



# **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**

## **Issues for Implementation in the SAARC regions**

**26 April 2018**  
**Kandla**

# 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

**7 GLOBAL TARGETS**

# Reduce

**Mortality/  
global population**

2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

**Affected people/  
global population**

2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

**Economic loss/  
global GDP**

2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

**Damage to critical infrastructure  
& disruption of basic services**

2030 Values << 2015 Values

# Increase

**Countries with national  
& local DRR strategies**

**2020** Value >> 2015 Value

**International  
cooperation**

**to developing countries**

2030 Value >> 2015 Value

**Availability and access  
to multi-hazard early warning  
systems & disaster risk  
information and assessments**

2030 Values >> 2015 Values

# Innovations

- Shift from disaster management to **disaster risk management**
- Articulation of a **governance approach** to manage disaster risk
- **Increased engagement** of Local Governments
- Resilience of **health** infrastructures, **cultural** heritage, and work places
- Strengthened **accountability** for disaster risk management;
- Set of global **targets**
- Mobilization of risk-sensitive **investment**

# Scope *(1 of 2)*

- ***Includes small scale, biological and man-made hazards to scope***

*“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)*

# Scope *(2 of 2)*

- ***Increases the scope of action in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction***
- *While the HFA priority for action 5 called to:*  
*“Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels”*
- *The Sendai Framework focuses on:*  
*“Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction”*

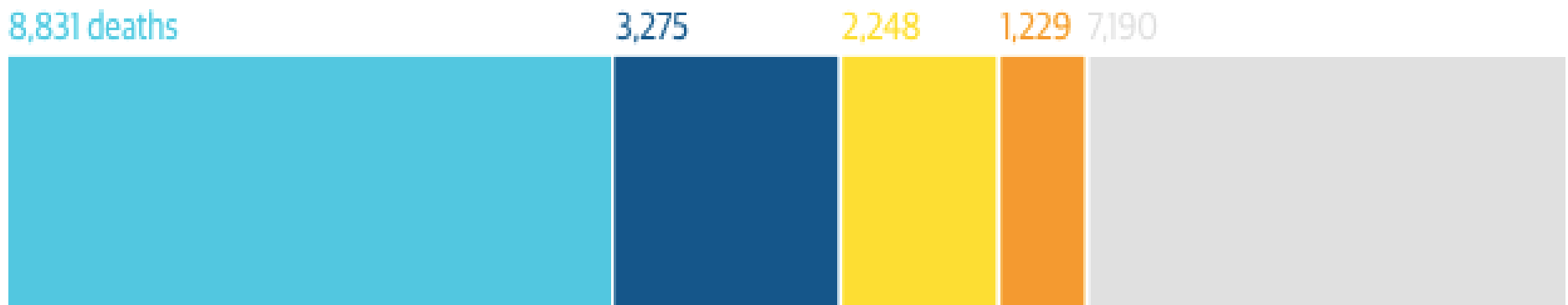
# Monitoring progress

- **Voluntary** and **non-binding**
- **National and local** DRR Plans and Strategies with targets and indicators
- Open-ended intergovernmental working group to develop **global indicators**
- Countries to develop **baselines for different targets and indicators** by 2020

# South Asia: Disproportionate Disaster Impacts

Total deaths from natural disasters in 2015

■ Nepal, earthquake (April) ■ France, heatwave (June - August) ■ India, heatwave (May)  
■ Pakistan, heatwave (June) ■ Other disasters

