

CASCADE
COMMUNITY SAFETY ACTION FOR
SUPPORTING CLIMATE ADAPTATION



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2015-2030

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After this lesson you will:

- Understand what the UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is, how it came to be and how it can be implemented in the BSR.
- Know how Sendai Framework is connected to Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement.
- Be able to raise awareness of the UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and its implementation in the BSR.



COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

BSR - Baltic Sea Region

CCA - Climate Change Adaptation

DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction

SDG - Sustainable Development Goals

SFDRR 2015-2030 - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk
Reduction 2015-2030



WHAT IS THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK? 1/2

- Sendai Framework was adopted March 2015 to reduce the number and consequences of disasters.
- Successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters
- 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement, with seven targets and four priorities for action.
- Emphasis on disaster **risk** management instead of disaster management



WHAT IS THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK? 2/2

Reduction of disaster risk as an expected outcome, preventing new risk, reducing existing risk and strengthening resilience

- Improved understanding of disaster risk
- Strengthening of disaster risk governance
- Preparedness to “Build Back Better”
- Recognition of stakeholders and their roles
- Resilience of health infrastructure, cultural heritage and work-places
- Strengthening of international cooperation and global partnership



AGENDA 2030 AND PARIS AGREEMENT

- SENDAI FRAMEWORK 1/3

- Agenda 2030 adopted by world leaders in September 2015
- Connected to Agenda 2030 for example through
 - Goal 9 about building resilient infrastructure
 - Goal 11 that focuses on sustainable and safe cities:
 - Goal 13 about climate change adaptation.



