

UN's 17 goals to transform the world

& How can CFPA Europe's Commissions & Natural Hazards Group contribute?

This is a document with questions to chairs of a Commission.

In the Strategy 2021-2023 it is written that CFPA Europe should look at/investigate the UN's "17 goals" (UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) and see what can be relevant for us. Can CFPA Europe contribute? What have we done and are doing that contribute to the goals? If we want to be a credible organisation we should and must contribute, and it is also something we should inform about. With our knowledge and work we make it easier for UN (and the world) to achieve the goals.

When we had our MC meeting on 19/11 you saw what Mingyi has done, and after a few changes we will soon publish the information on our website.

Some of UN's goals concern us

There are at least three goals that affect what we are working with. When reading UN's all targets it is obviously that CFPA Europe can contribute. We have already given a lot of knowledge and guidance in Guidelines, training courses and knowledge sharing on website, etc. But is there anything we could do to contribute even more?

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.

This goal is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. UN mentions several targets with close connection to the work CFPA E is working with.

- Safe housing
- Safe sustainable transport systems, ... with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations
- Sustainable human settlement
- Safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- Significant reduce the number of deaths caused by disasters, ...

How contributes your commission?

It will be important to integrate fire safety and sustainable design and construction, and what can be done to increase safety in house? We wish to save lives and protect properties.

How can we contribute to safeguard cultural and natural heritage? Is there anything we can produce or do to safeguard those heritage?

The ongoing change to renewable energy will give new problem and risks.

Goal 13: Climate Action

UN write that the goal is to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, and this target affect us. One target is:

- Strengthen resilience and capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- Significant reduce the number of deaths caused by disasters,

How can CFPA Europe and your commission contribute?

Undoubtedly climate change is the factor that in the future will lead to most new challenges. It will affect us all wherever we live on earth, and it will of course give new and changing security risks, fire risks and natural hazards. It is difficult to predict all risks because of the dignity and because the climate and nature are completely interconnected.

There is a lot of challenges that are connected to climate change as forest/bush fire ("wildfire"), flooding, heavy wind, hurricane, land slide, etc. and the numbers of these natural disasters are growing. We have twice as many now as 20 years ago, and between 2000 and 2019 there were 1.23 million people who lost their lives because of approximately 7,300 natural disasters. CFPA Europe has been writing and publishing guidelines about several natural hazards. See Mingyi's document.

How can we further contribute based on the areas we are working with?

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being.

UN wish to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. They mention for example traffic accidents, etc, but not fires. However, one target is to:

- Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of risks.

How can your commission and CFPA Europe contribute?

In all European countries the life average increase and we get more people over 80 years. These elderly people will try to take care of themselves as long as possible and continue to stay in their accommodations.

When the number of fatal fires per million people in different age groups is compared, it is obviously that elderly people are greatly overrepresented. Death by fire begins to increase at the age of 65 and those over the age of 80 have a 10 to 20 times bigger risk compared to younger age groups. Not surprising, smoking and cooking is the two leading causes of fire death among older people.

Is there anything that your commission and CFPA Europe can contribute with?

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