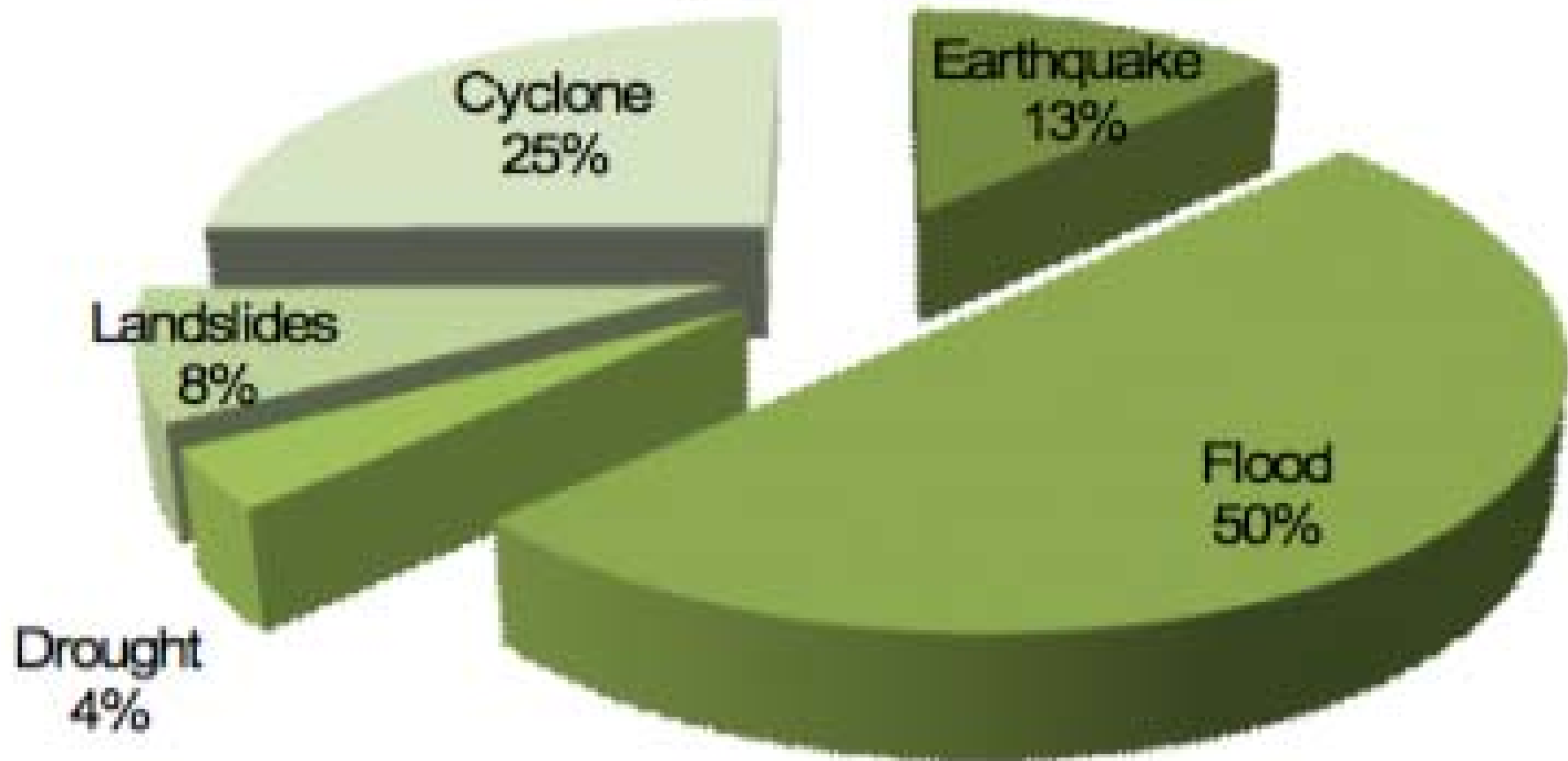


Guardian graphic

Source: UNISDR

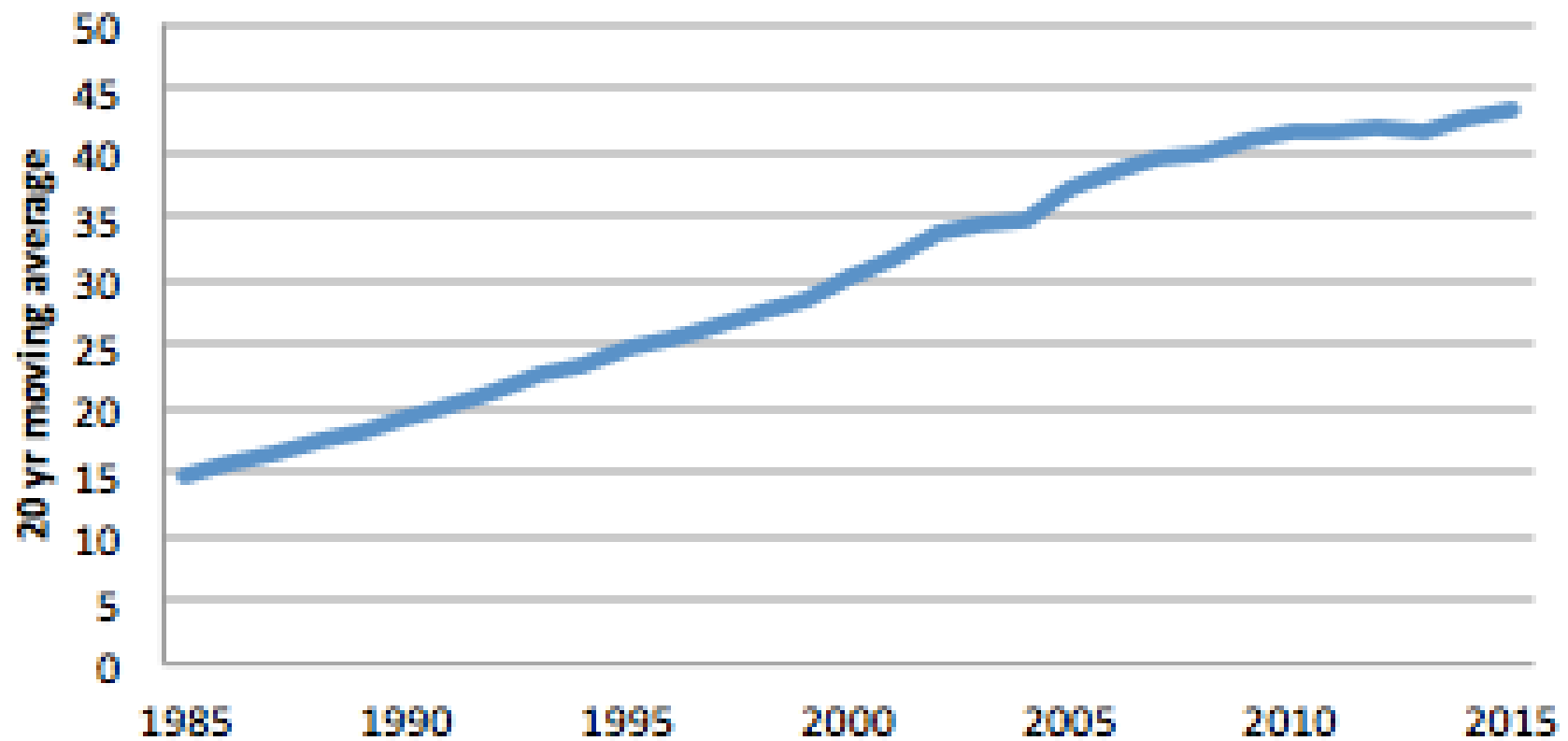


