

Ref. 3 Actions recommended by International SABO Symposium 2015 in Sendai

1. Monitor the influence of global changes, including climate changes on sediment disasters and formulate national climate change adaptation strategies.
2. Prepare detailed documentation of sediment disasters, as far as feasible, shortly after the disasters have occurred, for hazard assessment, timely evacuation, effective emergency operation and smooth rehabilitation.
3. Prepare accurate sediment disaster hazard/risk maps to make people aware of the possible risks and monitor the changes in risk and land-use, making use of land observing technologies such as advanced sensing system and geo-referenced image technology. Restrict development in hazardous areas, incorporating the maps into land-use regulation and urban development planning.
4. Improve sediment disaster forecasting and warning systems at national and local levels and ensure information/communication to targeted stakeholders to prevent human casualties. Develop geo-hydrological observation systems and relevant technologies.
5. Promote training and education on sediment disaster risk reduction (SDRR) in communities and schools.
6. Increase investments in SDRR to save human lives and properties, and to foster sustainable development. Prepare technical guidelines and enact relevant laws and ordinances to facilitate investments.
7. Increase investments in advanced research for better understanding of triggering and process of sediment disasters, improved hazard mapping and monitoring and modeling of sediment disasters and effective disaster mitigation measures.
8. Prepare national and local SDRR plans as a part of the national disaster risk reduction plan to be prepared following the Post-2015 FDRR in each country.
9. Establish Global Sediment Disaster Statistics in association with the Global Disaster Statistics launched during the WCDRR and make data widely available.
10. Promote the exchange of knowledge and information among those concerned with SDRR through communication oriented official web sites such as the International SABO Network.
11. Provide engineers, research scientists and government officials with increased opportunities to exchange data, information, knowledge and experiences on SDRR such as regular international meetings including the International SABO Symposium.
12. Strengthen disaster risk governance through participation of relevant stakeholders, especially local residents in risk area for proper land-use, relocation, early warning and evacuation and implementation of structural measures.