

APEC Workshop on Community-based Disaster Management
in Response to Climate Change,
Ha Long city, Quang Ninh Province, 18-19 September 2015

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Kyoko KONDO

Asian Disaster Reduction Center

History of World Conference on DRR

1990s International Decade for Natural Disaster

Reduction, IDNDR

1994 The First World Conference
in Yokohama

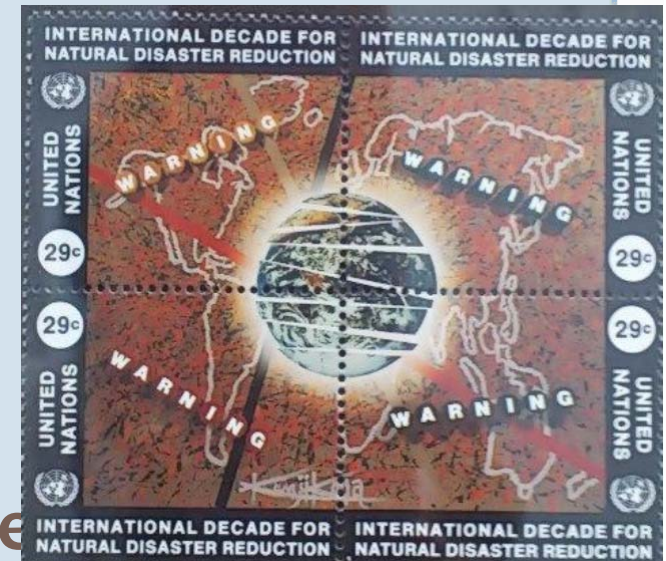
→ *Yokohama Strategy*

1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake

2005 The Second World Conference
in Kobe, Hyogo

→ *Hyogo Framework for Action, HFA*

2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami



The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

- * **Date: 14-18 March 2015**
- * **Venue: Sendai City, JAPAN**
- * **More than 6,500 participants including heads of states government, ministers and representatives from 187 member states, and 150,000 visitors**



UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan

Main Sessions and Meetings

【 Plenary meetings 】

- Statements from Member States, international organizations, major groups, etc.

【 High Level Partnership Dialogues 】

- 1: Women's leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction
- 2: Public-Private Partnerships
- 3: Inclusive Disaster Risk Management

【 Ministerial Round Tables 】

- 1: Governing Disaster Risk
- 2: International Cooperation
- 3: Disaster Risk in Urban Settings
- 4: Build Back Better
- 5: Public Investment Strategies

【 Working Sessions 】 (34 sessions / four themes)

- Progress on existing HFA Priorities
- Emerging Risks
- Commitments to Implementation
- Accelerating implementation



Outcome of the WCDRR

* Adoption of:

- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- Sendai Declaration



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Expected Outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

Global Targets

- ① Mortality
- ② Affected people
- ③ Direct economic loss
- ④ Damage to medical and educational facilities
- ⑤ DRR strategies
- ⑥ Support to developing countries
- ⑦ Access to early warning

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Priorities for Action

Focused action at national and local level and global and regional levels

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

Roles of Stakeholders

Civil society, volunteers, community (women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, etc.)

Academia, scientific and research entities and network

Business, professional associations and financial institutions

Media

International Cooperation and Global Partnership

General considerations

Means of implementation

Support from international organization

Follow-up actions

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and priorities of APEC

Input the point of view of APEC 2015 theme

1 “Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities”

Priority 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

“Increase business resilience and protection of livelihoods and productive assets throughout the supply chains. Ensure continuity of services and integrate disaster risk management into business models and practices”

2 “Fostering Small and Medium Enterprises’ (SMEs) Participation in Regional and Global Markets”

Role of stakeholders

(c) Business, professional associations and private sector financial institutions, including financial regulators and accounting bodies, as well as philanthropic foundations, to: integrate disaster risk management, including business continuity, into business models and practices via disaster risk-informed investments, especially in micro, small and medium-sized enterprises

Prime Minister Abe announced Japan's “Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction”

1 Basic Concept

- ◆ Disasters are an obstacle to poverty eradication and sustainable development, and thus a threat to human security.
- ◆ **Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction (DRR)** – introducing the DRR perspective in all development policy and planning – is important. Clearly positioning DRR in the post-2015 development agenda is important from the perspective of resource mobilization.
- ◆ High attention to the efforts for “adaptation” at the climate change negotiation where an agreement is required by the end of this year. Firm DRR efforts will contribute to the climate change negotiation.
- ◆ Japan will build with the international community a society that is resilient to disasters by sharing with the world its knowledge and technology as a country advanced in DRR.

