![GADRI – Global Alliance of Disaster Research Institutes logo]

Sendai Midterm Review – MTR-SF
Viewpoints and Discussion for the Next Seven Years of the Sendai Framework

Kihada Hall, Oubaku Plaza, DPRI, Kyoto University
Uji Campus, Kyoto, Japan
14 March 2023 from 13:00 – 17:00

Concept Note

GADRI will hold a side event on Sendai Midterm Review to review the contributions by its members on 14 March 2023. The event will take place one day prior to the 6th Global Summit of GADRI at the DPRI, Kyoto University, Uji Campus, Kyoto, Japan. The session will look into viewpoints and discuss actions needed by GADRI members and from disaster research in general.

The Sendai Midterm already completed at the end of 2022. The MTR SF marks the midpoint in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. It is also an important milestone for other UN frameworks. (https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/)

The MTR SF is designed to assist countries and stakeholders in making risk-informed and prevention-oriented decisions. It can help to mobilise and direct the necessary means of implementation, including partnerships and transdisciplinary collaboration, and support the identification of solution pathways and best practices. (https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/sites/default/files/2022-01/MTR-SF-Guidance-Stakeholders_ January-2022.pdf)

Nearly fifty-one states and non-state stakeholders (as of 26 January 2023) provided inputs to the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework. *The findings, conclusions and recommendations of the MTR SF has been drawn from multiple inputs* https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/mtr-sf-submissions-and-reports *and is now available at* https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/main-findings-and-recommendations-midterm-review-implementation-sendai-framework

During the Asia and the Pacific Regional STAG meeting in Brisbane, there were discussions and a summary on future plans for the S&T Roadmap although sufficient dialogue failed to take place on a global level.

At the meeting held in Switzerland among practitioners, policymakers, academicians, and co-chairs of GP in NY, discussions focused on what is missing and what is needed in the Midterm Review. A focal point of this action plan was to cover all people in the world with an the early warning system by the year 2026. Multi-hazard early warning systems are one of the key targets of the SF.

Inputs were received from eight countries and twelve recommendations were set out. During the 3rd World Bosai Forum in March 2023, these recommendations will be launched in the presence of Ms. Mami Mizutori, UNDRR.

The Science Council of Japan is the chair of the G-Science Academic meeting which is convened prior to the annual G7 meeting in May 2023. G-Science brings scientific knowledge and expertise to the political arena with recommendations for global challenges. One of the topics is "Systemic Risk from a Changing Climate" which also covers Oceans and Health. Currently a report is being put together with the data collected from the members of the G7. Among the topics to be addressed during the meeting, it will include promoting cross-sectoral consilience, developing IT infrastructure to support on-site decision-making and action, and creating a framework to work on the integration of the outcomes of the IPCC and IPBES assessment reports, Sendai Framework for DRR, and national reports of SDGs.

What is important is to take stock of the implementation of the SF to date by various stakeholders, fields, outcome reports, and focus on the next seven years.

In addition to considering the current progress towards accomplishing the seven global targets of the Sendai Framework, GADRI aims to discuss:
- Whether there is still something that can be the done to improve contributions to the remaining seven years of the Sendai Framework.
    The seven global targets of the SF show critically that there is still more work that needs to be done and to come up with a feasible roadmap for the full implementation of the Sendai Framework. What therefore is the current status of the MTR-SF?
- From a researchers' point of view, what needs to be prioritised in the S&T Roadmap and within the Sendai Midterm Review?
- In what way GADRI can encourage members to create a framework of activity in relation to Sendai Framework, SDGs, and IPCC, IPBES for the next seven years?
- How can GADRI make knowledge and development of DRR be understood and accessible in civil society and amongst multi-stakeholders based on the *all-of-society* approach of the SF. How can the related science and technology be understood not only by the government or scientists but also by civil society, private sectors, academicians, and others?

The summary note of recommendations will be shared among the participants during the 6th Global Summit of GADRI. Once finalised, the summary recommendations will be submitted to UNDRR.

2016 – Target (a): Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020- 2030 compared to the period 2005-2015;

2017 – Target (b): Substantially reduce the number of people affected globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020- 2030 compared to the period 2005-2015;

2018 – Target (c): Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;

2019 – Target (d): 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;

2020 – Target (e): Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;

2021 – Target (f): Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030;

2022 – Target (g): Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.