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Disaster Risk Management

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Abstract: *Disaster risk reduction (DRR) requires an inclusive, preventive approach integrating climate adaptation and sustainable development. The Sendai Framework (2015-2030) and SDGs emphasize multi-stakeholder engagement, particularly with vulnerable groups, to build resilience. Evidence shows disasters disproportionately impact poverty-stricken regions, with economic losses undermining development gains. Successful cases like India's cyclone preparedness demonstrate proactive DRR's life-saving potential, while Nepal's 2015 earthquake highlights persistent vulnerabilities. Effective strategies demand risk-informed investments, early warning systems, and "Build Back Better" principles integrated into development planning. Despite progress, insufficient funding for prevention remains a challenge. A paradigm shift toward pre-disaster mitigation is crucial for achieving sustainable development goals.*

Keywords: *disaster risk reduction, resilience, Sendai Framework, sustainable development, climate adaptation*

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Introduction

There should be more of a comprehensive and human oriented preventive approach to disaster risk. Disaster risk reduction actions need to be inclusive and accessible in order to be efficient and effective. The government should involve the relevant stakeholders, especially the private sector, in the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and standards, along with facilitation and incentives. To make it inclusive, there is a need to involve women as leaders and youth, children, civil society and academia.

Transformation is the only situation, which is constantly changing and they meet new aspirations and expectations. They give rise to new challenges. The environment and the economic, social and political environment around the world is not the same as it used to be in

the eighties and nineties. Technology and the natural environment have also shown the way on the issue of development. The year- 2015 was very important for us, with three major agenda agreements. The Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP 21) and the Sendai Framework 2015-30 on Disaster Risk Reduction and sustainable development. The international community has expressed its commitment to achieve the objectives and goals set out in these three agreements. There are many common grounds in these agreements, where all of these are related to each other.

Need of Disaster Management: Studies on disaster damage visible aspects that disaster damage needs to be prioritized, if we will to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and we need to address important extremely events and climate change issues to reduce disaster risks. Development, hazards and disaster risk and climate change are all interrelated and therefore their solutions also need to be correlated integrated.

Disaster risk reduction affects various aspects and sectors of development. Fewer than 10 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations, 25 are related to disaster risk reduction, which is a disaster risk strongly establish mitigation as a basic strategy of development. To fulfill the objective of eradicating extreme poverty, it is necessary to build disaster resilient capacity. As one of the major drivers of disaster risk, as it creates and increases economic and social vulnerability, poverty significantly increases the risk factors, which in turn limit the progress of sustainable development. Evidence indicates that the effects of disasters undermine hard-earned growth in both developing and developed countries, possibly pushing the poorest and most vulnerable sections into greater poverty. Up to 2030, 325 million people, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, will be trapped in chronic poverty and exposed to full range of natural disasters and extreme climatic conditions. These data suggest that we urgently need to build and strengthen the immunity of poor communities to protect them from future disasters that push more people into poverty, as well as their livelihoods and assets. There is also a need to protect them so that they can recover from these calamities. Nepal Gorkha earthquake clearly mentions the study of damage and loss after this earthquake.

The impact of our societies has become the biggest obstacle in our dream to achieve sustainable socio-economic. The Wealth damage and damage of billions of dollars is foggy to our rich area goals. With every disaster, there has been an important impact on different areas of development such as agriculture, housing, health, education and basic structure. It is necessary that the development planning process and analysis and reducing the original reasons of the future and upcoming social and economic risks and factors in the measures of reducing the risk process. If

