

Taking Climate Action and Building Resilience through the Power of Legislation

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TAKING CLIMATE ACTION AND BUILDING RESILIENCE THROUGH THE POWER OF LEGISLATION

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

- 7 global targets
- Priorities for Action (SENDAI FRAMEWORK)

CLIMATE ACTION LEGISLATION

- Legal Framework (Ecuador)

PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (RDD)

The seven global targets are:

- a) Significantly reduce global mortality caused by disaster by 2030, and achieve a reduction in the average global mortality rate per 100,000 people in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015;
- b) Significantly reduce the number of people affected globally by 2030, and achieve a reduction in the global average per 100,000 people in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015;
- c) Reduce economic losses directly caused by disasters in relation to the global domestic product (GDP) by 2030;
- d) Significantly reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructures and interruptions to basic services, like health and educational facilities, including by developing their resilience by 2030;

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (RDD)

The seven global targets are:

- e) Significantly increase the number of countries with local and national disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;
- f) Significantly improve international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support that complements the measures adopted at the national level for the implementation of this Framework by 2030;
- g) Significantly increase the availability of and access to early alert systems on multiple hazards and of information and assessments on disaster risk to people by 2030.



*There is no such thing as “natural” disasters.
There are only natural hazards.*



Priorities for action (SENDAI FRAMEWORK)

States must adopt specific measures across all sectors, at the local, national, regional and global level, with respect to the following four areas of focus:

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk.

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

CLIMATE ACTION LEGISLATION

Legal Framework (Ecuador)

1. Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador
2. Environmental Management Law
3. Organic Code on the Environment
4. Mining Act
5. Organic Code on Territorial Organization, Autonomy and Decentralization – COOTAD
6. Organic Law on Energy Efficiency
7. Organic Law on the Food Sovereignty Regime
8. Forestry and Conservation of Natural Areas and Wildlife Law
9. Organic Integral Criminal Code – COIP

The National Assembly is currently discussing as draft legislation, the Organic Law on Risk and Disaster Management.

POLITICAL OVERSIGHT

- PARIS AGREEMENT
- SENDAI FRAMEWORK
- Register of environmental impacts caused by productive and extractive activities in each country.
- Register of Environmental Liabilities and proposals for remediation.

CONCLUSIONS

- It is necessary to promote scientific research on climate change, its impacts and resilience with a social and productive focus.
- Women have great potential to reduce the risk of disasters and increase communities' resilience. This is shown by women's active participation in building leadership, exchanging knowledge, local traditions, as well as developing capacities for risk reduction.
- Productive activities are subject to cause degradation and/or contamination, and as such require efficient and timely actions to combat them and reduce the serious impacts they are having on the environment.
- Individual climate actions can be undertaken, however, with the support and intervention of the Legislature, the climate actions of every country can be strengthened.

"Every decision and action we take make us more vulnerable, or conversely, more resilient to disasters."

RECOMMENDATIONS

- As Parliamentarians, we must motivate the central government in each of our countries to boost climate action with the aim of achieving the goals and commitments made as part of the Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework.
- Making work plan proposals based on local reality so that all sectors are included as participants and closely following up on prevention, the sustainable use of resources, climate action and remediation.
- Bio-entrepreneurship and bio-trade must be strengthened in fragile ecosystems in order to keep biodiversity in balance. This should include the participation of youth and women.
- In our oversight role, we must request to know the current status of extractive and production zones in each of our countries, as well as the impact they have on environmental degradation.

“If you want real resilience, then educate and provide tools that will have an impact on women”

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