

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

*People-centred, all-hazards, and
multisectoral based approach to DRR*

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Recognising the increasing impact and complexity of disasters and vowing to strengthen risk reduction approach, Member States adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 on 18th March 2015, at the World Conference on DRR held in Japan and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in June 2015, underlining the strong political support to move ahead on its implementation.

Expected outcome over the next 15 years

- The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

Goal

- Prevent new risks and reduce existing disaster risks through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

The seven global targets of the Sendai Framework to achieve by 2030:

Substantially reduce

1. Disaster mortality
2. The number of affected people
3. Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP).
4. Disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, including health and educational facilities

Substantially increase

5. The number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
6. International cooperation to developing countries to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework.
7. The availability of, and access to, multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people.

4 PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

Priority 1 Understanding disaster risk

Policies and practices for DRR should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.

Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.

Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Public and private investment in DRR are essential to enhance the economic, social, health & cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries, their assets, as well as environment

Priority 4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Strengthened disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better

National and local dimensions

Regional and global dimensions

The main features of Sendai Framework

The Framework calls for countries to

- **Shift their focus from managing disasters to managing risks**, which requires a better understanding of risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure and hazards.
- **Focus on People-centred, all-hazards, and multisectoral** based approach to disaster risk reduction.
- It aims to guide **Multi-hazard management of disaster risk** in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors with Engagement from all of society;

The main features of Sendai Framework

- **Wider Scope- include small scale, slow-onset, man-made and bio hazards;**

“The framework applies to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or man-made hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks.” (paragraph 15)

The Framework goes beyond natural hazards to include Biological hazards such as Epidemics and pandemics as a key area of focus for disaster risk management.

The main features of Sendai Framework

- **Scope** also includes *“Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction”*
- **Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk**, including through cooperation with shared responsibility between central & local authorities, sectors & stakeholders;

er than managing disasters
n needs to be reinterpreted.

New risks have been generated faster than
existing risks have been reduced.

For consequences of disaster are
rarely attributed to
the decisions that generate the risks.

Progress has been limited
in addressing such underlying risks.

Global capital flows have transformed
the landscape of disaster risk.

Investment decisions rarely take into
account the locations,



Follow-up

Means of Implementation

- Facilitate and advocate for developing countries **access to finance**, innovation, knowledge & information sharing
- Inclusion of DRR into **bilateral & multilateral assistance**
- **Tasking** to the UN agencies, funds and programmes
- **Engagement** & support from multiple partners and initiatives such as the Global Compact, International Parliamentary Union & United Cities and Local Governments
- Global review mechanisms, with inputs from **National, Regional & Global Platforms**

Actions by States

- **Appoint** national focal points, including in MOFA
- **Update** risk information for biological and man-made hazards
- **Update** local, national & regional DRR strategies & plans
- **Report** status of implementation of plans
- **Identify** baselines & set targets for risks and DRR action
- **Review** and update relevant national legislations
- **Promote** local platforms on DRR
- **Promote** coherence across agreements

Translate Words Into Actions-

UNISDR will work with key partners to support countries:

- Systematically **integrate of disaster risk reduction in national health policies and plans and vice versa.**
- **Integrate disaster risk reduction into health education and training and strengthen capacity building of health workers in disaster risk reduction.**
- Incorporate disasters-related mortality, morbidity and disability **data** into multi-hazards early warning system, health core indicators and in national risk profiling.
- Advocate for and support **cross-sectoral and transboundary collaboration** for all hazards, including biological hazards, through compiling and disseminating of best practices, case studies and exchange of knowledge and experiences to enable policy and planning.
- Promote coherence and further **development of national and local strategies and plans** as well as frameworks for **laws, regulations** and public **policies.**

Conclusion

- It is clear that the Sendai Framework has fully embraced the multisectoral, interdisciplinary and cross-cutting nature of natural disaster reduction and also the concept of health resilience as a key focus for disaster risk reduction of all hazards, including biological threats, in the immediate future if we are to succeed in reducing existing levels of risk and to avoid the creation of new risk.
- We can't prepare during an outbreak or crisis. We have to do the work in advance and we have to test it.
- And most importantly, we do need the institutions of the kind represented here to work together, continue interaction, cooperation and partnerships to achieve jointly agreed DRR goals and priorities.

We look forward to working with you to make our world safer and more secure.

Thank You

