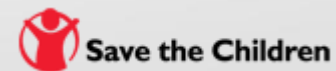




Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools

Making schools safe for all children of the world by 2030 !



"Europe needs a clear and collaborative strategy also"



The Consequences Of Unsafe schools

[lack of perception and preparedness]

21st Century & Schools



2007	Peru	Earthquake damaged schools not built to new codes. New Schools following new codes requiring combination frames and 3-foot shear walls every 15 feet performed very well.
2005	Pakistan	17,000 students and 900 teachers died at school, and 50,000 were seriously injured, many disabled. 10,000 school buildings destroyed. 300,000 children affected. In some districts 80% of schools were destroyed.
2003	Turkey	84 children and teachers died in collapsed school building in a moderate earthquake. 4 schools collapsed. 90% of schools were impacted and education disrupted.
2001	El Salvador	Earthquake struck after then end of the school day. 85 schools were damaged beyond repair. Replacement and repair cost \$114m . 22 preschoolers and their teacher killed in an aftershock a month later.
2001	India	971 students and 31 teachers were killed by this earthquake. 1,884 schools collapsed, destroying 5,950 classrooms including 78% of public secondary schools.

21st Century & Schools



2012	Thailand	2,600 schools and 700,000 students and teachers were affected by Bangkok's floods. Damage to educational facilities est. \$224m
2011	Japan	733 school students/teachers died or missing, 193 schools were destroyed, 747 schools significantly damaged, 5,064 schools suffered minor damage.
2010	Chile	80% of the 2 million students in the most affected areas resumed school just one week late. School damage estimated at \$2.1 billion
2009	Indonesia	Earthquake struck after then end of the school day. It caused collapse of many schools. 1,100 schools (3,200 classrooms) damaged.
2008	China	An estimated 10,000+ children died in their schools. An estimated 7,000 classrooms were destroyed.

Haiti 2010 Nearly **4,200** schools were destroyed affecting nearly **50%** of Haiti's total school and university population, and **90%** of students in [Port-au-Prince](#). Of this population, **700,000** were primary school-age children between the ages of 6 and 12 years old. 1653hrs is late in the school day. Most, not all, children were out of school.

Schools at Structural Risk in Europe

Earthquakes..... in Italy, Romania, Greece, Bulgaria, Former Yugoslav countries.

Floods..... Every European country

Fire and Arson..... Every School

Landslides.....many vulnerable schools

Wind.....Every School

Building deterioration until dangerous.....Every School

Neighbouring property risks..... Every School

Terrorism... Retributions....Security..... Every School

“Assessment - Assessment - Assessment”

Seismic Risk within Bulgaria

Since 1900

Bulgaria has experienced ten intensity 7 earthquakes

Including the largest that Europe has experienced @ 7.8 in 1904

The most recent 7 out the 10 events was in 197740 years go !!!



The Questions

Why Children and Schools?



- Children are amongst the most vulnerable group
- Children have a High capacity of learning and transferring knowledge
- Students are a Key role in promoting a culture of safety
- Educated Children are the future of any society
- Schools are used as shelters and relief centers during and post disasters
- Schools plays a focal point role for gathering the local community and re-establishing normality post disaster
- School buildings offer examples of resilient design and best practice for DRR within communities

Why start with schools within DRR?

Children are the next generation for every Nation.

Investing in education builds a better future

Therefore we can not afford to lose children in disasters creating both short term social and long term economic loss implications locally and nationally

Consequently:

“The sooner that you can generate the children’s thought processes as to the challenges, the sooner they will develop and assist in the ownership of the solutions, thus providing this much sought after sustainability”

Therefore:

“Children and Students are not the liability; it’s the lack of investment into DRR that makes them the vulnerability”

What is the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS) ?



- Country-led initiative to support and motivate safe schools implementation globally according to four key pillars of comprehensive school safety
- Collective and coordinated approach to school safety supported by Global Alliance partners through a technical support package
- WISS objectives:
 - ❖ To motivate political commitment around school safety
 - ❖ To support Governments in making school safety a priority as part of national strategies for disaster risk reduction or Education plans
 - ❖ To provide technical assistance and particular expertise as required by Governments, around the core pillars of safe school.
 - ❖ To promote Governments' good practices, expertise and achievements in safe school implementation for possible replication in other countries and regions.

