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# National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2023-2035

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GENERAL INSPECTORATE  
FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS



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# National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2023-2035

## Short summary



### VISION

The vision of the Strategy is to ensure Romania's resilience to disasters through proactive, multi-sectoral, multi-hazard actions, and a whole-of-society approach.



### PRIORITY AREAS

The Strategy is based on the implementation and monitoring of the four priorities of action established by the Sendai Framework, namely:

1. Improving the knowledge and awareness of the types of risk and their effects.
2. Increasing the capacity of public administration authorities to manage risks.
3. Encouraging investments in structural and non-structural measures for disaster risk reduction.
4. Strengthening the preparedness of response forces and all actors involved, to ensure an efficient response at all levels.



### SPECIFIC HAZARDS

The directions of action target a set of specific hazards: floods, forest fires, drought, earthquakes, landslides, extreme weather events, epidemics, epizootics and zoonoses, major industrial accidents involving hazardous substances, nuclear and radiological accidents, and major transport accidents involving hazardous goods.



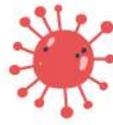
### CROSS-CUTTING TOPICS

The directions of action also cover a series of cross-cutting topics relevant to disaster risk reduction, such as social protection, cultural heritage, business continuity planning, and climate change.



### KEY IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDERS

Central, county and local authorities, civil society organizations, private companies, academic and research institutions and the general public.



# Romania's Risk Profile

Romania is exposed to numerous natural, biological, and technological hazards. It is one of the countries with **the highest seismic risk** in the region, with over **75% of Romanians living in earthquake-prone areas**.



Between 1970 and 2021, **90 disasters** have been recorded in Romania, including floods, extreme temperatures, storms, earthquakes and droughts, resulting in losses and damages of over **6.2 billion dollars** and affecting over **2 million people**.



To reduce these risks, Romania **has accelerated investments in disaster risk management** and has undertaken a series of public policy reforms in recent years.

For example, Romania **has made strides to improve the understanding of risks faced by a range of hazards**, notably through the national RO-RISK project, which consisted in the undertaking of a national risk assessment. The RO-RISK assessment covered 10 key hazards to which Romania is exposed:



Floods



Drought



Landslides



Epizootics and Zoonoses



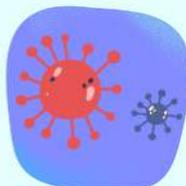
Nuclear and radiological accidents



Forest fires



Earthquakes



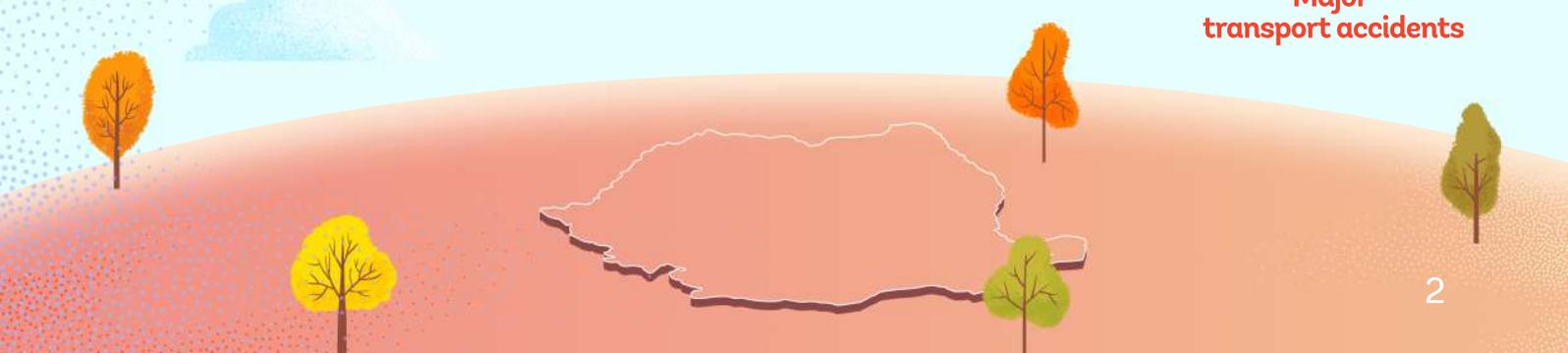
Epidemics



Major industrial accidents



Major transport accidents



# Strategic framework

In 2015, Romania committed to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, representing a significant milestone in accelerating global disaster risk reduction (DRR) efforts.