# Principal natural hazards



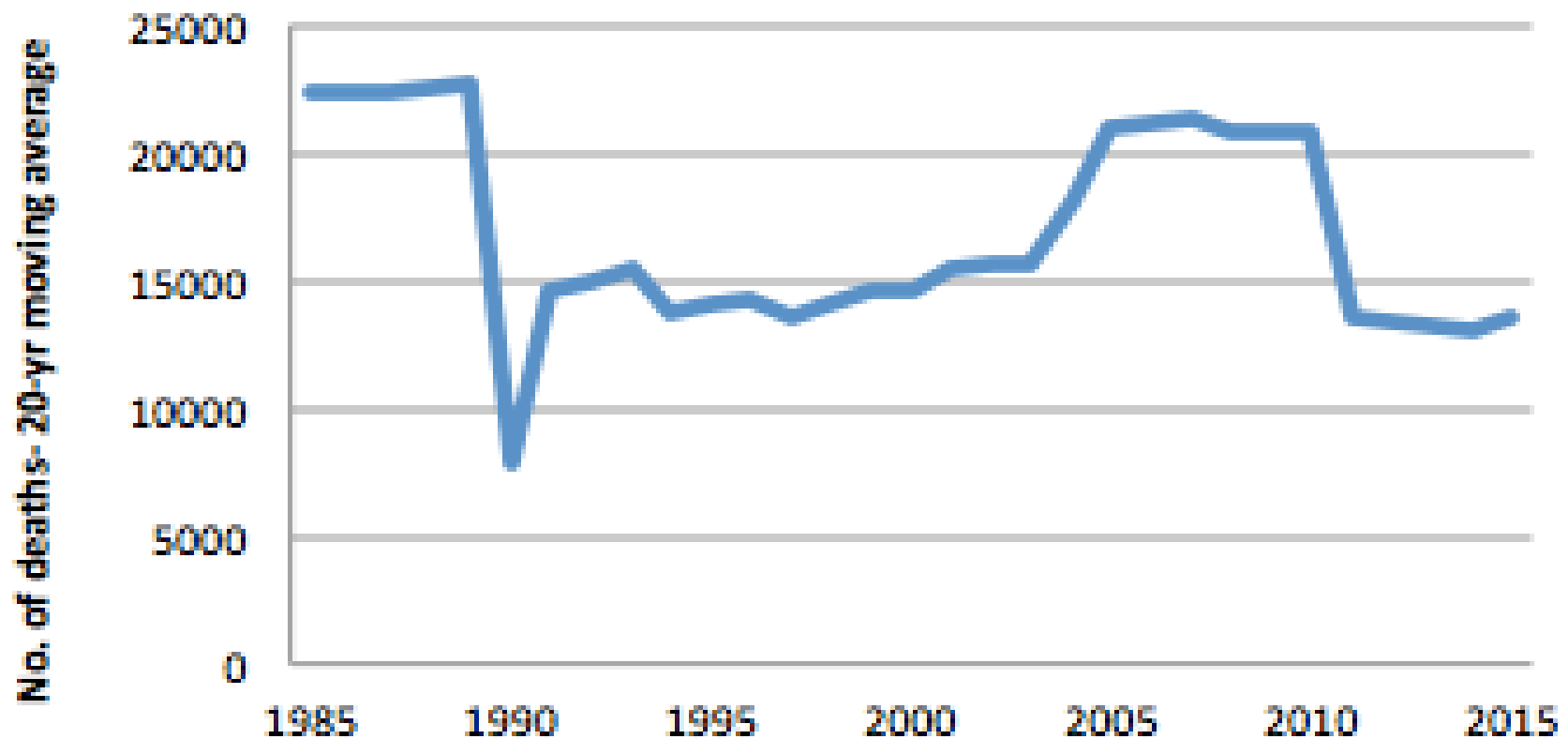
# Average Number of Disasters 1985-2015

## Number of