



"UNPACKING SENDAI" ANIMALS IN DISASTERS INITIATIVE

1. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction presents a big step forward from its predecessor the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). The focus has moved from disaster management to disaster **risk** management, with the priorities for action converging on reducing risk, enhancing resilience and preventing disaster-related losses. Whereas HFA largely focused on saving people's lives and protecting their physical infrastructure, the Sendai Framework recognizes that effective DRR requires expanding the focus to include the protection of livelihoods. In the Sendai Guiding Principles, UN Member States further expanded on this by noting that the protection of livelihoods must include the protection of people's productive assets. Finally, in its Priorities for Action, the Sendai Framework emphasises that DRR efforts must first and foremost address the risks faced by the poorest and those most vulnerable to disasters. To do this, under the *Priorities for Action, Priority 3 - Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience*, the Sendai Framework recommends to: **Strengthen the protection of livelihoods and productive assets, including livestock, working animals, tools and seeds** (Para 30.p); and, **Strengthen and promote collaboration and capacity-building for the protection of productive assets, including livestock, working animals, tools and seeds;** (Para 31.f)

2. Unpacking Sendai: The Animals in Disaster (AiD) Initiative

Animals are worth more to their owners than just their commodity value and as a productive asset. They require protection and care to preserve their productive quality. To minimize disaster-related suffering; reduce economic, social and environmental losses; and safeguard the livelihoods of the poor, UN Member States must incorporate animal protection into Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies, plans and activities. ([Image 1](#))

The Animals in Disaster (AiD) initiative will assist Kenya to reduce animal losses following disasters and measure progress towards achieving Sendai Framework Targets B and C and E.

- (i) target B - reducing the number of people whose livelihoods are affected; and
- (ii) target C - reducing the economic losses due to disasters.
- (iii) target E - substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020. For the animal sector, they will need to have their own plans that ladder up to the national DRR



strategy. Specifically, animal emergency disaster plans for livestock, companion animals and fisheries

The AiD initiatives is being linked to key policies such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), as well as national policies around livestock and disaster management, and will therefore also be used to implement and report progress around these policy instruments.

3. Implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework: Global problem with Local Impact requiring Local Action

The added value of Animals: Animals are worth more to their owners than just their commodity value and as a productive asset, they are symbol of social position and status, then they require protection and care to preserve their productive quality and improve their lives. To minimize disaster-related suffering; reduce economic, social and environmental losses; and safeguard the livelihoods of the poor, UN Member States must incorporate animal protection into Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies, plans and activities. ([Link to video 1](#))

Case Studies: Sendai implementation will be a national enterprise with limited options and appetite for international cooperation beyond an expectation for capacity building, technology exchange and resources (investment). Sendai doesn't address a global problem but rather the local impacts of global problems. In general, disaster risk reduction or disaster preparedness planning are efforts to deal with the local impact of global problems but do not intend to provide a shared response to that global problem. The benefits of disaster risk reduction efforts are enjoyed locally without these benefits necessarily impacting on neighbouring communities or countries. (i.e. **Strategic stakeholders** from country A can take effective action to reduce disaster risk even if neighbouring country B takes no action whatsoever). There are areas where cross-border cooperation can be required (i.e. if country A places a dam in a river that is shared with country B, this could have drought related implications for country B). ([Link to video 2](#))

Monitoring of Sendai implementation will take place at the national level. Countries do not seek to achieve the Sendai indicators but rather the Sendai targets. The indicators are used to provide a globally comparable measurement of the degree to which policy and operational action has led to the achievement of the Sendai targets. The two indicators that use 'the number of animals killed due to disasters' as source data are related to target B (reduce the number of people affected by disasters) and target C (reduce the economic costs associated with disasters).