the national goals of growth and development including the employment and business, have to be achieved, then the management of the risk should change the management procedures of the planning and policy decision should be reflected so that the risk assessment-based investment and business can be enabled. That will take 2.5 to 3.5 percent additional 2.5 percent in the disaster 2015-2016 towards poverty. This percentage, at least 7 lash sits in the number and this is the estimation of the damage of about 7 billion US dollars. This study also shows that there are relatively poor population living in Dalumak, Sindhupal Chowk, Gorkha, Nukokot, Rouphava and Vyas, which has six low-end development indexes, which is a loss of 130,000 Nepali rupee per person. This proves that the poorest and most deliberate people usually affair the worst effect of disasters. Disaster management has become the biggest obstacle in our dream to achieve continuous socio-economic development, due to the effect of disasters. The economic damage and damage of billions of dollars is foggy to our rich area goals. With every disaster, there has been an important impact on different areas of development such as agriculture, housing, health, education and basic structure. Ironically, due to the increased effects of people with disasters and increased plea of people with disasters, there are absolutely use of deadly use of the land and environmental emotion, such as lowness. In view of the increasing frequency and scale of disasters in our areas, our countries require coordinated solutions to protect communities, important infrastructure and development. The entire rule was developed in mind the landscape of disaster. But fortunately, this story has now become old. From the last one and a half decade, there has been a lot of change in disaster management and it is redefining at regular intervals with new experiences. The definition of disaster adopted by the United Nations, which is also co-operated in the National Act of 2005, is as follows, 'Disaster is a serious disruption in the functioning of a community or society, due to which there is a large scale economic and environmental damage, which is the community or society beyond the ability to combat it using it. The criticism can be avoided by using the measures of the time, carefully and quenching measures. ‘Different stakeholders have explained 'disaster management' differently. These are only an in-response management for which the response. For those who relieve the relief actions and arrangements are restrained again, it is a human crisis and relief management. These are both activities such as disaster. Disaster-prison for relief, risk relief and readiness is the new rule of this area, and for those who believe in it, this disaster is lacking in the pre-risk and the disaster-residential. In most of the world's escape, especially in South Asia and even in the business, there was a consideration of the most important activities of the disaster management. Therefore, institutional systems, rules, policies, programs were made only by keeping in mind. After

adopting the Sensee Framework in 2015 for Disaster Management, India has hosted the first ministerial conference to prepare an Asian template for the Assembly of Disease Risk, Maintile Disaster-East, for the Asian and Pacific Ocean countries in November, 2016. India's Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated the conference and the path-displayed by the principle of giving a 10-theme for the development of disaster risk reduction and resistance capacity. In order to prepare the global template of the first risk reduction, Senai (a small town of Japan) in the global conference, more than 185 countries of the world signed the disorder risk of the explosion, which is the Sensee Framework for Action 2015-2030. India is also one of its signers. - Disaster response is direct, which includes high accountability and therefore all the responses are inclusive. On the other hand, disaster readiness and risk decision is indirectly but with high result, but no one else's attention is done. Disaster response is direct, which includes high accountability and therefore all responses are inclusive. On the other hand, disaster readiness and risk decision are indirectly but with high result, but no one else's attention is done. There has been nothing more than conferences and announcements on this issue around the world. Many compensations of the success of international community prevention have been seen. India is also witness to such examples. In Migsy, in 1999, more than 13000 in the fierce cyclone, as well as the heavy of property

The need for exchanging exchanges between the communities is still the balance and a shared platform for the creation of diversified transactions between the policy-makers and existing disaster managers present in the government. During the loss, when Philin cyclone collided with our coast, which was the repetition of 1999 cyclone and its strength was almost all the things, its effect was the opposite of 1999. We only know the online, the loss of property was successfully laid. This event proved to be a great example in the world how India has been successful in reducing the number of deaths to a great extent. Recently, the figure of the dead in the TCIL Nadua was also 14, although the process of insistence was done, as well as the time of Hoodheud cyclone was also done. Therefore, it is clear that our honest efforts made in anticipated investment in capacity building have seen positive results in the direction of reducing the number of dead. Now the concern is concerned how property is settled by losses being hired, roads, bridges, housing, hospital, electricity, productive capital etc. Disaster Risk Reduction has been an important agenda to bring the reduction in the mainstream in the global, regional and local level, in the mainstream, but it has complex tasks including many challenges. If we have to build a resistance to the capacity of the future, then we have to learn from our past. The need for exchanging integers between the communities is still the balance and the policy-made

