



## **Parliamentarians' Statement for the 6<sup>th</sup> Asia Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction**

**22- 26 June 2014**

**Bangkok, Thailand**

Statement from the Parliamentarians from Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Philippines, Republic of Korea, with contributions of Parliamentarians from other Asian countries.

**Noting** the achievements of the Hyogo Framework for Action in saving lives and reducing disaster impacts in Asia-Pacific with **pride** that Parliamentarians have contributed to these achievements, including by delivering the commitments made at the 5<sup>th</sup> AMCDRR, for example: advocacy for disaster risk reduction at national and regional levels; adopting new disaster risk management laws in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Viet Nam and strengthening the parliamentary oversight of disaster risk management and climate change adaptation implementation.

**Concurring** to the previous Resolutions of Parliamentarians on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.<sup>1</sup>

**Sharing** the important learning that development failure such as poorly managed urbanization constructs new risks and **agreeing** with the Proposed Elements of the Post-2015 framework for DRR that a new risk management approach is needed which goes beyond reduction of existing risk to transform development to prevent new risk and strengthen resilience.

**Supporting** a post-2015 agenda that makes disaster and climate risk management imperative to achieving sustainable development, which can only be achieved if coherent national targets and indicators to implement the interlinked post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, the sustainable development goals and climate change arrangements will be set and their implementation is supported by accountable monitoring and periodic reviews.

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<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1 for the list of these Resolutions

**Commit to the following deliverables in support of the post-2015 framework for DRR** in our roles as legislators, people's representatives and political leaders to complement the government's efforts and help them achieve and deliver:

1. Promote, articulate and adopt policy framework that adds coherence and mutual reinforcement of disaster risk reduction, response to climate change and sustainable development
  - *Level:* National and local
  - *Target:* Each Asian country will adopt improved policy framework
  - *Indicators:* Increase in number and quality of new policies that support coherence and mutual reinforcement
  - *Means of Verification:* National and regional reports on legislative frameworks, monitor of the post-2015 framework for DRR
  - *Time frame:* Throughout HFA2, monitored periodically through Regional Platforms for DRR
2. Strengthen legislative framework to enable risk sensitive development and building resilience
  - *Level:* National and local
  - *Target:* Each Asian country will develop new or amend a legislation for disaster resilient development
  - *Indicators:* Increase in number and quality of new legislations
  - *Means of Verification:* National and regional reports on legislative frameworks, monitor of the post-2015 framework for DRR
  - *Time frame:* Throughout HFA2, monitored periodically through Regional Platforms for DRR
3. Ensure that governments in Asia set certain percentage of national budget allocation and local governments set higher percentage of locally generated income for disaster and climate risk management
  - *Level:* National and local
  - *Target:* Percentage of Parliaments in Asia reinforce disaster risk assessment and set percentage of budget to be allocated for disaster and climate risk management
  - *Indicators:* Increase in budget allocation for disaster and climate risk management
  - *Means of Verification:* national public expenditure reports, monitor of the post-2015 framework for DRR
  - *Time frame:* Throughout HFA2, monitored periodically through Regional Platforms for DRR

4. Initiate institutional reforms toward disaster resilient development including working with governments to create regulatory and incentive mechanisms for private sector to invest in disaster risk management
  - *Level:*National and local
  - *Target:*At least XXX parliaments in Asia debate and initiate institutional reforms (including through new or amended legislation)
  - *Indicators:*Changes in governance framework in XXX countries
  - *Means of Verification:*National and regional monitor of the post-2015 framework for DRR
  - *Timeframe:*Throughout HFA2, monitored periodically through Regional Platforms for DRR
  
5. Strengthen legislative and policy oversight
  - *Level:*National and local
  - *Target:*Parliaments in Asia have functional standing committee on DRR and climate change and develop mechanisms to monitor the implementation of disaster and climate risk management legislation and policies
  - *Indicators:*
  - *Means of Verification:*Post-2015 framework for DRR monitor, reports of parliaments
  - *Time frame:*Throughout HFA2, monitored periodically through Regional Platforms for DRR

