completion of the CCA, the UN - with its key partners - will address the core problems identified in the CCA process. The UNDAF is the common strategic framework for the operational activities of the United Nations System at country level. It provides a collective, coherent and integrated United Nations System response to national priorities and needs within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals.

The UNCT may organise a review, analysis and discussion around the CCA with all relevant National Government and civil society actors, so as to develop a disaster risk reduction strategy for inclusion in the UNDAF. When major disasters occur between the CCA/UNDAF cycles, it may be necessary to prepare an addendum to the existing UNDAF.

B.1 Expected Outcomes of the UNDAF

The UNDAF process will be reflected in a document inclusive of a result matrix indicating the results that the UNCT, together with its partners, commit to achieve. The matrix should capture the initiatives used by the UNCT and its partners for mainstreaming DRR into the programmes (see Annex 5).

The matrix reflecting DRR components will have to address the achievement of the MDG through sector-specific actions. Many interventions normally planned under MDG-based plans may not be disaster risk neutral. Tradeoffs and associated actions to integrate risk reduction are provided in Annex 2.

The UNDAF result-based matrix will then reflect the collective comparative advantage of the United Nations System in mainstreaming DRR into the programmes of the UNCT by clearly defining the action areas and actions of each agency. A menu of sector-specific possible actions relevant to MDG-based UNDAFs and possible areas of responsibilities of members of the UNCT are illustrated in the Table below. However, each country will have to develop contextually and locally relevant interventions.

SECTOR	DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ACTION AREA	UNCT POSSIBLE FOCAL AGENCY
<p>Income Poverty (MDG 1 Target 1) <i>Halve the Number of People Whose Income is Below 1 USD a Day by 2015</i></p>		
<p>AGRICULTURE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>To provide for drought-resistant cropping strategies – including contingency cropping patterns to match late or early rains (droughts or floods) – closely linked to meteorological monitoring and forecasting.</i> ➤ <i>Increased agricultural research is critical for improving seed varieties, cropping systems, pest control and water management to increase agricultural productivity, thus reducing hunger, but should provide special focus on ensuring drought resistance, and adaptability to climatic changes and emerging disaster risks.</i> 	<p>FAO UNDP WFP WMO</p>

LIVELIHOODS & EMPLOYMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved access to credit should also include access to credit for disaster proofing livelihoods (like water and soil conservation measures) at subsidised interest and through micro insurance to cover hydro-meteorological extreme events. ➤ Diversified income opportunities to the disaster vulnerable to insulate against disaster losses (e.g. home-based crafts as risk reducing strategy to safeguard against droughts or floods). ➤ <i>Measures to reduce the proportion of the labour force employed in the informal sectors, within economic sectors particularly exposed to natural disasters and that relies on natural resources primarily.</i> 	ILO UNDP
URBAN PLANNING SLUM IMPROVEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ While providing security of tenure can improve labour market participation and access to credit markets, <i>care has to be ensured to enforce and apply land use by-laws that are consistent with hazard risk mapping; landslide-prone slopes and flood-prone river banks should be ecologically conserved while providing a hazard-safe alternative and accessible livelihood areas to slum dwellers.</i> 	UNDP UN-Habitat
<p>Hunger (MDG 1 Target 2) <i>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the Proportion of People Who Suffer from Hunger</i></p>		
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increasing agricultural productivity through investments in soil health, water management, extension services, and research increases food availability for subsistence farmers, <i>but needs special focus on mitigating the impact of hydro- meteorological fluctuations through multiple cropping, water conservation and biological control measures, with contingency cropping strategies linked to weather.</i> 	FAO
<p>Primary Education (MDG 2 Target 3) <i>Ensure That, by 2015, Children Everywhere, Boys and Girls Alike, Will Be Able to Complete a Full Course of Primary Schooling</i></p>		
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increasing access to improved primary and secondary schools as well as adult literacy programmes through provision of infrastructure, <i>should be made disaster proof by ensuring that school infrastructure is of hazard resistant standards, e.g. in seismic zones or on tropical coastal zones affected by cyclones, etc.</i> ➤ <i>Inclusion of learning material on risk awareness, preparedness and preventive measures in school curricula.</i> 	UNICEF UNESCO
<p>Water & Sanitation (MDG 7 Target 10) <i>Halve, by 2015, the Proportion of People Without Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water</i></p>		
WATER & SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support the maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure and services in conjunction with behaviour change programmes to improve household hygiene, <i>but at the same time ensure sustainability of water sources, e.g. through measures to promote recharging of water tables, watershed conservation.</i> 	UNICEF WMO