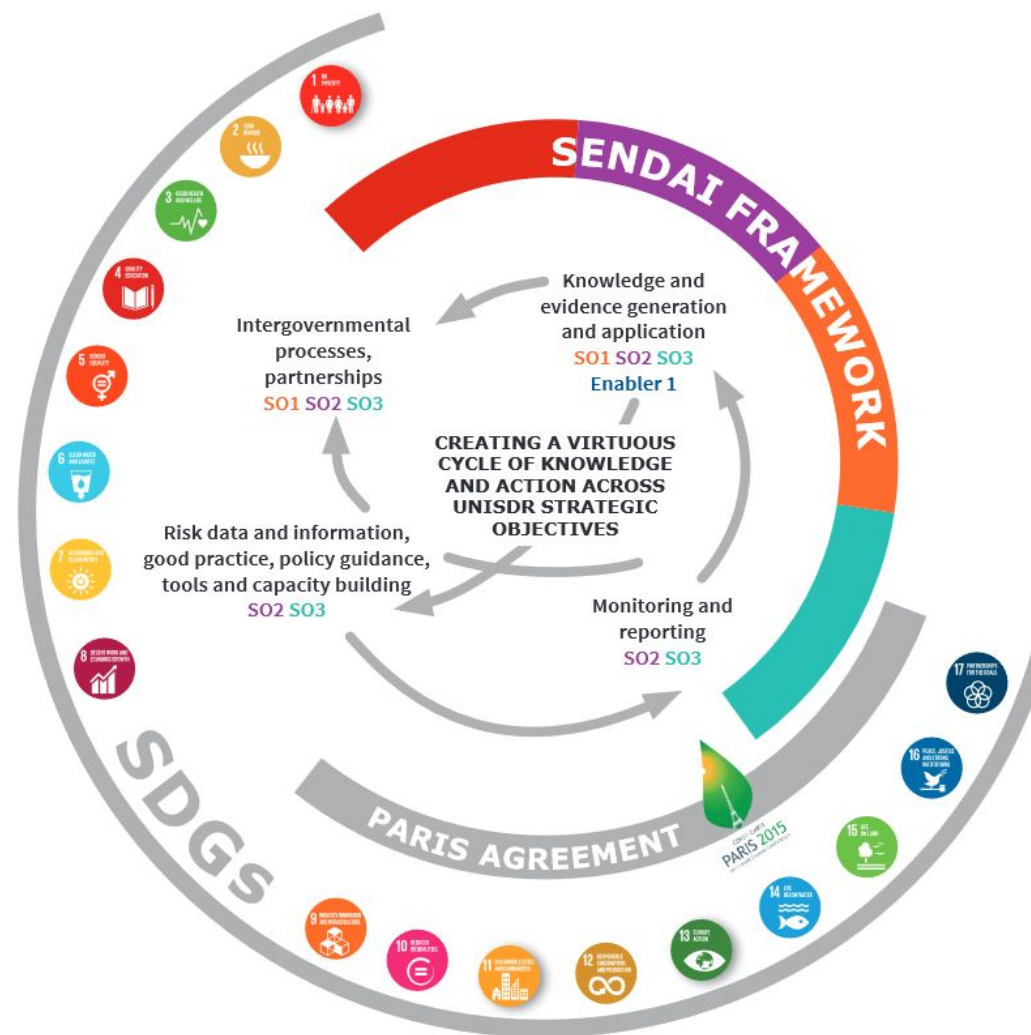
AGENDA 2030 AND PARIS AGREEMENT

- SENDAI FRAMEWORK 2/3

- Climate Agreement is an aid in implementing the Sendai Framework. EU countries have a national climate adaptation strategy.
- The Sendai Framework mentions climate change risks: Introduction, Chapter 1 lessons learned, Guiding principles, priorities 1, 2, and 4.



AGENDA 2030 AND PARIS AGREEMENT - SENDAI FRAMEWORK 3/3



GOALS, PRIORITIES, ACTIONS

Global Targets (7)

What we should achieve.

Priorities (4)

What we should focus on to achieve the global targets.

Recommended Actions (59)

Suggested actions that should help us reach the global targets.



Indicators (38)

How we measure our success in reaching the global goals.



THE 7 GLOBAL TARGETS

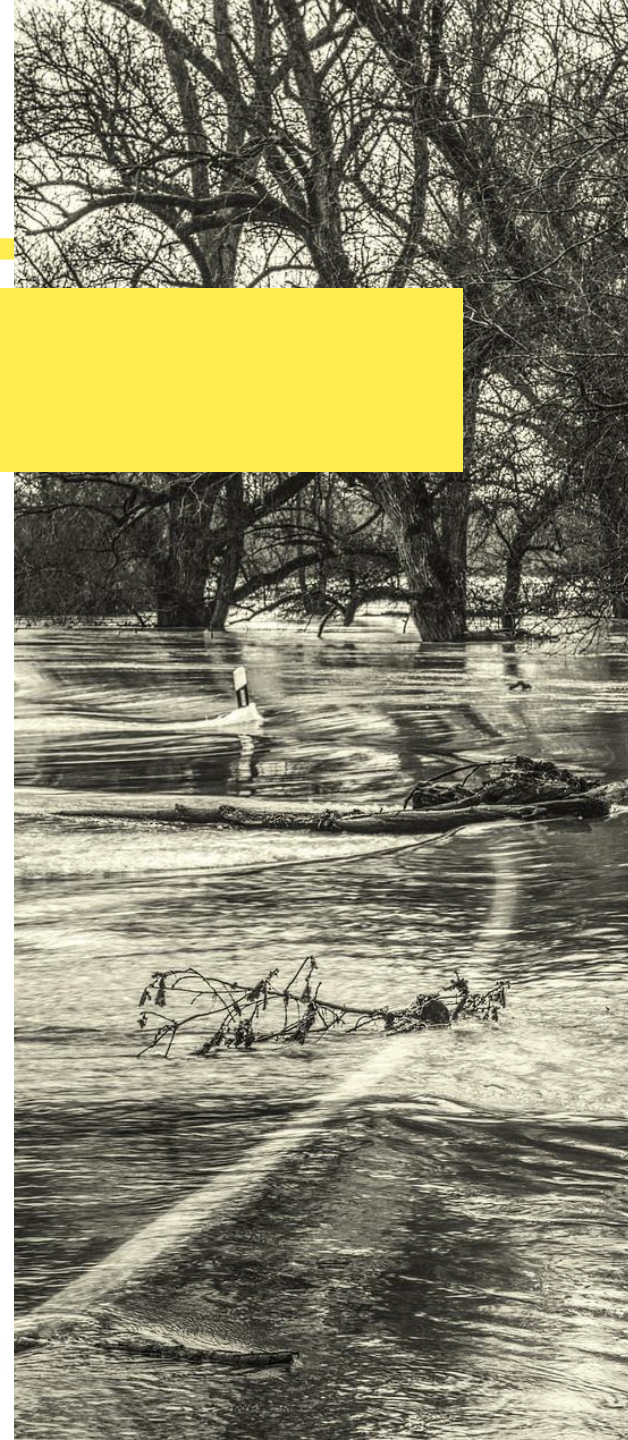
1/2

A: Reduce disaster mortality.

