The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), has the honour to attached herewith the Voluntary National Report of the Sudan to the Mid Term Review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) the assurances of its highest consideration.

January 5, 2022

Mid Term Review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

. Sudan, through its government authority for disaster risk management, carried out his action in compliance with international conventions and treaties, whether regional or international, related to disaster risk management, including the most prominent of which, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2015-2030. Sudan endeavors to implement its four outcomes and indicators, by participating in their achievement through the council's components.

. It is good to have a guide that serves to steering and assessing the work, such as document attached to the United Nations program for Disaster Risk Reduction with the aim of periodically reviewing the progress of the Sendai Framework implementation in different countries around the world. This is what the Secretary General of the United Nations mentioned in the attached concept note.

. The activities of the government authority can be, according to the United Nations note on DRR, enumerated as follows:-

First: Scope and work approaches

Paragraph 2-2 : the National Council for Civil Defense worked to implement the outcomes and indicators of the Sendai Conference aimed at (a tangible reduction in disaster risks such as loss of life and the preservation of livelihoods, property
and health) while working to avoid creating new disasters, in line with the outcomes and indicators of the World Conference. We would like to inform you that the government authority in Sudan has activities that go in this direction, and in the long term, through the establishment of a national strategy approved by the sovereign authorities of the State (the Council of Ministers), as well as their dissemination and periodic monitoring, according to related projects.

. Paragraph 2-3: practical management of disaster risk: - the government authority for disaster risk management in Sudan, worked towards effective implementation of right activities aimed to reducing disaster risks, namely a good knowledge of the risks and their location before reducing them or eliminating their causes while working to combat them centrally or through operations rooms, by relying on the information system which helps in decision-making.

. Paragraph 2-4: Integrating the principle of disaster risk reduction in all actions: - The Council has worked to make risk reduction programs a way of life in all activities, whether governmental or private, and this goes through the Council partners (states, ministries sovereign entities). This is activated through operations rooms of the center and the states or by the media work of the Council, which aims to awareness raising on the risk reduction process.

. Paragraph 2-5: changing the stereotypical notion of disaster risk management into a long-term understanding and response: the Council has worked to address and reduce risk, through a comprehensive national risk reduction strategy, and to include projects aimed at reducing risks (National Strategy for Risk Reduction 2013 - 2017) which have been approved at the national level, with the participation of all the components of the Council, in the development of these projects which include innovative activities aimed at reducing risk. Among the projects included in the strategy, we mention the establishment of a Multi-Hazard Early Warning System.

. Paragraph 2-6: integrating the Sendai Framework into the agenda of State institutions: the Council worked to integrate disaster reduction programs into f institutions programs, by including risk reduction activities as a core activity for the Council’s components (the annual report and plan), and later, the
authorization of the Honorable Council to declare them as decisions whose implementation is binding for the components of the Council and the community.

Paragraph 2-7: keeping pace with the implementation of the Sendai Framework both internationally and nationally: the Council oversaw the implementation at the internal and international levels; and we see this in the enforcement of the activities of the International Civil Defence Organization (ICDO) and related activities of the League of Arab States, and also in holding international and training programs aimed at implementing the indicators and recommendations of the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Paragraphs 2-8, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11: integrating the Sendai framework in all activities and seminars related to civil protection: the Council has worked to always recall the Sendai framework in all activities related to civil protection in Sudan, and with the aim of sensitizing societies on the need to implement the Sendai Framework, because this means preserving the national economy, and therefore preserving the country's sustainable development.

Second: General objective of reviewing Sendai Framework implementation:-

Paragraph 3-1 General objective: - monitoring the implementation of the Sendai Framework: the government authority for disaster risk management in Sudan (the National Council for Civil Defense and its secretariat) believes that the periodic review of the Framework, is an assessment and orientation of the authority, in order to correct and assess the work of the Council and its components. It constitutes, also, a national cooperation procedure for the implementation of this framework, in accordance with global arrangements, which aim to:

1. Developing new programs aimed at reducing disaster risks, particularly to deal with new disasters such as the Coronavirus pandemic. Right actions have been carried out by the government body for combating health risks in Sudan (the Federal Ministry of Health), and documentation on this subject exists.

2. Periodically addressing the topic of the Sendai Framework within workshops and seminars related to disaster risks.
3. The Council worked to providing funding and procuring modern technology to implement projects related to the Sendai Framework, especially the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System.