**In the next 2-4 years:**

1. Obtain the highest level political buy-in in Asian countries for the post-2015 framework for DRR
  - *Level:*National, regional and international
  - *Target:* Political leaders from Asian countries commit for national and regional implementation of the post-2015 framework for DRR.
  - *Indicators:* Engagement and level of commitments made by State/Government and Parliament leaders at national and regional levels, the World Conference on DRR and related global fora
  - *Means of Verification:*Country statements, national development strategies and plans
  
2. Review the existing legislations, identify gaps and develop a set standard indicators of a legislation that supports risk sensitive development to be applied at national and regional levels
  - *Level:*National and local
  - *Target:*Parliaments and governments recognize the gaps in the legislative frameworks and commit to addressing the gaps
  - *Indicators:*At least 2-3 reviews of national legislative frameworks undertaken and discussed
  - *Means of Verification:*Review documents, decisions of relevant Parliament committees

3. Engage more national parliaments and Asia-Pacific regional parliamentary networks (such as regional IPU, The Globe International, Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum, Asian Parliamentary Assembly, the International Conference on Asian Political Parties (ICAPP), and ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Association) to share information and knowledge and to implement the Parliamentary Resolutions on disaster risk reduction and climate change and the above-mentioned commitments for HFA2
  - *Level:* National and regional
  - *Target:* All parliaments in Asia and Asia-Pacific parliamentary networks adopt DRR resolutions and action plans
  - *Indicators:* Increase number of parliaments and regional parliamentary networks that adopt policies and implement the Parliamentary Resolutions on DRR and the above-mentioned commitments
  - *Means of Verification:* Post-2015 framework for DRR monitor, reports of parliaments

## Parliamentary Resolutions related to Disaster Risk Reduction

- § *The Resolution of the 108<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary (IPU) Conference<sup>2</sup>*, calling for international cooperation for the prevention and management of trans-border natural disasters;
- § *The Resolutions of the 112<sup>th</sup>, 113<sup>th</sup> and 122<sup>nd</sup> and 123<sup>rd</sup> Inter-Parliamentary (IPU) Assembly<sup>3</sup>* that emphasize that disaster risk management is an important element for achieving the MDGs and sustainable development; stress the importance of implementing the Hyogo Framework For Action (HFA); and urge all parliaments to foster a strong political will and take actions;
- § *The Manila Declaration for Global Action on Gender in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction*(October 2008) that underscores the requirement for risk reduction measures that are gender responsive, sensitive to indigenous knowledge systems and respect human rights;
- § *The Manila Call for Action of Parliamentarians on Applying Disaster Risk Reduction as an Instrument for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals*(November 2010), which called on Governments to allocate 1% of national development budgets for reducing disaster risks;
- § *The Parliamentary Meeting on the Occasion of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (December 2011)*called Governments to prioritize disaster risk reduction and capacity-building as cross-cutting issues and to give them their utmost attention. Also reiterated parliamentarians' commitment to assist their governments in implementing existing and future climate change and disaster risk reduction agreements.
- § *The Dhaka Parliamentary Declaration*(March 2012), which commits to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into parliaments;
- § *The Declaration of the 7<sup>th</sup> Asia-European Parliamentary Partnership (ASEP, Vientiane, Lao PDR, October 2012)* which affirms Asian and European Parliamentarians' commitment to address critical issues in disaster risk reduction and management for sustainable development.
- § *The Resolution of the 130<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary (IPU) Conference<sup>4</sup>*, calling for risk resilient development;
- § *The Globe International Legislators' Resolution<sup>5</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> In April 2003, see <http://www.ipu.org/strct-e/stcnfres.htm>

<sup>3</sup> In April 2005, October 2005 and April 2010 respectively, see <http://www.ipu.org/strct-e/stcnfres.htm>

<sup>4</sup> In March 2014 see <http://www.ipu.org/conf-e/130/Res-2.htm>

<sup>5</sup> Adopted at the World Summit of Legislators on 6-8<sup>th</sup> June 2014