B: Reduce the number of affected people.

C: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.

D: Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services (health and educational facilities).



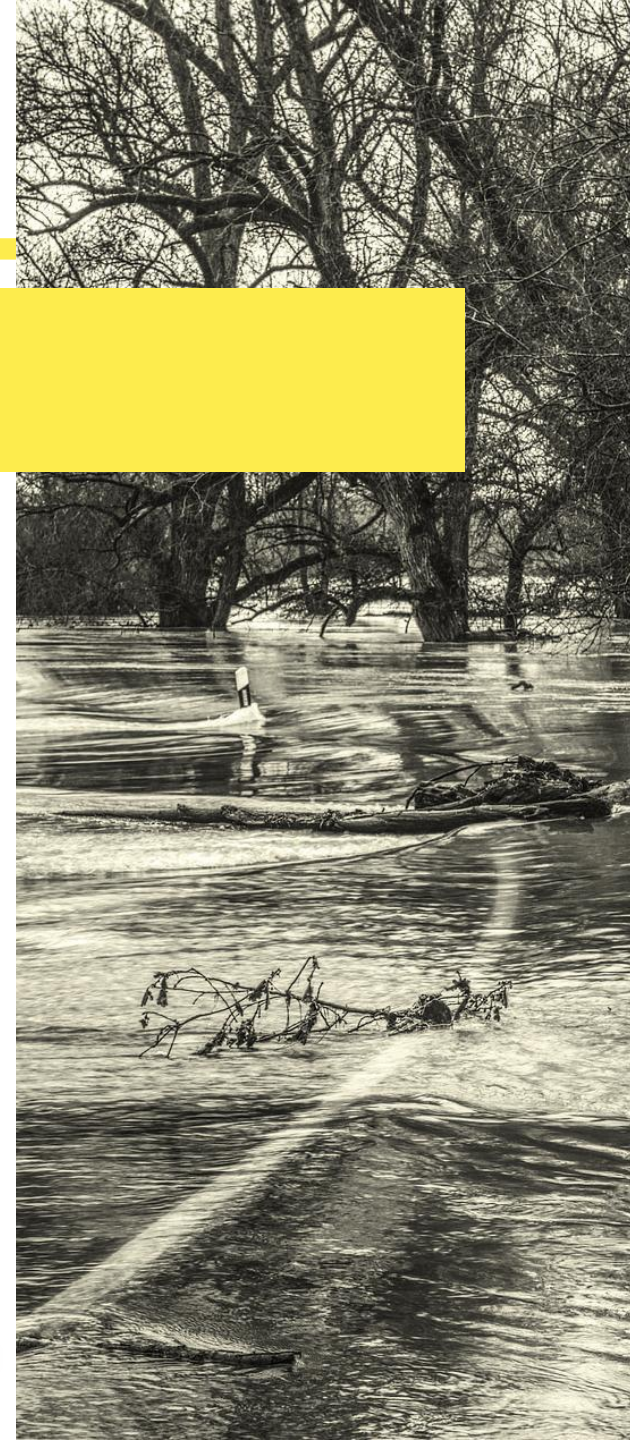
THE 7 GLOBAL TARGETS

2/2

E: Increase number of countries with national and local DRR strategies.

F: Enhance international cooperation and support to developing countries.

G: Increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people.



THE 4 PRIORITIES

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk.

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.

