

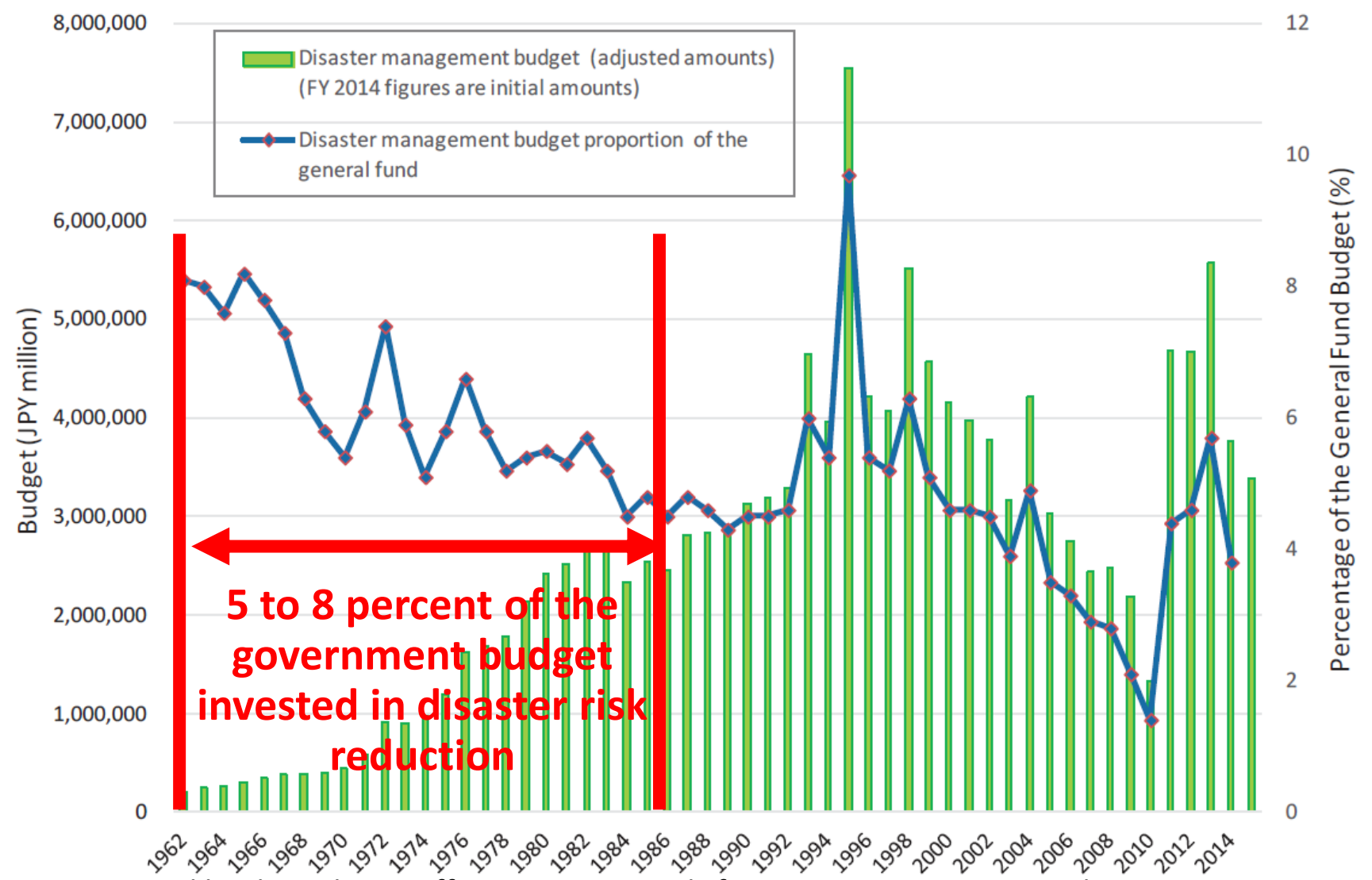


JICA's Support in Disaster Risk Reduction with Climate Change

AMANO Yusuke
Senior Vice President,
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Japan's experience and investment in disaster risk reduction

