CASCADE
COMMUNITY SAFETY ACTION FOR SUPPORTING CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Funded by
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Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Lesson 2

Background and explanations to the slide presentation.

Content:

- Describe how Sendai Framework came to be and how it is connected to Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement.
- Present the 7 global targets and how the national level reports on them.
- Present the 4 priorities in the Sendai Framework and the difference between prevention and preparedness. Provide examples of actions/measures.
- Specify what is written in the Sendai Framework about risk assessments.
- UNDRR's 10 essentials for Making Cities Resilient.
- Describe the EU Commission's Action Plan for implementing the Sendai Framework.
- Encourage the development of national networks of Making Cities Resilient.
- Present findings relevant for the local level from the report "The Sendai Framework in the Baltic Sea Region. Challenges – Good Practices – Way Forward".

2. Learning outcomes:

- Understand the basic information on what the UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is and how it can be implemented in the BSR.
- Know how the Sendai Framework is connected to Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement.
- Look at what work is already being done within their area of responsibility that can be considered implementing the Sendai Framework.
- Raise awareness of the UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and its implementation in the BSR.

3. Abbreviations used in this lesson

4-5. What is Sendai Framework?

"The human race has never before faced such large and complex threats." (Global Assessment of Risk, 2019).

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (in short called the Sendai Framework) was adopted at the Third UN World Conference in Sendai, Japan, in March 2015.

It is the outcome of the stakeholder consultations initiated in March 2012 and intergovernmental negotiations during the period July 2014 to March 2015. The work was supported by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction at the request of the UN General Assembly. The Sendai Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters.

The HFA was conceived to give further impetus to the global work under the International Framework for Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction of 1989, and the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action, adopted in 1994, and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction of 1999.

The Sendai Framework advocates for 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. Each state has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders.

The Sendai Framework is built on elements which ensure continuity with the work done by national states and on stakeholder level under the HFA. A number of innovations are introduced as an answer to the consultations and negotiations. E.g. an approach of disaster management has shifted to a stronger emphasis on disaster *risk* management, and a clearer structure with targets, goals and expected outcomes. In addition, the scope of disaster risk reduction has been broadened significantly to focus on both natural and man-made hazards and related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. Health resilience is strongly promoted throughout.

The Sendai Framework in a nutshell:

- Improved understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of exposure, vulnerability and hazard
- Strengthening of disaster risk governance, including national platforms
- Accountability for disaster risk management
- Preparedness to "Build Back Better"
- Recognition of stakeholders and their roles
- Mobilization of risk-sensitive investment to avoid the creation of new risk
- Resilience of health infrastructure, cultural heritage and work-places
- Strengthening of international cooperation and global partnership, and risk-informed donor policies and programs, including financial support and loans from international financial institutions.

UNISDR (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction) has been tasked to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework.

The Sendai Framework works in close connection with the other 2030 Agenda agreements, including The Paris Agreement on Climate Change, The Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the New Urban Agenda, and ultimately the Sustainable Development Goals.

References:

UNDRR 2015, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, https://www.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030 (Acc 2020/11/25)

UNDRR 2019, The UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR), https://gar.undrr.org/ (Acc 2020/11/25)

6-8. Agenda 2030 and Paris Agreement - Sendai Framework

Paris Climate Agreement and Agenda 2030 adopted in 2015. The focus is here how the Sendai Framework is connected to Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement.

The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development recognizes and reaffirms the urgent need to reduce the risk of disasters. In addition to direct references to the outcomes of the Third UN Conference on DRR (start of Sendai Framework), there are specific opportunities to achieve SDGs through reducing disaster risk. E.g. by reducing exposure and vulnerability of the poor to disasters or building resilient infrastructure. There are also several SDGs and targets that can contribute to reducing disaster risk and building resilience, even where disaster risk reduction is not explicitly mentioned.

Target 1.5
To build up the resilience of the poor and people in vulnerable situations and reduce their vulnerability and vulnerability to extreme climate-related events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

Target 4.5 and 4a
To promoting education in building and upgrading education facilities and ensuring healthy lives.

Target 9.1 and 9.4

Ensure sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support human well-being and resource-use efficiency.

