Even with all our technology and the inventions that make modern life so much easier than it once was, it takes just one big natural disaster to wipe all that away and remind us that, here on Earth, we're still at the mercy of nature.

- Neil deGrasse Tyson -

- American astrophysicist, cosmologist, author, and science communicator.
Disaster Management

Post Sendai Initiatives and Way Forward
Kiren Rijiju

Managing Risks of Disasters for Sustainable Development
P. C. Dhar Chakravarti

Training and Capacity Building
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Role and Importance of Immediate Trauma Care
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Focus
Managing Disaster Risk
Santosh Kumar
March 18, 2015 was a historical day as it witnessed adoption of a 15 year-plan by 188 UN Member Nations, including India.

The plan termed as ‘Sendai Framework’ was adopted during the 3rd UN World Conference on disaster risk reduction, held in the Japanese city of Sendai in 2015.
India’s Disaster Management Act of 2005 defines a disaster as follows:

- ‘Disaster means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of property, or danger to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond coping capacity of the community of the affected area.’
• It is an international Treaty. The Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted at the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Sendai, Japan.

(स्वैच्छिक)

Point to note - It is a voluntary and non-binding treaty which recognizes that the UN member State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk. It has framework for 15-year i.e. 2015 to 2020.

The Sendai document emerged from three years' of talks, assisted by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
Origins

- It is the successor agreement to the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005–2015)

*Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015:
Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*
Priorities

• **Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk**

Disaster risk management needs to be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability (भेद्यता), capacity (क्षमता), exposure (अनावरण) of persons and assets, hazard (संकट) characteristics, and the environment.
Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is vital to the management of disaster risk reduction in all sectors and ensuring the coherence of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide, encourage and incentivize the public and private sectors to take actions and address disaster risk.
• Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural (संरचनात्मक) and non-structural (गैर-संरचनात्मक) measures are essential to enhance the economic, social health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses, and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation (पुनर्वास).
Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to ‘Build Back Better’ (वापस बेहतर बनाएँ) in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery. Disasters have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to ‘Build Back better’ through integrating disaster risk reduction measures.
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THE WORLD
Training trainers to curb disaster risk

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
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What is the Sendai Framework? Click the picture to watch our anniversary video
The Sendai Framework 7 Goals

- Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 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 between 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.
In furtherance to its commitment to the Sendai framework, Government has taken up several important initiatives post Sendai Declaration. Firstly, as committed during the Sendai conference, India has successfully hosted the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction (AMCDRR) in November, 2016 and adopted ‘New Delhi Declaration’ and ‘Regional Action Plan for implementation of the Sendai Framework’. In line with the all-of-society approach for disaster risk reduction enshrined in the Sendai Framework, the AMCDRR also provided an opportunity for multiple stakeholders to come together and make specific commitments to the implementation of Sendai Framework in Asia and the Pacific. These outcomes of the AMCDRR will guide...
Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR)

Who inaugurated the conference?
Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the 2016 Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in New Delhi.

This was the second time India hosted this event, previously India hosted it in 2007.

Prime Minister Outlined a ten-point agenda, to pursue the implementation of disaster risk reduction efforts in the region with renewed vigour.
In the wake of major natural disasters such as the Orissa Super Cyclone (1999), Gujarat Earthquake 2001, and Indian ocean Tsunami (2004) the government took a series of measures:

**The Disaster Management Act was passed in 2005**

- As required by the Act, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was set up.
- The National Disaster Response Force was constituted in 2006
Which of the following statements is/are correct about National disaster response force?

1. The parent agency of National Disaster Management Authority is Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. The Chairman of the NDMA is Home Minister.

A. Only 1  
B. Only 2  
C. Both  
D. None
Which of the following statements is / are correct?

1. Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) works under Ministry of Home affairs
2. Indian Tsunami Early Warning System (TEWS) was established in INCOIS.

a. Only 1
b. Only 2
c. Both 1 and 2
d. None of the above
Which of the following statements is / are correct?

1. India in 2015 hosted the 3rd South Asian Annual Disaster Management Exercise
2. Pakistan participated in SAADMGEX 2015 in Delhi

a. Only 1
b. Only 2
c. Both 1 and 2
d. None of the above
Which of the following statements is / are correct?

1. The First World Tsunami Awareness Day was observed across the world on 5 November 2016 to spread awareness among people across the world about Tsunami.

2. 2016 Theme: “Effective Education and Evacuation Drills”

a. Only 1  
b. Only 2  
c. Both 1 and 2  
d. None of the above
Managing Risks of Disasters for Sustainable Development

P G Dhar Chakrabarti

The author has served as Secretary, NDMA, Executive Director, NIDM, Founding Director, SAARC Disaster Management Centre and Member, Advisory Group of UN Secretary General on Central Emergency Response Fund.
• What is the name of the biennial report that UNISDR releases?

1. Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction
2. International Report on Disaster Risk Reduction
3. Intercontinental Report on Disaster Risk Reduction
Economic losses from disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones, and flooding are now reaching an average of US$250$ Billion to US$300$ Billion each year.

Climate Change will increase expected future losses. Through changing temperatures, precipitation, and other facts, global climate change is already modifying hazard levels and exacerbating disaster risks.

The mortality and economic loss associated with extensive risks (minor but recurrent disaster risks) in low and middle-income countries are increasing. Such losses are not visible and tend to be underestimated, as they are usually absorbed by low-income households and communities and small businesses.

India had its share of such damage and losses. The World Bank had estimated that the economic losses due to disasters during the late nineties and early years of this century were close to two percent of the GDP, whereas a similar amount was not invested for public health in the country.
• United Nations on 25 September 2015 unanimously adopted an ambitious agreement on the outcome document New Sustainable Development Agenda for the next 15 years i.e. till 2030.

• The agreement outlines 17 non-binding goals termed as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 specific targets that comprise different socio-economic issues.

• The new agenda document called “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” was built on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
Executive Summary

Over the last twenty years, the overwhelming majority (90%) of disasters have been caused by floods, storms, heatwaves and other weather-related events. In total, 6,457 weather-related disasters were recorded worldwide by EM-DAT, the foremost international database of such events. Over this period, weather-related disasters claimed 606,000 lives, an average of some 30,000 per annum, with an additional 4.1 billion people injured, left homeless or in need of emergency assistance.