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

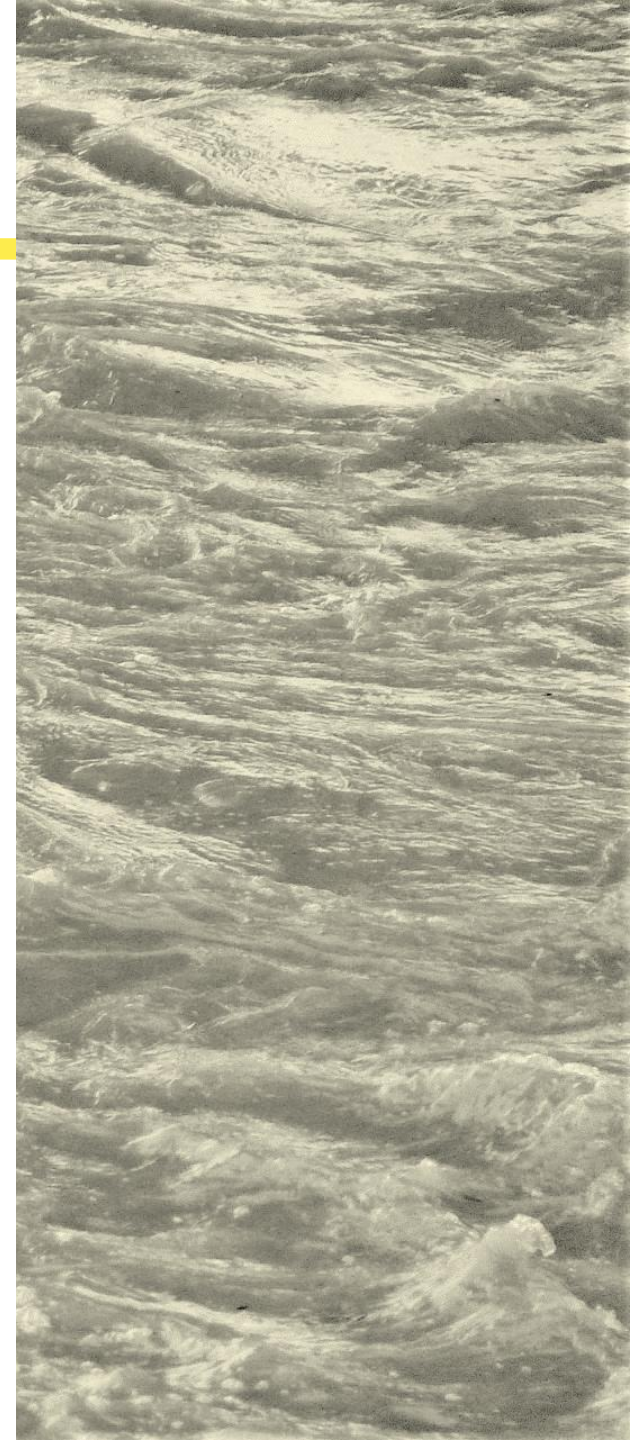


WHAT IS PREVENTION?

Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks. Prevention measures can also be taken during or after a hazardous event.

WHAT IS MITIGATION?

To lessen or minimize the adverse impacts of a hazardous event.