Why is school safety a priority ?

- Growing exposure and vulnerability of critical facilities – including educational / schools - to disasters

- Moral imperative

No one wants to see children perish under the collapse of weak school infrastructures due to disasters

- Community resilience

School children represent an opportunity to educate their family and community on how to reduce the risk of and be more resilient to disasters. Schools are also at the heart of communities and serve as community shelters. They must be safe.

- Growing political priority and strong interest by donors.

Governments want to protect investments in critical public infrastructure, such as schools, so to invest in “resilient societies”.

Consistently highlighted by countries as a main issue to address disaster risk reduction.



In the beginning

1st year of HFA 1 2005



+

Thematic Cluster / Platform on Knowledge and Education



The cluster was formed by the following members based on the actors that provided inputs for the matrix on Commitment and initiatives: ActionAid International, **Council of Europe**, FAO, IFRC, ITU, ProVention Consortium, UNCRD, UNDP/BCPR, UN/ECE, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNU/EHS, UNV, WMO
Regional entities: ADRC, AU, CRED.

Knowledge and Education represent one of the Hyogo Framework priorities for action and during the 12th International Strategy for Disaster Reduction's Inter-Agency Task Force Meeting (IATF/DR) it was agreed that a cluster approach would best combine IATF/DR and partners efforts and achievements on the issue. The work of the cluster was organized through a phased approach, focusing on identifying the priority themes, sectors and initiatives and critical gaps in relevant areas of the Hyogo Framework.

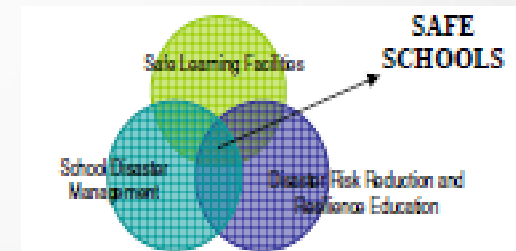


The goals

Definition of a Safe School ?

The Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector and the Comprehensive School Safety Framework define a **“Safe School”** as combining **ALL** of the following three components

- **Safe learning facilities**
(disaster-resilient infrastructure: risk and vulnerability assessment)
- **School disaster management**
(preparedness measures, stockpiling, simulations, drills, Evacuations etc.)
- **Disaster risk reduction and resilience education**
(integration of disaster risk reduction into school curriculum)
Incl: Education sector policies and plans
Integration of safe schools as a priority in key institutional processes (disaster risk reduction policies, legislation etc.)





The Tools

[A primary tool for practical implementation is the School Cluster Systems... sharing management knowledge and response resources]

The Guidance Notes on Safer School Construction?



Initiated by UNISDR
Produced by INEE
Funded by GFDRR

At a time when the frequency and magnitude of extreme climatic events is rising, a growing number of the world's school-going children and college University students and are increasingly exposed to:

earthquakes, wildfires, floods, cyclones, landslides and other natural hazards.

Indeed, although children spend up to 50% of their waking hours in school facilities, all too often schools are not constructed or maintained to be disaster resilient.

What are the Guidance Notes on Safer School Construction?

Developed in a widely consultative manner under the leadership of the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) at the World Bank, and in partnership with the Coalition for Global School Safety and Disaster Prevention Education, the IASC Education Cluster and the UN International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction.

- These Guidance Notes provide a framework of guiding principles and general steps to develop a context-specific plan to address a critical gap to reaching the Education for All (EFA) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through the disaster resilient construction and retrofitting of school buildings.
- The guidance notes briefly address the need and rationale for safer school buildings;
- recommend a series of suggested steps that highlight key points that should be considered when planning a safer school construction and/or retrofitting initiative;
- identify basic design principles and requirements a school building must meet to provide a greater level of protection;
- the Guidance Notes provide a list of key resources for more detailed, technical and context-specific information.

Additional Publications include:



[Towards Safer School Construction: A community-based approach](https://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/45179_towardssafterschoolconstruction2015_0.pdf)

https://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/45179_towardssafterschoolconstruction2015_0.pdf




[The INEE Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery](http://www.ineesite.org/en/minimum-standards/handbook)

<http://www.ineesite.org/en/minimum-standards/handbook>



Plan International's report shows how Safe Schools Global Programme engages education sector partners – in development and humanitarian contexts alike – to promote schools as a platform for children and youth to grow up safely in resilient communities with their rights respected.