Also, the Sendai Framework is complementary to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, as well as other agreements based on the 2030 Agenda.



No poverty



Zero hunger



Good health and well-being



Quality education



Gender equality



Clean water and sanitation



Affordable and clean energy



Decent work and economic growth



Industry, innovation and infrastructure



Reduced inequalities



Sustainable cities and communities



Responsible consumption and production



Climate action



Life below water



Life on land



Peace, justice, and strong institutions



Partnerships for the goals

# Key reforms

In order to implement the principles and priorities of action established through the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**, Romania undertook a series of important steps to this aim, such as:

## 1 Development of the legislative framework

The development of the legislative framework necessary for the Sendai Framework implementation included, among others, the creation of the **National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR)**.



# PNRRRD

Platforma Națională  
pentru Reducerea Riscurilor  
la Dezastre

The NPDRR represents a multisectoral and interdisciplinary national body, tasked with **encouraging collaboration** among the entities involved in disaster risk reduction, **supporting the identification of opportunities and common initiatives**, and **promoting the activities and results achieved**.

## 2 Development of the necessary tools for the activity of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

The main instrument that was developed to carry out the activity of the National Platform was the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction for the period 2023-2035.



# National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2023-2035

The National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2023-2035 (NDRRS) summarizes Romania's risk profile and highlights the main **cross-cutting** and **hazard-specific challenges**, as well as areas of **potential for future actions**, that are relevant to a range of stakeholders.

The Strategy aims to:



Form an umbrella for the numerous actions and initiatives implemented by the main actors involved in disaster risk reduction.

Provide useful information for future investment decisions related to disasters and climate resilience.



Serve as a communication and dissemination tool to raise public awareness about disaster risk reduction.

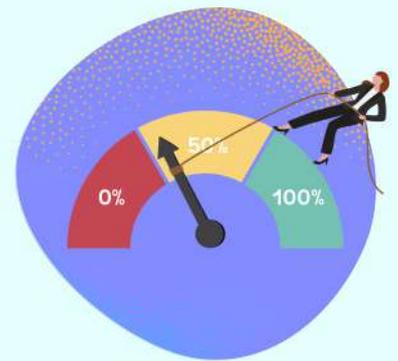
# Alignment with the Sendai Priorities

The Strategy is based on the **implementation and monitoring of the four priorities of action** established by the Sendai Framework, namely:



- 1 Improving the knowledge and awareness of the types of risk and their effects

- 2 Increasing the capacity of public administration authorities to manage risks



- 3 Encouraging investments in structural and non-structural measures for disaster risk reduction

- 4 Strengthening the preparedness of response forces and all actors involved, to ensure an efficient response at all levels



The priorities of the Strategy are also in line with the **current legal and strategic framework governing DRR in Romania, as well as with other international and EU-level commitments of Romania**, such as the UN Agenda 2030, the European Green Deal, the EU Disaster Resilience Goals and various hazard-specific EU directives and regulations.

Also, the Strategy incorporates elements and conclusions resulting from **extensive consultations with numerous key actors** from across different sectors, as well as existing good practices at the international level.

# Horizontal principles and social resilience

The NDRRS is also aligned with a series of internationally agreed horizontal principles, such as the **Sustainable development and Access to equal opportunities** (gender equality, non-discrimination and accessibility), DRR being an integral part of the sustainable social and economic development.

NDRRS also contributes to the **progressive achievement** of various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as:



Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.



Building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.



Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere.



Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

**Disasters are not experienced uniformly by everyone in society, affecting the vulnerable groups (such as people with disabilities, elderly, women and girls, children and marginalized communities) in disproportionate ways. Through dedicated efforts and instruments that improve resilience and inclusion, the vulnerability and exposure to disaster risks of these groups can be reduced.**

As part of a 'whole-of-society' approach, the NDRRS highlights under specific directions of actions measures aimed at different vulnerable groups.

The NDRRS is aligned with other relevant strategic documents in place, such as the National Strategy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for 2022–2027 and the National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction for 2022–2027.

# Vision

The vision of the Strategy is 'Ensuring Romania is resilient to disasters through **proactive, multi-sectoral and multi-hazard actions** and a whole-of-society approach.'

# Objectives

The NDRRS identifies both **horizontal** and **hazard-and stakeholder-specific overarching objectives**. They correspond to the existing priorities, policies, and legal framework in place, reflect key risk profile and challenges identified, and are aligned with the overarching vision. The horizontal objectives are of multi-hazard nature and relate to broad set of stakeholders in DRR.