Paragraph 3-3: - integrating the indicators and outcomes of the Sendai conference in the relevant reports: the Council has worked to recall periodically, in its deliberations on the sessions of the Council, the necessity to draw inspiration from the Sendai framework, considering it as a roadmap and as a reference for the Council in its work. It should be noted that these mandatory sessions are inclusive of all components of the National Council for Civil Defense.

Paragraph 3-4: reverse monitoring of the achievements related to disaster risk reduction during the years (2015-2022): - the Council carried out action to comparing the previous seven years and measuring indicators of progress in the process of reducing damage, and highlighting this in the mandatory sessions of the National Council for Civil Defense and presented it in the annual report in the form of diagrams showing the progress or regression in the process and activities of risk management, while working on voting for risks.

Paragraph 3-6: Emerging risks and way of proceeding to reduce them: - the Council keeps pace with emerging disasters and works to combat them through the professional stakeholders responsible for their management. We can mention, for example, (the Coronavirus pandemic) and the work of the professional stakeholders to reduce their damage through several actions, the most important of which is raising awareness throughout society on how to address it, while intensifying the health role concerned with reducing these risks.

Paragraph 3-7 the necessity to conduct consultation processes in order to develop specific recommendations for the implementation of the Sendai Framework: The Council has worked with partners, at Arab, international and internal levels, to respond and implement immediately all what can contribute to a joint cooperation, to realize the Sendai Framework. This appears in the implementation of the Arab strategy for risk reduction, which is part of the League of Arab States’ action or of the directives of the United Nations organization for disaster risk reduction (UNDRR).

Paragraph 3-8: the necessity to contribute significantly to the implementation of Sendai Conference recommendations (understanding disaster, governance,
investing in disaster, building back better -BBB): The four concepts are at the forefront of the Council's roadmap for risk reduction. There is no action aimed at reducing risks in the country that does not include these concepts, based on the belief that the guidelines and indicators of the Sendai Framework constitute a protection of the national economy, and therefore the preservation of sustainable development in Sudan.

Roadmap and time constraints
The United Nations report on disaster risk reduction in the framework of Sendai shows that the process of disaster risk reduction is above all a national affair, but this does not exclude the possibility to be guided by the United Nations in the evaluation of the actions undertaken by the countries for the implementation of the Sendai framework. The government authority for disaster risk management in Sudan has followed UNDRR's guiding approach. The Council works within an integrated system of state institutions involved in the implementation of the attached UNDRR action plan. This is also stated in

. Paragraph 5-3, relating to the need to include all actions of the Sendai Framework in state projects. We confirm this through the approval, by the political governmental authority of the state (the Council of Ministers), of a comprehensive national plan for risk management in Sudan (2017-2031)

. Paragraph 5-4: This paragraph states that an evaluation of the Sendai Framework can be made electronically: we would like to inform UNDRR that Sudan presented electronically several activities dealing with disaster risk reduction, whether at the internal, Arab, regional or international level, through the techniques of videoconferences. The Council was the first to participate in these events, involving the professional stakeholders of the Council's components. The Council is represented to these consultations by government authorities responsible for disaster risk management, in the presence of United Nations delegates or representatives of the International Civil Defence Organisation (ICDO) or officials of the League of Arab States responsible for disaster risk management.

The authorized body and deadline
The government authority responsible for disaster risk management in Sudan is committed to UNDRR guidelines which are transmitted through forums and workshops on risk management held to implement its recommendations. The government authority is also committed to conducting any relevant analytical studies; and there are previous studies carried out by the Council, through the League of Arab States organization, aimed at implementing the Sendai Framework for sustainable development.

- The Sendai Framework for Action includes 153 countries, including Sudan. These countries are a source of information aimed at implementing the Sendai Framework outcomes and indicators, and subsequently measuring the remarkable and purposeful progress of sustainable development.

- Paragraph 5: Review of country performance reports: this paragraph indicates that the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction has the right to review the progress of work within countries aimed at implementing the Sendai Framework. As far as we are concerned, as the Sudanese Council for Civil Defence, we are committed to presenting to UNDRR, all activities related to the matter, through the Council partners, and we note that the United Nations Arab Office for Disaster Risk Reduction has named Dr. Noha El-Tani as a consultant for (UNDRR). The purpose of Dr. Noha appointment is to conduct a real-time review and assessment of the national long-term plan for disaster risk management in Sudan, while carrying out any activities as follows:

1. Mid-term reports of the Sendai Framework (annual plans and reports of the National Council for Civil Defense).

2. Regional reports and activities undertaken by the National Council for Civil Defense, related to disaster risk management regionally and internationally (workshops + seminars + conferences).