2 Basic Policies

- ◆ Japan attaches particular importance to the three points in DRR policies outlined below, building on the experience of the past 10 years since the formulation of HFA.
 - (1) **Investment in DRR from the long-term perspective**
Prior investment in DRR is more cost-effective than post-disaster emergency response and recovery and contributes to sustainable development.
 - (2) **Build Back Better**
The post-disaster phase provides an opportunity to implement drastic measures to build countries and regions that are resilient to disasters.
 - (3) **Collaboration between the central governments and various actors**
Addressing with networks including local governments, private companies, NGOs/CSOs, international organizations and regional organizations, with the central government taking the initiative.
- ◆ Japan will take the following perspectives into consideration in implementing cooperation.
 - (1) **The human security approach** and **promoting women's participation** (women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities)
 - (2) **Cooperation based on the perspective of adaptation to the impacts of climate change**
 - (3) **Utilizing Japan's knowledge and technology**



Cooperation through effectively combining (i) non-material assistance, (ii) material assistance and (iii) global and region-wide cooperation.

3 Concrete Measures

DRR cooperation totaling to 4 billion US dollars and training of 40 thousand from 2015 to 2018

Non-material assistance

Assistance for establishing laws, institutions and systems, human resource development and other technical assistance

- ◆ Laws and regulations relating to DRR (basic acts on disaster countermeasures, laws and regulations on the use of land / building standards)
- ◆ Basic DRR plans, master plans for flood control, master plans for urban planning, land-use plans, urban planning
- ◆ Assistance to and strengthening setup of DRR branches in government
- ◆ Assistance to build and strengthen partnership systems among the public and private sectors and NGOs
- ◆ Disaster risk assessment (development hazard maps, research assistance for adaption to climate change, etc.)
- ◆ Technologies for disaster observation, prediction and warning (ICT, earth observation, geospatial information)
- ◆ Community-based DRR, disaster education
- ◆ Human resource development, training, technology transfer for DRR policy planning and emergency disaster relief
- ◆ Training to promote women's leadership in DRR

Material assistance

Economic and social infrastructure development with Japanese technology as prior investment in DRR ("quality growth")

- ◆ Countermeasures against flooding, debris flow, landslides and storm surges, forest improvement for disaster reduction
- ◆ Satellites necessary for disaster observation, prediction and warning, and information and communication infrastructure
- ◆ Improvement of buildings quality (earthquake resistance, wind resistance)
- ◆ Provision of equipment related to DRR
- ◆ Transportation, lifeline and public facilities resilient to disasters, DRR-related information and communication facilities
- ◆ Recovery and reconstruction assistance

Global and region-wide cooperation

Assistance for UNISDR and IRP, region-wide cooperation

- ◆ Assistance for the monitoring of the global targets and the improvement of its methods, as well as for the development of indicators
- ◆ Development of international disaster statistics
- ◆ Dissemination of information on good practices of "Build Back Better" including efforts from the Tohoku region
- ◆ Assistance for efforts to build region-wide institutions and systems (Sentinel Asia, Asian Disaster Reduction Center, AHA Centre, etc.)
- ◆ Assistance for countermeasures against climate change (including Green Climate Fund (GCF))
- ◆ Collaboration between regional cooperation of each region and Japan's bilateral cooperation

International Agenda

Sendai Framework

- ◆ Seven Global Targets
 - Reduce mortality, disaster economic loss, etc.
 - Increase countries with DRR strategy, etc.
- ◆ New Perspectives
 - Investment in DRR
 - Build Back Better
 - Focus on Stakeholders



International Agenda after WCDRR

- ◆ Post-2015 Development Agenda
 - To be adopted at the UN GA in September 2015
 - Expected to clearly include DRR in their targets
- ◆ COP21
 - Conference in Paris in November 30th to December 11th, 2015
 - Expected to prioritize DRR as an important element of adaptation to the impact of climate change

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster risk reduction is mainstreamed when countries define DRR as a priority issue and include DRR in all development policies and plans. By mainstreaming DRR, investment in DRR is enhanced, leading to a disaster resilient country.

