



Outline of WCDRR

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



*) Re-distribution due to change of distribution status, text remains unchanged

History of World Conference on DRR

1990 International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)

1994 First World Conference (in Yokohama, Japan)
→ Yokohama Strategy

1995 Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (in Kobe, Hyogo)

2005 Second World Conference (in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan)
→ Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015

2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami (in Tohoku including Sendai City)

2015 Third World Conference (in Sendai, Japan)
→ Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

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New challenges



Population at risk of exposure was increased due to accelerating urbanization and climate change (Flood in the Philippines, 2009)

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Due to expansion of the global economy, business activities exposed to risk is expanding. (Flood in Thailand, 2011)

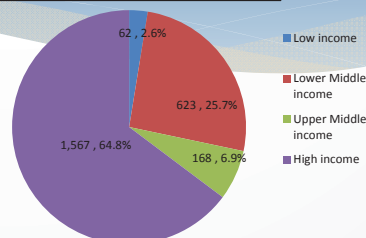
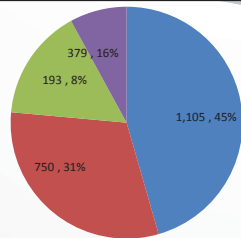
Challenges of DRR in Developing Countries

Vicious cycle of disaster and poverty

- Percentages of deaths and damage amount caused by disasters (average per capita income)

Number of deaths (thousands)

Amount of damage (US\$ billion)



- GDP comparison of damage amount attributable to natural disasters

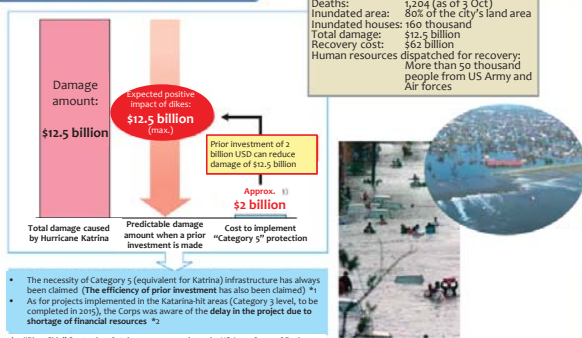
Income Group	Country	Year	Damage Amounts (billion US Dollars)	GDP (billion US Dollars)	Damage Amounts/GDP(%)
Low	Haiti	2010	8.00	6.48	123
Lower Middle	Guyana	2006	0.17	0.82	21
Upper Middle	Thailand	2011	40.00	318.52	13
High	US	2005	125.00	12,274.90	1
	Japan	2011	169	4,820.00	3.5

Japan's proposal: Prior Investment

Prior investment in structural and nonstructural measures reduces damage when a disaster occurs.

The effect of prior investment

Hurricane Katrina (2005)



- The necessity of Category 5 (equivalent for Katrina) infrastructure has always been claimed (The efficiency of prior investment has also been claimed) *1
- As for projects implemented in the Katrina-hit areas (Category 3 level), to be completed in 2010, the Corps was aware of the delay in the project due to shortage of financial resources *2

*1: "River Side" September-October 2004, a newsletter by US Army Corps of Engineers
 *2: Website of New Orleans office, US Army Corps of Engineers

Source: Summary of river projects (2007)

Examples of prior investment



Japan's proposal: Build Back Better

Build Back Better is an approach at the reconstruction phase after a disaster, to build up a further resilient community in anticipation of future disasters. Lessons learned from the disaster are utilized in the implementation of measures.

Example case 1



Rebuilding roads as wider ones during the reconstruction phase will lead to disaster-resilient community

Example case 2

Relocation of a tsunami-disaster prone area to higher ground



Source: "Disaster Management in Japan", Cabinet Office

Main Sessions/Meetings

【Plenary meetings】

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

【High Level Partnership Dialogue】

- 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



Public Forums and Side Events

【Symposiums, Seminars】

- 400 events incl. Great East Japan Earthquake (GEJE) Forum in Tohoku University

【Exhibitions】

- 200 exhibitions including a large exhibition about recovery efforts from 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, showing build-back better efforts