Target 11.4 and 11.5
Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage. Significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

Target 13.1
Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

There are also connections between DRR and Agenda 2030 in SDG #2, #3, #5, #6, #9, #12, #16, #17

The EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, from 2013, evaluated in 2017– 2018, aims to adapt to current and future impacts of climate change. That is done through enhancing the national adaptation strategies, increasing and better sharing of the knowledge and mainstreaming to other policy areas. This was welcomed and enabled better coordination and information-sharing between Member States. That also ensures that adaptation considerations are addressed in all relevant EU policies.

The CCA and DRR aim to mainstream into the key EU policies and strategies, including the

- Protection of the civil and critical infrastructure

- The environmental protection
- The financial instruments of Cohesion Policy and the EU Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF)
- The security of agriculture, food and nutrition
- Integrated coastal management

Adaptation strategies are needed at all levels of administration: local, regional, national, EU and international level. Due to the varying severity and nature of climate impacts between regions in Europe, most adaptation initiatives will be taken at the regional or local levels. The ability to cope and adapt differs across populations, economic sectors and regions within Europe.

EEA Member countries are at different stages of preparing, developing and implementing national adaptation strategies and plans.

To read more how the Sendai Framework links to Agenda 2030, see:

UNDRR 2017, UNISDR Strategic Framework 2016-2021, https://www.undrr.org/publication/unisdr-strategic-framework-2016-2021 (Acc 2020/12/04)

European Commission, The EU Adaptation Strategy, https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation/what_en (Acc 2020/12/04)

9. The goals, priorities and actions of the Sendai Framework

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 outlines seven clear targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks.

The guiding principles in the Sendai Framework
DRR requires:

- An all-of-society engagement and partnership.
- Empowerment, inclusive, accessible and non- discriminatory participation.
- Gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in policies, practices.

In this context, special attention should be paid to the improvement of organized voluntary work of citizens:

- Multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-information
- Decision-making based on exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data
- Risk information: science-based, non-sensitive, complemented by traditional knowledge

10-11. The Sendai Framework's seven global targets

Global Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.

Global Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.

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

Global Target D: Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.

Global Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

Global Target F: Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030.

Global Target G: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

Reference:
UNDRR 2015, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, https://www.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030 (Acc 2020/11/25)

12. The four priorities in the Sendai Framework with examples
PRIO 1 examples

- Ex 1. Research study on the effects of climate change in the country and what areas might be affected
- Ex. 2 Develop flood risk maps of areas that be affected by flood waters of different levels

PRIO 2 examples

- Ex. 1. National level civil protection agency finances a study about how a national strategy for DRR could be developed for each country.
- Ex. 2 The national level arrenges workshops to discuss with municipalities whether or not they have a DRR strategy that is based on current DRR related legislation.

PRIO 3 examples

- Ex 1 Construct retaining walls to keep sea water out of vulnerable areas.
- Ex 2 Initiate a interdisciplinary risk group that meets regularly to discuss city planning maps in order to avoid or mitigate climate risks.

PRIO 4 examples

- Ex 1. Conduct exercises and training to be prepared for new risk scenarios.
- Ex 2. After a disaster discuss how resources were used and make suggestions for the future. Was the EU mechanism activated? Was the support effective for limiting the disaster?
- Ex 3. Use lessons learned from a forest fire to determine what areas should have prescribed burns to reduce fuels.

By using the suggested measures under each priority in the Sendai Framework, each country will be able to determine what should be their focus and which improvements are needed.

13-14. What is the difference between prevention and preparedness?

Differentiate between DRR and emergency preparedness. Use the suggested actions for the national and local level that are found in the Sendai Framework. Prio 1 gives the baseline for the other priorities, Prio 2 and 3 focus on prevention, and Prio 4 on preparedness.

Understand the meaning and the differences between the DRR terms:

Prevention (i.e. disaster prevention) expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts of hazardous events. Certain disaster risks cannot be eliminated then prevention aims at reducing vulnerability and exposure in such contexts where, as a result, the risk of disaster is removed.

Examples:

- Dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks
- Land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high risk zones
- Seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of critical buildings
- Immunisation against vaccine-preventable diseases

Prevention measures can also be taken during or after a hazardous event or disaster to prevent secondary hazards or their consequences. E.g. measures to prevent contamination of water.

Mitigation, the adverse impacts of hazards, in particular natural hazards, often cannot be prevented fully. Still the scale or severity can be substantially lessened by various strategies and actions. Mitigation measures include engineering techniques, hazard-resistant constructions and improved environmental and social policies and public awareness.