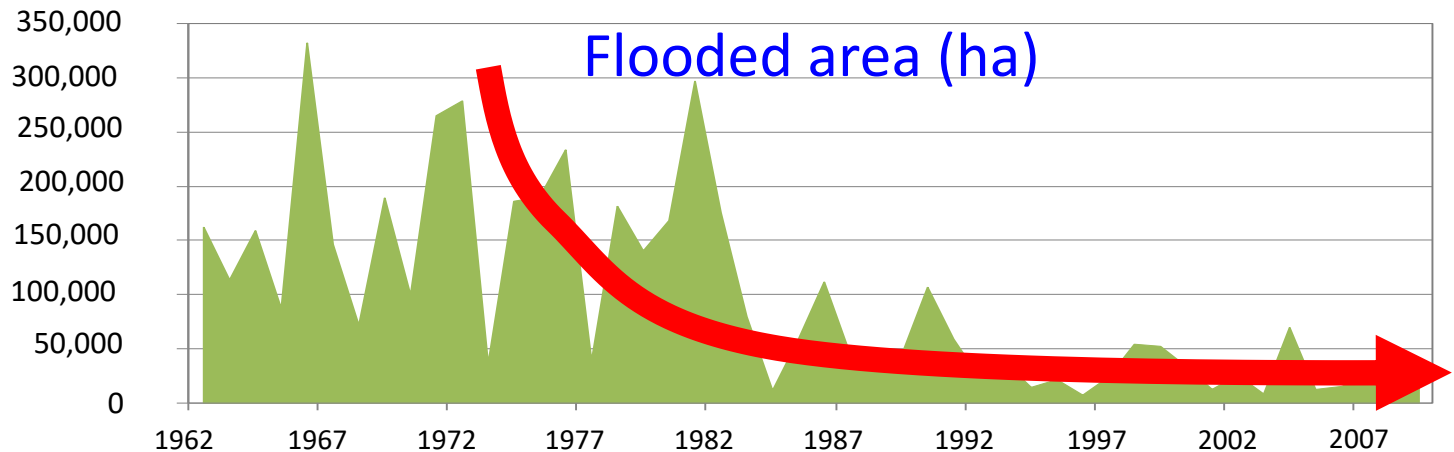
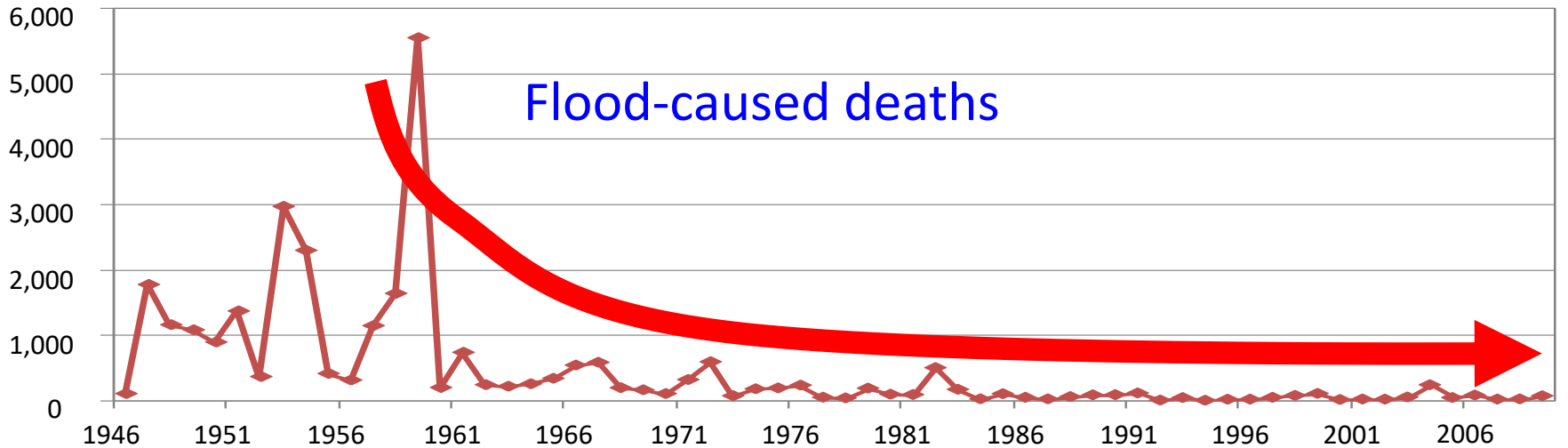
Government of Japan Invested in Disaster Risk Reduction during Development



Source: Created by the Cabinet Office using materials from various ministries and agencies.