The Safe Schools Global Programme aims to reach 1,531,000 children across 40 countries by 2017.



Knowledge resources
also include:

'Besafenet'

'Preventionweb'



Monitoring Progress

[Personally I don't like goals]

How do we monitor?

The targets and indicators

will be designed to guide education authorities to measure and achieve progress towards the goals of the Comprehensive School Safety framework, at national and sub-national levels.

Cascading tools for school-based assessment will be tools for both awareness and decision-making. These are intended to support national and sub-national education authorities in achieving and measuring progress towards these goals:

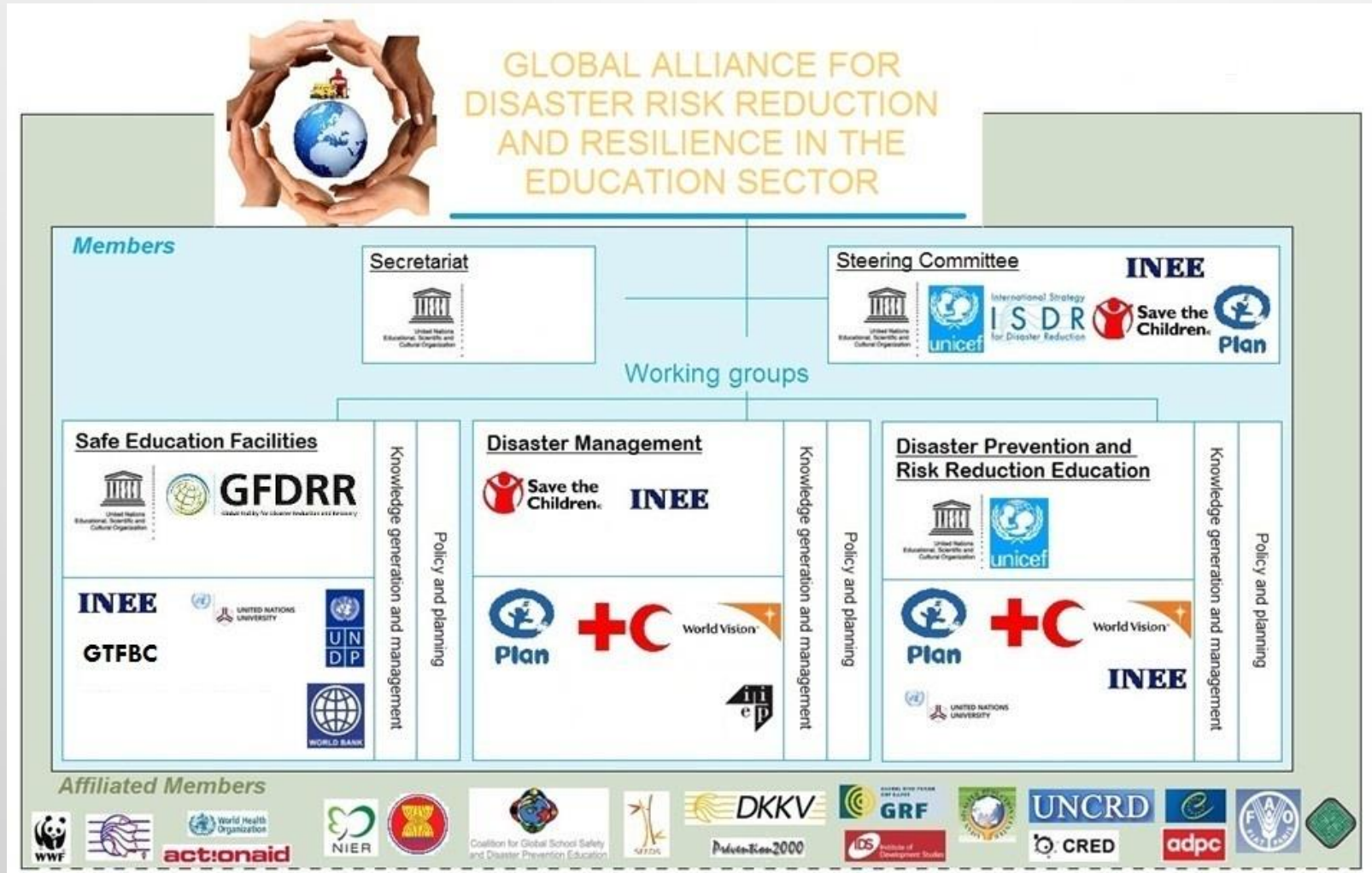
- To protect learners and education workers from death, injury, and harm in education premises
- To plan for educational continuity with contingency for all expected hazards and risks
- To safeguard education sector investments
- To strengthen risk reduction and resilience through education