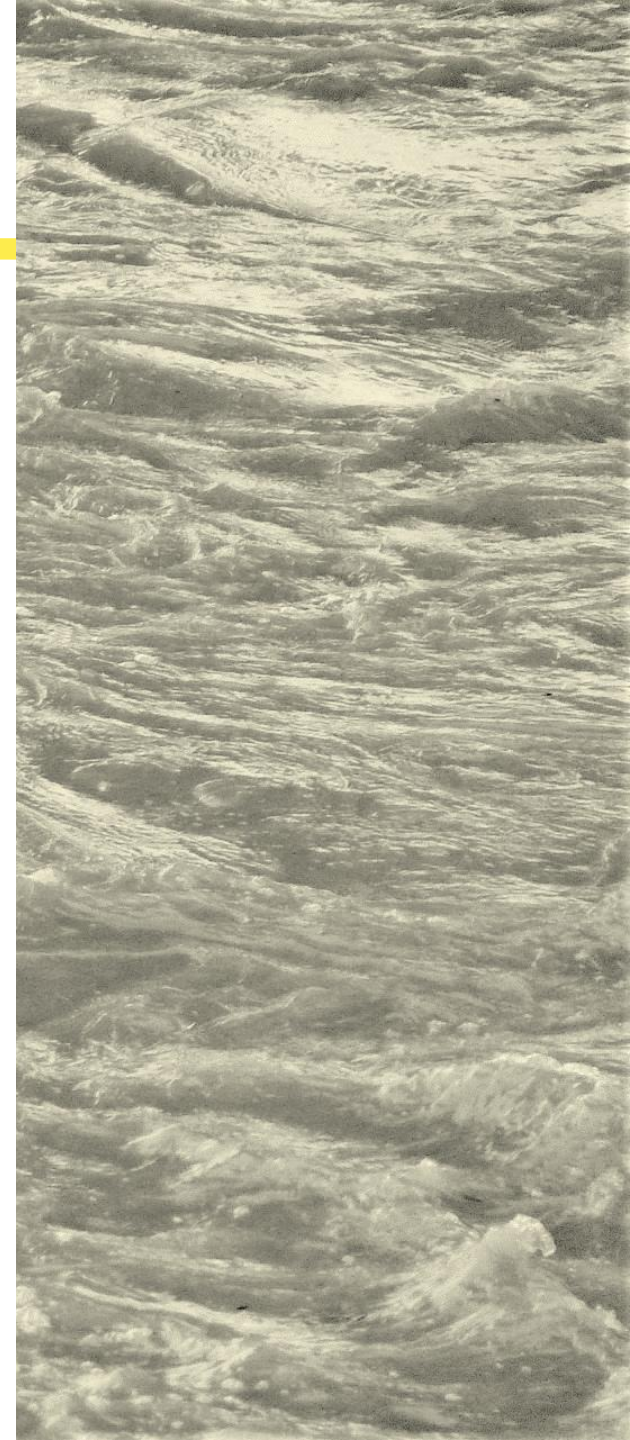


WHAT IS PREPAREDNESS?

The **knowledge and capacities** developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.

WHAT IS EARLY WARNING SYSTEM?

An integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and **preparedness activities systems** and processes.



TYPES OF HAZARDS

- Natural
- Anthropogenic
- Social-natural
- Multi-hazard
- Biological
- Environmental
- Geological or geophysical
- Hydro-meteorological
- Technological



TYPES OF DISASTERS IN THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

- Small-scale
- Large-scale
- Frequent
- Infrequent
- Slow-onset
- Sudden-onset



SENDAI EXAMPLES OF MEASURES FOR RISK ASSESSMENTS

1/2

Prio 1 Understanding disaster risk:

Measure 24 (i) risk assessments based on tradition, indigenous, local, and scientific knowledge

Prio 3 Investing in DRR for resilience:

Measure 30 (f) promote risk assessments into land-use policy development and implementation, urban planning etc. Anticipate environmental change.



SENDAI EXAMPLES OF MEASURES FOR RISK ASSESSMENTS

2/2

Priority 3 Investing in DRR for resilience

- **Measure 30 (g)** Promote risk assessment, in rural development planning and management of, mountains, rivers, coastal flood plain areas, drylands, wetlands and all other areas prone to droughts and flooding.
- Identify areas safe for human settlement, and at the same time preserving ecosystem functions that help to reduce risks.



UN'S DISASTER RESILIENCE SCORECARD FOR CITIES

- Self-evaluation at local level
- Many sectors involved – fire and rescue, city planners, technical functions, health, education etc.
- 10 essentials for making cities resilient