3. Decisions and reports of non-governmental stakeholders - participation of the Council and its partners in several workshops on risk reduction for non-governmental organizations.

4. Reports of stakeholder involvement in disaster risk reduction.

- The Council supports the relevant organizations in their activities aimed at reducing the risk and integrating their activities in the work system of the Council, and endeavors to take advantage of their work within the Council activities.

Sendai Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and agendas:
There are related activities that the Council has committed to, in order to implement the Sendai letter, which serves as a road map, such as holding relevant training workshops supervised by UNDRR and the membership of the Council’s components. We mention, for example, the workshop on disaster risk reduction, organized by UNDRR council in Khartoum in September 2021, during which, the problems faced by the government authority for disaster risks reduction and management, were discussed, with the participation of the Council.

Annexes’ strategic questions:

1. How have development decisions in the public and private sectors and civil society become more sustainable through the Sendai Framework?
   - The method of work of the government authority for disaster risk management in Sudan considers the Sendai Framework as a reference for the work and for the development of plans and activities, in accordance with Sendai Framework indicators.

2. Are there radical treatments to reduce the risks? What are the benefits? What is the relationship with sustainable development?
   - Yes, there are radical treatment activities (early warning project), which aim to reduce long-term risks, and whose expected benefits are the preservation of the national economy and therefore, sustainable development with the establishment and the approval of a national risk strategy (2017-2031).

3. What are the achievements and challenges of the Sendai Framework? And the lessons?
   - The commitment to comply with the Sendai Framework is a direct factor that enabled reducing risk. The challenge is to spread the understanding of the Sendai Framework to all Sudanese society. The obstacle hindering the implementation is the lack of funding and technique for the realization. Efforts are made to provide funding from the involved organizations.

4. What are the problems and what changes must be made?
   - We can say that disasters caused by climate change + health disasters are monitored and that actions are carried out to devote efforts to reduce these risks.

5. What modifications should be made to implement the Sendai Framework?
- Integrating the disaster risk framework in all activities within countries and institutions, in order to assess them within the system. Their implementation is a duty which is actually fulfilled through national activities to reduce disaster risks.

6. Which achievements can lead to the greatest risk reduction? The multi-hazard early warning project, which enables controlling risks before they occur.

**Expected outcomes:**

1. Is there a reduction in the risk of natural, industrial and man-made disasters as a result of the procedures provided for in the Sendai Framework?

   - Yes-- The measures taken and the activities carried out by the government authority have contributed to reducing disaster risks (radical treatments, strategy, media work, etc...).

2. What is the overall guidance for achieving the Sendai Framework expected outcomes for the coming period until 2030

   - Commitment to implement the Sendai outcomes and indicators, by concretizing the projects mentioned in the national plan and by providing funding, technique and measures to achieve them.

3. What are the measures related to protecting lives, property and commercial activity, what progress has been made, and what are the measures related to reducing vulnerability?

   - The implementation, by the Council and the Civil Protection Authority, of measures to protect lives and property aimed at:

   1. Expanding civil protection centers (firefighting, first-aid, rescue) while providing mechanisms that help to carry out work.

   2. Training of public officials in the field of civil defence.

   3. Media work aimed at raising awareness of communities to the dangers of disasters.

   4. Working on implementing radical solutions projects, especially in areas of vulnerability (transfer of villages, collecting and storing water, setting up gears, desert farming...etc.)
4. What are the achievements in the area of risk reduction? What are the lessons learned? What are the emerging risks?

The achievement is the broadening of knowledge of the danger (communities, government bodies, non-governmental organizations) and the lessons learned is that the community’s knowledge of the danger is the ability to address it, considering that the community is the first responder. In addition, working through the government authority for disaster risk management prevents the occurrence of emergent disasters and their control (Coronavirus).

5. What are the prospects for achieving the Sendai Framework by 2030, given the previous seven years?

- There are propitious opportunities for the completion of the Sendai Framework outcomes and indicators, as the Council committed to undertaking actions aimed at achieving the Sendai Framework for Action.

