STUDY NOTES · BASIC CONCEPT

What is the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction? Prime Minister's Ten-Point Agenda?

Disaster Management

27 Oct 2026

What?

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 is a global framework adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, in March 2015.

Its purpose is to reduce disaster risks and losses in lives, livelihoods, health, economic assets and environmental resources.

BECOME IAS
AI-Powered UPSC Preparation by ZINKPOT

Four priorities for action

Priority	Meaning	Example
1. Understanding disaster risk	Assess hazards, exposure and vulnerability	Flood-risk maps and earthquake vulnerability assessments
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance	Improve institutions, laws and coordination	Clear responsibilities among national, state and local authorities
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience	Finance risk-sensitive infrastructure and mitigation	Cyclone shelters, resilient bridges and stronger hospitals
4. Enhancing preparedness and building back better	Improve response readiness and make recovery more resilient	Evacuation drills and reconstructing safer housing after floods

Seven global targets

The Sendai Framework identifies seven global targets, including:

1. Substantially reducing global disaster mortality.
2. Reducing the number of affected people.
3. Reducing direct economic losses relative to global GDP.
4. Reducing damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services.
5. Increasing the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.
6. Enhancing international cooperation with developing countries.
7. Increasing the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information.

BECOME IAS
AI-Powered UPSC Preparation by ZINKPOT

Prime Minister's Ten-Point Agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

The agenda announced in 2016 promotes a holistic approach to disaster risk management.

Its central themes include:

-

1. Integrating disaster risk management into all development sectors.
2. Expanding risk coverage to households, businesses and nations.
3. Increasing women's leadership and participation.
4. Investing in global risk mapping.
5. Using technology to improve disaster management.
6. Promoting research and cooperation among universities.
7. Leveraging social media and mobile technology.
8. Strengthening local capacity and community initiatives.
9. Learning systematically from past disasters.
10. Improving international coordination in disaster response.

The key principle is that development should reduce disaster risk rather than create new vulnerabilities.