Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Raúl Salazar
Dialogue on disaster risk reduction
UNISDR
#ParlAmericasCC #Switch2Sendai
Introduction

The role of parliamentarians in the implementation of the Sendai Framework

Content

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The role of parliamentarians in the implementation of the Sendai Framework
Introduction

Figure 1. Disaster impact trends over the last 45 years

Source: CRED EM-DATA database.
Understanding disaster risk

Extensive risk - eroding resilience (85 countries USD 94 billion in the last decade)

Most of the impacts of disasters on infrastructure are associated with extensive risk.

#ParlAmericas CC #Switch2Sendai
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Loss of human lives</th>
<th>Affected people</th>
<th>Destroyed houses</th>
<th>Damaged houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>2 863</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>4 013 411</td>
<td>6 228</td>
<td>12 915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>2 484</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>7 440 058</td>
<td>233 699</td>
<td>436 397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>22 005</td>
<td>5 946</td>
<td>23 945 724</td>
<td>141 303</td>
<td>1 532 598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>12 235</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>4 072 282</td>
<td>19 012</td>
<td>63 847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>7 292</td>
<td>1 750</td>
<td>2 757 998</td>
<td>10 660</td>
<td>86 419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>3 876</td>
<td>3 069</td>
<td>2 715 599</td>
<td>154 002</td>
<td>224 763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>3 959</td>
<td>2 002</td>
<td>9 242 294</td>
<td>38 731</td>
<td>193 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>846 250</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110 798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>3 497</td>
<td>6 505</td>
<td>4 503 724</td>
<td>8 395</td>
<td>66 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>México</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>23 785</td>
<td>12 991</td>
<td>58 356 548</td>
<td>271 364</td>
<td>3 085 949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>1992-2013</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>2 403</td>
<td>1 783 498</td>
<td>15 772</td>
<td>38 449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panamá</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>2 664</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>516 272</td>
<td>9 526</td>
<td>91 146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>1994-2013</td>
<td>1169</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>1 311 882</td>
<td>8 528</td>
<td>95 813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perú</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>8 007</td>
<td>3 822</td>
<td>4 707 274</td>
<td>180 206</td>
<td>279 948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>2 051</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>104 705</td>
<td>2 379</td>
<td>69 943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>1990-2013</td>
<td>3 349</td>
<td>1 647</td>
<td>4 318 154</td>
<td>41 205</td>
<td>135 902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>100 438</td>
<td>42 651</td>
<td>126 970 673</td>
<td>1 130 310</td>
<td>6 524 398</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pérdidas anuales esperadas (PAE) por múltiples amenazas
[millones de dólares americanos]
Terremotos, inundaciones, vientos ciclónicos, mareas de tormenta y tsunamis

- Alemania - 5.048
- USA - 52.626
- Colombia - 3.809
- Senegal - 12
- India - 9.825
- Indonesia - 3.575
- Filipinas - 7.893
- Peru - 4.038
- Brasil - 4.508
- Madagascar - 243

Annualized expected future losses
Produced capital stock in Southeast Asia and cyclone wind hazard (50 year return period)
The Sendai Framework

Switch from disaster management to **disaster risk management**

Preventive approach to addressing DRR **focused on people**

A **primary** responsibility of States for DRR

A **shared** responsibility with relevant actors for DRR

It adds environmental, technological, biological and human-caused threats
The Sendai Framework

4 Levels

- Local
- National
- Regional
- Global

Role of Relevant Actors

International Cooperation and Global Alliance

#ParlAmericas CC #Switch2Sendai
Priorities for Action

1st
Understanding disaster risk

2nd
Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

3rd
Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

4th
Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "build back better"
Global Targets

**REDUCE**

- Disaster Mortality/Global population
- Affected people/Global population
- Disaster Economic loss/Global GDP
- Damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services

**INCREASE**

- Number of countries with national strategies & local DRR
- Enhance International Cooperation for developing countries
- Availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems, and disaster risk information and assessments

#ParlAmericas CC #Switch2Sendai
2030 Development Agenda
The Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

The Sendai Framework:

- States the importance of integrating disaster risk reduction into sustainability
- Recognizes the importance of addressing climate change as one of the drivers of disaster risk
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Direct economic losses caused by disasters in relation to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

Number of countries with national strategies for DRR

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies aligned with the Sendai Framework

Objetivo / Meta

Goal 1. Target 1.5

Goal 11. Target 11.5

Goal 11. Target 11.b

Goal 13. Target 13.1

#ParlAmericas CC #Switch2Sendai
Role of Parliamentarians

To develop and strengthen, as appropriate, mechanisms to follow up, periodically assess and publicly report on progress on national and local plans; and promote public scrutiny and encourage institutional debates, including by parliamentarians and other relevant officials, on progress reports of local and national plans for disaster risk reduction.

To encourage parliamentarians to support the implementation of disaster risk reduction by developing new or amending relevant legislation and setting budget allocations.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union and other relevant regional bodies and mechanisms for parliamentarians, as appropriate, to continue supporting and advocating disaster risk reduction and the strengthening of national legal frameworks.

*The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*

*Articles 27(e), 27(i) y 48(h)*
Progress

Global Champions

Senator Loren Legarda, from Phillipines recognized at the December 2015 Paris UN Climate Conference, COP21, as a Global Champion for Resilience. has authored various laws on protecting the environment and reducing climate and disaster risk, including the Climate Change Act of 2009 which created the Philippines’ Climate Change Commission.

Abdirahin Haithar, Former Speaker of the East African Legislative Assembly Haji AbdiAs a member of the UNISDR Advisory Group for Parliamentarians

Member of National Assembly of Senegal Abdou Sané. Mr. Sané was first appointed as UNISDR's Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Champion for West Africa in 2010. As a champion, Mr. Sané advocate for the integration of disaster risk reduction in national budgets, as well as promoting the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa.

Cambodian Member of Parliament Saumura Tioulong. Ms. Saumura is currently a Member of Parliament for the Sam Rainsey Party, representing Phnom Penh and has been Vice-President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade.

President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Saber Chowdhury. Mr. Chowdhury, of Bangladesh, took office as President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in October 2014. Previously, he headed the IPU Standing Committee on Peace and International Security. He also chaired the Bangladesh's All Party Parliamentary Group on Climate Change and Environment
Regional Parliamentarian Retreat on “Building Caribbean Resilience”. Trinidad and Tobago, November 2017

Legislative frameworks

Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Brazil, Uruguay, Panama, Peru, Brazil, Costa Rica
Thank you

Raúl Salazar

Chief Regional Office of the United Nations for Disaster Risk Reduction

http://www.eird.org/americas/
Facebook: @UnisdrLasAmericas
Twitter: @UNISDR_Americas