Ex-ante investment to Flood Measures were indispensable to reduce damages and losses

Flood-caused deaths and flooded areas were drastically reduced



JICA's support in disaster risk reduction with climate change



Each state has primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk, increased by climate change

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks.
It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors

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

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

Guiding Principles

Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation

Shared responsibility between Government authorities and stakeholders in appropriate circumstances

Protection of persons

Engagement from all of

Full engagement of all institutions of executive and legislative branches at national and local levels

Empowerment of local authorities and communities through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as appropriate

Decision-making to be inclusive and risk-informed while using a multi-hazard approach

Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors

Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation

The quality of global partnership and international cooperation to be effective, meaningful and strong

Support from developed countries and partners to developing countries to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified by them

Global Effort towards Disaster Risk Reduction: From Hyogo to Sendai

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030

Following the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015)

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

Priorities for Action

Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4
Understanding disaster risk	Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	Investing in disaster risk reduction	Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and «Build Back Better»

JICA's cooperation is aligned with 4 prior actions

Priority Actions of the Sendai Framework are still applicable under the climate change (1)

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

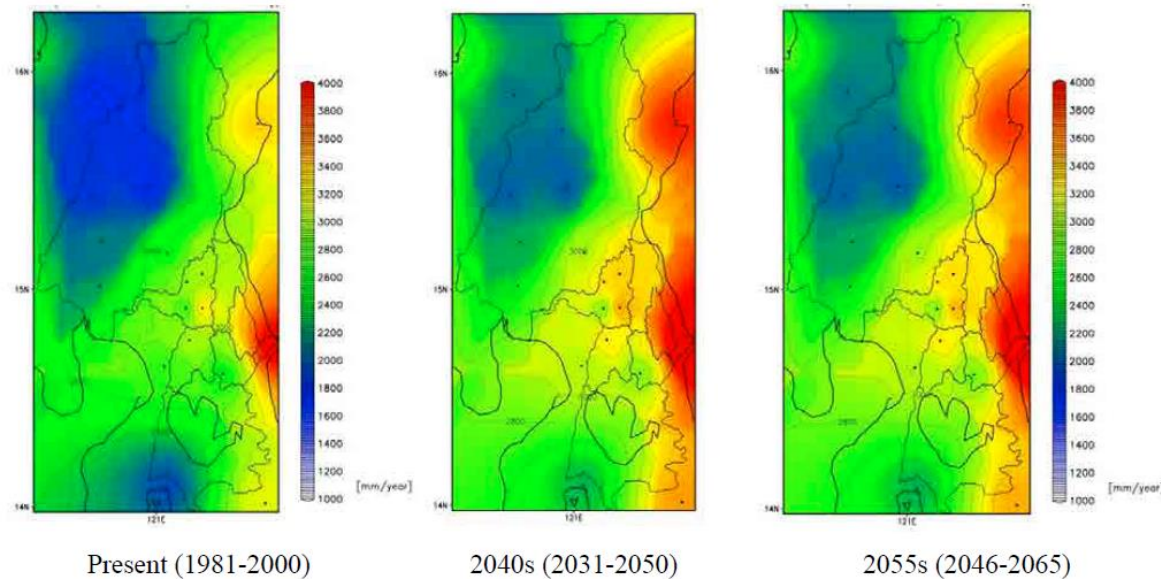
4 Priority Actions

1. Understanding disaster risk
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction

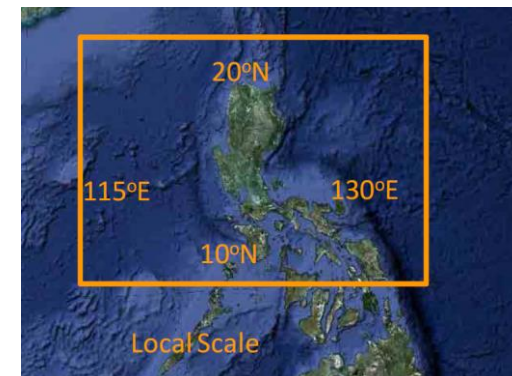
It is essential to understand disaster risk with climate change impact