Public Forums and Side Events

【Symposiums and Seminars】

- 400 events including the Great East Japan Earthquake (GEJE) Forum in Tohoku University

【Exhibitions】

- 200 exhibitions including those regarding recovery efforts from the Great East Japan Earthquake in collaboration with affected local governments
- A larger-scale exhibition of commercial products for disaster risk reduction by 160 private companies

【Study Tours to GEJE affected areas】

- 40 tours of 25 courses to GEJE affected areas in Miyagi, Iwate and Fukushima, demonstrating Build-Back Better efforts

【Excursions to Tohoku area】

- Five courses to explore culture and foods of various places in Tohoku area after the Conference



Resilient Communities and Inclusive and all-of-society DRM -1

Public forum :Building Resilience at the Local Level

Learning from the Experiences in the Efforts for Sustainable CBDRR Activities in Asia

Date and time: 9:15-11:45, 17th March 2015

Organizer: BNPB, Indonesia, JICA , and ADRC

Sessions:

1: Lessons Learned from the Efforts for Enhancing Local Resilience in Asia,

2: Building Sustainability of Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction Efforts in Asia

Presentation :

Seven experts

- Ms. Isgiati, Director of Community Empowerment of BNPB, Indonesia
- Ms. Alegre, Chief of National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Service, NDRRMC, OCD, Philippines
- Mr. Ohtsu, Kobe City Fire Bureau
- Mr. Hibino, FMYY
- Mr. Nagata, NPO Plus-Arts
- Ms. de Jesus, Partner for Resilience
- Ms. Miki Kodama, ADRC
- Dr. Wardhono, Indonesian Disaster Expert Association (IABI))

Resilient Communities and Inclusive and all-of-society DRM-2

Main findings from the Public Forum

1. Ensuring sustainability of community-based disaster risk reduction through means of national and local policies, guidelines, system and so on
2. Strengthening partnerships among various stakeholders to promote CBDRR
3. Mainstreaming the CBDRR-CBDRM and CCA into local development plans and policies



Private Sector Involvement in the WCDRR

Public forum “Efforts to promote disaster resilience of private sector in the Asia-Pacific region”

- Learning from good practices of private companies -

Date and time: 9:00-12:00, 16 March 2015

Organizer: Asia Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)

Opening Speech: Dr. Li Weisen

Presentation : seven experts

Dr. Li

Mr. Natori, Executive Director of ADRC

Mr. Kamezaki, ABAC Member,
ABAC/ Corporate Advisor, Mitsubishi Corporation



Panel Discussion Main Findings:

1. Importance of raising awareness of private sector and supporting their BCM and BCP
2. Need for further cooperation and collaboration among public-private networks.

The Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction, ACDR

Since 2003, the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction, ACDR has been co-organised by the Cabinet Office, Japan, UNISDR and ADRC.

ACDR 2015 was held on March 15th , as a public forum of the WCDRR.

Date: 15th March 2015

Venue: Sendai City, JAPAN

More than 180 participants from 29 countries with representatives of national and local governments, inter-governmental organizations, NGOs, academia, and private sectors.



Asian Disaster Reduction Center, ADRC

Asian Disaster Reduction Center , ADRC was established in 1998.

HAT Kobe is one of the areas redeveloped after the Earthquake in 1995 as one of the symbols of recovery *and* BBB, where many disaster-related institutions are concentrated, including the Earthquake Museum, DRI, JICA training center, Japanese Red Cross Hospital, UNISDR, UNOCHA, IRP.



Missions and Activities of ADRC

Missions

1. Strengthening the Disaster Reduction Capacity of Member Countries
2. Developing a Society where Human Beings can Lead a Safer and more Comfortable Life
3. Helping Create Society Capable of Achieving Sustainable Development

Activities

1. Information Sharing on Disaster Risk Reduction
2. Human Resources Development
3. Cooperation with Member Countries, International / Regional Organisations and NGOs

Steps after Sendai for a more resilient Asian Pacific region

- Raising awareness -- World Tsunami Day --*
- Community-based DM in ageing and urbanising Asia*
- Better use of satellite imagery, better bridging scientific and locally based knowledge*

World Tsunami Day

Threat of Tsunamis is a shared concern in many countries in the World.

