

## Midterm Review

# SENDAI FRAMEWORK

FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

## Roundtable discussion with Parliamentarians on the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework

### Outcome Report

Oct 04, 2022 | 13.00 to 14.30 hrs Geneva time

### Highlights from the roundtable discussion

Parliamentarians called for:

- a need to develop a road map for the financial sectors on how to incorporate systemic risk;
- capacity building for decision makers on disaster risk reduction;
- the need to realign parliamentary committee for purposes of risk reduction or to establish risk caucuses to address risk reduction;
- tightening of weak legislation to make corporations accountable for failure to invest in renewable energy over fossil fuels and for corporations that under report when it comes to sustainable financial reports;
- timely and disaggregated data to make informed decisions.

### Introduction

The virtual roundtable discussion with parliamentarians, organized by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and supported by the Climate Vulnerable Forum Global Parliamentary Group and GLOBE International, brought together parliamentarians from Bangladesh, Canada, Ghana, Mauritius, Mexico, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago and United Kingdom to inform the midterm review of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030 (MTR SF).

The roundtable discussion is one in a series of consultations for the MTR SF, which will be concluded at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly in New York from 18-19 May 2023 with the adoption of a concise action-oriented political declaration. The review and political declaration will also inform the SDGs Summit in 2023, the UN Secretary General's Summit for the Future, the Paris Agreement Stock Take and UNFCCC COP 28, and the High Level Dialogue on Financing for Development.



The roundtable provided parliamentarians with the opportunity to provide feedback on how they have leveraged the Sendai Framework over the last seven years to shape their national policies, legislation and budgetary processes to substantially reduce disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

In his welcome remarks Honourable Emmanuel Marfo, Member of Parliament - Ghana, Chairperson-designate - Climate Vulnerable Forum Global Parliamentary Group, and Chairperson, Environment, Science and Technology Committee stressed that we continue to witness the devastating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing geopolitical crisis on our economies which deepen vulnerabilities across our societies. He noted that, we need to guard against these risks and ensure that we build resilience toward disaster into our national plans, budgets, policies and programmes. He added that parliamentarians are distinctly positioned as central functionaries in the development or enhancement of legislation, ensuring that legislative implementation is supported by adequate resource allocation promoting public scrutiny and holding governments accountable for disaster risk reduction. He further provided that parliamentarians must ensure that they leverage the most innovative of regulatory and legislative practice to ensure the best implementation and alignment of policies to the Sendai Framework in an increasingly climate insecure world.

The Senior Coordinator of the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, UNDRR, Mr Marc Gordon pointed out that this is a pivotal moment in time as we learn to navigate through COVID-19 worldwide and grapple simultaneously with the eminence of climate breakdown. He highlighted that, how we understand our relationship with risk to make recommendations around risk governance architecture and approaches is imperative as we try to feed risk based perspectives into multiple processes and have those integrated into the MTR SF.

#### **First roundtable moderated discussion on stock take of implementation of the Sendai Framework**

Moderator Honourable Saber H. Chowdhury, Member of Parliament - Bangladesh, and Chairman of Parliamentary Committee on the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate pointed out that the Sendai Framework refers to the role of parliaments in three broad areas - legislation, budget process and oversight. He posed the question, "how have we brought about changes in the process because Sendai Framework is about risk, awareness, understanding risk and the systemic nature of risk".

Responding to the moderator Hon. Marfo highlighted that Ghana repealed the National Disaster Risk Management Act 2008 which was not in line with Sendai Framework and enacted the National Disaster Management Organisation Act of 2016 which set up an institutional framework and a disaster fund. He further explained that the UNDRR Ghana risk-sensitive Budget Review, 2020 set out that over 60% of the national budget is now committed to the National Disaster Organisation and 50% of that budget is allocated to disaster preparedness and one-third for disaster relief. Hon. Marfo further stated that, Ghanaian parliamentarians have used question time to hold the Government accountable. In 2019, a parliamentarian requested the Minister of Interior to account for the disaster fund

Hon. Chowdhury elaborated that since July this year Bangladesh has adopted the Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA) in addition to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). He asked participants to

demonstrate, "How infrastructure can be made disaster proof and how governments can spend additional funds to realize the benefits of action rather than inaction?".

