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Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Government Institutions

Module 2 Session 1: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030

Session Objectives

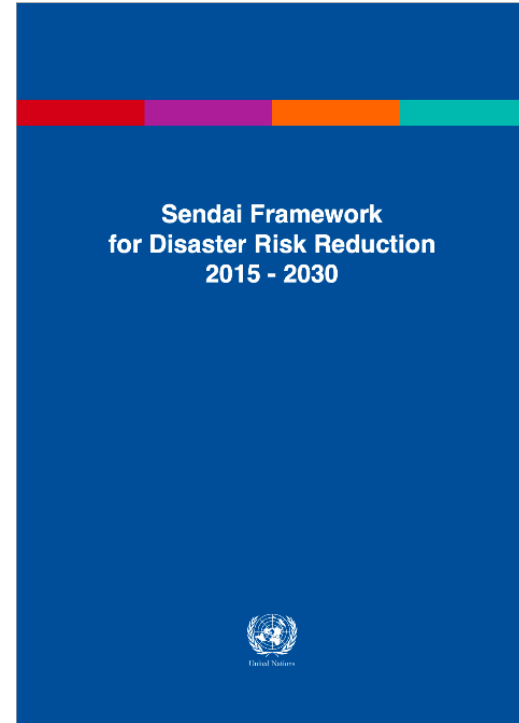
At the end of this session, participants should be able to:

- Discuss importance of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 – 2030)

- What is the Sendai Framework?
- What are the scope and purpose of the Sendai Framework?
- What is the expected outcome of the Sendai Framework?
- What is the goal of the Sendai Framework?
- What are the targets of the Sendai Framework?
- What are the priorities of the Sendai Framework?
- What are the guiding principles of the Sendai Framework?

What is the **Sendai Framework**?

- 15-year, voluntary, **non-binding** agreement to **protect development gains** from the **risk of disaster**
- It recognizes that the **State** has the **primary role** to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders

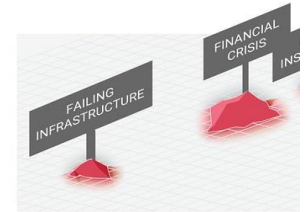


What are the **scope** and **purpose** of the Sendai Framework?



- Risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by **natural** or **human made** hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks
- To guide the **multi-hazard management** of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors

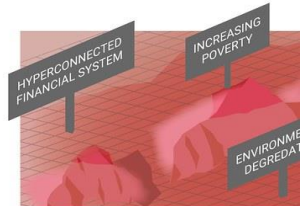
Realization of risk



Context



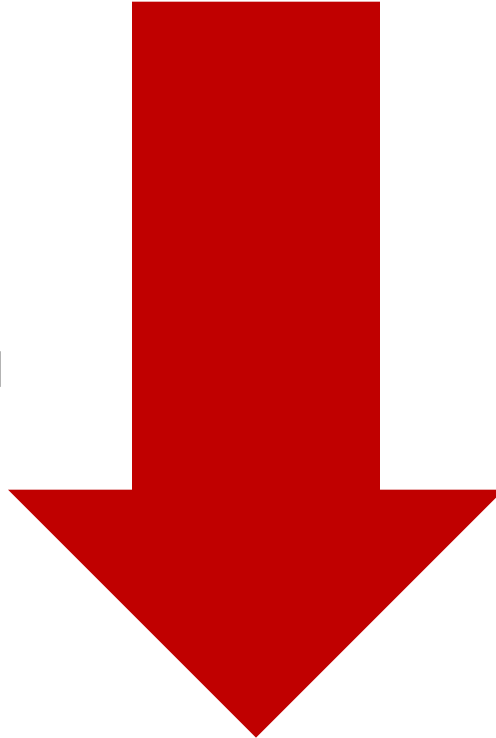
Driven by



Topology of risk

What is the expected outcome of the Sendai Framework?

- 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 (United Nations, 2015)



Tajikistan:

The goal of the Strategy is to reduce existing and prevent new disaster risks by strengthening the national capacity in disaster risk management.

Source: National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2019-2030

What is the goal of the Sendai Framework?

Prevent new and **reduce** existing disaster **risk** 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** (United Nations, 2015)

What are the targets of the Sendai Framework?

SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE

-  A. Global disaster mortality
-  B. Number of affected people
-  C. Economic loss in relation to GDP
-  D. Damage to critical infrastructure and services disruption

**SEVEN TARGETS
TO ACHIEVE
BY 2030**

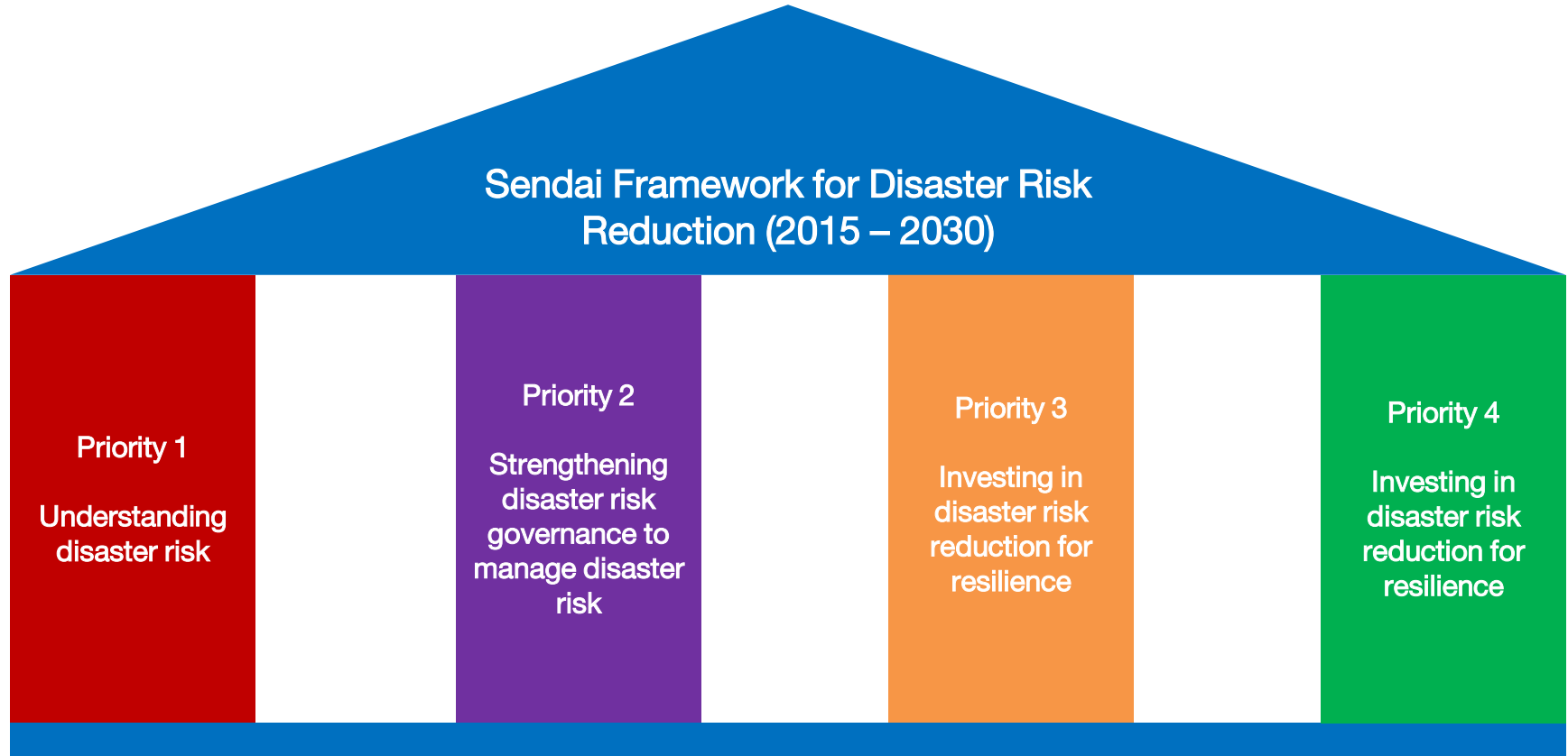

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

-  E. Number of countries with national and local DRR strategies by 2020
-  F. International cooperation to developing countries
-  G. Availability and access to early warning systems and DRR information

SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE

What are the priorities of the Sendai Framework?

4 Priorities



What are the guiding principles of the Sendai Framework?

Primary responsibility of **States** to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation.

Protection of persons and their assets while promoting and protecting **all human rights** including the **right of development**.

Shared responsibility between central government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders as appropriate to national circumstances.

Support from **developed countries** and **partners** to developing countries to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified by them.

Full engagement of **all state institutions** of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels.

Empowerment of local authorities and **communities** through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as

What are the guiding principles of the Sendai Framework?



Decision-making to be inclusive and risk-informed while using a **multi-hazard approach**.

Engagement from **all of society**.

Addressing **underlying risk factors** cost-effectively through investment versus relying primary on post-disaster response and recovery

Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors.

Build Back Better for preventing the creation of, and reducing existing disaster risk.

Accounting of local and specific **characteristics** of disaster risks when determine measures to reduce risk.

The quality of **global partnership** and **international cooperation** to be effective, meaningful and strong.

References

- United Nations. (2015). *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030*. Retrieved from <https://www.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030>
- UNDRR. (2019). *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*. Retrieved from <https://gar.undrr.org/report-2019>
- Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. (2018). *The National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on Decrease in Risk of Natural Disasters for 2019-2030*.

Outline

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