



The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030



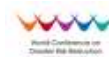
WCDRR
Sendai, 14–18 March 2015
Third UN World Conference
on Disaster Risk Reduction

Summary and Outcomes

**Third UN World Conference on Disaster
Risk Reduction (WCDRR)**
14-18 March 2015, Sendai, Japan

Overview of the Sendai Framework

- **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**
 - What are the key features of the Sendai Framework?
 - Scope of the Sendai Framework
 - Key elements of the Sendai Framework
- **Follow-up Actions**
- **Mutual reinforcement and coherence of the Sendai Framework with other international agreements**
- **Next steps**



What are the key features of the Sendai Framework?

- **Shifting focus from managing disasters to managing risks;**
- **Seven global targets to support the assessment of global progress;**
- **A wider scope; (type of hazards, small-scale, biological & man-made)**
- **A set of principles to guide implementation;**
- **People-centered, multi-hazard risk management, primary role of states and the shared responsibility of other stakeholders;**
- **Four Priorities for Action (with clear responsibilities)**



Scope of the Sendai Framework

□ Adds 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.”

(Sendai Framework, Paragraph 15)

□ Increases the scope of action in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Sendai Framework focuses on:
“Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction”



Global Outcomes

□ Outcome

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 and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive ...cultural, ...measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

1 Global Outcome

13 Guiding Principles

4 Priorities for Action at all levels

7 Global Targets

7 GLOBAL TARGETS	Reduce	Increase
	Mortality/ global population 2030-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average	Countries with national & local DRR strategies 2020 Value >> 2015 Value
	Affected people/ global population 2030-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average	International cooperation to developing countries 2030 Value >> 2015 Value
	Economic loss/ global GDP 2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio	Availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments 2030 Values >> 2015 Values
	Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services 2030 Values << 2015 Values	



Guiding Principles

(c) Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods

(d) Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership. It also requires emp

(g) Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-maki



Priority One

Understanding Disaster Risk

23. Policies and practices for disaster risk management 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. Such knowledge can be leveraged for the purpose of pre-disaster risk assessment, for prevention and mitigation and for the development and implementation of appropriate preparedness and effective response to disasters.

(d) To systematically evaluate, record, share and publicly account for disaster losses and understand the economic, social, health, education, environmental and cultural heritage impacts, as appropriate, in the context of event-specific hazard-exposure and vulnerability information;

(i) To ensure the use of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and practices, as appropriate, to complement scientific knowledge in disaster risk assessment and the development and implementation of policies, strategies, plans and programmes of specific sectors, with a cross-sectoral approach, which should be tailored to localities and to the context;



Priority Two

Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

26. Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk. Clear vision, plans, competence, guidance and coordination within and across sectors, as well as participation of relevant stakeholders, are needed. Strengthening disaster risk governance for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation is therefore necessary and fosters collaboration and partnership across mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.

(h) To empower local authorities, as appropriate, through regulatory and financial means to work and coordinate with civil society, communities and indigenous peoples and migrants in disaster risk management at the local level;



Priority Three

Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

29. Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation.

(d) To protect or support the protection of cultural and collecting institutions and other sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest



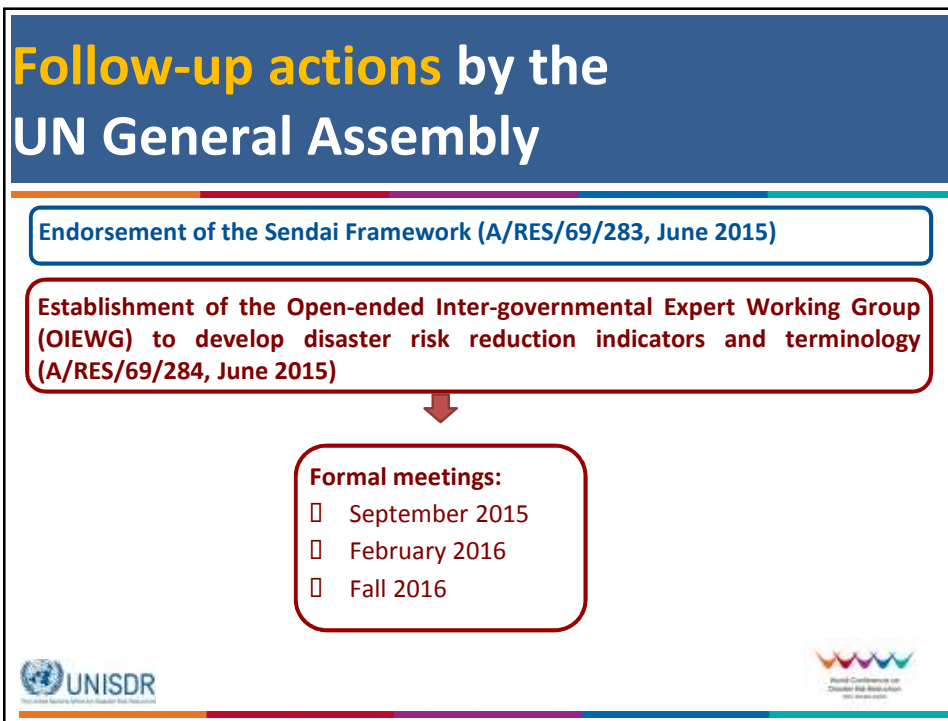
Priority Four

Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

32. The steady growth of disaster risk, including the increase of people and assets exposure, combined with the lessons learned from past disasters, indicates the need to further strengthen disaster preparedness for response, take action in anticipation of events, integrate disaster risk reduction in response preparedness and ensure that capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels. Empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key. Disasters have demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of a disaster, is a critical opportunity to "Build Back Better", including through integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures, making nations and communities resilient to disasters.

(b) To invest in, develop, maintain and strengthen people-centred multi-hazard, multisectoral forecasting and early warning systems, disaster risk and emergency communications mechanisms, social technologies and hazard-monitoring telecommunications systems; develop such systems through a participatory process; tailor them to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements, in particular gender; promote the application of simple and low-cost early warning equipment and facilities; and broaden release channels for natural disaster early warning information;





Follow-up actions by the UN General Assembly

Monitoring and Review of the Sendai Framework:

- **Define periodic review of the Sendai Framework in line with ECOSOC, HLPF and QCPR & building on regional & Global Platforms**

“The conference invites the General Assembly, at its seventieth session, to consider the possibility of including the review of the global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, as part of its integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to the United Nations conferences and summits, aligned with the Economic and Social Council, the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycles, as appropriate, taking into account the contributions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor system” (Sendai Framework, Paragraph 49).

“States take into account the periodic progress reviews of the Sendai Framework in the context of the integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to the United Nations conferences and summits and in the relevant deliberations of the Economic and Social Council, including the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycles and the high-level political forum on sustainable development” (Secretary General’s Report, Paragraph 83.F).



Follow-up actions by Member States

- **Appoint national focal points**
- **Development of indicators & terminology through open-ended inter-governmental expert working group**
- **Update national & local DRR strategies & plans**
- **Report status of implementation of plans**
- **Update regional DRR strategies**
- **Promote local platforms on DRR**
- **Promote coherence across agreements**



Mutual reinforcement and coherence of Sendai Framework in other international agreements



Disaster risk reduction cuts across the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda



There are 25 targets, directly and indirectly, related to disaster risk reduction in 10 of the 17 SDGs, firmly establishing the role of disaster risk reduction as a core development strategy.

Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement



In Paris, countries agreed to:

- Hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 °C – recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change
- a first ever global goal for adaptation. The goal considers enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change – building on the 2010 Cancun Adaptation Framework which is anchored in DRR



Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement



In Paris, countries agreed to:

- Enhance understanding, action and support with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change with focus on early warning systems and emergency preparedness, comprehensive risk assessment and management and risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions



Sendai and Cultural Heritage

Words Into Action Implementation Guide

- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction charts the global course over the next 15 years. During the consultations and negotiations that led to its finalization, strong calls were made to develop practical guidance to support implementation, ensure engagement and ownership of action by all stakeholders, and strengthen accountability in disaster risk reduction.
- Paragraph 48 (c) of the Sendai Framework calls upon “the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), in particular, to support the implementation, follow-up and review of this framework through [...] generating evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation in close collaboration with States, and through mobilization of experts; reinforcing a culture of prevention in relevant stakeholders [...]”. In order to support the process, a number of targeted Sendai Framework implementation guides shall be developed.



Sendai and Cultural Heritage

Words Into Action Implementation Guide

- With a priority focus on implementation, this guide will support culturally- sensitive approaches to implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction with particular attention to the technical and social dimensions of protecting cultural heritage.
- It will identify ways to integrate disaster risk reduction into the management plans of cultural heritage sites and collecting institutions and other sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest.
- In this context it will address steps to assist in accounting for disaster impacts on cultural heritage in hazard exposure and vulnerability information.
- It will also provide guidance to national and international disaster managers to ensure that the protection of cultural heritage and culturally-appropriate approaches are considered in national disaster reduction and related policies, including in the preparedness for disaster response and recovery. In this context it will also address steps to promote the use and application of traditional and indigenous knowledge.