Hon. Rosa Galvez, Senator from Canada and President of the Parliamentary Network on Climate Change of ParlAmericas, highlighted that the ParlAmericas through the Parliamentary Network on Climate Change supports parliamentary work to align the national climate action, nationally determined contributions, the Sendai Framework, SDGs as well as advocate for higher climate change ambitions as highlighted in the ParlAmericas Guide on Supporting a Post-COVID-19 Green Economic Recovery. Senator Galvez noted that the key issue is risk and we can see that scientists have revealed the evidence, however, the financial sector has not risen to the occasion. She emphasized that we need a road map per sector to see how the sectors react to climate change. She implored the floor that lack of education and understanding by politicians must be facilitated through capacity building to advance changes through decision makers.

Hon. Chowdhury highlighted that governance should incorporate risk. Bangladesh has brought about a convergence of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction because there is less fragmentation and efficient use of resources.

Honorable Barry Gardiner, a Member of the UK Parliament, explained that the experts in risk management are normally the insurance industry. He noted that domestic homes in the UK are affected by floods caused by excessive rainfall and rivers. The UK Government and insurance companies have set up the Flood Re-Insurance Scheme which will provide insurance coverage upto 2039. The scheme makes sure that an uplift of funds of up to 10,000 GBP is available to the insured to make their homes resilient to floods.

Hon. Marfo mentioned that in most parliaments the committees that are responsible for disaster management are fragmented and it is important to have a holistic approach to disaster management. He elaborated that Ghana has an Environment, Science and Technology Committee which has jurisdiction over environmental matters and Ghana also has the Committee on Interior which the National Disaster Organisation reports to. He proposed that we need to shift parliaments to adopt disaster risk reduction caucuses where sectoral committees can convene to discuss risk management from a holistic perspective. Ghana has problems with illegal mining which causes contamination of water courses which no one wants to account for. We need better governance structures to mitigate risk.

### **Second roundtable moderated discussion on prospective implementation of the Sendai Framework**

Hon. Chowdhury explained that resilience is not only about being able to respond to disaster risk but it is also about building capacity to handle the next shock. He added that resilience is a dynamic process and asked, "how do we as parliamentarians ensure greater accountability, transparency and efficiency, by avoiding fragmentation, duplication and getting the maximum value for the dollar that is spent".

Senator Galvez drew attention to the fact that parliamentarians have the tool of legislation. She noted that parliamentarians need science based data to understand the economic impact and that the ground is not leveled as some corporations take advantage of weak legislation and some declare while others do not. Legislation has to come from the top down to level the playing field. She further elaborated her experience in tabling a Bill in the Senate of Canada, that aims to align finance with the climate commitments. She mentioned that Canada has not yet attained any of the greenhouse gas emissions targets and disclosures are not mandatory. Companies continue to fuel the climate crisis because they finance a lot of the oil and gas instead of changing that flow of cash to renewable energy and more sustainable ways of building.



Hon. Marfo highlighted the need for data on risk at national and sub-national level to enable parliamentarians to shape policy and to be able to contribute to parliamentary debates. He also raised the need for better oversight on performance of budgets and whether they have been released and used for their intended purpose.

Hon. Chowdhury stressed that it is not just whether the funds have been received, but whether the impacts that we are looking for as parliamentarians have taken effect.

Honorable Anthony Vieira, a Member of Parliament from Trinidad & Tobago, emphasized that we need to do more in terms of mapping occupational safety and the health hazards for a holistic understanding of vulnerabilities. Failure to implement land use planning has created a real challenge, particularly when it comes to food security. We need to leverage the insurance sector to restore efficient and effective ways to do better.

Hon. Chowdhury asked, “how can we approve budgets without data as the science of climate change is more advance than disaster risk reduction. How do I get funding for disaster risk reduction because it competes with climate change? Can the IPCC report also speak to disaster risk reduction?” New risk-generation is far outpacing our ability to reduce and mitigate risk and this gap is widening. In climate change, we talk about runaway climate change when whatever you do is going to be too little too late.