	➤ Hydrological monitoring systems can help protect aquifers and freshwater ecosystems from excessive withdrawals.	
Maternal Mortality (MDG 5 Target 6) & HIV/AIDS (MDG 6 Target 7)		
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ While strengthening health systems is critical to achieving this MDG, <i>it is essential to ensure that health infrastructure particularly at local level (e.g. primary health centres, rural hospitals) are in conformity with building standards to be resistant to local seismic, flood cyclone and other hazard risks.</i> ➤ <i>Capacities of health facilities are enhanced and staff trained to cope with likely disaster impacts.</i> ➤ Family planning access reduces total fertility rates to levels desired by people, thus mitigating population pressures on the environment. 	WHO UNDP UNFPA

Crosscutting areas for disaster reduction and actions and responsibilities therein are illustrated below:

DISASTER RISK REDUCING ACTIONS IN CROSS-CUTTING AREAS	UNCT POSSIBLE FOCAL AGENCY
Reverse Loss of Environmental Resources (MDG 7 Target 9)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve management of natural resources through market mechanisms, strengthened regulation and enforcement, and investments in the management of critical ecosystems, including disaster risk assessments and mapping to ensure measures to counter environmental losses. ➤ Protection of ecosystems (including mangroves) to strengthen disaster resilience and reduce losses. ➤ Access to modern cooking fuels reduces demand for biomass cooking fuels, thus reducing pressure on marginal lands and forests. 	UNEP UNDP
Gender Equality (MDG 3 Target 4)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land rights allow women to increase agricultural production, reducing vulnerability of women-headed households to disaster risk. ➤ Improved women's participation in decision-making processes (including by making them aware of disaster risks, preparedness measures) will reinforce traditional coping measures of women and increase disaster resilience of communities. 	UNFPA
Governance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Supporting the development, enactment or modification of legislation to support disaster risk management. ➤ Participating in the establishment of the national disaster reduction strategy on a sound legislative basis, that is fully integrated into and consistent with other national laws and regulations. ➤ Ensuring that the legislative framework is a clear statement of the citizen's rights to 	UNDP ILO UN-Habitat

<p>security and protection from hazards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Supporting widespread consultation about proposed legal reforms as well as broader ownership of change. ➤ Support the strengthening of linkages and collaboration between legislators and implementing authorities. ➤ Ensure that there are clear definitions of roles and responsibilities in the enforcement of legislation. ➤ Ensure that there are mechanisms in place for compliance with laws and regulations. ➤ Supporting the creation of national mechanisms such as national systems and platforms. ➤ Decentralization: Strengthen awareness of roles and responsibilities among all stakeholders and ensure that the skills and capacities needed to carry out assigned functions are in place. ➤ Ensure decentralized local governance systems for disaster risk reduction are integrated with other levels, initiatives adequately resourced and decentralized responsibilities clearly identified and allocated. ➤ Promote the involvement and strengthening of existent local institutions (local governments, NGOs, CBOs) rather than supporting the creation of new ones. 	
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See Annex 5 (Modified Georgia Result-Based Matrix) and 8 for “Examples of CCA/UNDAFs that Include DRR Issues” to view some countries’ examples.

- The Hyogo Framework provides a menu of crosscutting disaster risk reducing priorities agreed to by 168 nations at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Japan, in January 2005, and further endorsed in UNGA resolution 60/195. These are summarised in Annex 6 “Activities Aiming at DRR in the Context of the Hyogo Framework”. This annex is particularly useful to UNCTs when DRR is treated as a crosscutting issue in the entire UNDAF (more information available at www.unisdr.org/hfa).
- United Nations agencies could provide support for DRR through the allocation of financial resources and mobilization of additional resources.