Example:

- Evacuation plans for residents in forested areas, e.g. by clearing vegetation away close to the houses in order to reduce the fuel load

Note that in climate change policy, mitigation is defined differently. Here the term is used for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, i.e. the source of climate change.

Preparedness action aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies, from response to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks and good linkages with early warning systems. This includes activities such as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, training and field exercises. All these must be supported by formal institutional, legal and budgetary capacities.

The related terms:

Readiness describes the ability to quickly and appropriately respond when required. A preparedness plan establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to specific potential hazardous events or emerging disaster situations that might threaten society or the environment.

Disaster management includes the measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters. It may not completely avert or eliminate the threats, it rather focuses on creating and implementing preparedness to decrease the impact of disasters. Failure to create and apply a plan could lead to damage to life, assets and lost revenue.

Emergency management is sometimes used interchangeably with disaster management, particularly in the context of biological and technological hazards and for health emergencies. Emergency can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.

Early warning system enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous events.

Effective end-to-end and people-centred early warning system may include four interrelated key elements:

1. Disaster risk knowledge based on the systematic collection of data and disaster risk assessments
2. Detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards and possible consequences
3. Dissemination and communication by an official source of authoritative, timely, accurate and actionable warnings and information
4. Preparedness at all levels to respond to the warnings received

These four interrelated components need to be coordinated within and across sectors and multiple levels for the system to work effectively, and to include feedback mechanisms for continuous improvement. Failure in one component or lack of coordination across them could lead to the failure of the whole system.

15. Presentation of the types of hazards that the Sendai Framework covers

Hazard is a process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards may be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazard is characterised by its location, intensity or magnitude, frequency and probability.

Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socio-natural in origin.

- **Natural hazards** are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena.
- **Anthropogenic hazards** are induced entirely or predominantly by human activities and choices. This term does not include the occurrence or risk of armed conflicts and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to International Humanitarian Law and national legislation.
- **Socio-natural hazards** are associated with a combination of natural and anthropogenic factors, including environmental degradation and climate change.
- **Biological hazards** are of organic origin or conveyed by biological vectors, including pathogenic microorganisms, toxins and bioactive substances. E.g. bacteria, viruses or parasites, venomous wildlife and insects, poisonous plants, and mosquitoes carrying disease-causing agents. Biological hazards are also defined by their infectiousness or toxicity or other characteristics of the pathogen such as dose-response, incubation period, case fatality rate and estimation of the pathogen for transmission.
- **Environmental hazards** may include chemical, natural and biological hazards. They can be created by environmental degradation, physical or chemical pollution in the air, water and soil. However, many of the processes and phenomena in this category may be termed drivers of hazard and risk rather than hazards in themselves, such as soil degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, salinization and sea level rise.

- **Geological or geophysical hazards** originate from internal earth processes. E.g. earthquakes, volcanic activity and emissions, and related geophysical processes such as mass movements, landslides, rockslides, surface collapses, and debris or mud flows.
  Hydro-meteorological factors are important contributors to some of these processes. Tsunamis are difficult to categorize, they are triggered by undersea earthquakes and other geological events, but they essentially become oceanic processes and are manifested as coastal water-related hazards.

- **Hydro-meteorological hazards** are of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic origin. E.g. tropical cyclones (typhoons and hurricanes), floods including flash floods, drought,

heatwaves and cold spells and coastal storm surges.
Hydro-meteorological conditions may also be a factor in other hazards, such as landslides, wildland fires, locust plagues, epidemics, and in the transport and dispersal of toxic substances and volcanic eruption material.

- **Technological hazards** originate from technological or industrial conditions, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures or specific human activities. E.g. industrial pollution, nuclear radiation, toxic wastes, dam failures, transport accidents, factory explosions, fires and chemical spills.
  Technological hazards also may arise directly as a result of the impacts of a natural hazard event.

Multi-hazard means

1. Selection of multiple major hazards that the country faces
2. Specific contexts where hazardous events may occur simultaneously, cascading or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects.