**High-level targets:**

1. How have quantitative targets supported efforts to achieve the Sendai Framework goals and outcomes?

- Through the activities undertaken by UNDRR to guide the member states of the Sendai Framework for Action.

- Through the activities of the International Civil Defence Organisation (ICDO) aimed at achieving the Sendai Framework for Action.

- Through the activities of the League of Arab States.

- Through the activities of the African Union.

2. What are the experience and challenges facing Sudan in preparing reports on the achievement of goals and indicators?

3. How important are strategies and action plans in accomplishing disaster risk reduction tasks and in implementing the Sendai Framework for Action?

- Without plans, tasks cannot succeed - the Council has worked to achieve the risk reduction strategy, and all its members have been involved. Projects related to Sendai outcomes and indicators have been included, while working towards the application of this strategy, its programs and its projects.
Application of guiding principles:-

1. How to modify national policies, legislation and plans so that they comply with the Sendai Framework? - How should they change during the period up to 2030?

- There is an urgent need to harmonize policies, decisions and laws related to risk reduction in order to be in accordance with the Sendai Framework incentive measures. This task has been actually carried out within the government authority for disaster risk management in Sudan. Indeed, several decisions issued by the Sudanese Minister of Interior – Chairman of the National Council for Civil Defense – have been modified to be in line with the capacity to implement the Sendai Framework.

2. How to implement the principle of shared responsibility between central and local authorities and stakeholders? What are the measures regulating this between institutions and stakeholders?

- The coordination process within the sectors related to risks (central authority and states): this procedure is carried out between the central authority and the states, in accordance with a decision regulating these relations, while including the need to facilitate action and reaction with a rapid response (operations rooms between the central authority and the states).

- The coordination between state institutions in matters related to disaster risk reduction - and relevant organizations:-

- This is done, periodically, through the relevant committees to discuss developments and quick decision-making on disaster risk reduction issues, under the auspices of the National Council for Civil Defense during mandatory and extraordinary sessions of the National Council for Civil Defense or through the relevant seminars and workshops organized by the Council - or through a periodic meeting of the National Council for Civil Defense called (Coordination and Communication Committee).

3. What are the measures and procedures implemented to integrate the principle of disaster risk management and reduction, to measures aimed to reduce the negative impact of climate change?

- These are professional measures taken by the members of the Sudanese National Council for Civil Defense - each according to specialization. There are special procedures for the ministries (agriculture, livestock, hydraulics, financial resources, health) aimed at reducing the risks of the phenomenon of climate change, which generated new disasters. The ministries and local authorities,
according to their specialization, must issue binding decisions and directives aimed at reducing risks, preserving the national economy and maintaining sustainable development.

**Priorities for action:-**

1. Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what extent has the concept of risk reduction, described in the Framework, become a necessity in decision-making either, by government or private, in accordance with the law?

   - At the level of the National Council for Civil Defense: to issue any decision or draft law, the Sendai Framework considered as the reference for enacting such decision or law. The Sendai Conference indicators and outcomes were considered as benchmarks in establishing the national strategy for risk reduction in Sudan, with the inclusion of projects related to the Sendai Conference and contributing to the implementation of the conference indicators and outcomes.

2. What is the extent of development achieved in the methods and approaches to prior assessment of disaster risks in order to reduce these risks, and to develop rapid response mechanisms, taking into account the causes of vulnerability?

   - Regulatory decisions were issued by the Presidency of the National Council for Civil Defense for disaster operations rooms, in addition to relevant decisions issued by the sovereign authorities in the state and the Council of Ministers, aimed at speeding up decision-making about risks reduction.

3. What are the main achievements, challenges and lessons learned since 2020, from the perspective of governments and stakeholders, regarding the development of disaster governance mechanisms to address disaster risk.

   - The National Council for Civil Defense –Sudan-, in line with the directive of the Sendai Conference on Disaster Governance, worked to include disaster risk management in all activities related to the components of the Council (Ministries - States - sovereign bodies), through decisions of the President of the Council (Minister of the Interior), or by issuing relevant decisions in the Council of Ministers, with assessment of these decisions and so that their application is mandatory.