- Chile in 1960
- Papua New Guinea in 1998
- off the coast of Sumatra in 2004
- off the Samoa in 2009
- off Solomon Islands in 2007 and 2013
- Tohoku, Japan in 2011

The number of the victims by tsunami could be reduced throughout the efforts to increase awareness of the international community by designating the "[World Tsunami Day](#)", as a follow-up of the WCDRR, thereby contributing to achieve the target defined in the Sendai Framework for DRR.



Inamura no Hi in more than 10 languages

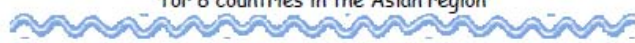
from ADRC site

<http://www.adrc.asia/publications/inamura/list.html>



Tsunami Educational Booklet "Inamura no Hi"

for 8 countries in the Asian region



(Click images of the covers to download pdf formatted materials)

Country	Adult Version	Children Version
Bangladesh	 (pdf 4.8MB)	 (pdf 4.8MB)
India (Hindi)	 (pdf 0.8MB)	 (pdf 1.4MB)
India (Tamil)	 (pdf 1.7MB)	 (pdf 1.4MB)

Indonesia



Malaysia



Nepal



Singapore



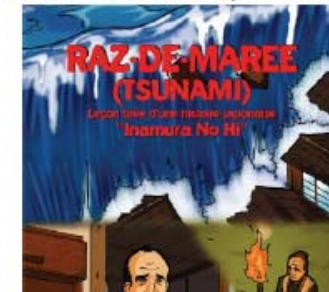
Sri Lanka

Philippines

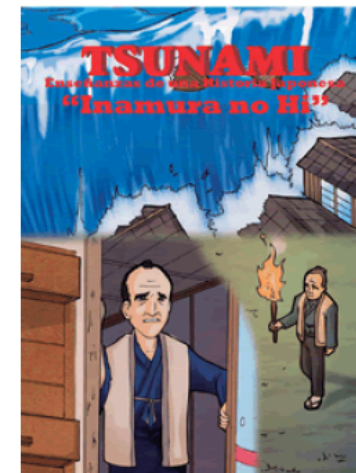
English Version (pdf 1.8MB)



French Version (pdf 2.9MB)



Spanish Version (pdf 2.5MB)



