

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction: Japan's Efforts

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Disasters = Challenge for Sustainable Development

Disaster Impacts / 2000-2012 (Source: UNISDR)

\$1.7 TRILLION
DAMAGE (USD)

2.9 BILLION
AFFECTED

1.2 MILLION
KILLED



Disasters = Challenge for Sustainable Development

How Relevant for Development?

- **90% of victims** = citizens of developing countries
 - > The most vulnerable takes the brunt of natural disasters.
- **Economic loss is overwhelming**
 - > Earthquake in Haiti (2010):
Damage = 1.2 times of its GDP
(\$7.8 billion)
 - > Natural disasters can instantly wipe away long-term development efforts.
- **Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is effective**
 - > **\$1** investment in disaster risk reduction
saves **\$7** in recovery efforts

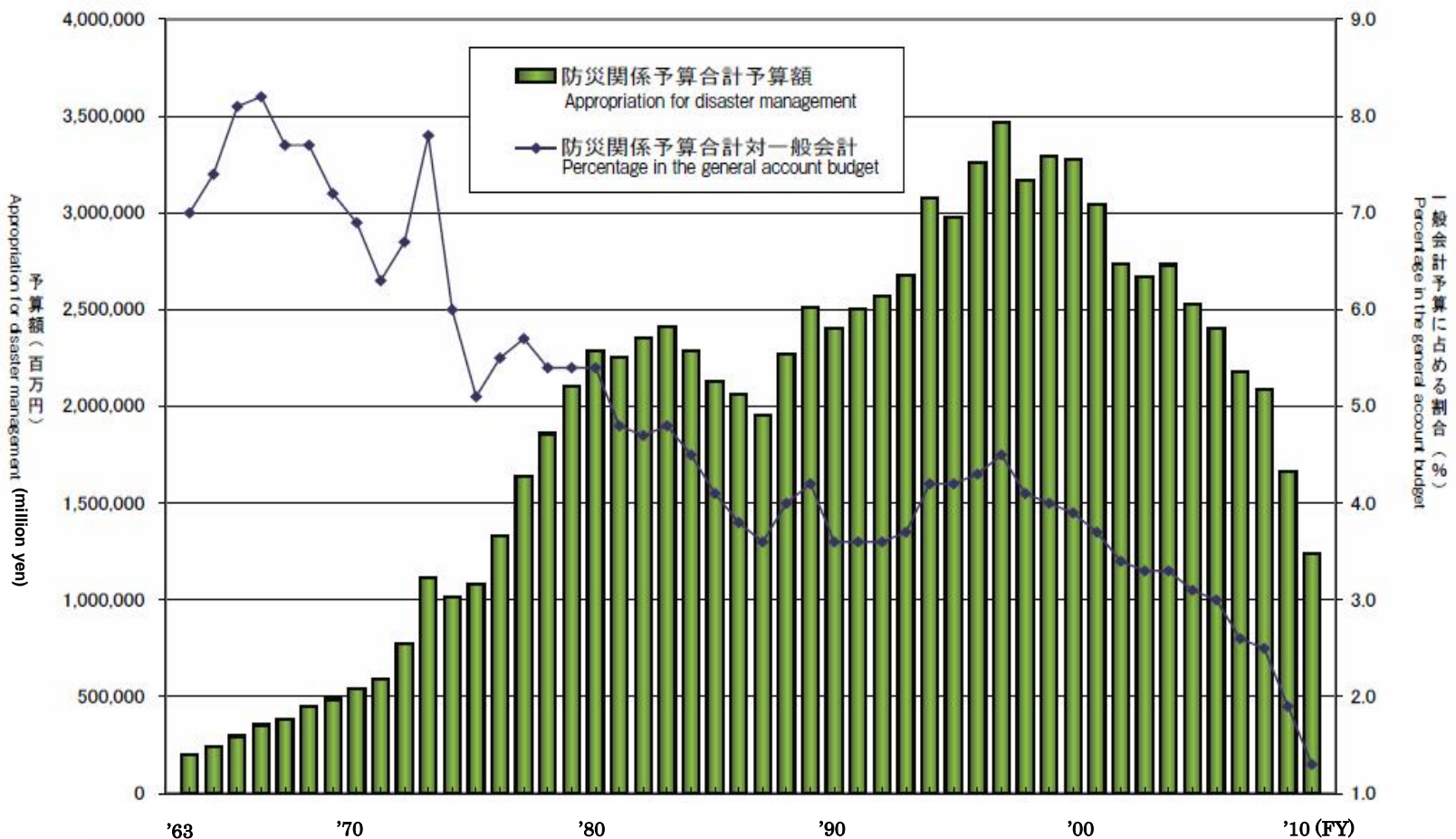


Earthquake in Haiti (2010)

Case of Japan: Effectiveness of DRR (1)

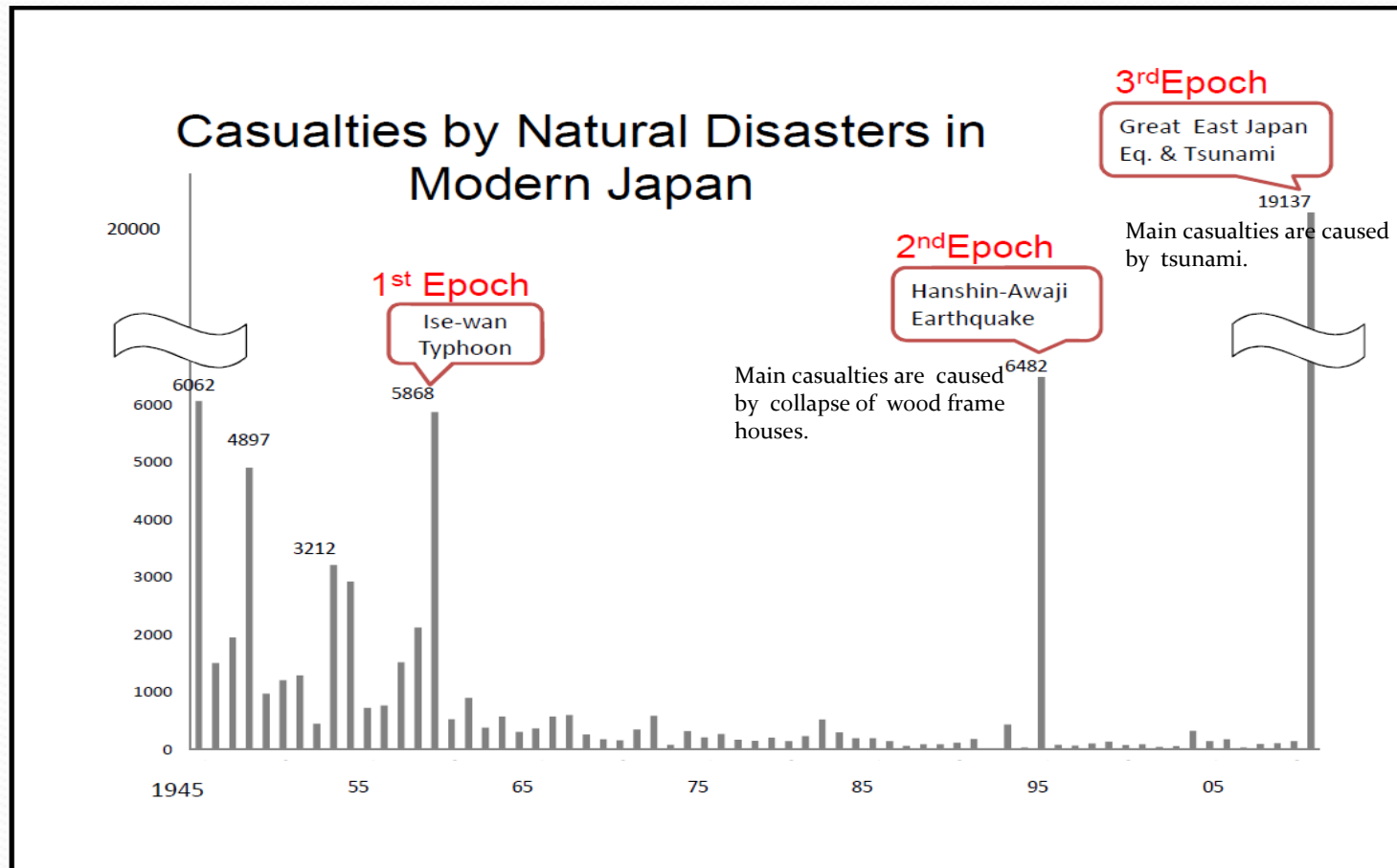
- Japan spent 7-8% of its budget on DRR in the early phase of economic development.