ESSENTIAL 2

IDENTIFY, UNDERSTAND AND USE CURRENT AND FUTURE RISK SCENARIOS



Home



Info



The 10 Essentials



Results



About



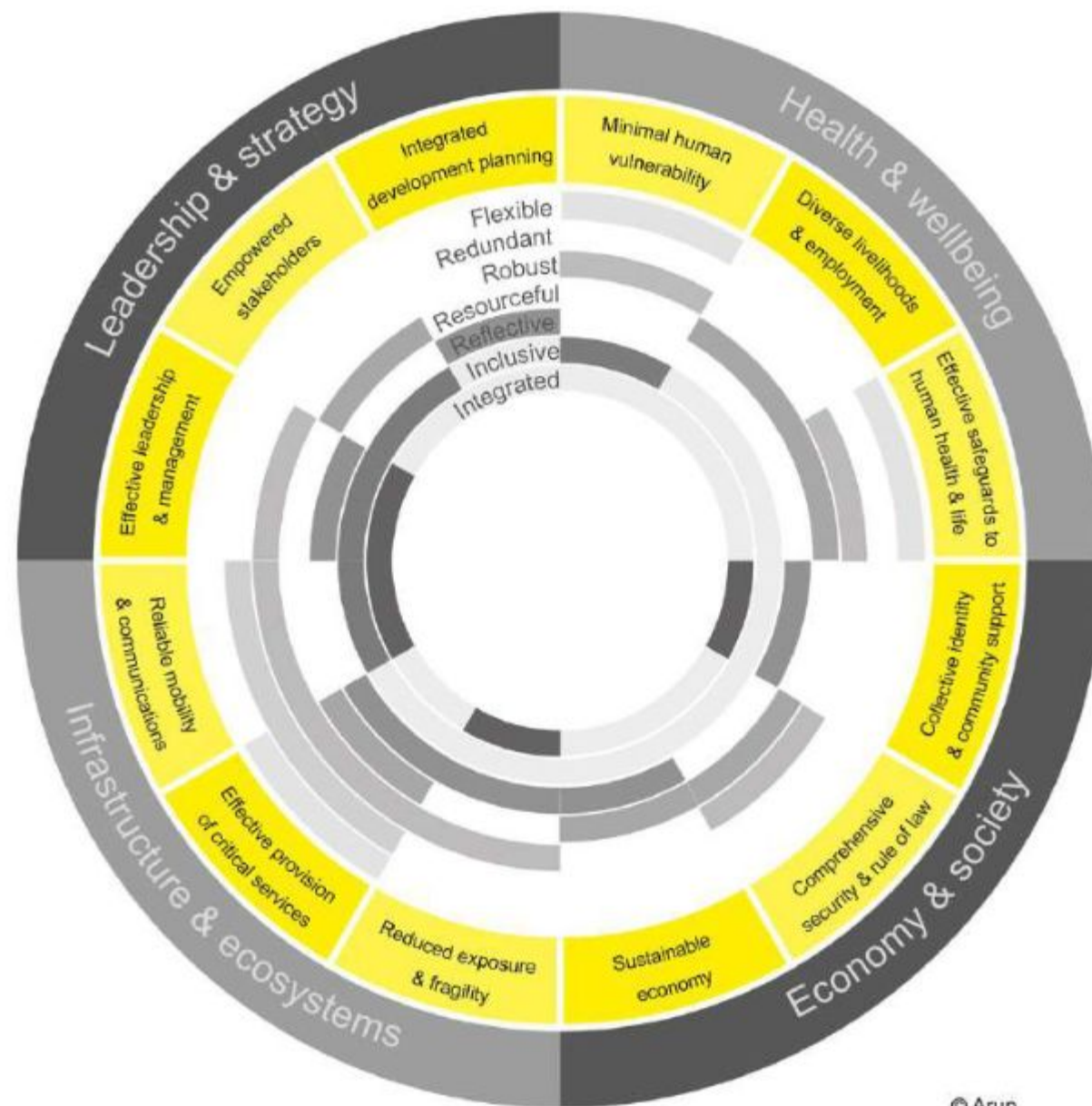
ISO STANDARD 37123 INDICATORS FOR RESILIENT CITIES 1/2

- ISO 37123 is complementary to ISO Standards on climate adaptation
- Supports local level measurement of progress towards the SDGs and the Sendai Framework
- Provides standardized metrics to support major global City Resilience Frameworks
- Emphasis on real actions to reduce risk and enhance resilience