4. The declaration on how to deal with the Coronavirus pandemic at the national level, what are, according to the principle of governance, the procedures in dealing with it at the national, local and global levels?
- The National Council was among the first to respond and deal with the risk of the Coronavirus pandemic. The ministry of Health and the rest of the components have contributed significantly to addressing this pandemic professionally, which had a great impact on reducing its negative effects. It is worth noting that Sudan awarded a prize to the best documentary films on the fight against the risk of this pandemic. We mention, for example, the current activities (awareness raising + isolation centers + sterilization + precautionary measures in seaports, airports, crossing points, etc…).

5. Is there any observation on the amounts spent nationally to support flexibility? Do investments have risk expenditure clauses and is disaster risk management integrated into the financial system?

- Yes, there is a budget dedicated to disaster risk management and employed in the risk reduction process through the National Council for Civil Defense system – which means that there is an item in the Federal Ministry of Finance devoted to disaster risk management.

6. How has the resilience of the industrial and commercial sectors developed in facing disaster risks? And natural and man-made hazards since 2015, and what are the additional measures until 2030?

- The Council carried out his action on prevention and safety through its executive branch - civil defense authorities (central authority and states), and takes into account in the action for prevention and safety all types of disasters, as well as emergent disasters-. As concerns future precautionary measures to be followed up on disaster risks in Sudan, the national strategy for disasters included activities and projects aimed to reducing disaster risks in the country.

7. To what extent has the response preparedness improved or deteriorated? Resilience, rehabilitation or recovery, since the adoption of the Sendai Framework?

- The Sendai Framework for Action has been taken as a guide for all activities and programs related to disaster risk management, in order to implement these outcomes, as a long-term action plan including activities of the Sendai Framework has been established. The work is carried out with the partners of the Council concerned by its implementation.

**Involved stakeholders and overall procedures:**

1. What partnerships and initiatives have proven success? How and why?
- Several partnerships with relevant organizations have been implemented in order to work on addressing disaster risks, such as the adoption by the Council of a partnership with the United Nations Development Programs (2014 - 2016), which is the National Project for Disaster Risk Reduction. The implementation of its outcomes, which are in line with the outcomes of the Sendai Conference has, begun; and the most important of which is the implementation of a multi-hazard early warning project + the establishment of a digital risk database + implementation of a national strategy.

2. To what extent has widespread awareness and implementation of the Sendai Framework been achieved at national and local levels?

- All activities of the Council integrated the Sendai Framework, which had a great impact on the understanding of this framework by Council members, and therefore the implementation of the Sendai Framework through these members.

**International cooperation and global partnership:**

1. How has international cooperation and partnership to reduce risk evolved through legislative mechanisms and institutions and international controls since the adoption of the Sendai Framework?

- The Council worked towards openness, by participating at the regional level with the League of Arab States in related activities, at the African level with the African Union and at the international level, with the International Civil Defence Organization ICDO and UNDRR - these activities resulted in the participation of Sudan, through its government authority for Disaster Risk Management (the National Council) in all related seminars, workshops, treaties and agreements.

2. What is the role and importance of regional and sub-regional strategies and plans for disaster risk reduction in supporting national and local efforts to implement the Sendai Framework?

- The action to deal with disaster risks is carried out through internal and external cooperation, and the role of the Council is important, as it worked with partners within the state, as well as through the international community in revitalizing cooperation to address the risk. We can see that the Sendai Framework mentions, in its indicators, the need for countries to open up to each other and strengthen the process of collaboration to address disaster risks.
3. What are the targets of the financial resources of developing countries to finance disaster risk reduction efforts, since 2015? Same question as regards assistance to technical cooperation and capacity building.

- There are national budgets allocated to the Council and spent on known disaster risk reduction areas in Sudan (floods - drought + health risks) and the types of expenditure are reviewed by the national regulatory bodies.

- As for the use of international financial allocations, they are limited in recent times, and there are efforts by the Council to obtain financial resources from organizations and supporting bodies by contracting to employ them in radical solutions projects and a multi-hazard early warning project.

**General questions: -**

1. What do governments and stakeholders consider as the greatest achievement of the Sendai Framework for Action? What are the main reasons for this development?

- Cooperation with partners on a global scale (International Civil Defence Organization ICDO + League of Arab States + UNDRR) that constitute support for the Council’s activities in all areas of civil protection, either training or technical support. We consider that this openness to the world is the leadership’s approach of the government authority for disaster risks, which attaches importance to participation on a global scale in the field of civil protection.

