**APRU-IRIDeS Multi-Hazards
Virtual Summer School**

Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR):

the *roles of stakeholders*

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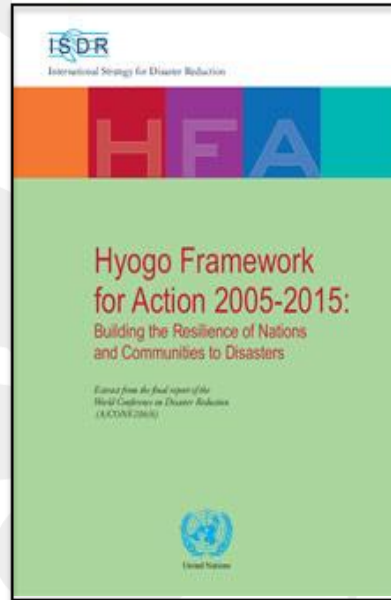# From Hyogo Framework for Action to Sendai Framework for DRR

From Hyogo Framework for Action to Sendai Framework for DRR

Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World

(May 1994 @ 1st WCDR)

Increase awareness on DRR!

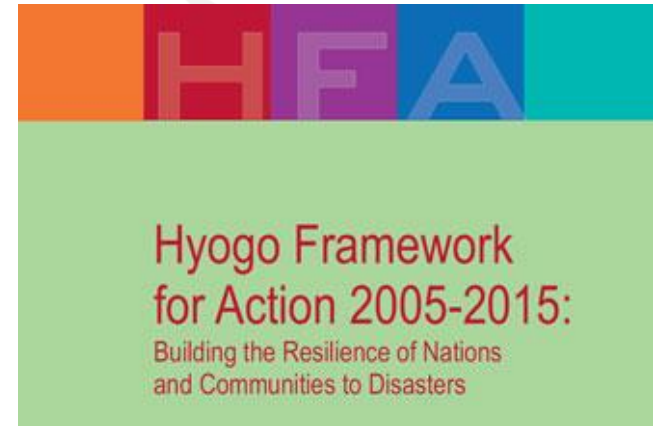(Jan. 2005 @ 2nd WCDR in Kobe)

Start taking actions DRR!

(Mar. 2015 @ 3rd WCDR in Sendai)

Achieve targets!

Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

- HFA was adopted by 168 countries. Many countries determined to take DRR initiatives as a national priority.

- Five priority of actions：
  (1) Governance: Ensure that DRR is a national and local priority;
  (2) Risk identification: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning;
  (3) Knowledge: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience;
  (4) Reducing the underlying risk factors;
  (5) Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response.

- It emphasized "DRR is everyone's business" . All the stakeholders need to get involved in DRR. It is not a task of only governments and other humanitarian organizations.

Why is it important?

As a result・・・・

- DRR efforts by counties have increased: in the Philippines and Indonesia, DRR related policies have been enacted.
- The understanding on DRR has increased: a disaster harm the GDP and national growth, the economic loss caused by a disaster is tremendous, it takes a long time to recover from a disaster damage and the investing in DRR is extremely important.
- It encouraged various stakeholders – schools, hospitals, the private sector, media, academia, communities etc - to engage in DRR activities.

From HFA (2005) to SFDRR (2015)

Challenges

【Over the 10 years time frame】

- Over 700 thousand people were killed;
- Over 1.4 million were injured;
- Approximately 23 million became homeless as a result of disasters;
- More tan 1.5 billion people were affected;
- The total economic loss was more than USD 13 trillion.
- Women, children, and people in vulnerable situations were disproportionately affected.
- Small scale disasters and slow-onset disasters affected communities, households and small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Need to focus on tackling underlying disaster risk driver – *poverty, climate change, unplanned and rapid urbanization, poor land management, limited availability of technology, etc.*

Priorities for action in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

1. Understanding disaster risk；

2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk；

3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience;

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

Key words: Science (0 → 7),
Innovations (3 → 9), Health (3 → 34),
Multi-hazards (2 → 11)

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Seven global targets to be achieved by 2030

1) Reduce global disaster mortality ;

2) Reduce the number of affected people;

3) Reduce direct disaster economic loss;

4) Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, health and educational facilities;

5) Increase the number of countries with national and local DRR strategies;

6) Enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework;

7) Increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people

"Technical Note on Data and Methodology to Estimate Global Disaster Mortality to Measure the Achievement of Target A of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction" by UNISDR

Role of different stakeholders

International / Regional levels

UN agencies:

- Support national governments in the implementation, monitoring, following-up and reviewing of the DRR initiatives.

- Advocating the involvement of all the stakeholders.

- Developing the guidelines and case studies.

International NGOs: Advocacy, Fundraising, Project implementation

Regional entities/organizations (ASEAN, ADRC etc): Focus on regional and cross boundary issues, Strengthen regional collaboration and Identify regional solutions/guidelines

National level

Government:

- *States have the overall responsibility for reducing disaster risk.* (SFDRR).

- Necessary to empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risks by sharing resources and decision making responsivities and providing capacity developing opportunities etc.

National NGO: Project implementation; Close to communities and understand local culture.

Local level

Local government:

- Lead local DRR planning and implementation
- Develop policies and guidelines related to DRR including a disaster management plan

Communities:

- Participate in discussion and implementation of DRR policies and programs
- Organize awareness raising campaign and activities as well as evacuation drill

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Others

The private sector:

- Develop a business continuity plan to sustain their business or resume their service as early as possible after a disaster.

- Integrate disaster risk management into business models and practices

- Engage in awareness raising and training for their employees and customers

- Engage in and support research and innovation for disaster risk management

- Share and disseminate knowledge, practices and non-sensitive data

Others

Media:

- Contribute to the raising of public awareness and disseminate accurate disaster risk, hazard and disaster information
- Support early warning systems
- Stimulate a culture of prevention and strong community involvement in public education campaigns and consultations

Academia:

- Focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios
- Support action by local communities and authorities
- Support the interface between policy and science for decision-making

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Role of Academia

Role of academia in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to

1) *focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios,*

2) *increase research for regional national and local application,*

3) *support action by local communities and authorities, and*

4) *support the interface between policy and science for decision-making*

Under priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

- To promote and improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific and technological communities, other relevant stakeholders and policymakers.
- To enhance the scientific and technical work on DRR and its mobilization through the coordination of existing networks

Under Priority 3: Investing in DRR for resilience

- To promote cooperation between academic, scientific and research entities and networks and the private sector to develop new products and services to help to reduce disaster risk in particular those *that would assist developing countries and their specific challenges*

Under priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response

- To invest in *tailor systems to the needs of users*, promote the application of *simple and low-cost* early warning equipment and facilities

Key messages

1. Science and Technology cannot solve everything as they have limitations and constraints. How to complement the gap? *Human behavior and actions based on education and awareness raising based on social science.*

2. Interdisciplinary research (combination of natural and social science),

3. Working together with other stakeholders especially with practitioners (knowledge should not be occupied only by academia. Technology and tools have to be "usable"), and

4. Strengthening capacity development and empowerment for future DRR experts (government officials, the private sector, schools etc)

Thank you for your attention

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