

Sendai Framework and the SDGs: Reducing Risk for Sustainable Development

Empowering the Youth to Build Resilience in Society



UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

With the support of



Ministry of
the Interior and Safety



Incheon
Metropolitan City



SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

About UNDRR ONEA-GETI

Established in 2010 through cooperation with the former National Emergency Management Agency, now the Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS) and Incheon Metropolitan City.

With the aim of promoting disaster resilient societies and develop a global cadre of professionals in the areas of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for disaster resilient societies by:

- Providing technical support
- Conducting capacity development and training initiatives
- Carrying out advocacy initiatives
- Enhancing knowledge management, experience and best practice sharing
- Promoting partnerships

About the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Intended 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.*



- **Adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction** on March 18, 2015
- **Endorsed by the UN General Assembly** on May 15, 2015.
- **15-year**, voluntary, non-binding agreement
- **4 Priorities for Action** and **7 Global Targets**
- Recognizes that the **State has the primary role** to reduce disaster risk but that responsibilities are to be **shared with other stakeholders including local government and the private sector**.

Sendai and Youth

- Governments should engage with relevant stakeholders, including children and youth
- Guiding Principles: Youth leadership should be promoted
- Role of Stakeholders: Children and youth are agents of change and should be given the space to contribute to disaster risk reduction, through legislation, national practice and educational curricula