Community-based disaster risk reduction

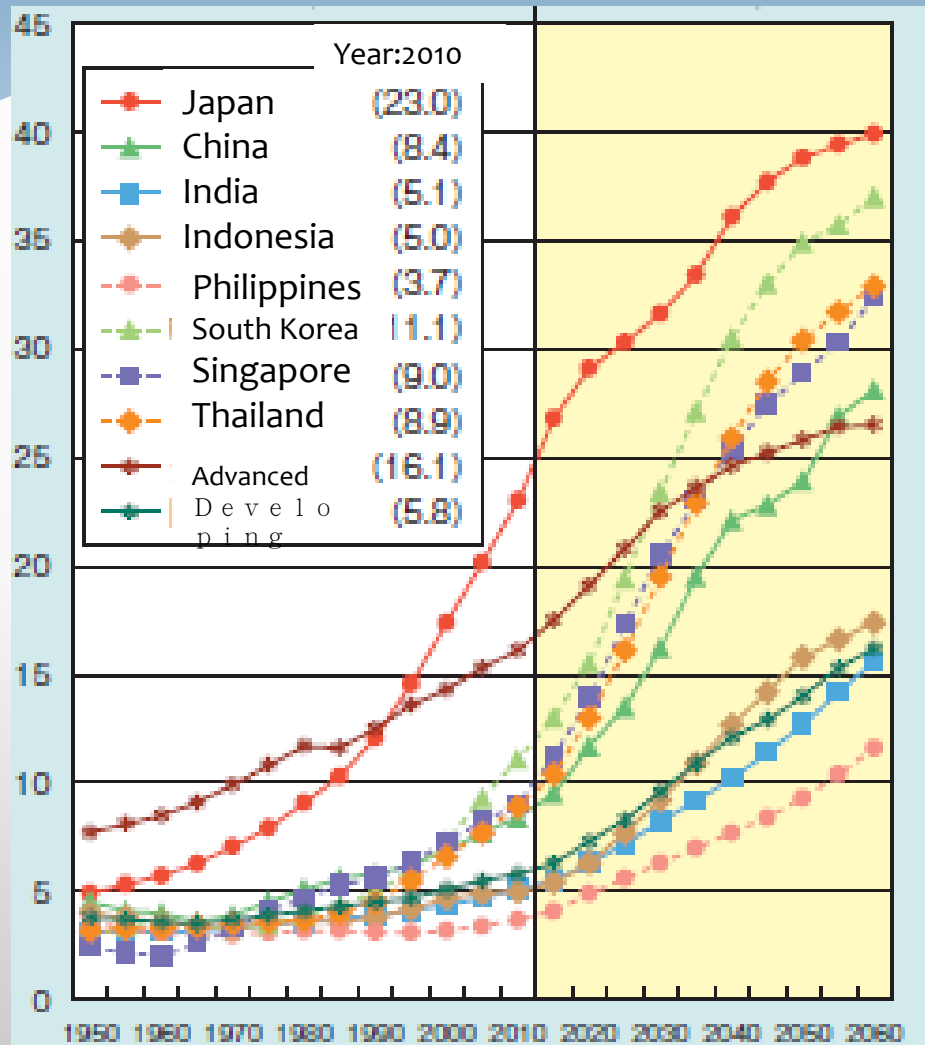
“Town watching”

ADRC has contributed to training of trainers, ToT by organising “Town watching” for community based disaster risk reduction in member countries including Vietnam.