16. Types of disaster mentioned in the Sendai Framework

The scope of disaster is defined in paragraph 15 of the Sendai framework and applies to various types of disasters:

- **Small-scale disaster**
  Disasters that only affect local communities but require assistance beyond the affected community.
- **Large-scale disaster**
  Disasters affecting a society, which requires national or international assistance.
- **Frequent and infrequent disasters**
  Disasters are dependent on the probability of occurrence and the recovery period of a given hazard and its impacts. There is a risk that the impact of frequent disasters can be cumulative, or become chronic for a community or a society.
- **A slow-onset disaster**
  A disaster that emerges gradually over time. E.g. drought, desertification, sea level rise, epidemic disease.
- **A sudden-onset disaster**
  A disaster that is triggered by a hazardous event that emerges quickly or unexpectedly. E.g. earthquake, volcanic eruption, flash flood, chemical explosion, critical infrastructure failure, transport accident.

17-18. Examples of recommended measures for risk assessments

The examples are linked to the priorities of the Sendai Framework. The measures are concentrated on the national and local level. (The measures for the global and regional levels are not covered here).

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

Measure 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.

Measure 24 (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 3: Investing in DRR for resilience

Measure 30 (f) To promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessments into ***land-use policy development and implementation***, including urban planning, land degradation assessments and informal and non-permanent housing, and the use of guidelines and follow-up tools informed by ***anticipated demographic and environmental changes***.

Measure 30 (g) To promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessment, ***mapping and management into rural development planning and management*** of, inter alia, mountains, rivers, coastal flood plain areas, drylands, wetlands and all other areas prone to droughts and flooding, including through the identification of areas that are safe for human settlement, and at the same time preserving ecosystem functions that help to reduce risks.

19. UNDRR's Disaster Resilience Scorecard for cities with indicators for Making Cities Resilient

The Scorecard provides a set of assessments that will allow local governments to monitor and review progress and challenges in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and assess their disaster resilience. It is structured around UNISDR's Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient. It offers the potential for scoring at two levels:

- Level 1: Preliminary level, responding to key Sendai Framework targets and indicators, and with some critical sub-questions. This approach is suggested for 1–2 days long workshops for city multi-stakeholders.
- Level 2: Detailed assessment with a duration of 1 –4 months, a suitable basis for a detailed city resilience action plan.

Link to the report: https://www.undrr.org/publication/disaster-resilience-scorecard-cities

20-21. ISO Standard 37123 Indicators for resilient cities that includes disaster risk management

ISO 37123 is complementary to ISO Standards on climate adaptation including

- ISO 14090: Adaptation to climate change – Principles, requirement and guidelines
- ISO 14091: Adaptation to climate change – Vulnerability, impacts and risk assessment.

A presentation on "The New ISO Standards for Resilient Cities Indicators: Opportunities for City and Expert Inputs" from the conference Resilient Cities 2018 in Bonn:
https://resilientcities2018.iclei.org/wp-content/uploads/F3_Presentation_Full_Session.pdf

The City Resilience Index gives a holistic picture of city resilience, structured around 4 dimensions, 12 goals and 52 indicators.
Read more about the index:
https://www.cityresilienceindex.org/#/

https://www.urban-response.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/city-resilience-framework-arup-april-2014.pdf

22. EU Commission's Action Plan for implementing the Sendai Framework

The EU Action Plan on the Sendai Framework was written by the Commission in 2016. Many director generals are involved since Sendai Framework is closely linked to Climate Change Adaptation and Agenda 2030 for sustainable development. The EU Commission is a member of the **European Forum for DRR**.

To guide Europe's implementation of the Sendai Framework with its four priorities of action and seven global targets, the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction agreed to develop a roadmap that will focus on activities for the period 2015-2020 and provide an overview for the 15-year span of the whole framework.

In 2014 Europe saw almost 160 disaster events with over 300 fatalities and damages amounting to US$ 17.6 billion, according to the German reinsurance and insurance-related risk solution company Munich Re. Floods in the Balkans, the UK and Germany have shown the need for Europe to prioritize risk reduction. Together with other floods in Europe made 2014 the year with the highest number of costly floods since 2004. Other hazards were equally damaging. Sweden saw major wildfires, and the real impact of "silent" disasters such as droughts, coastal erosion, cascading effects, etc. has not been quantified, but is believed to be substantially larger than previously estimated.

