From Hyogo to Sendai

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Milestone Event in the Year 2015

New York in September 2015 to define voluntary Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—the successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

21st United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) in November/December 2015, which will seek legally binding agreements on climate change mitigation and adaptation

World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR), took place in March in Sendai
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- In accordance with a UNGA resolution, ten-year period from January 1990 was designated as the **International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)**.

**World Conference on Disaster Reduction (January 2005, Kobe)**
- Held in the city affected by the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, at its tenth anniversary
- Released a joint statement for building a tsunami warning system in response to the Indian Ocean Earthquake that occurred at the end of 2004.
- Adopted the **Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA)**

**World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (March 2015, Sendai)**
- Adopted the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**, as a new framework for 2015 through 2030, committed to continue the action.
- Held in Sendai, which was affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011

**World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction (May 1994, Yokohama)**
- Conducted interim review of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
- Adopted the **Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World**
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- Increased Top Down Perspective on Community Involvement
- Community actors
- Keywords included Hyogo Framework for Action, participation, and community based

Increased Focus on Technology, Less Emphasis on Local Knowledge’s, Value for DRR

- Disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development
- Value Partners
- understand local context and individual motivations when planning and implementing DRR
Expected 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

Goal
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

Priorities for Action
Focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels

- **Priority Action 1**
  Understanding disaster risk

- **Priority Action 2**
  Strengthening disaster risk reduction for resilience

- **Priority Action 3**
  Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

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

Roles of Stakeholders
Civil society, volunteers, organized voluntary work organizations and community-based organizations to participate (in particular, women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, and older persons)

Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to collaborate

Business, professional associations and private sector financial institutions to collaborate

Media to take a role in contributing to the public awareness raising

International Cooperation and Global Partnership

General considerations

Means of implementation

Support from international organization

Follow-up actions

Highlights
- Seven concrete global targets were specified
- The targets include important policy focuses, such as mainstreaming DRR, prior investment, “Build Back Better”, multi-stakeholders’ involvement, people-centered approach, and women’s leadership
Some improvements from the Hyogo Framework for Action

• The clear *scope*
• The stronger *focus on risk prevention*
• The *guiding principles*
• The *seven targets*
• The clear articulation of *measures at national/local and regional/global levels*
• The stronger focus on *reconstruction and health*
• The *role of stakeholders*. 
HFA Achievement In Sri Lanka
Action I - Ensure DRR is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
Action II  Identify Assess and Monitor Disaster Risk & Early Warning

- National & local risk assessments
- System are in places to monitor, archives and disseminate data
- Early warning systems are in place
- National and local risk assessments
Action III Use Knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
DRR is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans. Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability. Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability. Planning and management of human settlements incorporated DRR elements. DRR measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation process. Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects.
Action V Strengthen Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response at All Levels

- Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms
- Disaster Preparedness plans and contingency plans
- Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place
- Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information
Some key areas of the SFDRR:

- Focus on the **prevention of new risks**, in addition to the reduction of existing disaster risk;
- **Importance of health** in the document; **role of women, human rights**;
- Important **focus on the local**: local communities, local governments, and local level action, which goes in parallel with the outlined need for a **more people-centred preventive approach** to disaster risk;
- Focus on **stakeholders** and the importance of an **inclusive approach** to disaster risk management, with a **clear articulation of responsibilities** across public and private stakeholders,
- Request for a **full engagement of all State institutions** - executive and legislative - at national and local levels;
- Role of **science and technology**;
- Critical **links** between international discussions/negotiations on, and implementation of, disaster risk reduction, financing for development, climate change and the post-2015 development agenda;
- Focus on **recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction** phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, as a critical opportunity to build back better.
- a major section on **international cooperation, global partnership and means of implementation**.
What we need to Do??

**SFDRR priority 1  Understand disaster risk**
- National and local risk assessments
- Collection, analysis, management and use of disaggregated data and information
- Develop, update periodically and disseminate location-based disaster risk information
- Disaster loss accounting at national and local levels
- Regional/trans-boundary risks

**SFDRR priority 2: Strengthen disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk**
- Legislative and regulatory framework related to DRR (include list and link to relevant laws and regulations)
- Institutional framework (including e.g. coordination mechanisms, responsibilities and authorities of sub-national governments, roles and task of community representatives)
- Policy environment and list of key policies related to DRR
- Accountability mechanisms
SFDRR priority 3: Invest in DRR for resilience

- National, local and sectoral budget allocation for DRR
- Disaster risk transfer and insurance, risk sharing and retention and financial protection mechanisms
- Incentive and regulatory frameworks for resilient public and private investments i.e. the use of the principles of universal design and the standardization of building materials, etc
- Policies, plans and investments to reduce risk in key development sectors such as:
  - Land use planning
  - Urban development
  - Infrastructure development
  - Health
  - Education
  - Social protection
  - Environment and ecosystem management
  - Food security, agriculture and livelihoods
  - Tourism
  - Climate risk management as a cross cutting issue for all sectors

SFDRR priority 4: Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better”

- Disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and programmes
- Early warning systems
- Planning for post disaster recovery and reconstruction
- Regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises
- International cooperation for disaster preparedness, response and recovery
Thank you