

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction



Climate Resilience for SIDS in the Age of the Sustainable Development Goals:
The Case of Trinidad and Tobago

*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Location: Sendai, Japan

Resolution Adopted on: 18 March 2015

History

After 3 years of stakeholder consultations and inter-governmental negotiations, the Sendai Framework, 2015-2030 was developed as the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), 2005-2015. Based on an assessment of the HFA, including gap analyses in its implementation, the Sendai was developed to place additional emphasis on disaster risk management rather than the broader disaster management. This emphasis on risk in the global disaster context aligns to the principle of risk analysis and management in building climate resilience at the national, community and sectoral levels.

Vision

Prevent and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

Priority 1- Understanding disaster risk is important as described in the US Climate Resilience Toolkit which reiterates the need to estimate the risk the climate poses to your most vulnerable assets.	Priority 2- Strengthening disaster risk governance calls for a coherent and cohesive approach to policy and strategy for maximum impact on reducing disaster risk, aligned to international climate commitments.
Priority 3- Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience mentions the importance of public-private partnerships as the modality of the future for preventing and reducing losses while ensuring effective recovery from disasters.	Priority 4- Enhancing disaster preparedness integrates cross-cutting principles of climate resilience, including gender considerations and vulnerable groups, into disaster planning and implementation.

Future

Due to the unique vulnerabilities inherent to SIDS, the Sendai Framework speaks to acceleration of DRR implementation through the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) pathway for building resilience. This SIDS action oriented platform reinforces the global call for partnerships in DRR with a focus on North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation for leveraging resources to yield maximum impact. The Climate Resilient Islands Partnership (CRIP) identifies “integrated planning for climate change and disaster risk reduction and management” as one of its strategic objectives for 2015-2020. The lack of investment in sustainable environmental management has significant implications on human security. It attempts to analyse disaster risk options through cost-benefit, new partnerships and scaling up of mainstreaming eco-systems based solutions aid in building resilience.