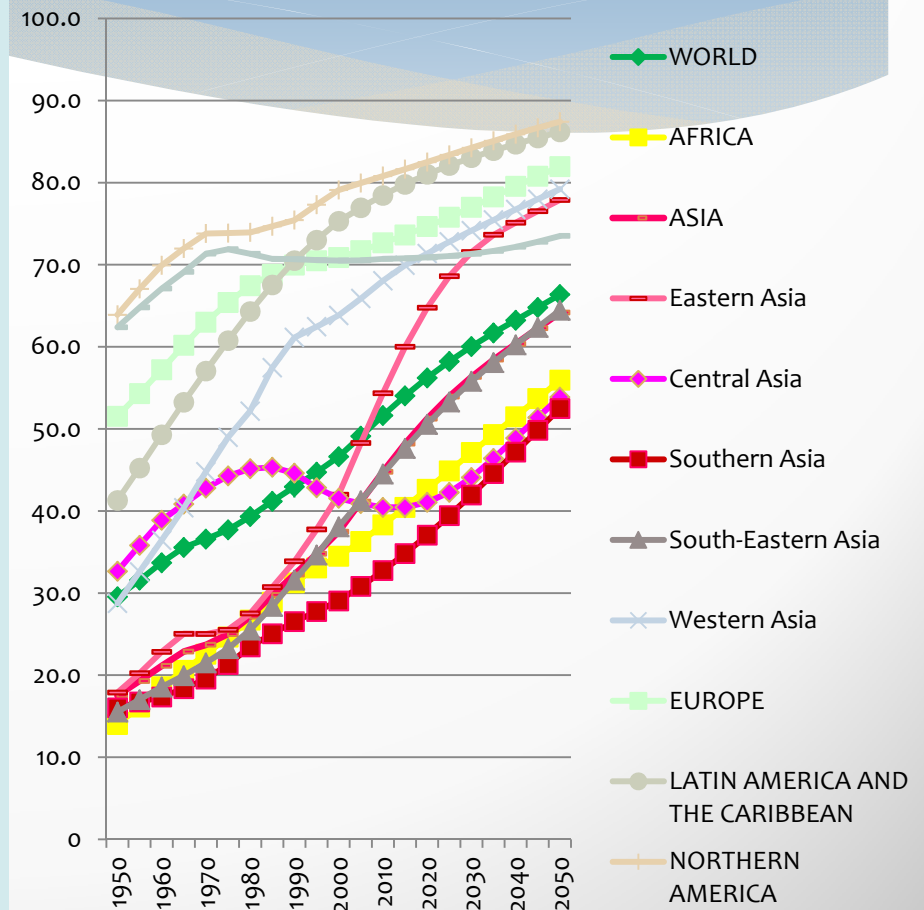
Case of Hue, Vietnam



Progressive Ageing and Urbanisation in Asia



Share of aged population

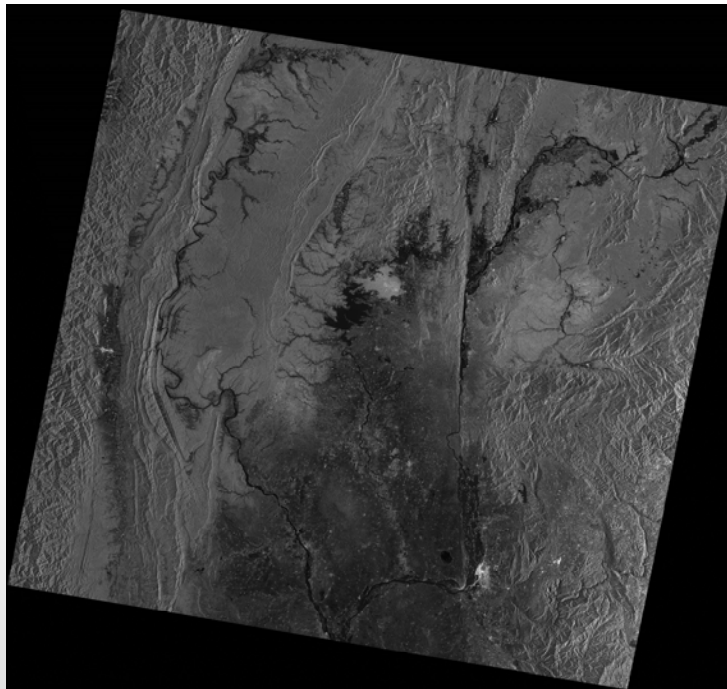


Population in urban areas

Source : UN World urbanisation prospects 2014

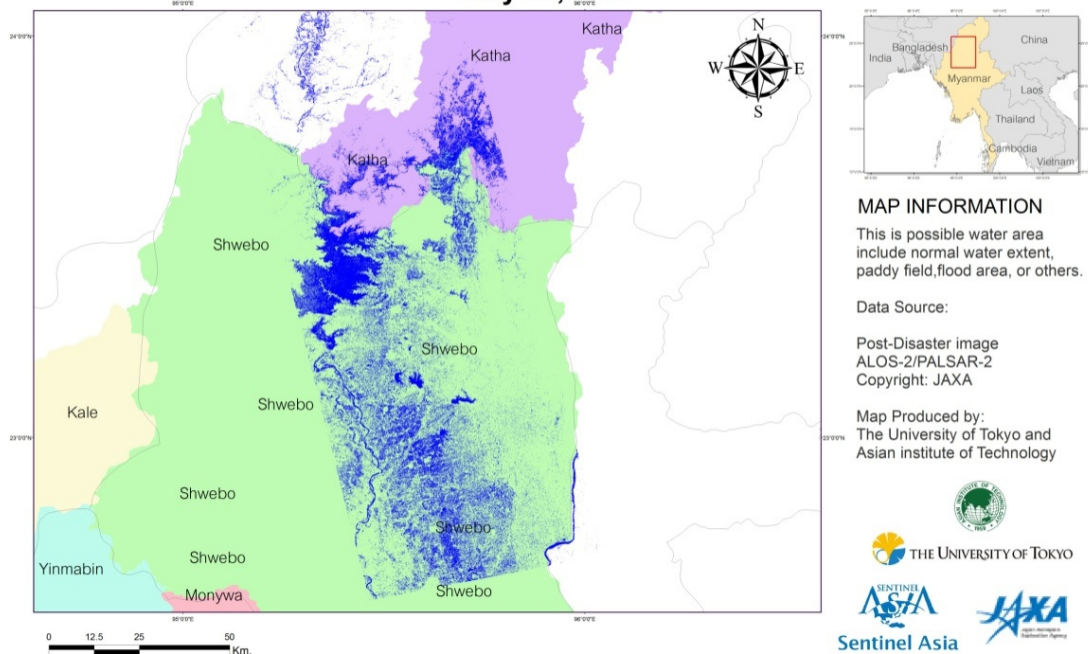
Sentinel Asia : Case after Sendai

Flood in Myanmar in July



ALOS-2 PALSAR2 Post Disaster

FLOOD DETECTION BY ALOS-2/PALSAR-2 Kachin State and Sagaing Region, Myanmar July 22, 2015