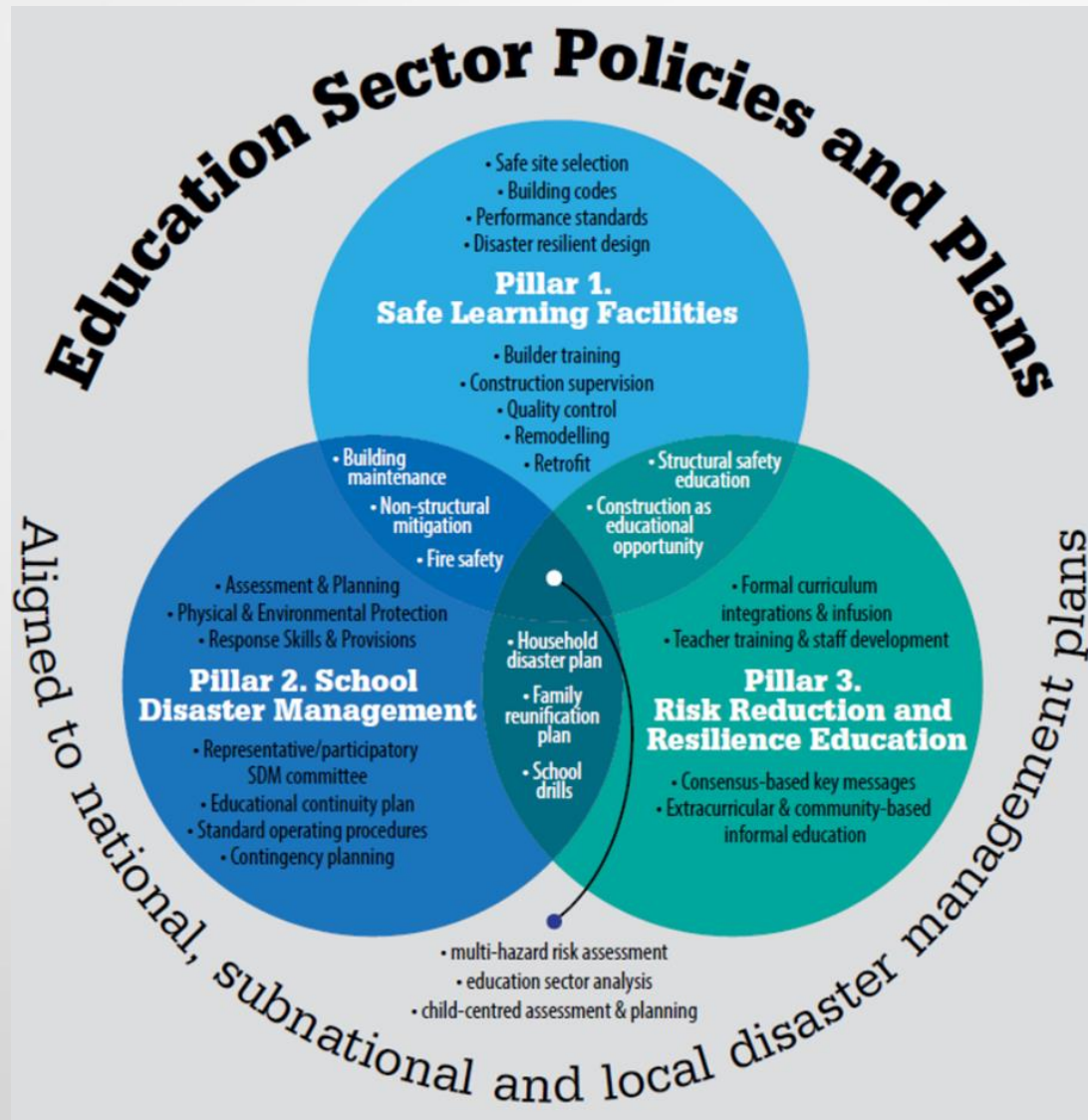
Managing Strategy

[DRR Platforms in Europe]