Change in Disaster Management Related Budget



Case of Japan: Effectiveness of DRR (2)

- As a result, the number of casualties dramatically declined, except for extremely severe earthquakes.
- Other natural hazards including typhoons have not caused severe casualties.



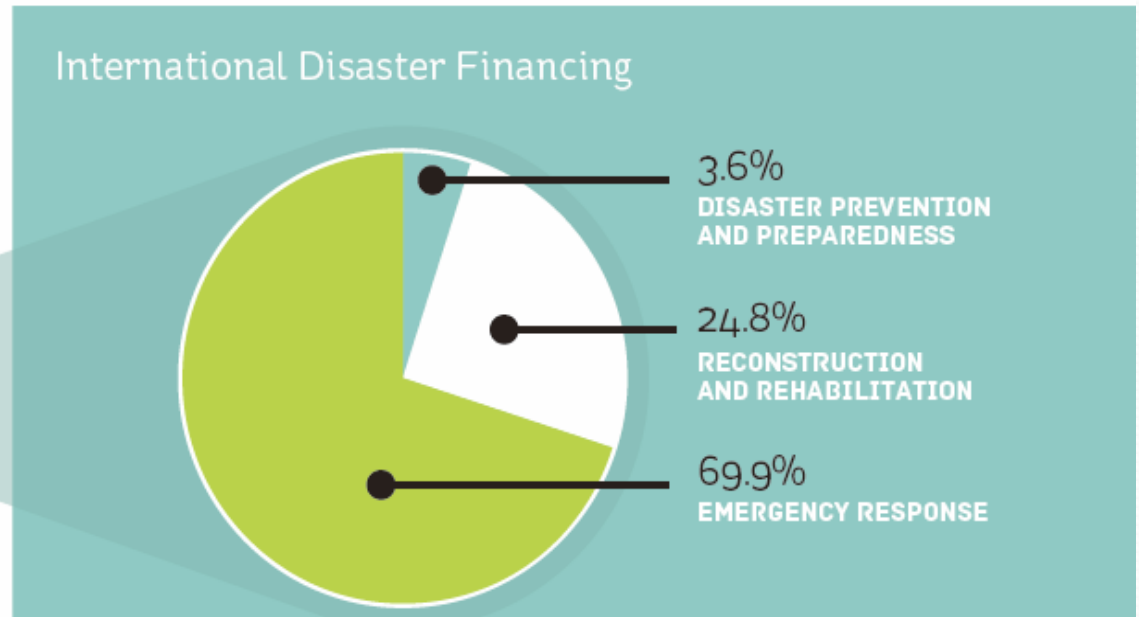
Yet, investment in DRR is not enough

- **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) does not include DRR.** Resources are not sufficiently allocated.
- Donors are spending heavily on emergency response, reconstruction and rehabilitation, **not enough on prevention and preparedness.**



**BETWEEN
1980 AND 2009**

ABOUT 2% OF TOTAL
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
was allocated to disaster-related
activities. Of this, the smallest
share went to disaster prevention.



