

National Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Points

Technical workshop on Santiago Network

Session 4: The role of loss and damage contact points and other relevant stakeholders at the subnational, national, and regional level



UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



SENDAI FRAMEWORK

FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

Disaster Risk Reduction and Loss & Damage

Examples of DRR/DM Action

L&D Actions →



Common areas of technical assistance requested by Parties through the Santiago

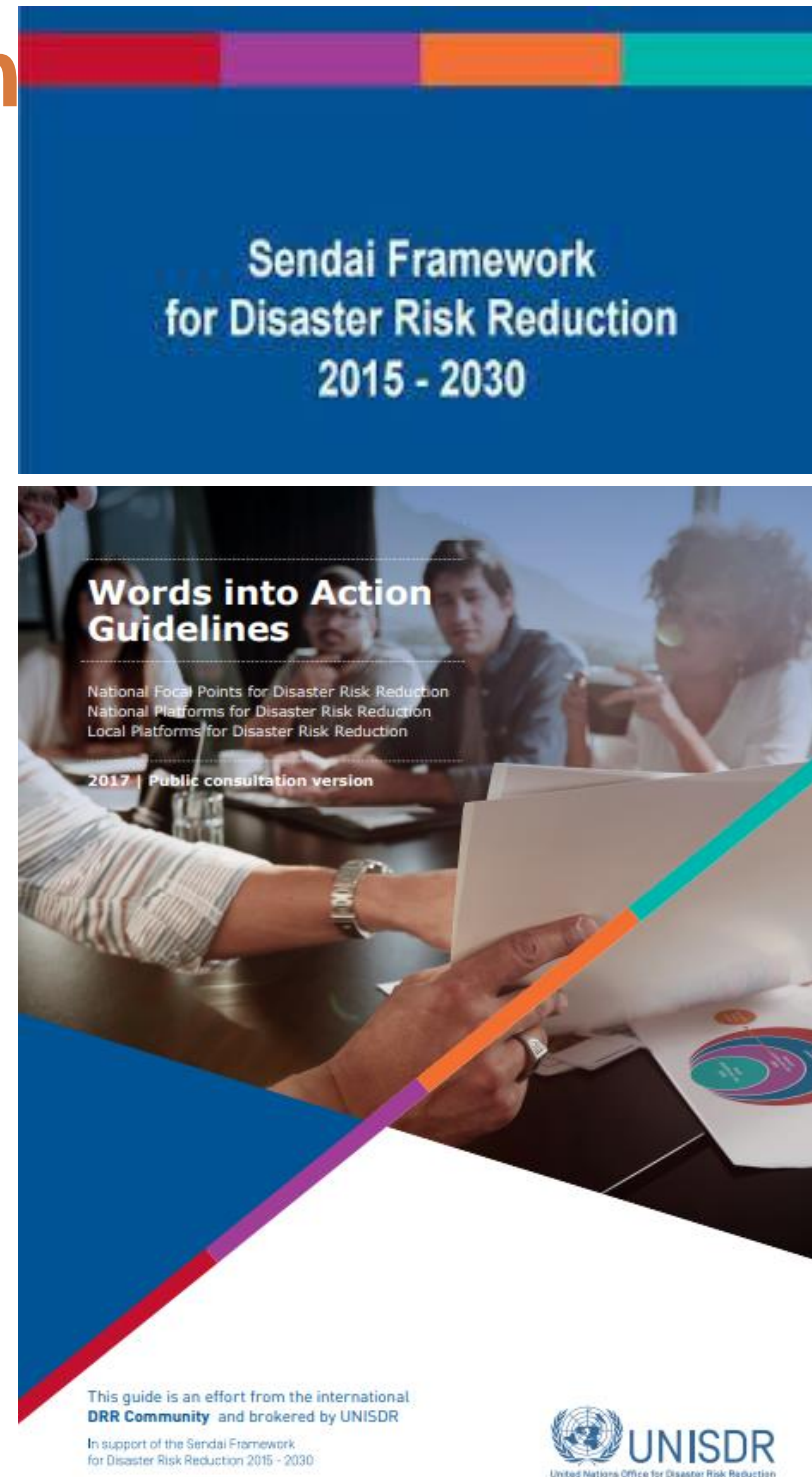
Network*:

1. Understanding and assessing of risks and losses and damages
2. Application of past and future data to inform analysis and decision-making
3. Risk-informed early warning systems allowing for anticipatory actions
4. Risk finance, including funds for anticipatory, contingency and recovery actions

* UNDRR analysis of SN survey responses by 23 Parties (as of May 2021)

About Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Points

- National DRR Focal Points designated during Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (UN A/CONF.206/6)
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (UNGA A/RES/69/283)
 - Paragraph 27g “.. establish and strengthen government coordination forums composed of relevant stakeholders at the national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction, and a designated national focal point for implementing the Sendai Framework ...”
- Humanitarian assistance architecture (UNGA A/RES/46/182)
- Almost all the UN Member States have designated Sendai Framework/Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Points
- Presence at sub-national and local levels
- DRR Focal Points/departments in all the Intergovernmental Organisations



Where are the DRR Focal Points based

DRR Focal Ministries		Examples
Office of the Head of the State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister / President • Deputy Heads of State • NDMA/NDMO/NEMA • Cabinet Office 	Ethiopia, Niger, Uganda, Tanzania, Mongolia, Zambia Japan, UK
Independent Ministry / Autonomous Authority		Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Somalia
Ministries of Interior/Home		Australia, India, USA, Bhutan
Planning and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Sustainable Development • Public Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya • Guinea, Mauritania • Canada
Sectoral Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change/ Environment/Natural Resources • Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Lao PDR, Samoa, Czech Rep., Iraq, Oman, Tunisia • Viet Nam
Civil Protection / Civil Defense		Benin, Bolivia, Senegal, Portugal

Importance of DRR FPs in Santiago Network implementation

The Santiago Network provides a unique opportunity to bridge the (artificial) silos between climate action and disaster risk reduction

- DRR governance in countries provide an existing and strong foundation to implement the activities under the Santiago Network
 - DRR Strategies, Plans and Laws
 - National Platforms
- Linking DRR investment and implementation (led by DRR Focal Points) with those channelled through the SN will dramatically increase resource efficiency and co-benefits
- DRR and SN mechanisms, running in parallel may lead to duplicative and uncoordinated efforts resulting in resource inefficiencies, and incoherent policies, strategies and operations at the national and local levels – ultimately impacting the communities

Integrated approaches needed across the climate action and disaster risk reduction communities to have the highest positive and transformative impact on capacities of developing countries through the Santiago Network.



Thank you

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