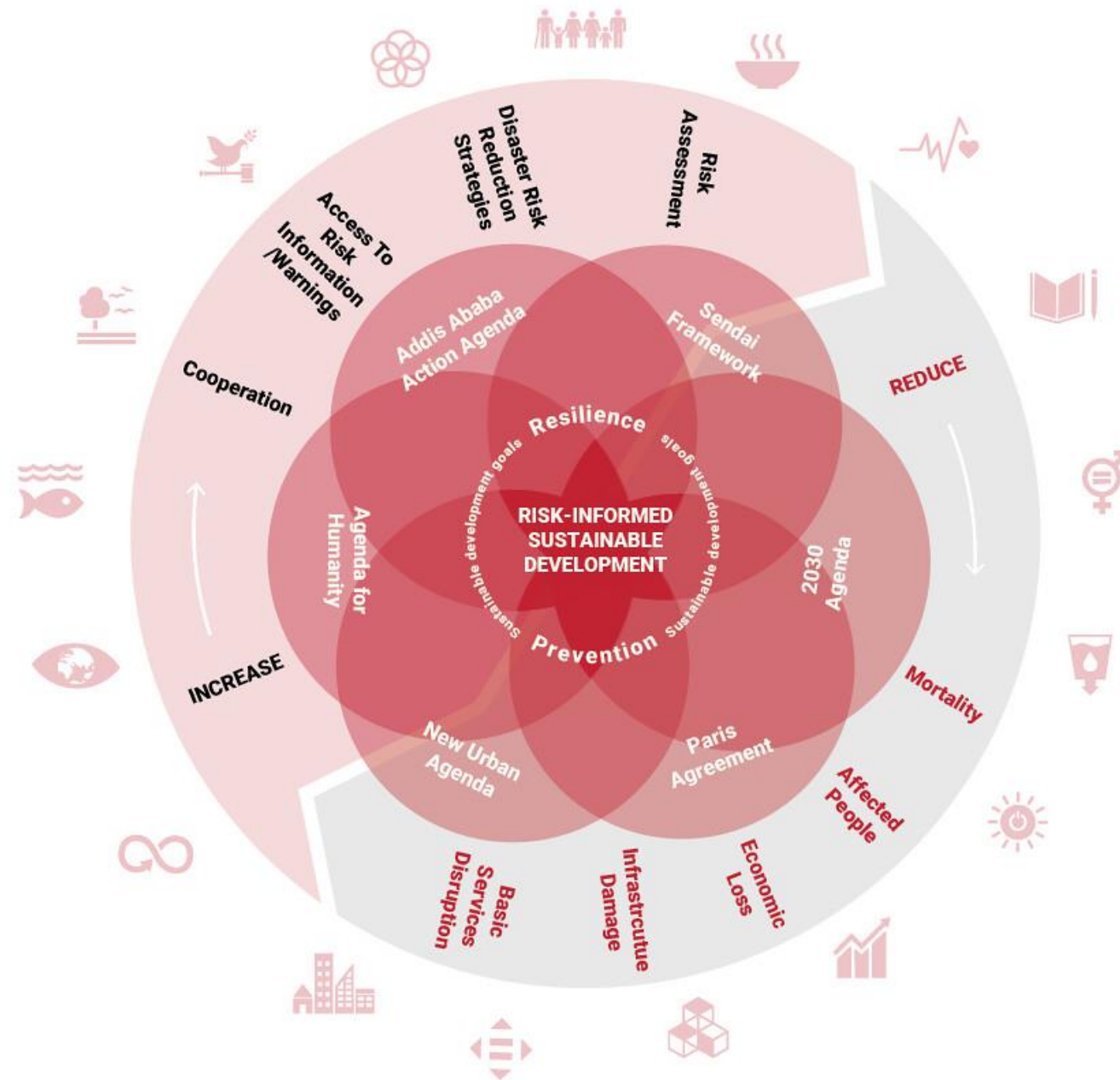
mutually
reinforcing
outcomes



Interconnectedness: Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement & SDGs

- Between social, economic and environmental pillars of **development**
- Between **each** of the **SDGs**
- Between **development**, **climate change** and **disaster risk**
- **Interventions** in one dimension can have *positive or negative impacts* in another
- Increased resilience of societies, economies and the natural environment can help countries and communities to **withstand shocks, manage risk and uncertainties**
- At minimum, all development interventions should apply **social and environmental standards**
- **Strengthens national capacities** (gov and stakeholders) to manage risk and build resilience in delivering intended products and services.

Risk-informed Sustainable Development: Integrated Risk Governance



The Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



TRANSFORMING OUR
WORLD:
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

1 NO
POVERTY



2 ZERO
HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



15 LIFE
ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



The Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Declaration

- Highlights the **drivers of disaster risk** including gaps in governance, urbanization, the impact of poor management of natural resources and ecosystems, as well as poverty and the implications of climate change.
- Paragraph 14, the challenge “**more frequent and intense natural disasters**” present to sustainable development underscored.
- Outlines the underlying principles and the major policy shifts required to support the implementation of the SDGs, specifically calling for **application of technology that is climate-sensitive and resilient, safe and resilient human habitats, and the promotion of resilience and disaster risk reduction.**



The Sendai Framework Targets in the Sustainable Development Goals & Indicators



SDG 1 calls for an end to poverty in all its forms everywhere and recognizes that **reducing exposure and vulnerability of the poor to disasters** is essential for sustainable poverty eradication (**target 1.5**).

Indicator 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people [**Sendai Framework Targets A and B**]

Indicator 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) [**Sendai Framework Target C**]

Indicator 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies [**Sendai Framework Target E**]

The Sendai Framework Targets in the Sustainable Development Goals & Indicators

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



SDG 11 on inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements has explicit links are seen with the Sendai Framework targets.

Target 11.5 calls for reducing the “number of deaths” and “direct economic losses relative to global GDP” caused by disasters, which align directly with the global targets (a), (b) and (c) of the Sendai Framework. **Target 11.b calls for an increase in the number of cities and human habitats with integrated plans on inclusion, resource efficiency, adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters** “in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Indicator 11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 **[Sendai Framework Target E]**

Indicator 11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies **[Sendai Framework Target E]**



The Sendai Framework Targets in the Sustainable Development Goals & Indicators



SDG 13 is on combating climate change and where all the targets can be linked to the Sendai Framework, for example **target 13.1 which calls for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to disasters.**

Indicator 13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
[Sendai Framework Target E]

Indicator 13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
[Sendai Framework Targets A, B]

DRR in the Sustainable Development Goals & Targets

SDG 2 calls to end hunger, target 2.4 supports the immediate need to advance actions in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation into agriculture sector planning and investments in order to **promote resilient livelihoods, food production and ecosystems.**



SDG 3 on good health and well-being, target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for **early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.**