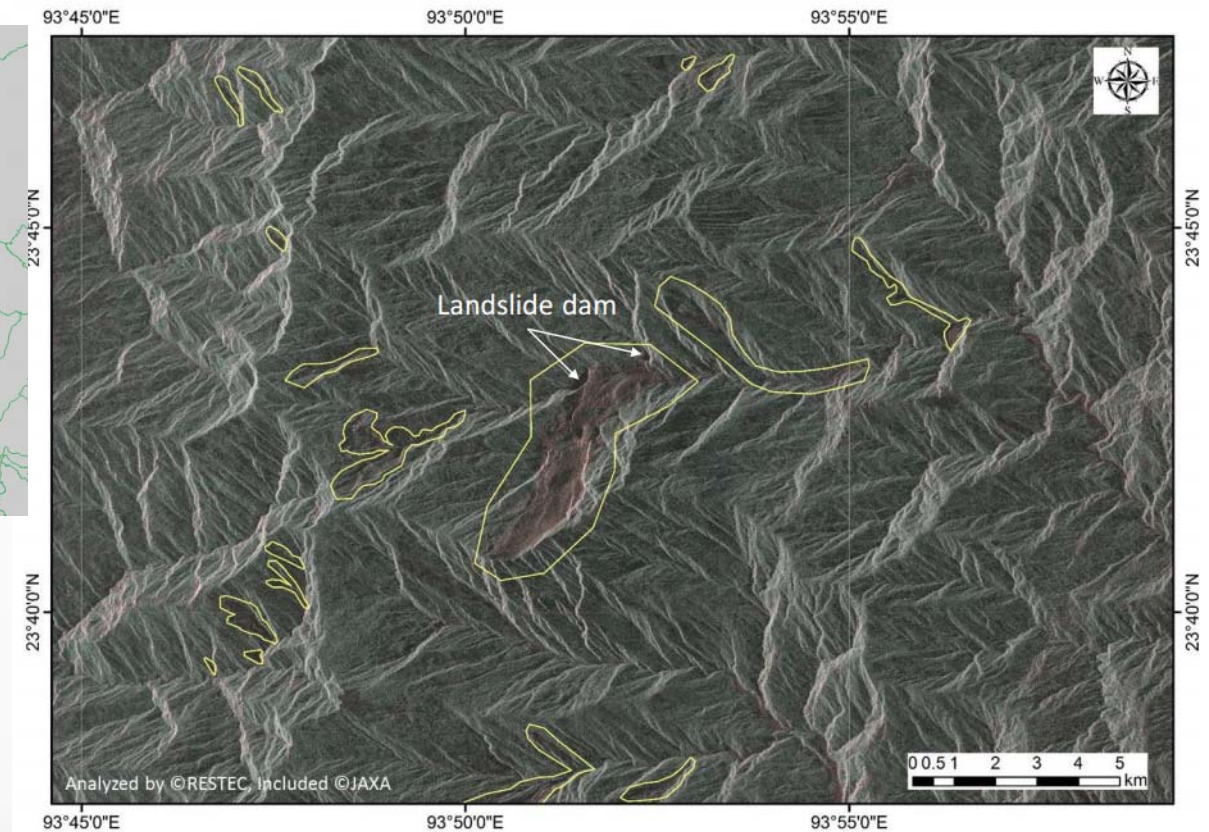
The Image produced in two days after the flood upon the request . The inundated area is in blue.

Sentinel Asia :case after Sendai

Flood in Myanmar in July



Three landslide dams were founded in interpreted area, one of which bursted on 28 August, and Hakhley village was swept in mudflow.



Cám ơn nhiều
Thank you very much

