

Concept Note

Development of the Sendai Framework “Words into Action” Implementation Guide for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems and Multi-Hazard Management of Disaster Risk Reduction

Topic	Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems and Multi-Hazard Management of Disaster Risk in Development
Proposed Target stakeholder	Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Points of National Governments, Academics, NGOs, Private Sector, and other stakeholders
Proposed Priority Focus	<p>Sendai Framework Target 7 calls to substantially increase the availability of, and access to, multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people.</p> <p>The main features of Sendai Framework are 1) Shifting focus from managing disasters to managing risks. This requires a better understanding of risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure and hazards, 2) Wider scope, encompassing the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks, and 3) People-centred, all-hazards, and multi-sectoral based approach to disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>It aims to ensure multi-hazard, including man-made hazards, biological, technological and environmental hazard management of disaster risk is factored in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors with engagement from all of society.</p> <p>This guide will help improve understanding of hazard management at different scales, discuss opportunities for DRR interventions and share case studies from existing policies and practices, for monitoring the effectiveness of multi-hazard early warning systems and their components including, but not limited to: risk knowledge; monitoring and warning services; dissemination; emergency response capacity; policy, legislative and institutional coordination aspects. It also aim to provide guidance to central government disaster risk reduction focal points to assist in the application of these case studies in development at all levels and in all sectors.</p>
Reason for priority	Early warning has been recognized as an effective approach for reducing disaster risk and the loss of life. There has been a paradigm shift from single-hazard to multi-hazard early warning and from providing hazard information to providing risk and impact information. However, there are gaps in effective implementation of people-centred, multi-hazard warning systems. In addition, risk knowledge and impact information are often not at all, or insufficiently, integrated into multi-hazard early warning systems.

Proposed schedule and deadline	First draft due March 26, 2016 Final draft due July 2016
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