2. What are the main obstacles to implementing the Sendai Framework?

- Funding + political instability in the country + lack of community response to implement guidelines to reduce risks + weak coordination processes related to disaster risk management.
   What is the best support that can be provided by your party, your city, your community? What activity in the implementation of the Sendai Framework?
   Technical support, technique, material support, mechanisms, training.

3. What are the areas in which it was easier to develop? What are the areas of force?

- Building a strategy. On this point, the evolution was notable and the help of national expert houses was called upon. The various aspects related of disaster risk reduction activities and the projects to be implemented, in accordance with the programs and plans, were highlighted.
4. How have international conventions and treaties, primarily those relating to practicality, contributed to the implementation of the Sendai Framework?
- They contributed to the implementation and introduction of the Sendai Framework at a national scale.

**Target outcomes:-**

1. To what extent has all-risk management approach been integrated into government decision-making activities?
   - The activities of the National Civil Defence Council included committees, operations rooms, and activities that work with the council’s membership consisting of (ministries, states, political bodies) and thus, the inclusion of the disaster risk management approach in the activities of these components, and the implementation of the recommendations for disaster risk reduction is binding for these components.

2. How have integrated approaches and measures in disaster risk within sectors and strategies, succeeded in addressing natural or industrial hazards?
   - Through the cooperation between the Council and its partners whose aim is to reduce or eliminate the danger and working according to programs to eliminate it.

3. Are there databases and information programs? Are they updated?
   - At the council level there are databases that cover the last 25 years - and there is a global programming system, but they need to be updated.

4. To what extent have traditional and local communities been involved in the process of risk reduction and decision-making?
   - Through training, volunteering and state operations rooms - based on the belief that the first responder to danger is the local community, the council has therefore worked with all its components on training the local community to address disaster risk.

5. How are risk-related partnerships established and how are they developed?
   - Disaster risk partnerships are established by government directives aimed to reducing risks. Their clauses are binding with the aim of reducing risk. Partnerships are either national or international, aiming to reducing risk as well as implementing the Sendai Framework for Action.
Priorities and options for moving forward:

1. What priorities need to be arranged in a systematic way, to ensure the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Action?

   - Understanding of the Sendai Framework by government and society components, developing implementation plans, and periodic follow-up of implementation procedures.

2. How can development partners and the international community support better the achievement of the expected outcomes and targets of the Sendai Framework for Action?

   - Supporting the National Council for Civil Defense with technical and material technology, assisting mechanisms and training.

3. At the national level, how should the planning policy be changed, in order to manage the implementation of the Sendai Framework?

   - Commitment, either on the part of the government, or its components as well as society to work towards the fulfilment of the Sendai Framework.

4. What are the procedures to follow, from disaster management to disaster risk management?

   - Knowledge of the hazard and good preparedness for risk management; and the most important of which is the establishment of a multi-hazard early warning system + databases compatibility + the existence of a national risk reduction strategy with implementation according to programs.

5. What adjustments and what steps need to be taken, to ensure that disaster risk management is not a stand-alone sector – but must be included in all sectors?

   - The constitution - as the fundamental law of the state must stipulate that disaster risk reduction is among the priorities of the state, which guarantees the preservation of the national economy, and therefore, sustainable development.

General outcomes:-
1. What are the priorities required to ensure that disaster risk reduction is a joint and interdependent responsibility that share central governments, national authorities and disaster governance stakeholders?

- Including disaster risk management in the fundamental law of the state (the Constitution) and implementing it and its programs in the system of the National Council for Civil Defense components.

2. What modifications are required to improve the effectiveness and strengthen global and national institutional work mechanisms?

- Involvement of local associations and raise their awareness of disaster risks and work with the community and the government - Practical implementation of the risk reduction process, taking into account the Sendai Framework for Action and its implementation.

3. What are the first actions that can be taken to enable authorities to strengthen risk mitigation measures at national and local levels?

- Training and spreading risk reduction culture within communities, whether governmental or national. Developing advance plans with implementation of this line.

4. What are the areas of capacity shortcomings that must be prioritized for development and improvement if we are to accelerate Sendai's work?

- Training and integrating frameworks for reducing risks into state activities and providing material and technical assistance as well as required mechanisms.

5. What measures must be taken to strengthen the basic infrastructure, including health, food and financial systems?

- Allocating special budgets dedicated to disaster management, in the State budget for disaster risk management, in accordance with the guidelines of the Sendai Conference.