The Three Pillars Management within GADRRRES



The Three Pillars strategy within GADRRRES



Pillar 1: Safe School Facilities



Key Components

- Towards Safer School Construction – A Community-based Approach
- Schools Retrofitting
- Community Engagement in School Construction
- School safety risk assessment methodologies development (including crowdsourcing initiatives)



Compliance

Compliance requires a legislative model
Where the state can enforce through the judiciary
but also ensure training is critical component.

Where insurance plays a role of carrot and stick

With the ultimate sanction of fines and being held
liable with potential imprisonment

This model exists within the work place

Health & Safety



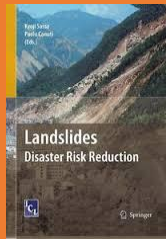
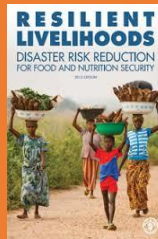
Enhancing DRR Legislation

Using the Health & Safety model to incorporate Disaster Reduction for an enhanced legislature and DRR compliance platform
H&SDR

garry de la Pomerai



2014





Commitments

International commitments to school safety



- **2009 & 2011 Second Session of the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction:**
 - By 2011 national assessments of the safety of existing education and health facilities should be undertaken
 - By 2015 concrete action plans for safer schools and hospitals should be developed and implemented in all disaster prone countries. A range of initiatives and tools for school safety have been developed since then by a number of partners.
- **High-Level Dialogue Communiqué of the 2013 Global Platform called to:**
 - "Start a global safe schools and safe health structures campaign in disaster-prone areas with voluntary funding and commitments to be announced at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015.
- **UNGA Resolution A/C.2/68/L.39 of 7 November 2013 recognizes Global Platforms outcomes**



Contributing Strategies & Campaigns

The logo for INEE, consisting of the letters 'INEE' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

An international network for
education in emergencies

INEE Functions

INEE serves to ensure the right to education for all regardless of crisis or conflict, along a spectrum of preparedness, prevention, response and recovery. INEE undertakes a range of functions around communications, information management, learning, member support, network development, policy influence, advocacy and resource mobilization in order to fulfil this purpose.



The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is a global partnership that helps developing countries better understand and reduce their vulnerabilities to natural hazards and adapt to climate change.

Working with over 400 local, national, regional, and international partners, GFDRR provides grant financing, technical assistance, training and knowledge sharing activities to mainstream disaster and climate risk management in policies and strategies.

Managed by the World Bank, GFDRR is supported by 34 countries and 9 international organizations.

Pillars of Action

[Pillar 1: Risk Identification](#)

[Pillar 2: Risk Reduction](#)

[Pillar 3: Preparedness](#)

[Pillar 4: Financial Protection](#)

[Pillar 5: Resilient Recovery](#)

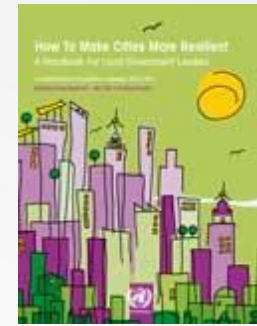


The One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals initiative is a global advocacy effort to make schools and hospitals safe from disasters.

The One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals initiative encourages people, organizations, companies and governments to pledge to make a school or hospital safe and resilient to disasters. When schools are damaged, learning opportunities are disrupted, and the quality of education drops. When hospitals and health facilities are destroyed, the treatment of the sick is hampered and saving of victims during a catastrophe becomes difficult.

UNISDR in collaboration with WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank, ADB and other partners aim to raise public awareness and create a demand for safe schools, hospitals and health facilities. The objectives of the initiative are to protect the lives of school children and the sick by ensuring that proper safety measures are installed, to ensure the continuity of hospital functions in treating the sick and safe school zones, to improve the risk reduction capacity of all school and hospital stakeholders.

