

# Implementing the Sendai Framework to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable development cannot be attained while disasters continue to undermine economic growth and social progress. No country or sector is immune to the impacts of natural hazards, many of which are increasing in frequency and intensity due to the impacts of climate change. While critical, simply preparing for disasters is not enough. To realise the transformative potential of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, governments and stakeholders have affirmed that disaster risk reduction needs to be at the core of sustainable development. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was the first agreement of the post-2015 development agenda. It includes seven global targets accompanied by a comprehensive set of guiding principles that give direction to reduce the impact of disasters, while also addressing the underlying drivers of disaster risk and safeguarding current and future development gains.

Progress in implementing the Sendai Framework is therefore progress towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals. In turn, progress on the Sustainable Development Goals can substantially build the resilience of people and governments in the face of disasters. There are a number of targets across the 17 Sustainable Development Goals that are related to disaster risk reduction. Conversely, all seven global targets of the Sendai Framework are critical for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.



## How the Sendai Framework contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG

HOW DOES THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK CONTRIBUTE TO THIS?



The Sendai Framework calls for the design and implementation of safety-net mechanisms to strengthen resilience of the poor to the impact of disasters. Disaster risk reduction and risk-informed development are tools to break the cycle of exposure to hazards and entrenched poverty. Credible links with Sendai Framework implementation will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of eradicating poverty.



Reducing the risk of disasters is a prerequisite for eliminating hunger, and protects livelihoods and productive assets essential for food security. Integrated disaster risk and food security assessments, early warning mechanisms, and innovative financing tools can curb agricultural and economic losses caused by natural hazards.



The Sendai Framework calls on Member States to enhance the resilience of national health systems by integrating disaster risk management into primary, secondary and tertiary health care, and by promoting and enhancing training capacities in the field of disaster medicine. The substantial reduction of disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services is essential to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being.



Increasing public education and risk awareness, and reducing disaster risk to educational facilities, will support the Sustainable Development Goal of inclusive and equitable quality education by reducing the disaster losses to educational facilities and disruption of educational services.



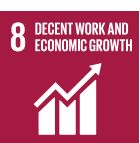
The Sendai Framework calls for women to publicly lead and promote gender-sensitive, equitable and accessible disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes, and for adequate capacity-building measures to empower women for preparedness as well as to build their capacity to secure alternate means of livelihood in post-disaster situations.



Training of community health practitioners in disaster risk reduction approaches, and ensuring compliance with existing health and safety standards with an adequate focus on disaster risk management, will build resilient health systems. The Sendai Framework advocates for resilient water infrastructure to remain effective and operational during and after disasters in order to provide live-saving and essential services and limit the spread of disease.



The Sendai Framework calls for sustainable use and management of ecosystems and integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction. Trans-boundary cooperation on ecosystem-based approaches to shared natural resources builds resilience and can reduce disaster risk, while contributing to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of affordable and clean energy.



The Sendai Framework calls for substantial reduction of disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP by 2030. Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural (e.g. infrastructure) and non-structural (e.g. legislation/disaster preparedness plans) measures can enhance the economic resilience of people, and drive innovation, economic growth, and job creation.



Building and re-building better from the start through proper design, construction, and retrofitting to withstand hazards will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal on industry, innovation and infrastructure. The Sendai Framework also promotes investments in innovation and technology development in disaster risk management research.



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The Sendai Framework promotes tackling the underlying disaster risk drivers, including poverty and inequality, while supporting the capacity of developing countries to implement inclusive and people-centred disaster risk reduction strategies can help reduce inequalities.

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The Sendai Framework promotes the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessments into land-use policies, urban planning, land degradation assessments, and informal housing to increase urban resilience. Mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance for both public and private investment can reduce the financial impact of disasters in urban and rural areas communities.

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The protection of livelihoods and productive assets, the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and natural resources, and the incorporation of disaster risk reduction measures into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal on responsible consumption and production.

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Over the last two decades, more than 90% of major disasters have been caused by floods, storms, heatwaves, droughts and other weather-related events that are expected to increase in frequency and severity as a consequence of climate change. These events, in turn, can trigger or contribute to wildfires, famine, health emergencies, and other disasters. The Sendai Framework recognises that reducing the risk of these disasters is a fundamental aspect of climate change adaptation and sustainable development.

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Coral reefs and coastal systems play an important role in protecting communities from storm surges and other hazards. The sustainable use and management of ecosystems and the implementation of integrated natural resource and environmental management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goal on life below water.

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To preserve ecosystems and reduce environmental losses, the Sendai Framework calls for mainstreaming disaster risk assessment, mapping, and management into rural development planning and the management of mountains, rivers, coastal flood plain areas, drylands, wetlands and all other areas prone to droughts and flooding.

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Disaster risk reduction and management requires the full engagement and accountability of all state institutions at national and local levels. The Sendai Framework therefore calls for increased disaster risk governance and accountability, including through national disaster risk reduction platforms.

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Support, including through finance, technology transfer, and capacity building from developed countries and partners, as well as an enabling international environment, can all stimulate knowledge, capacities, and motivation for disaster risk reduction. This will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal on partnerships for the goals.