What the EU is effectively looking at is how to achieve risk avoidance – pursuit of a development path that minimizes risk accumulation, reduces existing risks, and promotes resilience – creating nations and communities that can absorb losses, minimize impacts and bounce forward. This requires strengthened political cooperation internationally, but also nationally, regionally and on the local level.

The aim of the European Roadmap for Disaster Risk Reduction is to provide guidance and highlight a number of areas of focus to implement the Sendai Framework. It builds on the Sendai Framework's identification of the role of regional platforms and support for regional and national efforts in building resilience to disasters.

By analysing gaps, the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction has prioritised 4 key areas:

Key Area 1 – Build risk knowledge in all EU policies

- Promote the collection and sharing of baseline loss and damage data.
- Use foresight, scenarios and risk assessments for better preparedness to existing, emerging risks and new types of risks.
- Further engage with the research community to better address disaster risk management knowledge and technology gaps and to encourage stronger science-policy interface in decision-making

Key Area 2 – An all-of-society approach in DRR

- Explore the potential of educational measures for reducing disaster risks.
- Facilitate exchange of good practices and improvements in disaster management policy and operations through mutual learning and expert review.
- Work with stakeholders, including local authorities, civil society and communities, to develop specific strategies for risk awareness that include the most vulnerable groups, such as children and youth, elderly, persons with disabilities and indigenous people.

- Cooperate with the private sector to encourage business-driven innovation in all areas of disaster risk management.
- Strengthen the links between disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and biodiversity strategies.
- Reinforce the links between disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and urban policies and initiatives.
- Support the development of inclusive local and national disaster risk reduction strategies, with active engagement of active engagement of local actors - authorities, communities and civil society.
- Assist regional organisations in supporting national authorities to implement the Sendai Framework, including the development of National and Regional platforms for disaster risk reduction.

Key Area 3 – Promote risk-informed investments in all EU external financial instruments, including multilateral and bilateral development assistance

- Track investments in disaster risk reduction in all humanitarian and development assistance programmes.
- Promote risk-proofed investments in the EU, including in the context of the Investment Plan for Europe.
- Promote the use of mechanisms for disaster risk financing, risk transfer and insurance, risk-sharing and retention.
- Foster and implement ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction.

Key Area 4 – Support the development of a holistic Disaster Risk Management

- Develop good practices on the integration of cultural heritage in the national disaster risk reduction strategies to be developed by EU Member States.
- Enhance preparedness and response capacities for disasters with health consequences and cooperation between health authorities and other relevant stakeholders.
- Facilitate capacity building of local and national authorities and communities and other actors in managing disaster risk.
- Support the development and better integration of transnational detection and early warning and alert systems for better disaster preparedness and response action.
- Integrate the "Build Back Better" objective into the assessment methodologies, projects and standards for disaster risk management and resilience.

Further reading:
European Forum for DRR: https://www.preventionweb.net/organizations/8679/profile

European Forum for Disaster Risk ReductionRoadmap for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework: https://rm.coe.int/1680480466

23. Good Practices in DRR in the Baltic Sea Region

How is the Sendai Framework implemented in the Baltic Sea Region? Which are the specific issues this region faces in efforts to reduce disaster risk. Disasters do not respect borders and transboundary cooperation is often the key to successfully building resilience to disasters.

By focusing on challenges, good practices and the way forward on the regional and local level in the BSR, **four recommendations** show how the capacities for the implementation of the Sendai Framework could be strengthened in this region:

1. The **political and public support** need to be sufficiently strong to enable efficient implementation. Incorporating climate change risks into the National Risk Assessments can become a tool to increase support.
2. The Sendai Framework needs to be **tailored to the specific Baltic Sea Region context** – to make national Sendai-related DRR efforts more relevant.
3. The **multi-level and cross-sectoral cooperation** should be strengthened to enable a common approach. Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Development activities need coherence – in strategic planning, as well as in preparing and conducting the National Risk Assessments.
4. The **coordination mechanisms need to be strengthened** to enable the effective planning of implementation, cooperation and to manage the complex flows of information. In concrete terms this means providing the National Focal Point with a sufficient mandate to carry out these tasks.

This is published in a report within the Cascade project, based on discussions with the National Focal Points for the Sendai Framework, or other national representatives responsible for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The entire report: http://www.cascade-bsr.eu/materials/sendai-framework-baltic-sea-region

21. Summary of the key messages

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