Source: GOJ, GFDRR, World Bank

Mainstreaming DRR in Development

- Historic opportunity to mainstream DRR
 - > Japan is committed to leading international efforts.
- 1. UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
 - **Third Conference** to be held in Sendai in **March 2015**
 - **Establish the post Hyogo Framework for Action**
 - > Effective framework w/ concrete targets, assessment...
- 2. Post-2015 Development Agenda
 - **Incorporate DRR as a priority issue**
 - > Make the fruit of development irreversible



Realize **Mainstreaming DRR**

Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction

UN World Conference on DRR

1994 1st Conference (Yokohama)

↓
2005 2nd Conference (Hyogo)

→ **Hyogo Framework for Action: 2005-2015**
= International guideline for DRR

HFA: 5 priorities for action

- ① Make DRR a priority
- ② Know the risks and take action
- ③ Build understanding and awareness
- ④ Reduce risk
- ⑤ Be prepared and ready to act



2015 3rd Conference (Sendai, March)

→ Establish the successor framework of HFA
(**Post-HFA**)

Need to establish an effective post-HFA

International development goals

2000 UN Millennium Declaration

↓
2001 **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

MDGs: 8 goals *DRR is not included!*

- ① Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- ② Achieve universal primary education
- ③ Promote gender equality and empower women
- ④ Reduce child mortality
- ⑤ Improve maternal health
- ⑥ Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- ⑦ Ensure environmental sustainability
- ⑧ Global partnership for development



2015 Target year of the MDGs

→ Establish **the post-2015 development agenda**

Need to incorporate DRR in the post-2015 development agenda

= Mobilise necessary resources

Human Security



Mainstream DRR in development and international cooperation

Key Elements to Which Japan Attaches Importance

- **Investment in disaster risk reduction from a long-term perspective**
 - > It is more cost-effective than post-disaster response and recovery.
- **Partnership among central governments and other stakeholders** (local governments, private sector, NGOs/CSOs, international organizations, regional organizations...)
 - > The central government has the primary responsibility and serves as national platform.
- **“Build Back Better”**
 - > The recovery/rehabilitation phase is a good opportunity to drastically reduce disaster risks.

Japan's Expectation on Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

- To promote mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in international cooperation as well as domestic policies of the member states.
- To disseminate and share worldwide Japan's knowledge about and expertise in disaster risk reduction and recovery acquired through the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011 and other natural disasters.



Japan's Efforts to Mainstream DRR through ODA (1)

1. “Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA”

- Announced in 2005 on the occasion of the Second UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction
- Disaster reduction through
 - Institution building
 - Human resource development
 - Development of economic and social infrastructure
 - Assistance for the reconstruction of livelihoods

2. Commitment to Assist Building Resilient Societies

- Announced in 2012 on the occasion of the Rio+20
- Commit \$3 billion from 2013 to 2015

Japan's Efforts to Mainstream DRR through ODA (2)

Example 1: Subway in Thailand

- From the planning and construction stages, the risk of floods was well-considered.
- Every entrance can cope with water immersion as high as 3.5 meters.
- Ventilation hole is covered with towers to prevent water immersion as high as 3.5 -5 meters.



- Withstood the historic floods in Bangkok in July 2011

Japan's Efforts to Mainstream DRR through ODA (3)

Example 2: Early Warning System in Chile

- Chile was hit with Tsunami (more than 2 meters) in February 2010, which claimed 500 lives.
- Japan provided its expertise on tsunami early warning system, including tsunami analysis.



The assistance was completed only 2 weeks before March 11, 2011

- Avoided loss of lives from the tsunami (2.8 meters) caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011.
- Correctly estimated tsunami magnitude(3 meters) and promptly disseminated the information.

