*The World Association of Disaster and Emergency Medicine (WADEM) was established in 1977 as a multidisciplinary association comprised of the communities of practice of disaster and emergency responders, health practitioners, and researchers to promote academic excellence and research into, and the scientific evidence base for, the improvement of global prehospital and emergency health care, public health, and disaster health preparedness. WADEM produced a statement supporting the Sendai Framework in April 2015 and is a member of the Global Health Cluster. WADEM members are deeply involved in development and implementation of global disaster health policy and best practices through academic institutions and WHO Collaborating Centers in partnership with professional bodies.*

The Sendai Framework is committed to promoting and protecting all human rights (Sendai Framework Guiding Principles, 19c). In supporting human rights, and particularly through protecting persons and their health (Sendai Framework Guiding Principles, 19c), WADEM recognizes there is an ethical requirement among those who work in disaster risk management to provide evidence based action that

·      is open to scientific scrutiny,

·      is framed to reduce the vulnerability and increase the capacity of affected communities,

·      is able to deliver effective healthcare in response to all types of emergency and disaster,

·      and contributes to global efforts to reduce disasters by strengthening the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts to build climate-sensitive disaster-resilient futures *([Paris Agreement](http://bigpicture.unfccc.int/#content-the-paris-agreemen)).*

As research and teaching are important factors in ensuring health resilience–factors that are strongly promoted throughout the Sendai Framework–emergency responders, researchers, policy makers, and health practitioners must be committed to supporting data collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination to ensure that information and evidence contribute to developing and implementing disaster risk management policy and practice. Maintenance of, and adherence to, ethical and scientific principles will protect human rights, and ensure mutual outreach, partnership, complementarity in roles, and accountability and follow up (Sendai Framework Guiding Principles, 19e).

By emphasising and promoting academic engagement and the understanding of the science and values relevant to disaster risk management as an ethical issue, WADEM underscores the responsibility to be appropriately trained when responding to a disaster, and to contribute to research and teaching in its aftermath. In these ways, we aim to reduce the vulnerability and increase the capacity of affected countries, and support the human rights of the person to their development. In summary, these areas of work are actively advocated for and implemented by the World Association of Disaster and Emergency Medicine wherever we can.