【Excursions to Tohoku area】

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

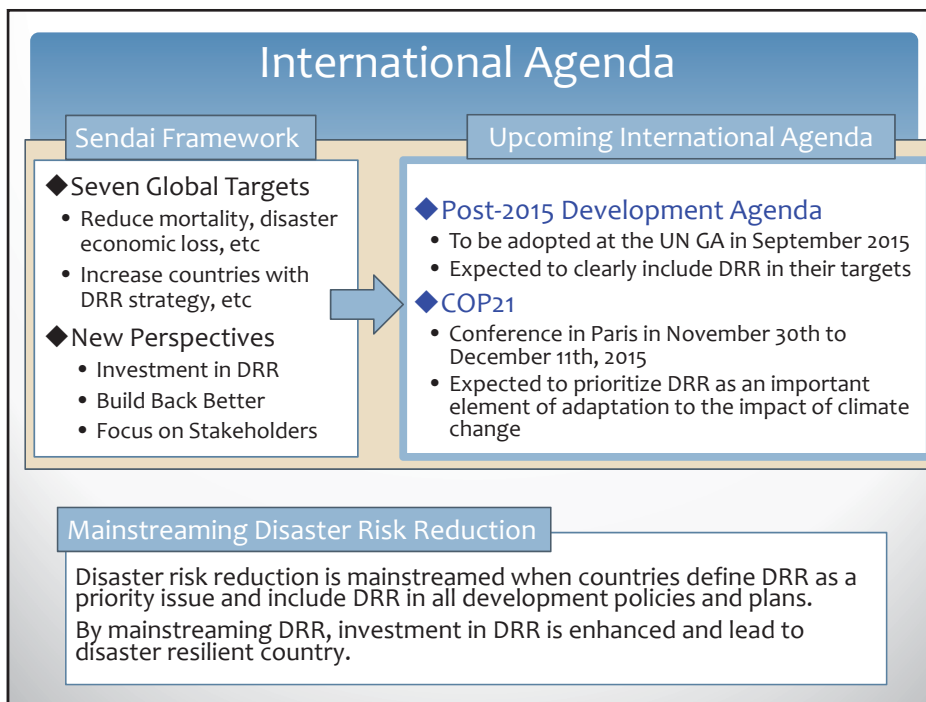
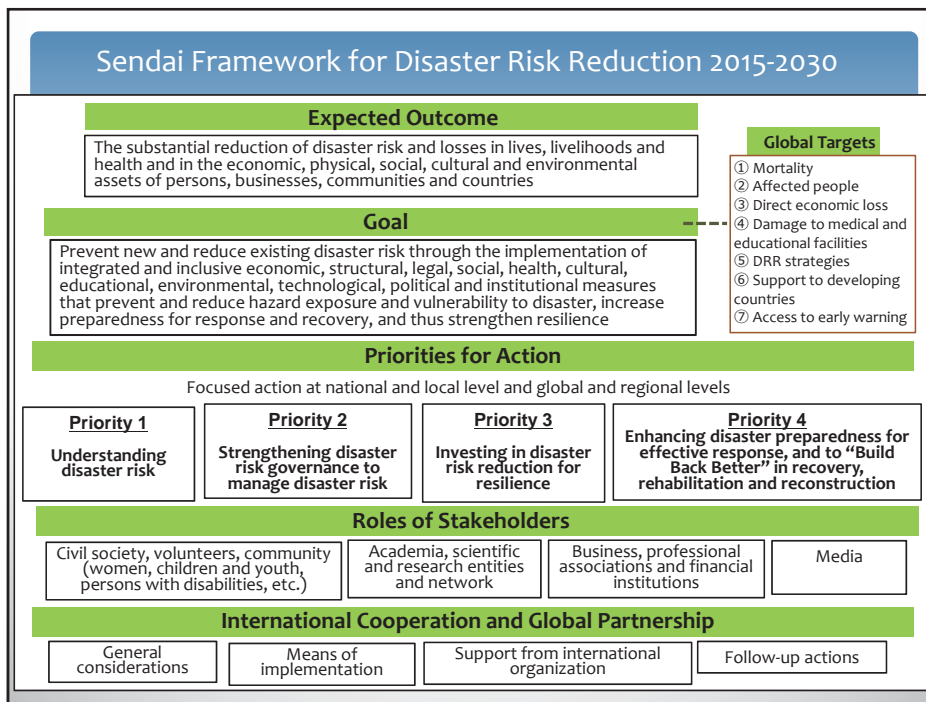


The Outcome of the WCDRR

* Adoption of:

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





Capacity Building of Disaster Risk Reduction in ASEAN countries by Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)

- ADRC was established in 1998, Kobe City, as a hub of international cooperation in the field of DRR.
- ADRC has 30 member countries, including ASEAN countries like as Indonesia, Cambodia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Myanmar and Lao PDR.

3 Main Fields of Cooperation and Examples of ADRC's Activities

Information Sharing on DRR

- The ADRC's online database covers various information such as disaster management systems of member countries.
- The ADRC promotes the international project, "Sentinel Asia", which provides satellite imagery of disaster affected area.



Disaster Education

- The ADRC translated a Japanese folklore on tsunami into local languages and distributed them as disaster education materials.
- The ADRC has been promoting disaster education in schools of ASEAN countries through developing curriculums and holding pilot lessons etc.



Pilot Lesson in Lao PDR

Training for Experts

- The ADRC has been developing human network among DRR experts of member countries.
- The ADRC invites DRR government officials of member countries as Visiting Researchers (26 officials have joined from ASEAN countries).



Lecture on the Disaster Management in Japan

Thank you for your attention