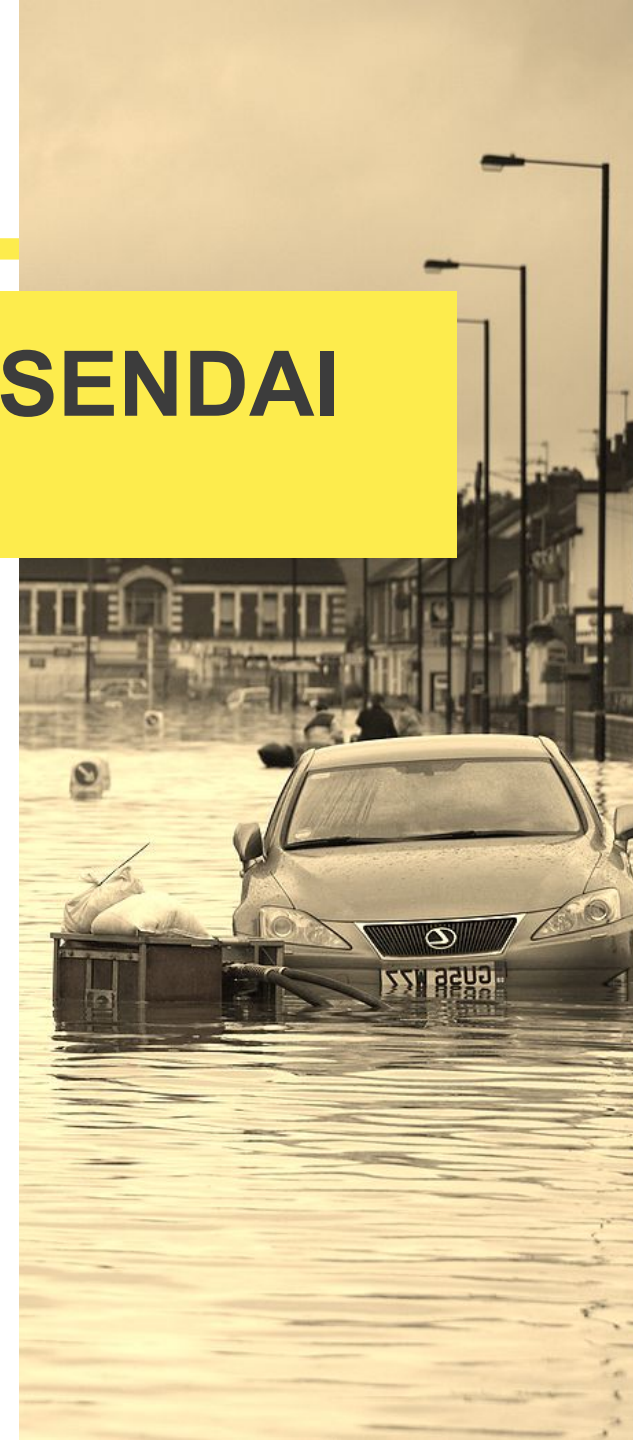
ISO STANDARD 37123 INDICATORS FOR RESILIENT CITIES 2/2

The City Resilience Index provides a holistic articulation of city resilience, structured around 4 dimensions, 12 goals and 52 indicators.



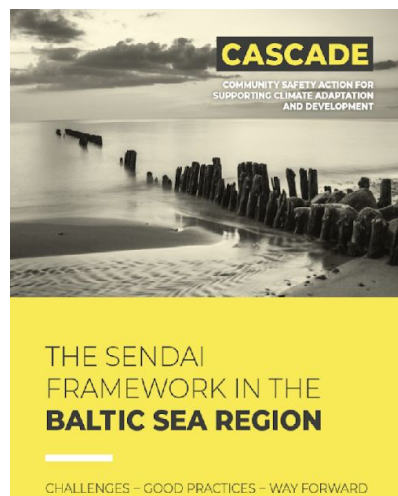
EU COMMISSION'S ACTION PLAN FOR SENDAI FRAMEWORK

- A disaster risk-informed approach for all EU policies
- Achieving the priorities of the Sendai Framework through all EU existing policies and practices
- Priorities:
 - Key Area 1 – Risk knowledge in all EU policies
 - Key Area 2 – All-of-society approach in DRR
 - Key Area 3 - EU risk informed investments
 - Key Area 4 - Develop a holistic DRM approach



GOOD PRACTICES IN DRR IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION

- Awareness raising campaigns for the public.
- Share the national risk assessment with the public.
- Early warning systems in all BSR countries.
- Regional cooperation -knowledge and capacity building in the BSR.



■ EU Member States
■ non-EU States



KEY MESSAGES

- The Sendai Framework with targets, priorities, indicators and actions.
- The linkage Sendai Framework - Agenda 2030.
- The difference prevention - preparedness
- Different types of hazards and disasters.
- ISO standard and Resilient Cities.
- EU's action plan connected to Sendai Framework.
- Good practices of DRR in BSR