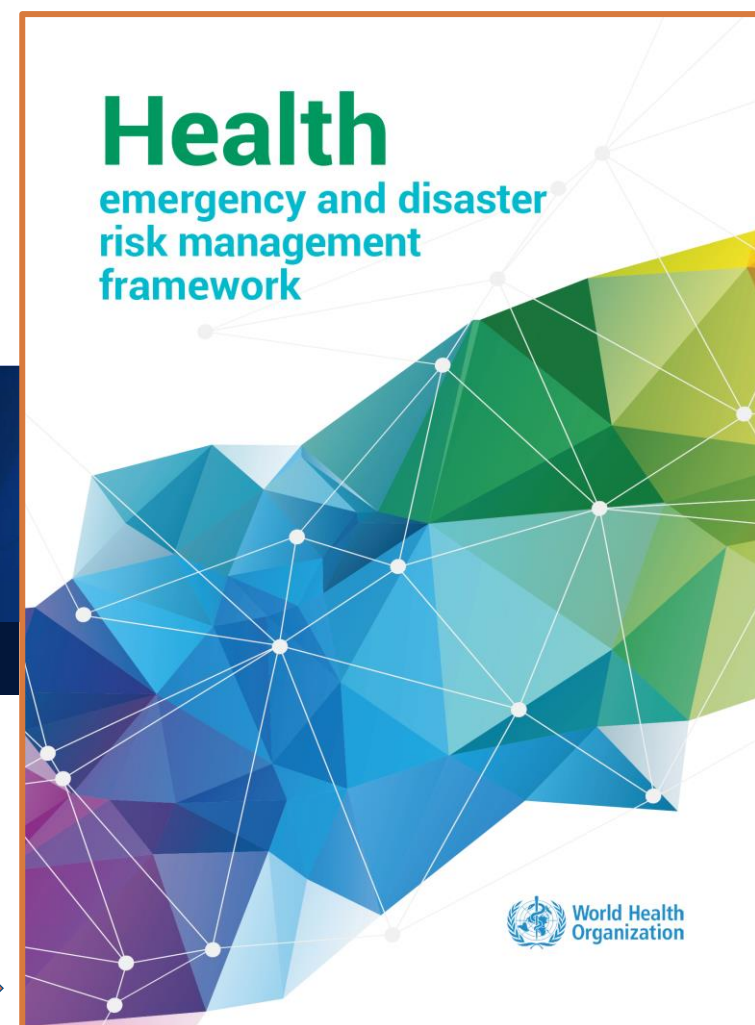
SDG 4 on quality education promotes safe learning environments (target 4.a) which echoes the Sendai Framework call for **resilience and safety of schools** to be strengthened in structural and non-structural ways.



Focus on DRR & Sustainable Development Goal 3



SDG 3 on good health and well-being, target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for **early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.**



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DRR in the Sustainable Development Goals & Targets



SDG 5 on gender. Despite the absence of an action target that emphasizes on strengthening the role of women and girls in the context of disaster risk reduction, it is evident that this is critical to achieving the goal of gender equality and empowerment and building disaster resilience of communities.

SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation, target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes. Some of implementation strategies suggested by the Sendai Framework include mainstreaming of disaster risk assessment, mapping and management into rural development planning and management of rivers, coastal flood plain areas, drylands, wetlands and all other areas prone to droughts and flooding.



SDG 9 focuses on building resilient infrastructure with target 9.1 specifically asks to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure. Target 9.a aligns one of the targets of the Sendai Framework on the substantial reduction of disaster damage to, and strengthening of, critical infrastructure.

DRR in the Sustainable Development Goals & Targets



SDG 14 aims to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Target 4.2 addresses sustainable management and protection as well as strengthening the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems.

SDG 15 aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. The goal **reinforces the need to protect the ecosystem services** which includes vital **hazard regulating services**. The goal specifically calls for efforts to combat desertification and restore land affected by drought and floods. This is closely aligned with the goals and ecosystem-related priorities of the Sendai Framework and reinforces the linkages with related international decisions on ecosystems and disaster risk.



Other targets in the Transforming our World, including those on **health** and **water management**, also relate to disaster risk reduction by virtue of promoting the **principle of early warning and addressing disaster risk drivers** and aiming to **reduce vulnerability and/or exposure of people and planet to hazards**.

Common Sendai Framework Targets and 2030 Agenda Indicators

Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015-2030

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Coherent Policy Alignment Considerations

- Understanding the similarities and differences among CCA, DRR, development objectives, processes and stakeholders.
- Establishing a common ground regarding rationale, objectives, and methodologies, instruments and terminologies.
- Clarifying the administrative set-up for developing CCA, DRR and development planning and agreement on who leads and participates in which mandate. Integrating parts of the administrative set-up if possible.
- Establishing joint or joined-up monitoring and progress reporting of CCA, DRR and development planning.
- Ensuring that the coherence agenda is also pursued at the subnational and local levels.
- Identifying common action and instruments in support of shared policy objectives to reduce disaster risk.

Routes for Youth Engagement

- Words into Action Guideline on Children and Youth Engagement in Sendai Framework
- Training and webinar materials for children and youth
- Youth engaged in the development of Regional Assessment Report
- Engagement with institutions of higher education offered systematically to build DRR literacy and a cadre of DRR professionals
- Global and regional level platforms provided for youth to network, develop ideas and innovations to tackle real DRR-related challenges.
- Youth participate in Steering Committee Meetings and other relevant MCR2030 activities
- Active participation supported in key events to catalyze action on DRR (e.g. ECOSOC Youth Forum)

Thank You

UNDRR

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