

THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK OUTLINES SEVEN GLOBAL TARGETS TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2030:

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS

A. Reduce global disaster mortality



B. Reduce the number of affected people globally



C. Reduce direct economic loss in relation to GDP



D. Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services



E. Increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies



F. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries



G. Increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems



SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES



World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

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The **World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction** is a series of United Nations conferences focusing on [disaster](#) and [climate risk management](#) in the context of [sustainable development](#). The World Conference has been convened three times, with each edition to date having been hosted by Japan: in [Yokohama](#) in 1994, in [Hyogo](#) in 2005 and in [Sendai](#) in 2015. As requested by the [UN General Assembly](#), the [United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction](#) (UNISDR) served as the coordinating body for the Second and Third UN World Conference on [Disaster Reduction](#) in 2005 and 2015. ^{[[citations needed](#)]}

The conferences bring together government officials and other stakeholders, such as [NGOs](#), [civil society organizations](#), local government and [private sector](#) representatives from around the world to discuss how to strengthen the [sustainability](#) of development by managing disaster and climate risks. The Third UN World conference adopted the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#) 2015–2030. Previous conference outcomes include the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters in 2005 and the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World in 1994.



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1994 First World Conference on Natural Disasters in Yokohama^[edit]

The First World Conference on Natural Disasters in [Yokohama](#), Japan from May 23 to 27, 1994, adopted the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action, endorsed by the [UN General Assembly](#) in 1994. It was the main outcome of the mid-term review of the International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) and established 10 principles for its strategy, a plan of action and a follow-up. Furthermore, it provides guidelines for natural disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation.^{[[cite\]](#)^{[[edit\]](#)]}}

Ten principles of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World^[edit]

The ten principles of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World:^{[[edit\]](#)}

1. Risk assessment is a required step for the adoption of adequate and successful disaster reduction policies and measures.
2. Disaster prevention and preparedness are of primary importance in reducing the need for disaster relief.
3. Disaster prevention and preparedness should be considered integral aspects of development policy and planning at national, regional, bilateral, multilateral and international levels.
4. The development and strengthening of capacities to prevent, reduce and mitigate disasters is a top priority area to be addressed during the Decade so as to provide a strong basis for follow-up activities to the Decade.
5. Early warnings of impending disasters and their effective dissemination using telecommunications, including broadcast services, are key factors to successful disaster prevention and preparedness.
6. Preventive measures are most effective when they involve participation at all levels, from the local community through the national government to the regional and international level.
7. Vulnerability can be reduced by the application of proper design and patterns of development focused on target groups, by appropriate education and training of the whole community.
8. The international community accepts the need to share the necessary technology to prevent, reduce and mitigate disaster; this should be made freely available and in a timely manner as an integral part of technical cooperation.

9. Environmental protection as a component of sustainable development consistent with poverty alleviation is imperative in the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters.
10. Each country bears the primary responsibility for protecting its people, infrastructure, and other national assets from the impact of natural disasters. The international community should demonstrate strong political determination required to mobilize adequate and make efficient use of existing resources, including financial, scientific and technological means, in the field of natural disaster reduction, bearing in mind the needs of the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries.

2005 Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe^[edit]



The Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction conference was held in [Kobe](#), Japan from 18 to 22 January 2005. This conference took on particular poignancy, as it came almost 10 years to the day after the [Great Hanshin earthquake](#) in Kobe and less than a month after the 2004 [Indian Ocean tsunami](#). Japan's long history of severe [natural disasters](#), prominence in international [humanitarian aid](#) and development and its scientific achievements in monitoring dangerous natural phenomena also made it a suitable conference venue.^[1]

The upcoming conference had not garnered much attention, but due to the 26 December, [Indian Ocean tsunami](#), the attendance grew dramatically and the international media focused on the event. [Japan's Emperor Akihito](#) opened the conference and welcomed 4,000 participants from around the world.^{[1][2]}

The World Conference adopted plans to put in place an [International Early Warning Programme](#) (IEWP), which had first been proposed at the Second International Conference on Early Warning in 2003 in [Bonn](#), Germany.^[3]