manufacturers and all the administrative levels should be such a plan at the local level of diversified transaction between the disaster managers, in which the disaster resistance capacity construction, the use of land use, resource planning, pre-warning system can be included and the awareness of adopting technical capacity. It is also necessary that the scientific and technical innovations, the pre-warning system will be taken and disregarding and they are integrated into national, sub-national and regional policy planning. Most success stories, which can be obstructed for some of the future lessons, can change the entire debate of disaster management. Instead of focusing on reaction and relief, it is wiser, and the investment is more than the work of the previously, and it is not new for India. For example, take the earthquake in 1956 in Anjar (Gujarat). The best example of disaster risk reduction was there in Gujarat, where the state government had restored the city's construction and the earthquake was to construct a conversion construction. After half the century, most of the houses were devastated from the Anjar city in Bhajj in 2001, only among those houses which were at the rebel of the 1956. It offers a great example of the disaster risk to the mainstream in the development area. Unfortunately, it was forgotten with time. We need to save and save them from the past experiences and learn to use them to reduce the restores at national, regional and local levels. Disaster risk is designed to reduce the needs and benefits of the decision. According to an estimate of UNESCO, today, only $ 4 dollars for humanitarian aid are being spent on the measures of reducing only $ 4, only despite the disaster risk decision to make a significant number of disadvantages of disaster due to the decision. To reduce the negative effects of human activity on the environment and to build the ability of the suffering populations to protect them from natural crisis, disaster risk reduction should be an important aspect of the initiative to reduce global poverty in the coming years. Senior Terborch 2015-2030 Sateni Framework Hugo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: The successor of the nations and communities' resistance for the disasters is the successor. For the natural disaster reduction in HFA, 1989, take the earthquake in Anjar (Gujarat) in 1956. The best example of disaster risk reduction was there in Gujarat, where the state government had restored the city's construction and the earthquake was to construct a conversion construction. In the first half, the earthquakes became devastated in the earthquake in the earthquake; most of the houses were destroyed, in addition to those houses, which were at the rebel of the 1956. In the earthquake in Kutch, Gujarat in 2001, in the long-term rebuilding program, disaster risk was to lead the decision to bring the mainstream, which took the leading back to the first restoration program like Build Back Better. It was also awarded from the United Nations SASSA Award and it has been globally recognized. Need a shared platform for creation. This means that the

International Framework for Action and International Secretary of Action and Yakohama Strategy for a Safe Future: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Readiness, and Mitigation and its work plan adopted in 1994 and the 1993 disaster in 1998 program is under the international strategy and HFA was planned to give speed. The congregation of the Sendi Framework has been done with the elements that under the UFA many economic and financial studies with continuous work with states and stakeholders, ensures continuity and was fixed during the constitutions and negotiations, the formation of a lot of innovations.

Many commentators insist on disaster management, instead of disaster risk management, the definition of seven global goals, as a required result, the decision to reduce the risk focus on prevention of new risks, reduce existing risks and firm resistance capacity and as well as disaster risk, and the primary responsibility of the state to reduce the group of the statements with the responsibility of the state, including the group of guidelines, as the most important change. Apart from this, the work-area of disaster risk reduction has become quite wider due to natural and human-related crisis, both focusing on both environmental, technical and organic crisis and risk. In this document, the initially the health resistance-capacity is the matter of promoting. The Senira Framework mentions the following issues: The need to improve the disaster risk of all the dimensions of the disaster risk, the supremeness and crisis, strengthening the disaster risk rule, including the accounts for the disaster management, the 'Build Back Better' readiness, the statistics of new risks, the infrastructure of the new risks, the infrastructure of the health, the infrastructure of the cultural heritage and work-term, the international cooperation and global partnership and the global partnerships and risk in policy and programs. New National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) will take the capacity of our country to the maximum extent to deal with disasters at all levels by integrating disaster risk in development activities in all areas. NDMP will keep in mind the global trends of disaster management and also includes the recommendation approach in the Propaganda, the Promotion Framework 2015-2030, India whose signatory, for the disaster risk management.

Conclusion: The future of high disaster-related areas essentially projects should be auditable in account of the disaster risk. Whether investment should be based on the basic principles of private or public, protecting achievements and to resist resistance. There should be a broader and more public-focused preventive approach to disaster risk. The disaster risk is to be inclusive and accessible in order and to be able to be enable, effective and the effectiveness. The government should include related stakeholders, especially for the private sector and with incentives, making policies, plans and standards and in their implementation. To make it inclusive, women need to

include the leaders and the people of youth, children, civil society and education. Also, with all the states should work with scientific and research institutions to develop opportunities and to explain the impact of disaster in the Nations / states of deadline in resources of the residents of their resources management the increasing risk reduction investment is important. To invest in risk informing decisions, there will be prudent step. The risk should be integrated so that continuous development goals can be achieved.

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