Hon. Gardiner Barry explained that we now have mandatory sustainability financial reporting for companies in some jurisdictions and that this is absolutely critical for effective governance and financing to prevent future risk. The Transition Pathway Initiative with about GBP 50 trillion under management is using shareholder power to try and direct companies away from unsustainable modes of production, in a gradual way, so that it does not destabilize financial markets. When we consider this from a governance framework as legislators, it is important that the reporting constraints that we put on our companies are critical. In the United Kingdom, the just passed the Environment Bill or the Environment Act requires that that timber imported into the United Kingdom is legally sourced. However, the question is whether controls in one country may be considered legally sustainable in another country. From a legislator’s point of view, there is a need to strengthen legislation that we pass and set governance frameworks.

Hon. Chowdhury provided that the Global Assessment Report of 2022 has three specific functions for parliamentarians. Firstly, to measure what we value. Secondly, design systems to factor in how human minds make decisions about risk and the third, is to reconfigure governance and financial systems to work across silos. We have to re-imagine development and to re-visualize or redefine growth.

Hon. Gardiner noted that while we have to measure what we value, we also have to change. The measurement of our economy needs to change from productivity-based to wealth-based and that means looking at it from a natural capital point of view such as the change we have seen with the UN system of environmental economic accounting. We must move away from the current measures of GDP to one that accounts for natural capital as well.

Hon. Chowdhury referred to a study which assessed the relationship between loss in natural capital of a particular country and the impact that it has on credit worthiness and credit rating of that country. When a country incurs losses in natural capital, its credit score is likely to be downgraded, which in turn can increase barriers to access finance. He concluded the discussion by emphasizing that as climate change is happening much faster than we had imagined, this time to reflect back and look forward is critical to provide inputs to the new political declaration.

Mr Gordon thanked Hon. Chowdhury and Ms Sarah Wade-Apicella for the masterful moderation of the discussion and some very erudite points on exploring how we can examine and renovate our relationship with risk. In many instances, our risk, governance architecture and approaches and how we go about understanding and managing risk is not well designed, and there is a need to hear further from the parliamentary community and legislators as to how we might be able to address these.

### Wrap up and next steps

The UNDRR Director, Ms Paola Albrito, emphasized that the partnership with parliamentarians is essential, in order to achieve the Sendai Framework, but also the Sustainable Development Goals. She confirmed that the contributions made during the session helped to build a path towards a sustainable and resilient future. She thanked Hon Chowdhury for sharing his experience of Bangladesh, as well as his extraordinary understanding and knowledge on the topic particularly on the data and science gap and the use of a risk lens for sustainable development. She further provided that risk-informed development requires great political commitment from the government with strong support from national legislators. The transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda requires parliamentarians to help voice citizens' concerns, and to ensure they are not left behind. The Sendai Framework also calls for parliamentary action by developing new or amending existing legislation and setting budget allocation. The Secretary General of the UN has recognised that partnership with Parliament can empower the UN to work more closely with the people of the world, and also noted that parliamentarians are uniquely placed to promote coherence between the national and international agenda.

### Closing remarks

Chief Executive of the GLOBE International Secretariat, Ms Malini Mehra, confirmed that GLOBE is delighted to have such a fruitful partnership with UNDRR. She provided a bit of history, to know where we are, and the challenge before us in the context of where the field of disaster reduction has emerged. She explained that the Yokohama Strategy was the first landmark policy guidance on reducing loss of risk production and the impact of disasters in 1994, which then led to the Hyogo Framework. She highlighted that there must be urgency in effective awareness raising and socialization of adopting risk. More than 20 years ago the review of the Yokohama Strategy identified major challenges for the coming years which were to ensure systematic action to address disaster risks in the context of sustainable development, and in building resilience through enhanced national and local capabilities to manage and reduce risks. She emphasized that what we learn from history is that we do not learn from history. Based on GAR 2022 and other major documents produced by UNDRR, risk creation is outstripping risk reduction. Disasters, economic loss and the underlying vulnerabilities that drive risks such as poverty and inequality are increasing just as ecosystems and biospheres are at the risk of collapse. We have failed to address systemic nature of risk, and incorporate inter risk governance, as tragically reflected in the response to COVID-19. The [UNDRR-IPU toolkit for parliamentarians](#), highlights key actions in legislation, oversight, representation and advocacy (LORA) which must be harnessed for disaster risk reduction.