Japan's Efforts to Mainstream DRR through ODA (4)

Example 3: DRR Education in El Salvador

- DRR education has a vast potential.
 - = “Miracle in Kamaishi” where students escaped from tsunami by themselves on March 11, 2011.
- Japan has been providing assistance for DRR education in Central America since 2007.



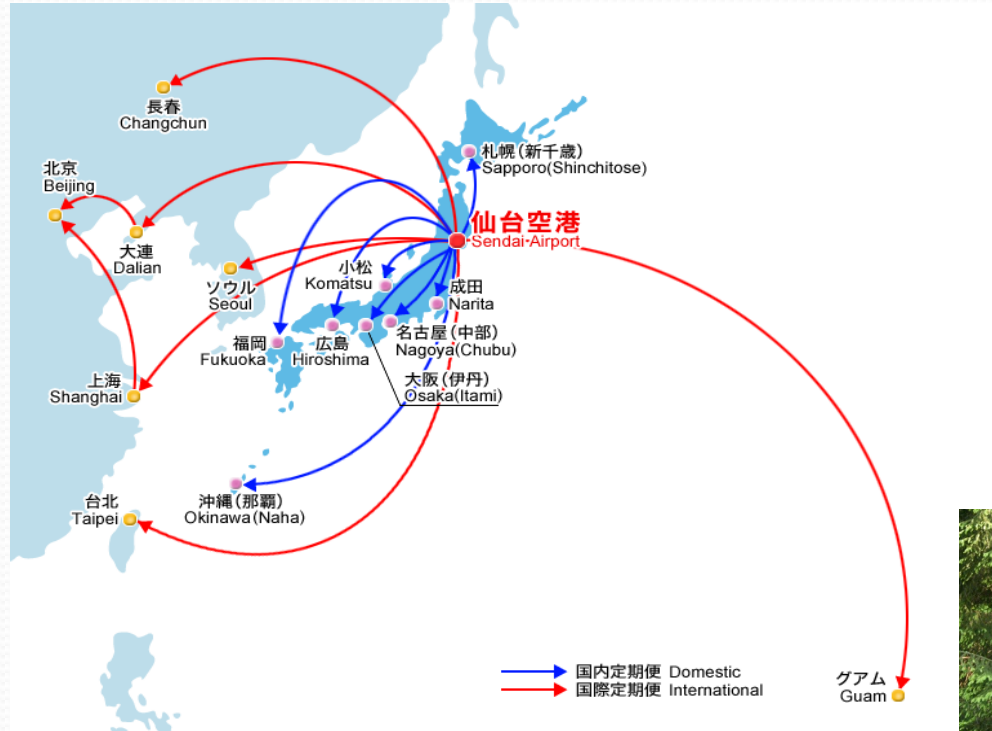
The siren used for early warnings.

- Hurricane “IDA” hit El Salvador in 2009, claiming more than 300 lives nationwide.
- Las Hojas village had no casualties, thanks to DRR education.

Outline of Sendai City



Where is Sendai?



- Population: 1,071,947 (July 1st, 2014)
- The political and economic center of the Tohoku region
- By bullet train: about 1.5 hours from Tokyo
- By airplane: about 1 hour from Narita
- Sendai is known as “The City of Trees”

Map of Downtown Sendai



Sendai attractive city of green

Sendai International Center
Exhibition Building



Sendai
Civic Auditorium



Tokyo Electron
Hall Miyagi



Sendai City Hall

Miyagi Prefectural
Office

Kotodai-Koen
Park

L-Park Sendai

Support Center
for the Civic
Activity

Koyo Grand
Hotel

Sendai
Mediatheque



Tohoku University
North Campus Cafeteria

Sendai International
Center Sta.
Sendai Subway Tozai line
is not available.

Tohoku University
Centennial Hall
Kawauchi Hagi Hall



Sendai City Museum

Sendai International Center Conference Building



- Main Meetings Areas
- Public Forum Areas