



New Emergency Management in a Resilience Era Facing Health, Climate and Energy Challenges

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Growing Need of International Cooperation in Disaster Risk Reduction

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According to the World Disaster Report 2020 -- in the past ten years, 83% of all disasters triggered by natural hazards were caused by extreme weather and climate-related events, such as floods, storms and heat waves. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown how vulnerable the world is to a global disaster. Humanity and international cooperation are still lagging behind. Hence, communities and countries still need to adapt to its realities.



Major Reasons for Increase in Disasters

Developed media reporting

- Social media as first reporter

Increased population and density

- Population growth particularly in developing countries

Cities in high risk areas

- 64 of the largest cities in the world are in seismic zones

Rapid & unplanned urbanization

People abandon rural areas and live in the cities.

Global warming

- Increased storm activity
- Climate change

Increased technologies

- Mass transport
- Chemical industrialisation
- Transport of dangerous goods

Economic stress

- Urban slums in dangerous environments

Armed conflict

- Terrorism

Unexpected Crisis

e.g. COVID-19



Severe Flood in July, 2021 in Melamchi, Nepal



Consequences of Disasters

Various disasters have serious effects on:

- Water Security
- Food Security
- Livelihood Security
- Health Security
- Energy Security

All these result into the economic, social, political and survival issues that are strongly correlated with

“POVERTY.”



How Are We Paying the Cost of Disasters?

- **Human Lives Costs**

- Deaths
- Injuries and illness
- Loss and grief

- **Economic Costs** -
Tangible/Actual Costs -
Intangible Costs



Necessity of International Cooperation in Disaster Management

- Disasters have trans-boundary effects & have common problems e.g. Covid-19
- Disaster Management is a multi-sectoral activity
- It needs a wide range of contacts and connections
- A single person or organization can't meet disaster management requirements
- Working in isolation may result in poor productivity
- Therefore, joint affiliation among countries is very important. Collaboration, cooperation, and coordination within the countries and across regions are crucial for effective disaster risk reduction.



Necessity of International Cooperation in Disaster Management Contd...

- If any disputes or problems arise they can be solved easily by mutual understanding, bi-lateral talks and making different agreements
- Mutual understanding and support is the key to bringing development
- International cooperation plays a vital role in enhancing the role of local communities to protect their environments and encouraging states and other actors as well to fulfill their duties for conservation initiatives
- Countries that work together in good harmony may put their resources together and then they can develop faster. It involves creating, adapting, to improve relationships – also appropriately utilizing most of existing resources and capacities
- To reduce vulnerabilities we need to network our capabilities and assets, share available resources, knowledge and expertise.