### Written submission

Hon. Francois Jean Francisco, Member of Parliament from Mauritius, shared how Mauritius has initiated a paradigm shift from 'managing disasters' to 'managing and reducing disaster risks'. Following the 2013 flash floods, the Government recognised the need to establish a permanent disaster management structure in Mauritius, which resulted in the creation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre (NDRRMC) in October 2013. Mauritius enacted the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2016 which provides for executive coordination; establishment of an institutional framework for disaster management and ensures every local authority has a Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee which collaborates with the NDRRMC for any disaster risk reduction and management activity in areas under its jurisdiction. Mauritius has also enacted and reviewed sectoral legislation which includes the Land Drainage Authority Act 2017; the Local Government (Amendment) Act 2018 and the Climate Change Act 2020. In terms of other regulatory instrument Mauritius has introduced the National Disaster Scheme 2015 which guides stakeholders in clearly understanding their roles and responsibilities to ensure a timely response; the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy, a Strategic Framework, and an Action Plan for 2020-2030 closely aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030; and the Land Drainage Master Plan 2022 which formulates action plans to improve drainage infrastructures implementation for the short term and middle term. Government grants are available for different sectors which include: the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, provision for evacuee shelters, assistance for reconstruction of destroyed houses of vulnerable persons as per specific criteria. See Annex III for the full submission.

## Key outcomes of the roundtable discussion

1. Parliamentarians identified instances where -
  - a. legislation was enacted to implement the Sendai Framework and established accountable institutions to understand risk and establish funds for disaster risk reduction; and
  - b. risk governance was applied and climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures converged to mitigate risk.
2. Parliamentarians called for -
  - a. a need to develop a road map for the financial sectors on how to respond to risk;
  - b. capacity building for decision makers on disaster risk reduction;
  - c. the need to realign parliamentary committee for purposes of risk reduction or to establish risk caucuses to address risk reduction;
  - d. tightening of weak legislation to make corporations accountable for failure to invest in renewable energy over fossil fuels and for corporations that under report when it comes to sustainable financial reports;
  - e. timely data to make informed decisions.
3. Spatial planning is critical for mapping occupational safety and health hazards as it can further curb challenges such as food security.
4. Parliamentarians proposed that the IPCC Report should include disaster risk reduction to bridge the data and budget gap.
5. Governments should move away from measuring economies through Gross Domestic Product market value to accounting for natural capital.

## ANNEX 1

### Resources shared by Parliamentarians

[Flood Re eligibility: Who can benefit from the scheme?](#)

[Guide on Supporting a Post-COVID-19 Green Economic Recovery](#)

[Building Forward Better: A Clean and Just Recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)

[A call for debt for climate swap for climate vulnerable states like ghana - Ghanaian Times](#)

[Emergency Response Fund Amendment \(Disaster Ready Fund\) Bill, 2022](#)



## ANNEX 2

### List of Participants

#	First Name	Last Name	Country	Type	Organisation
1	Jean Francisco	Francois	Mauritius	Parliamentarian	Parliament
2	Barry	Gardiner	United Kingdom	Parliamentarian	Parliament
3	Alyn	Smith	United Kingdom	Parliamentarian	Parliament
4	Emmanuel	Marfo	Ghana	Parliamentarian	CVF GPG
5	Saber	Hossain Chowdhury	Bangladesh	Parliamentarian	Bangladesh Parliament
6	Jatziri	Pando	Mexico	Parliamentarian	Senado, México
7	Raúl	Bolaños-Cacho Cué	Mexico	Parliamentarian	Senado de la República
8	Rosa	Galvez	Canada	Parliamentarian	Senate of Canada
9	Radjendrekoeamar	Debie	Suriname	Parliamentarian	The National Assembly of the Republic of Suriname
10	Anthony	Vieira	Trinidad & Tobago	Parliamentarian	
11	Maria	Boada	Canada	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	ParlAmericas
12	Simone	Mcdonnell	Australia	Government	Govt. of Australia
13	Nnaemeka	Oruh	Nigeria	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	GLOBE International
14	Tshepo	Mokgothu	Botswana	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	UNDRR
15	Sarah	Wade-Apicella	Switzerland	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	UNDRR
16	Aashish	Khullar	United States	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	UNDRR
17	Aleksandra	Blagojevic	Switzerland	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	IPU
18	Paola	Albrito	Italy	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	UNDRR
19	Maria	Boada	Canada	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	ParlAmericas
20	Marc	Gordon	Switzerland	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	UNDRR
21	Rachel	Mundilo	Netherlands	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	CVF Global Parliamentary Group
22	Malini	Mehra	United Kingdom	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	GLOBE International
23	Abhilash	Panda	Switzerland	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	UNDRR
24	Alessia	Salvaneschi	Netherlands	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	Climate Vulnerable Forum
25	Sirazoom	Munira	Netherlands	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	Global Center on Adaptation (GCA)
26	Rahnuma	Sultana	Switzerland	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	UNDRR
27	Erick	Gonzales Rocha	Switzerland	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	UNDRR
28	Rosalind	Cook	Switzerland	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	UNDRR
29	Sanja	Dujmovic Potnar	UK	UNDRR/CVF/Globe/IPU/other	GLOBE International