Disasters in SAARC Region



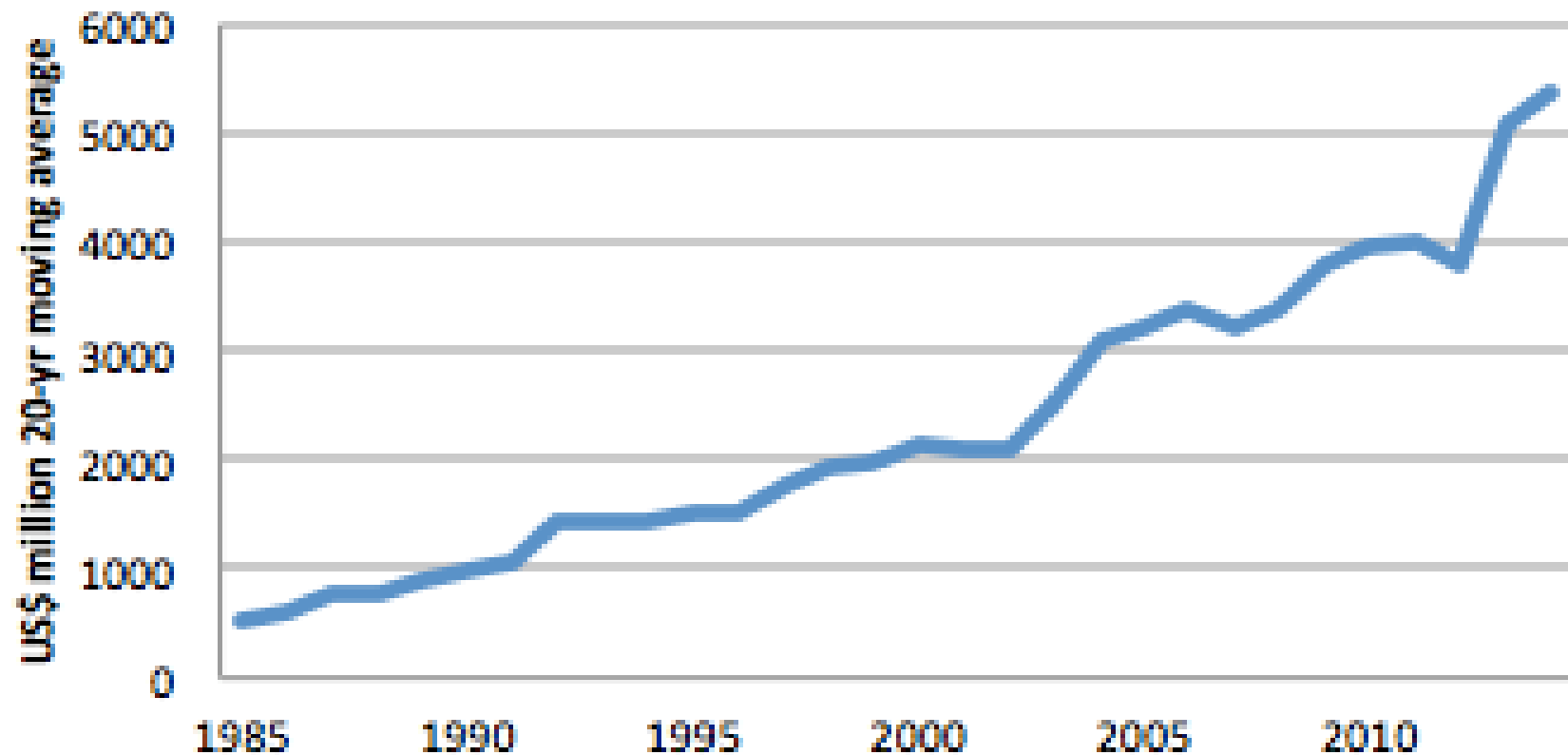
# Average Number of Disaster Related Deaths 1985-2015