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Disaster risk reduction is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda. Development that is not risk informed cannot be sustainable. Recurring disaster losses are a significant brake on poverty eradication. The implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is essential for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Robert Glasser, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction

## Seven targets of the Sendai Framework

The seven global targets of the Sendai Framework will significantly contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

E) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020



F) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries



G) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk reduction information assessments



**Substantially Increase**

**Substantially Reduce**



A) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality



B) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally



C) Reduce direct economic loss in relation to global GDP



D) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services

# How the Sustainable Development Goals contribute to the Sendai Framework

In September 2015, more than 190 world leaders committed to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals to help end extreme poverty, fight inequality, combat climate change, and build resilience to disasters. While all the Sustainable Development Goals are relevant for building a sustainable and resilient world, a number of them have targets directly or indirectly related to disaster risk reduction. Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals also contributes to achieving the goal of the Sendai Framework to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk, and strengthen resilience.

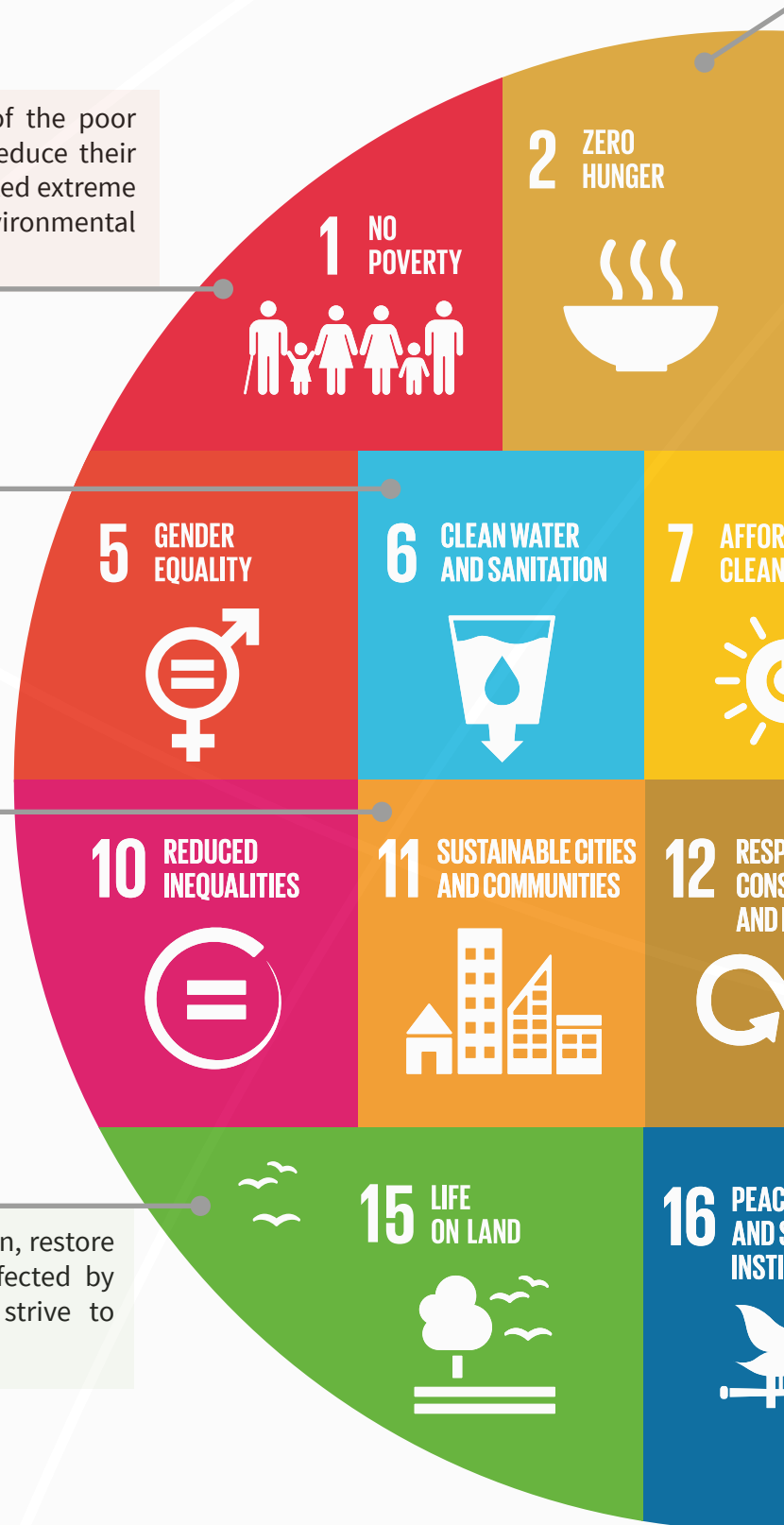
**TARGET 1.5** By 2030, build resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

**TARGET 6.6** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

**TARGET 11.5** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

**TARGET 11.B** By 2020 substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion resources efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

**TARGET 15.3** By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.



**TARGET 2.4** By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems to implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

**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.

**3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**



**4 QUALITY EDUCATION**



**TARGET 4.A** Build and upgrade educational facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective environment for all.

**TARGET 9.1** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access to all.

**7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY**



**8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**



**9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**



**TARGET 9.A** Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

**12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**



**13 CLIMATE ACTION**



**14 LIFE BELOW WATER**



**TARGET 13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

**TARGET 13.3** Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change, mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

**16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**



**17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**



**TARGET 14.2** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.