How to make cities more resilient: a handbook for local government leaders



The Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient Checklist Summary

1. Put in place organisation and coordination to understand and reduce disaster risk, based on participation of citizen groups and civil society. Build local alliances. Ensure that all departments understand their role in disaster risk reduction and preparedness.
2. Assign a budget for disaster risk reduction and provide incentives for homeowners, low income families, communities, businesses and the public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face.
3. Maintain up to date data on hazards and vulnerabilities. Prepare risk assessments and use these as the basis for urban development plans and decisions, ensure that this information and the plans for your city's resilience are readily available to the public and fully discussed with them.
4. Invest in and maintain critical infrastructure that reduces risk, such as flood drainage, adjusted where needed to cope with climate change.
- 5. Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities and upgrade these as necessary.**
6. Apply and enforce realistic, risk compliant building regulations and land use planning principles. Identify safe land for low income citizens and upgrade informal settlements, wherever feasible.
7. Ensure that education programmes and training on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and local communities.
8. Protect ecosystems and natural buffers to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards to which your city may be vulnerable. Adapt to climate change by building on good risk reduction practices.
9. Install early warning systems and emergency management capacities in your city and hold regular public preparedness drills.
10. After any disaster, ensure that the needs of the affected population are placed at the centre of reconstruction, with support for them and their community organisations to design and help implement responses, including rebuilding homes and livelihoods.



WISS Highlights & Achievements

Key Highlights for WISS

- 21 Governments («**Safe School Leaders**») committed to the Worldwide Initiative and its implementation at the national level.
- **First meeting of Safe School Leaders (October 2014, Istanbul, Turkey)**
 - Endorsed the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools
 - Adopted the Istanbul Roadmap as a blue print for securing Governments' commitment to the Worldwide Initiative implementation
- **2014 Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction** in Asia, Latin America and Africa included specific discussions around school safety – School safety recognized as part of regional strategies for disaster risk reduction.

Key Highlights for WISS (Cont'd)

- **Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (March 2015, Sendai, Japan)**
 - High level support to the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools
 - Major commitments formally announced by Governments to school safety implementation at the national level
 - Formal offer by Turkey and I.R. Iran for technical support and expertise to other governments.
- **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction** recognizes the importance of disaster risk resilient critical infrastructures, including educational facilities as part of 7 global targets (d)
- **Progress** in developing national indicators for school safety, mobilizing private sector, regional organizations (ASEAN, CEPREDENAC, ECO) and new Governments to WISS

Key Highlights for WISS (Cont'd)

- **Second Meeting of Safe School Leaders, October 2015, Tehran, I.R.Iran**
 - Focus: How to translate commitments into concrete implementation on the ground
 - Nepal highlighted as special case study
 - Major commitments from I.R. Iran, Turkey, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan to make all schools safe by 2018, 2020 and 2024
 - Called for enhanced partnership-building for national level implementation, including through Global Alliance members and other in-country partners, incl. UN system, private sector, local authorities, civil society)
 - Presented a technical support package to Governments by the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector

Key Highlights for WISS (Cont'd)

- **Second Meeting of Safe School Leaders, October 2015, Tehran, I.R.Iran (cont'd)**
 - Offer made by I.R. Iran, Turkey, Italy and Armenia to provide technical support and expertise in school safety to other countries
 - Identified pilot countries for WISS implementation: Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Georgia
 - Set up working groups on technical, financial, insurance and social aspects of school safety to report to a Ministerial Safe School Leaders meeting every 12-16 months
 - Recognition of the special needs of refugee students / children
 - Nepal offered to host the next Ministerial session of Safe School Leaders in 2016

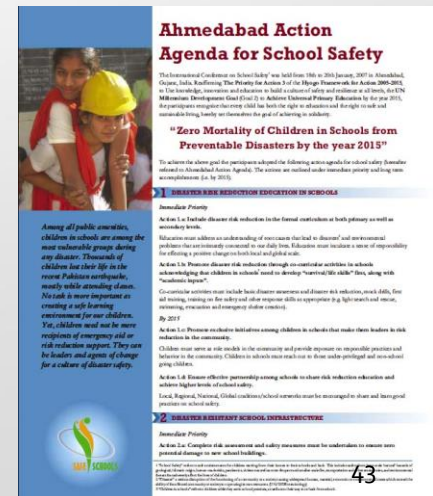


Outcomes

Major Regional Declarations



- Hanoi RCC 5 Statement - 2005
- Delhi Declaration - 2007
- Ahmedabad Action Agenda for School Safety – 2007
- Bangkok Action Agenda – 2007
- Islamabad Declaration on School Safety – 2008
- Panama Declaration - 2011