Conference objectives^[edit]

The goal of the World Conference was to find ways to reduce the toll of disasters through preparation, and ultimately to reduce human casualties. Due to the proximity to the devastating Indian Ocean tsunami, developing a global tsunami warning system was high on the agenda. Other topics included:

- pledges to reduce disaster damage
- healthcare after disaster
- early warning systems
- safe building standards
- agree upon cost-effective preventative countermeasures

- a global database on relief and reconstruction and a centre on water hazards

The [Pacific Rim Tsunami Warning system](#) is an example of a cost-effective warning system; its yearly operating cost is approximately US\$4 million. The yearly operating cost of a hypothetical global warning system is estimated at US\$30 million. This cost, compared to the international aid donations of nearly US\$8 billion for the [2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami](#), clearly demonstrates the cost effectiveness of such a system.^[14]

Hyogo Framework for Action^[edit]

The [Hyogo Framework for Action \(2005–2015\)](#): Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters was an outcome of the 2005 conference. The Hyogo Framework (HFA) was the first plan to explain, describe and detail the work required from all different sectors and actors to reduce disaster losses. It was developed and agreed on with the many partners needed to reduce disaster risk – governments, international agencies, disaster experts and many others – bringing them into a common system of coordination. The HFA, which ran from 2005 to 2015, set five specific priorities for action:^[15]

1. Making disaster risk reduction a priority;
2. Improving risk information and early warning;
3. Building a culture of safety and resilience;
4. Reducing the risks in key sectors;
5. Strengthening preparedness for response.

2015 Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in Sendai^[edit]



The Third UN United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in [Sendai](#), Japan from 14 to 18 March 2015, drawing 6,500 delegates to the conference itself and 50,000 people to the associated Public Forum. Sendai is the largest city of [Miyagi Prefecture](#), in north-eastern Japan.^[16] It has a prominent status as it was hit by the [Great East Japan earthquake](#), 130 kilometres from the [epicentre](#). The conference included discussion of the aftermath of the [Japanese response to the 2011 disaster](#) and how [Japan's early warning system](#) can save lives when [earthquakes](#) and [tsunamis](#) strike.^{[17][18]} The conference included an announcement of a US\$4 billion fund to prepare for disasters over four years. Moreover, the conference coincided with [Cyclone Pam](#) hitting [Vanuatu](#), and Vanuatu President [Baldwin](#)

[Lonsdale](#) urgently requested international assistance for his people.^{[19][20]} Thus, in 2015, many developed nations announced they would partner with smaller countries to prepare for future [disaster relief](#) operations.^{[21][22][23]}

The conference adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. The Sendai Framework is the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda, with seven targets and four priorities for action. It was endorsed by the [UN General Assembly](#) in June 2015.^[24]

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030^[edit]

This section is an excerpt from [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#).^[edit]

The [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction \(2015–2030\)](#) is an international document that was adopted by the United Nations member states between 14 and 18 March 2015 at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in [Sendai](#), Japan, and endorsed by the [UN General Assembly](#) in June 2015.^{[25][26][27]} It is the successor agreement to the [Hyogo Framework for Action](#) (2005–2015), which had been the most encompassing international accord to date on [disaster risk reduction](#).

The Sendai document emerged from three years' of talks,^[28] assisted by the [United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction](#), during which UN member states, NGOs, and other stakeholders made calls for an improved version of the existing [Hyogo Framework](#), with a set of common standards, a comprehensive framework with achievable targets, and a legally-based instrument for disaster risk reduction. Member states also emphasized the need to tackle [disaster risk reduction](#) and [climate change adaptation](#) when setting the [Sustainable Development Goals](#), particularly in light of an insufficient focus on risk reduction and resilience in the original [Millennium Development Goals](#).

SDG indicators		Sendai Framework indicators
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	A1 and B1
1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	C1
1.5.3	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	E1
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	E2
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	A1 and B1
11.5.2	Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	C1, D1, D5
11.b.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	E1
11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	E2
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		
13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	A1 and B1
13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	E1
13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	E2