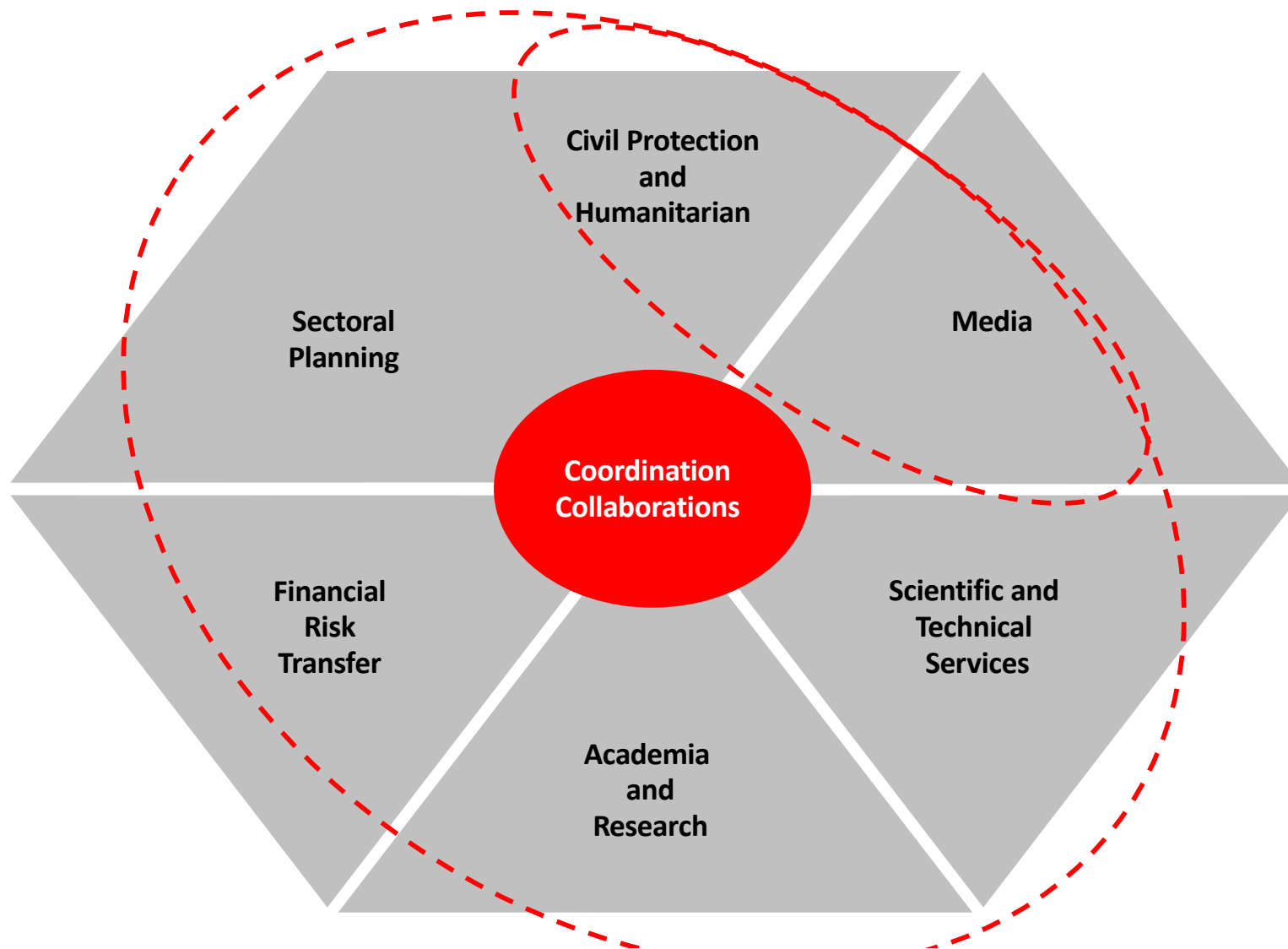


International Cooperation in DM & SFDRR

- Being the signatory to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) countries are committed to achieving the 4 priority areas, 7 strategic targets and 38 indicators for measuring progress on reducing disaster risk and losses
- The 38 indicators of SFDRR align with the implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change
- Countries need to go through systematic and institutional efforts to achieve the above targets & indicators. Hence, countries need to play an active role in global initiatives on disaster management.



Need for Coordination and Collaboration at the Micro Level



How to Enhance International Cooperation ?

- We can enhance international cooperation by:
- making links among countries,
- doing things in an organized way, and
- by clarifying objectivity
- Establishing goals; analyzing our requirements; assessing and developing skills; infrastructure; facilities, and resources
- Besides there should be strong commitment, dedication, honesty and timeliness.



The Problem or the Main Issue

**Everyone wants to coordinate BUT
No one likes to be coordinated**



Way Forward

- Co-operation and coordination at the national, regional and global level is highly desirable. The above initiatives can be taken as a strategic reference point to the SFDRR. While the SFDRR highlights the importance of strengthening cooperative and synergistic interactions among various stakeholders and promoting voluntary partnership for DRR
- DM policies should be redirected towards poverty and vulnerability reduction instead of mere compensation and immediate relief (Be proactive, Not reactive)
- It is necessary to involve coordinated activities of a range of organisations that contribute to DRR within and across all levels of government and society
- Coordination is a development and good governance issue. Therefore, disasters should be viewed as the issues of development and governance
- States should be made receptive, profound and accountable to the demands, needs and rights of disaster-prone communities, areas and affected population.



Conclusion

- ❖ This is high time to bring together the organisations and elements to ensure a pragmatic preparedness, an effective response, and speedy recovery/rehabilitation/reconstruction.
- ❖ All these are mainly concerned with systematic acquisition and application of resources in accordance with threat or impact.
- ❖ To attain the strategic goals and indicators of SFDRR, it is essential to build up a network of partnerships among the countries, which includes governmental organizations, NGOs, academic institutions and community members
- ❖ Coordination is for mutual benefit. The best coordinator must know that coordination is to build relationships over time.





Thank You for Listening