C. Monitoring & Evaluation of DRR in UNDAFs

The UNDAF should also include a common plan and mechanism to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of all strategies and measures for DRR expected to be implemented in the five-year period. An example of DRR-inclusive approach in the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is available in Annex 5, section B. In terms of indicators, Annex 3 provides indicators to monitor the progress of MDG to build disaster-resilient communities. Two examples of these indicators are given below. They are also applied to the real UNDAF result-based matrix from Georgia in Annex 5.

Goals & Targets	Indicators Measuring Disaster Resilience
MDG Goal 1 - Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
<i>Target 1: Halve the Number of People Whose Income is Below 1 USD a Day by 2015</i>	Proportion of population with income below 1 USD per day does not fluctuate with variations in hydro-meteorological phenomenon (rainfall, cyclones, floods) and hazard events like earthquakes.
	Share of poorest section of population in national consumption does not decline in years of extreme weather and hazard events like cyclones, earthquakes.
	Proportion of population whose income is below 1 USD a day provided for by safety nets by provision of diversified livelihoods through micro-credits, cash-for-work and insurance.
<i>Target 2: Halve, Between 1990 and 2015, the Proportion of People Who Suffer from Hunger</i>	Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age) does not increase during occurrence of major hazard events.
	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption does not increase in years of major hazard events.
MDG Goal 2 - Achieve Universal Primary Education	
<i>Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, Children Everywhere, Boys and Girls Alike, Will Be Able to Complete a Full Course of Primary Schooling</i>	Percentage of primary schools certified to be in conformity with hazard-resistant standards relevant for the region.

Furthermore, the development of guidelines on “Assessing Progress Towards Disaster Risk Reduction Within the Context of the Hyogo Framework” includes a list of benchmarks and indicators next to each Hyogo Framework key activity that could be used/adapted for each country monitoring developments.

The following abbreviations relate to those used in the main text and in the annexes. This list does not include the acronyms of UN agencies, which are listed at: www.un.org

CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CP	Country Programmes
CPD	Country Programme Documents
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DMT	Disaster Management Team
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-course
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ExCom	Executive Committee
EWS	Early Warning System
FWCW	Fourth World Conference on Women
GAD	Gender And Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HQs	Headquarters
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFI	International Financial Institutions
JSM	Joint Strategy Meeting
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MD	Millennium Declaration
MDGR	Millennium Development Goals Report
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M & E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RC	Resident Coordinator
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
SUSIF	State United Social Investment Fund
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNCT	United Nation's Country Team
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WCDR	World Conference on Disaster Reduction

List of Annexes ⁴

- Annex 1. A Clear Definition of Concepts – Disaster-Related Terms and Definitions
- Annex 2. Integrating DRR in MDG-based UNDAF
- Annex 3. Indicators Sensitive to DRR
- Annex 4. Checklist for Evaluating the Incorporation of DRR into the CCA/UNDAF Process
- Annex 5. Incorporating Disaster Risk Reduction Dimension into MDGs-Based UNDAF: Result Matrix
- Annex 6. Activities Aiming at DRR in the Context of the Hyogo Framework
- Annex 7. National Mechanisms and Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Annex 8. Examples of CCA/UNDAFs that Include DRR Issues

List of Web Links

1. [*Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*](#)
2. [*UN Millennium Declaration \(A/RES/55/2\)*](#)
3. [*Road Map Towards the Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration \(Secretary-General Report to GA A/56/326\)*](#)
4. [*Reducing Disaster Risk: A Challenge for Development*](#)
5. [*National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction*](#)
6. [*World Bank*](#)
7. [*UNDP/BCPR/DRU*](#)
8. [*UNISDR*](#)
9. [*IFIs*](#)
10. [*IDB; IDB/IDEA Americans Program*](#)
11. [*ProVention Consortium*](#)
12. [*Tearfund*](#)
13. [*ActionAid*](#)
14. [*EM-DAT*](#)
15. [*DESInventar*](#)
16. [*Hotspots*](#)
17. [*ECHO*](#)
18. [*DRI*](#)
19. Governance and LLRM Paper from DRRU web site

⁴ As indicated in the guidelines, clicking on the annex title will allow the opening of the annexes via web links. A comprehensive list of annexes is also available in the “Part II” of these guidelines.