

State Level Conclave on Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)

Shimla

30th 31st May 2017

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) is a 15-year (2015-2030), voluntary, non-binding instrument endorsed by the UN Member countries including India. SFDRR recognizes that the Government has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that the responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local self-government, the private sector, international organisations and others. SFDRR aims at *"the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries"*.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh with support from the Ministry of Home Affairs and UNDP organized the state level Conclave on Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) from 30th to 31st May 2017 at Shimla.

The Conclave aimed to bring together policy makers, government officials, disaster management practitioners, UN agencies, NGOs and others to discuss the priorities and targets of the SFDRR with reference to the State Government and identify key actions under each priority. The Conclave also aimed at identifying opportunities for integrating the SFDRR into the policies, programmes and schemes of the various line departments, ULBs and other stakeholders.

The objectives of the Conclave was to provide a practical understanding of the SFDRR and reflect on National and State level initiatives as to and how they contribute to the SFDRR in order to achieve the goals and targets set for 2030. It further tried to orient line agencies/ departments on the links between the SFDRR and *the* Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It was noted that the Government of Himachal Pradesh has already initiated the process for implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as SFDRR in the State. The State Government has constituted Committees for specific SDGs which have started wider consultations with the stakeholders. This provides an excellent opportunity to integrate SDGs and SFDRR for better synergy and outcomes.

After deliberations, the participants recommended the following against each of the four Priorities under SFDRR:

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

1. HRVA information to be used while formulating and implementing development schemes. Risk information should be widely disseminated to the Government officials, NGOs, Private Sector and communities. Gram Panchayat (GP) development plans to consider location specific risks.
2. HP data collection system to be strengthened to promote real time access to reliable data through state/district/city portals.
3. Develop detailed scenarios projecting risk faced by and likely impacts on key sectors in the State.
4. Promote evidence based information on climate change impacts on sectors such as Agriculture, horticulture, infrastructure, etc.

Praramo

