



# Citizens and cities facing new hazards and threats

*30<sup>th</sup> November to 4<sup>th</sup> December 2020*

**TQC WORKSHOP**  
**TIEMS Quality Certifications**  
**An Appraisal of SFDRR**

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# Historical Chronology

1. First World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDR) took place in Yokohama from 23 to 27 May 1994 which was a mile stone in the history of disaster risk reduction in the world.
2. Second WCDR held in Kobe, Japan from 18 to 22 January 2005. The conference approved 5 priority action areas for the period of 2005 to 2015. It is popularly known as HFA.
3. Third WCDR held in Sendai, Japan from 14 to 18 March 2015 where *the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030* was adopted on 18 March by 187 states after days of frequent hot discussions. It was endorsed by the [UN General Assembly](#) in June 2015.



## Goals of the SFDRR

- Prevent **new** and reduce **existing** disaster risk through the implementation of **integrated** and **inclusive**, economic, structural, legal, social, health related, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures;
- Prevent and reduce **hazard, exposure and vulnerability** to disaster;
- Increase **preparedness** for response and recovery, and thus strengthen **resilience**.



## Expected Outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

To attain the above goals and outcome, strong political commitment and involvement is highly necessary in order to create necessary conducive and enabling environment.



## Seven Global Targets

To attain the above goals and targets, following 7 targets have been fixed –

1. Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;
2. Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;
3. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;
4. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;



## Seven Global Targets cont....

5. Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;
6. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030;
7. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

In addition to the above 7 global targets , 13 Guiding Principles have been set for the implementation of SFDRR.



## 13 Guiding Principles

1. States have the primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk;
2. Shared responsibility between central government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders as appropriate to national circumstances;
3. Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, while promoting and protecting all human rights including the right to development;
4. Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership;
5. Disaster risk reduction and management depends on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels;
6. It is necessary to empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risk, including through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities, as appropriate;



## 13 Guiding Principles cont....

7. Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach;
8. Development of policies, plans, practices & mechanisms need to be appropriate across all sectors;
9. While the drivers of disaster risk may be local, national, regional or global in scope, disaster risks have local and specific characteristics that must be understood for the determination of measures to reduce disaster risk;
10. Addressing underlying disaster risk factors through disaster risk-informed public and private investments is more cost-effective than primary reliance on post-disaster response and recovery, and contributes to sustainable development;
11. “Build Back Better” for preventing and reducing existing disaster risk;
12. An effective and meaningful global partnership and the further strengthening of international cooperation;
13. Support to developing countries by developed countries and partners to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified.





## 4 Priorities of SFDRR

In view of the experience of HFA, and in pursuance of the expected outcome and goal, it is necessary to have focused action within & across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas:

**Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk.**

**Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.**

**Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.**

**Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.**

To accomplish the above areas of intervention various ways and means have been set forth in the SFDRR document.



**In the following parts of the SFDRR document we can find –**

**Part V. Role of the stakeholders : Shared responsibility e.g.** Civil society, volunteers, organized voluntary work organizations and community-based organizations; women and their participation; children and youth as the agents of change; Persons with disabilities and their organizations, older persons having years of knowledge, skills and wisdom; indigenous peoples, through their experience and traditional knowledge; migrants and their knowledge, skills and capacities; academia, scientific and research entities and networks to focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios; business, professional associations and private sector financial institutions; & media to take an active and inclusive role at the local, national, regional and global levels in contributing to the raising of public awareness and understanding and disseminate accurate and non-sensitive disaster risk, hazard and disaster information.

**Part VI. International cooperation and global partnership :** International cooperation for disaster risk reduction includes a variety of sources and is a critical element in supporting the efforts of developing countries to reduce disaster risk.



## Means of Implementation

It is necessary to affirm that –

- a) The developing countries need enhanced provision of coordinated, sustained and adequate international support for DRR;
- b) To enhance access of States, in particular developing countries, to finance, environmentally sound technology, science and inclusive innovation, as well as knowledge and information sharing;
- c) To promote the use and expansion of thematic platforms of cooperation, such as global technology pools and global systems to share know-how, innovation and research and ensure access to technology and information on disaster risk reduction;
- d) To incorporate disaster risk reduction measures into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programs.

The UN and other international and regional organizations, financial institutions and donor agencies engaged in DRR have to support for the implementation of the SFDRR.



## Follow-up Mechanism

- ❖ The Conference invites the UN General Assembly to review the global progress in the implementation of the SFDRR.
- ❖ The UN General Assembly has established an open-ended intergovernmental working group, comprising experts nominated by Member States, and supported by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, with involvement of relevant stakeholders, for the development of a set of possible indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Framework in conjunction with the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.



## Final Note

SFDRR will apply to :

- ✓ The risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or human induced hazards,
- ✓ The risk related to environmental, technological and biological hazards.

SFDRR aims to guide the multihazard management of disasters at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.





**Thank You Very Much For  
Your Kind Attention**