## Disaster Mortality in SAARC Region



# Average Economic Losses 1985-2015

## Disaster Related Economic Losses





# Disaster Mortality by Disaster Type in SAARC (1986-2015)

Large Chunk of Mortality attributed to Cyclones and Earthquakes

Bangladesh (1991)

India (1999), India (2001)

Pakistan and India (2005)

... significant progress made in reducing cyclone mortality  
over the last 15 years

Earthquake mortality risk is very high and continues to rise

30-year period is too short

Flood mortality risk is persistent at a significant level

# The Seven Sendai Targets

## 4 Loss Reduction Targets

- a) Mortality
- b) Number of People Affected
- c) Economic Losses
- d) Infrastructure Losses

## 3 Capacity Enhancement Targets

- e) Plans and Strategies
- f) International Cooperation
- g) Access to Early Warning Systems

# How are Global Targets Framed?

## Loss Reduction Targets (a. Mortality & b. People affected)

|               |                               |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Target Year   | <b>2030</b>                   |
| Baseline      | <b>2005-2015</b>              |
| Measurement   | <b>2020-2030</b>              |
| Normalization | <b>by population /100,000</b> |

**What is the target?** Substantial reduction, no specific

%

# How are Global Targets Framed?

## Loss Reduction Targets (c. Economic Losses)

|               |                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Target Year   | <b>2030</b>                      |
| Baseline      | <b>not specified</b>             |
| Measurement   | <b>2020-2030</b>                 |
| Normalization | <b>in relation to global GDP</b> |

**What is the target?** Reduce (no specific %, not substantial)



# How are Global Targets Framed?

## Loss Reduction Targets (d) Infrastructure losses

|               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Target Year   | <b>2030</b>          |
| Baseline      | <b>not specified</b> |
| Measurement   | <b>2020-2030</b>     |
| Normalization | <b>none</b>          |

**What is the target?** Substantially Reduce (no specific %)

# Key Issues for SAARC nations

- **Targets**
  - *Should we have quantitative (specific) national targets? or leave it to states?*
  - *Outlier events?*
  - *Separate targets for Earthquakes (output-based) and for Hydro-meteorological hazards (outcome-based)?*
  - *Issues of inequality?*
- **Scope**
  - *Which additional hazards to include/ exclude?*
  - *Risk information for biological, man-made hazards*
- **Linkages**
  - *With the SDG targets*
  - *Involvement of **Central Statistical Organization***