GADRRRES Expected outcomes

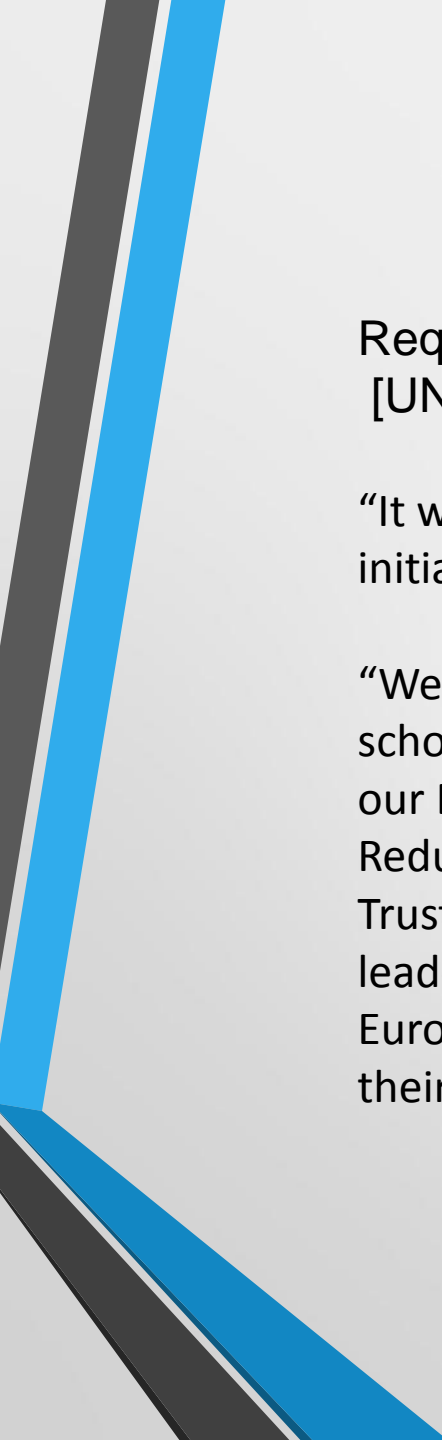
1. At least 10 Governments engage as "Safe School Leaders" and announce commitment to the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS) at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (14-18 March 2015, Sendai, Japan).
2. At least 100,000 schools are preliminary assessed through crowd-sourcing initiatives
3. Growing social demand for safe school implementation, in particular from children themselves and communities
4. A digital platform is developed as a collaborative Safe Schools web-based monitoring platform to collect data and track progress on school safety implementation globally.
5. School safety is recognized as a priority in the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, as part of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015 and in Regional Platforms' political declarations.
6. Regional partners support the development of tools and standards for school safety and support a coordinated delivery of the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools on the ground

What's Next ?



Next steps and how can you help?

- Encourage and support Governments to integrate school safety as part of their national DRR plans and indicators and targets
- Continue the promotion of WISS at regional levels
- Expand further membership of Safe School Leaders
- Support the development / revitalization of (sub)regional safe schools coalitions
- Facilitate the organization of school safety discussions at Regional Platforms to inform global Safe School Leaders meetings
- Identify good practices in school safety
- Identify Governments in need of technical support



Request Invitation from Christel Rose.
[UNISDR WISS Coordinator]

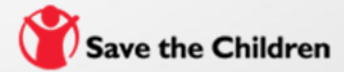
“It would be great if you could motivate the Council of Europe to join this initiative and to support school safety implementation in Europe”

“We are working with our regional offices to propose discussions around school safety and / or WISS at Regional Platforms in 2016, including with our Europe Office in relation to the next European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction and related Ministerial discussion.

Trust that could provide a high visibility to the Council of Europe's leadership role in school safety in Europe and help motivate more European countries to join the initiative and build the social demand for their Governments' increased political commitment to the subject.”



Thank you !



For more information on the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools, please visit <http://www.unisdr.org/we/campaign/wiss>

Please send expressions of interest to become Safe School Leaders to rosec@un.org