



The Hyogo Framework which is based on a review of past successes and failures in disaster risk reduction included five priorities for action, each devoted to a set of specific interests. These priorities provided a strong basis for developing concrete risk-reducing adaptation measures.

1. "To ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation"
2. "Identifying-assessing-monitoring disaster risks and increasing early warning"
3. "Using innovation and education to create a culture of safety and resilience at all levels"
4. "Reducing underlying risk factors"
5. "Strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels"

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction Document (2015-2030)

After Hyogo, intergovernmental negotiations were held on the development agenda, financing of development, climate change and disaster risk reduction. In 2015, representatives of 187 United Nations Member States adopted the 2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai, Japan), decided that they would give priority to the creation of disaster resilience urgently in the context of sustainable development and poverty, as well as their sensitivity to disaster risk reduction.

There are four priorities for action under the Sendai Framework Document:

- First Priority "Understanding disaster risk"
- Second Priority "Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk"
- Third Priority "Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience"
- Fourth Priority "Building better than before in disaster preparedness development and recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction for effective response"



This project is co-funded by the European Union and Republic of Turkey.

NATURAL DISASTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION

	Reduce	Increase
7 GLOBAL TARGETS	Mortality/ global population 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average	Countries with national & local DRR strategies 2020 Value >> 2015 Value
	Affected people/ global population 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average	International cooperation to developing countries 2030 Value >> 2015 Value
	Economic loss/ global GDP 2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio	Availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments 2030 Values >> 2015 Values
	Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services 2030 Values << 2015 Values	

In support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
UNISDR



Disaster risk and climate change are two current threats to the well-being of societies that affect each other negatively.

- Disasters increase vulnerability to climate by eroding environmental and social resilience. Disaster risk decreases with the measures to be taken by countries or increases gradually due to negligence.
- According to UNISDR figures; 90% of large-scale disasters recorded in the last 20 years have been caused by climate-related extreme weather events. As a result of recorded 6,457 overfloodings, storms, droughts, hot weather and other weather events, 606 thousand people lost their lives, 4,1 billion people were injured, left homeless and became in need of help.

Today, the frequency of meteorological, climatic and hydrological disasters has increased significantly due to climate change.

- The number of meteorological disasters that occurred in Turkey in 2020 was recorded as the highest value in the 1940-2020 period.
- Globally, between 2005 and 2015, more than seven hundred thousand people lost their lives, more than 1,4 million people were injured, 23 million people were left homeless, and a total of 1,5 billion people were harmed by disasters. The most affected groups were women, children and disadvantaged groups.
- Total economic loss was more than \$1,3 trillion. Between 2008 and 2012 alone, 144 million people had to migrate from their places of residence due to disasters.
- Between 1997 and 2017, 88 million people worldwide were affected by multiple disaster factors and 76 million people were affected by floods. The expected increase in annual average temperature in Europe is projected to range from 1,6 °C to 2,6 °C by the middle of this century.

Integrated management of disaster risk requires preventive measures to reduce impacts before, during and after disasters occur, and actions that include socio-economic development to reduce vulnerability to hazards.

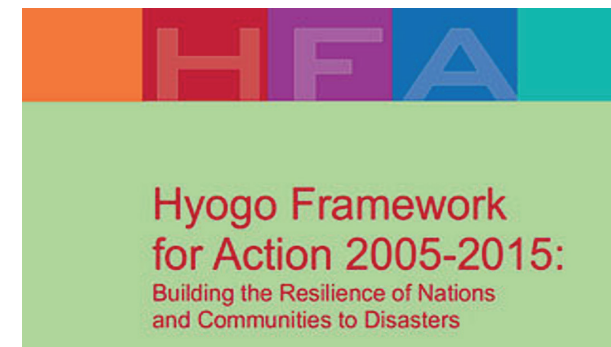
Links between disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and national development policies should be designed in accordance with the needs of all levels, from the individual to the whole society.

The aim of integration is to provide resilience to the changing climate.

As part of the international disaster policy, in every 10 years since the Yokohama Strategy, which is started by the United Nations in the 1990s, disaster policies are guided by the work of the Disaster Risk Reduction Office (UNISDR). Recently, the understanding of disaster management has evolved into disaster risk management rather than crisis management.

Disaster risk reduction is defined as “measures taken to reduce the risks and adverse impacts of disasters through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causes of disasters; better preparedness against hazards and adverse events”. Therefore, it also includes helping to prevent additional risks arising from climate change.

The Hyogo Disaster Risk Reduction Framework Action Plan (2005-2015) formed the basis for disaster risk reduction.



<https://www.eird.org/esp/educacion2/we/coordinate/hfa.html>

- In the context of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), the goal acknowledged by 168 states at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in January 2005 in Kobe, Japan is to "significantly reduce the loss of life and social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries."
- Special emphasis was placed on promoting the integration of current climate variability and future climate change-related risk reduction into disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies.

Republic of Turkey Ministry of Environment and Urbanization Environment Management General Directorate

Mustafa Kemal Mah. Eskişehir Devlet Yolu
(Dumlupınar Bulvarı) 9. Km No:278
Çankaya / Ankara

Tel: +90 (312) 410 10 00

This publication was prepared with the financial support of the European Union. The content is totally under the responsibility of the consortium lead by WEglobal Consultancy Inc. and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the European Union.



iklimiduy.org



facebook.com/iklimiduy



twitter.com/iklimiduy



İklimi Duy Projesi



instagram.com/iklimiduy