# Are we ready?

- **Data Readiness Review**
- **Database Management Systems**

*Revisions of the format needed*

*Technical work on hazard characterization, attribution*

*Definition of impacts*

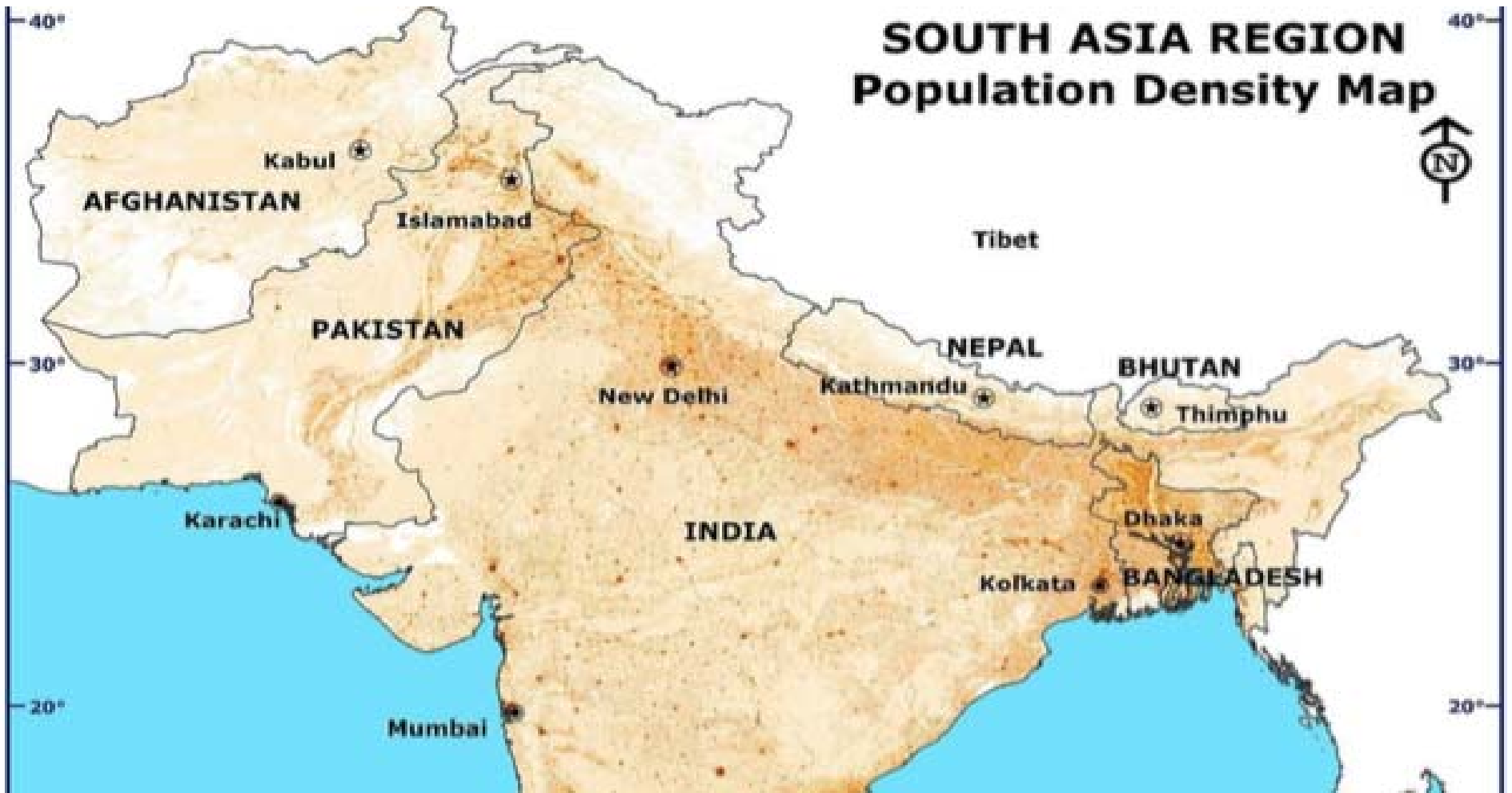
*Capacity development*

- **Baseline**



**Thank You**

# Population Density



# Earthquake Hazard