## ANNEX 3

### Written submission from Mauritius

Inputs - Roundtable discussion with Parliamentarians on the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework

As a SIDS, Mauritius is highly vulnerable to disaster risks. According to our National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Strategic Framework 2020-2030, 41 hazards have been identified including Cyclones, Heavy Rainfall, Heavy Swells, Rockfall, Landslide, Tsunami, Storm Surge, Oil Spill, HazMat, Coastal Inundation /Erosion amongst others.

2015 – 2022

- In light of the impacts of climate change, increased disaster losses, population growth in disaster prone areas, damages to the environment, as well as a national commitment to make the country safer and resilient, the country initiated a paradigm shift from 'managing disasters' to 'managing and reducing disaster risks.

- After the 2013's flash flood in Port Louis where 11 people lost their lives, the Government recognised the need to establish a permanent disaster management structure in Mauritius, which resulted in the creation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre (NDRRMC) in October 2013, with a handful of officers with composite background. Since its creation, the NDRRMC has adopted a comprehensive and integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management through prevention, preparedness, response as well as recovery and reconstruction measures.

- The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2016 (NDRRM Act 2016)

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2016 provide the legal mandate for the coordination at the executive level and establishment of the institutional framework for disaster management.

The NDRRM Act 2016 also ensures that every local authority has a Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee which collaborates with the NDRRMC for any disaster risk reduction and management activity in areas under its jurisdiction. The Committee meets at least once every 3 months with key stakeholders at local and national level to discuss on disaster reduction related issues under the purview of Local Authorities and remedial actions are taken when required.

- Other legislations/documents include:

(i) Land Drainage Authority (LDA) Act 2017 - proclaimed and came into effect on 01 June 2018 and the organisation responsible for land drainage issues became operational as from January 2018.

(ii) Local Government (Amendment) Act (2018) - The Local Government (Amendment) Act (2018 ) makes provision pertaining to illegal constructions and development and giving more powers to local authorities.

(iii) Climate Change Act 2020 (no 11/2020) - This document is Mauritius' framework for climate law.

(iv) National Disaster Scheme 2015 (NDS 2015) - user-friendly document is the primary source of information at national level for stakeholders, agencies and individuals working in preparation and response to identify threats and is intended to aid users in quickly identifying, understanding and implementing their respective roles. This has helped in guiding stakeholders in clearly understanding their roles and responsibilities prior, during and after a crisis and ensure a timely response.

- Development of a National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy, a Strategic Framework, and an Action Plan for 2020-2030 closely aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and provide a pathway for achieving the internationally agreed priorities for action and targets as outlined in the Sendai Framework.

- The Land Drainage Master Plan completed in May 2022 includes the following:

- Detailed Flood Risk map,
- Mapping of historical flood prone areas for the whole island.
- To derive and map potential flood prone areas based on projected new land use development changes
- To formulate action plans to improve drainage infrastructures implementation for the short term and middle term.
- Vulnerability of different zones.
- Action plans for future investment

- COVID19 – pandemic has been able to be contained through the committees, restrictions and protocols in place.

#### Capacity for Risk Assessment

- The Land Drainage Authority which has been set up in 2017 is responsible for carrying out flood risk assessment whereas the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development is responsible for the conduct of risk assessment in landslide prone areas through a newly set up Geotechnical Unit.