Disaster Risk Increased by Climate Change

- JICA estimated climate change impact on precipitation in Metro Manila and Surrounding area, **Philippines**
- JICA had series of meetings with government officials of the Philippines to deliver the results of the estimation and incorporate them into development plans



Annual rainfall will increase due to climate change in target area



Priority Actions of the Sendai Framework are still applicable under the climate change (2)

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

4 Priority Actions

1. Understanding disaster risk
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction

It is important to establish the core national institution that promotes and mainstreams disaster risk reduction in each developing country, regardless of the impact of climate change

Disaster management capacity of National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) and Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD) was strengthened in **Indonesia**



(Photo : JICA)

JICA provided support for capacity development of BNPB and BPBDs, including the formulation and legislation of local disaster risk reduction plans.



(Photo : JICA)

Based on the resultant plans and guidelines, hazard mapping exercise and command post exercise were implemented

Priority Actions of the Sendai Framework are still applicable under the climate change (3)

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

4 Priority Actions

1. Understanding disaster risk
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction

Many developing countries are not sufficiently prepared for even present disaster risk. It is indispensable to make ex-ante investment in present disaster risk and that with climate change impact.

- Japan supported **Maldives** in construction of seawall from 1987 to 2002, to prevent Male from suffering from storm surge.
- The seawall saved Male from 2004 Indian ocean tsunami



(Photo : JICA)



Priority Actions of the Sendai Framework are still applicable under the climate change (4)

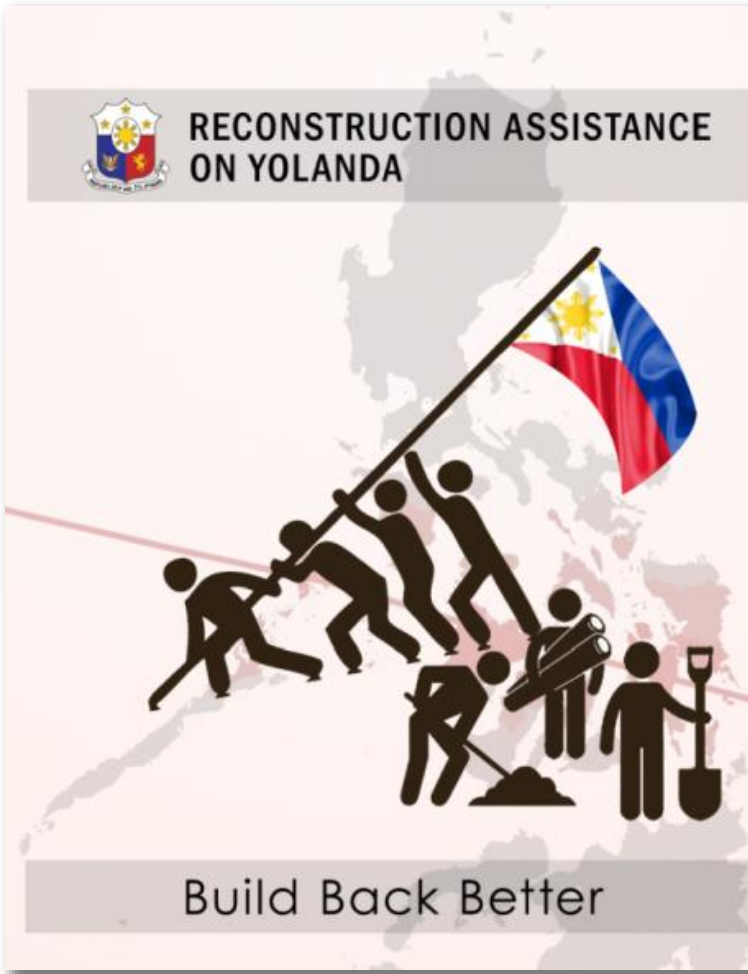
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

4 Priority Actions

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

It is important to ensure ex-ante investment under the process of recovery and reconstruction and climate change impact should be considered

Promotion of the Concept, “Build Back Better” - Reconstruction from Typhoon Yolanda, Philippines -



JICA’s proposal, Build Back Better, was adopted as the basic policy for the reconstruction policy of the Philippines government.



(Photo : JICA)

JICA supported reconstruction planning workshop with local authorities’ officials.



Thank you
for your attention