

Outcome Summary

Implementing Sendai Framework at National and Local Level: Resilience Action Planning – Developing an Action Plan

Cheonan, Republic of Korea

16-18 May 2016

“Disaster risk is increasing with every passing day. Poverty, rapid urbanisation, climate change – these and other factors are leaving people and communities ever more exposed.”¹

UN Secretary General **Ban Ki-moon**

This objective of the Sendai Framework Resilience Action Planning workshop was to build the awareness of national and local authorities on the components of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; develop their capacity on how to use the Sendai Framework tools to identify gaps and develop action plans to align their policies and plans to the Sendai Framework.

Background

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States on 18 March 2015 at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in Sendai City, Japan. The Sendai Framework is built on elements which ensure continuity with the work done by States and other stakeholders under its predecessor, the Hyogo Framework for Action, and introduces a number of innovations as called for during the consultations and negotiations. Many commentators have identified the most significant shifts as a strong emphasis on disaster risk management as opposed to disaster management, the definition of seven global targets, the reduction of disaster risk as an expected outcome, a goal focused on preventing new risk, reducing existing risk and strengthening resilience, as well as a set of guiding principles, including primary responsibility of states to prevent and reduce disaster risk, all-of-society and all-of-State institutions engagement.

While the four Sendai Framework priorities define areas where action is needed, it is not an exhaustive list of measures. In practice, it means that the implementation of the four priority areas may require elaboration and planning of additional specific measures at national and local levels, and hence the relevance of the adoption of national strategies by 2020 (target (e)) and plans (27(b)) are a first critical step to achieving the other global targets by 2030.

Outcomes

¹ Remarks at launch of Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR), 15 May 2013

17 government officials representing Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Laos, Senegal and Uganda met during 3 days of a 20-day NDTI-KOICA disaster management academy training to build their capacity on Sendai Framework action planning. Participants had an opportunity to use the draft Sendai Monitor Phase 1 indicators to undertake self-assessment and develop Resilience Action Plans, and to have in-depth exchange among national authorities.