# Directions of action

The Strategy's directions of action focus on **the 10 risks covered by the RO-RISK assessment** (floods, forest fires, drought, earthquakes, landslides, epidemics, epizootics and zoonoses, major industrial accidents involving hazardous substances, nuclear and radiological accidents, and major transport accidents involving hazardous goods), **plus extreme weather events**.



**Ensuring Romania's resilience to disasters through proactive, multi-sectoral, multi-hazard actions, and a whole-of-society approach.**

## Cross-cutting topics

The Strategy covers directions of action also for a series of cross-cutting topics relevant to disaster risk reduction, such as:



Social protection



Business continuity planning

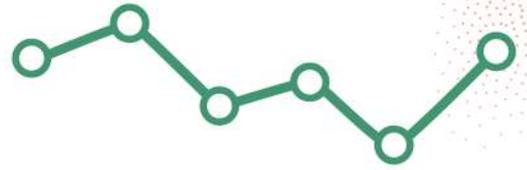


Cultural heritage



Climate change

# Strategy implementation



The Strategy will be implemented through an Action Plan, which will be updated every 3 years, depending on the results obtained in achieving the proposed objectives.

The Action Plan is more detailed on the short-term, for the period 2023-2027. However, other timelines are included as well, to indicate inter-relations with the overall NDRRS timelines (until 2035), as follows:

Short-term **2023-2027**

Medium-term **2027-2030**

Long-term **2030-2035**

## Key implementing stakeholders.

The responsibility for implementing the Strategy falls to central, county, and local public authorities, as well as to many other key actors, such as civil society, private companies, academic and research institutions, and the general public. The NDRRS offers information on how all stakeholders can contribute to this agenda.

## Coordination of implementation efforts.

Strategy implementation efforts are coordinated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, through the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations and the Department for Emergency Situations.



## Legal framework implications

The implementation of the NDRRS and of the three-year Action Plan foresee that the legal and strategic framework will continue to evolve corresponding to the proposed objectives and actions. To this aim, the Strategy proposes a set of actions that include statutory or legislative alterations (for example, updating and improving of existing institutional mechanisms and arrangements, or the revising and updating of response plans).

## Financing sources

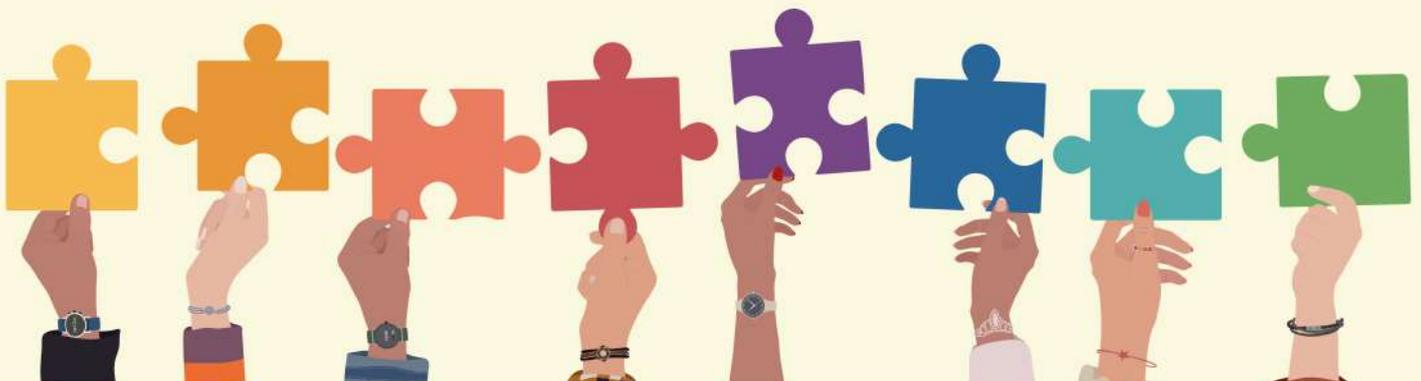
Disaster resilience requires a balanced combination of different types of investments, from hard infrastructure in the built environment to nature-based solutions, governance strengthening, information and early warning systems, and community awareness and preparedness.

The NDRRS is expected to serve as a strategic document to stimulate and accelerate the efforts in building disaster resilience, including by guiding investment planning and investments supported through various financial means.



## Join efforts to make Romania resilient!

To find out more information,  
please visit the website of the NPDRR at  
[pnrrd.igsu.ro](http://pnrrd.igsu.ro)



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