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News: India committed to Sendai Framework for risk reduction

India is committed to the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Principal Secretary, P.K. Mishra, said on Friday, while calling for increased international collaboration on technology transfer, knowledge sharing, and sustainable development to enhance disaster resilience.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction / Sendai - 7

- Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, or simply Sendai 7 is an international non-binding document adopted by UN member states in 2015.
- Place and Conference: World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Sendai, Japan.

The Sendai Framework sets four specific priorities for action

- Understanding disaster risk;
- Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
- Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience;

Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Seven objectives have been set by the conference by the Name Sendai-Seven which have to be obtained by 2030

- Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality in 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015;
- Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015;
- Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product by 2030;
- Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;
- Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;
- Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the framework by 2030;

Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.