- For any developmental project, promoters have to obtain an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) license which falls under the purview of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change. Promoters will have to ensure that appropriate risk assessment has been carried out for all perceived risks together with appropriate remedial measures as recommended by concerned authorities.

- Coordinated Response Approach for Emergency and Crisis Management

In crisis situation, depending upon the extent, magnitude and severity of the threat, the multi-agencied National Emergency Operations Command (NEOC) is activated to coordinate and monitor preparedness, response, relief and recovery activities associated to the event. Similar to NEOC, there is a Local Emergency Operations Command (LEOC) in all Municipal/District Councils at Local Level, and a Rodrigues Emergency Operations Command (REOC) in Rodrigues. There are also Disaster Management Coordinators responsible for the management of disaster situations in the outer islands of Agalega and St Brandon (Cargados Carajos). A timely coordinated response is ensured in a crisis situation.

- Government grants to different sectors



Government grants are also available to different sectors (agricultural, victim assistance, flood and cyclone allowance). These are:

- Prime Minister's Relief Fund
- Provision for evacuee shelters
- Ministry of Social Integration to assist for reconstruction of destroyed houses of vulnerable persons as per specific criterias

- Contingency/Emergency/Business Continuity Plans

Many organisations already have Contingency/Emergency/Business Continuity Plans. Contingency Plans are in place for some 65 vulnerable flood prone areas. A major Flood Response Evacuation Plan for the Capital City Centre of Port Louis has been prepared. More so, Emergency Plan for Residential Care Homes (RCHs) and Jeetoo Hospitals have been developed. These plans are activated during Emergency situations and help in saving lives.

- Community Disaster Response Programme (CDRP)

The CDRP helps to build the capacity of the community to respond to disasters and to inculcate a culture of risk reduction within the population. The training is based on the principle of self-help and mutual help and it consists of empowering a group of volunteers in a particular vulnerable area to the basic techniques of Fire Safety; Rope Handling; First Aids; Water Rescue Activities; Basic Camp Management; Team Building; Sand Bagging; and other basic techniques applied in an emergency situation. The trained team is also involved in giving a helping hand in crisis situation within their respective communities as long as it is safe for them.

- Early / Emergency Alert Systems in place

Mauritius Meteorological services already has early warning system for cyclones, heavy rain, heavy swells, strong wind, storm surges, mini tornado, lightning, heat waves, earthquake and tsunamis amongst others. The Geotechnical Unit from the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development has its early warning system for landslide. At the level of National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management centre, a National Multi Hazards Emergency Alerting system is in place since August 2022.

- Simulation Exercises, Sensitization/awareness programmes, training programmes, lectures and workshops

Sensitization/awareness programmes, training programmes, lectures and workshops in critical areas as well as other areas prone to be affected by hazards such as cyclones, flooding and storm surge amongst others aiming at educating vulnerable groups on disaster risks and disaster risk measures, including school children, Women, Person with disabilities and the elderly.

2022– 2030 – Some challenges to be addressed

- o More coordinated approach is required to implement the NDRRM Action Plan which sets out 189 actions grouped under four strategic objectives, namely: Disaster Risk Governance, Disaster Risk Reduction, Warning and Alert, Preparedness, Response and Recovery which are in line with Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030



- o From the Strategic Framework, 41 hazards have been identified. The challenge would be for institutions to own hazards under their respective mandate and undertake proper risk assessment. All the assessment would require major expertise and resources.
- o Mauritius is a small island and in the case of very intense tropical cyclone making landfall, the whole island will be seriously impacted. A Mass Evacuation Plan will be required for a large percentage of the population residing in the vulnerable areas for situations of very intense tropical cyclone and storm surge.
- o Review of existing policies and legislations to take on board the multi hazard risks being faced by the country. There is also a need for stakeholders' engagement to define a coordinated multi hazard risk assessment maps.
- o Building codes should be reviewed to ensure that infrastructures are resilient to extreme weather events. Infrastructures should also cater for facilities with respect to persons with disabilities.
- o There is a need to enhance the DRRM capacity and knowledge of local stakeholders to ensure appropriate development and implementation of local disaster risk reduction strategies and action plans in line with national frameworks and legislations.
- o Disaster risk reduction should be wholly integrated in the developmental agenda at both national and local levels. Closer cooperation and technological transfer at regional and international level is required to better monitor DRR activities.