

Sustainable Development and Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

International development goals

- 2000 The United Nations Millennium Declaration
- 2001 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

MDGs (8 goals)

Natural disasters is a great threat that can disrupt the results of longstanding development, but DRR is not incorporated in the MDGs.



2015 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Establishment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

DRR aspect is clearly incorporated in the Agenda and SDGs, mentioning to strengthening the actions towards building resilience and reducing the risk of disaster in the Agenda, and to substantially reducing the number of people affected and substantially decreasing the direct economic losses caused by disasters in SDGs.



Japan's Contributions: Mainstreaming DRR (Incorporate the perspective of DRR into all policies.)

Japan will not only contribute to sustainable development of each country by utilizing its DRR technologies and knowledge on national resilience and promoting investment in DRR, but also enhance opportunities for Japanese companies' operation abroad, thus feeding into Japan's own growth strategy.

2015 Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction

In the four years from 2015 to 2018, Japan provides 4 billion US dollars in total to the area related to DRR and train 40 thousand government officials and local leaders. This commitment was achieved in the end of 2018.

2019 Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction Phase 2

Japan will provide assistance for at least 5 million people and training for 85,000 people on DRR from 2019 to 2022. Japan will provide assistance for developing and revising DRR plans in 80 countries from 2019 to 2020.

International Guidelines for DRR

- 1994 The first UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Yokohama
- 2005 The second UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Hyogo

Formulation of the Hyogo Framework for Action

Responses to natural disasters by then had focused on the humanitarian and restoration assistance after the disaster, but this Framework showed the importance of measures before the disaster, and provided an international guideline for building a society resilient to disaster.



2015 The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai

(more than 100 ministers including 25 head of states/governments from 185 countries participated.)

Establishment of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

It stipulates the expected outcome and goals, guiding principles, priorities for actions. Points which Japan attached importance on were incorporated such as 'mainstreaming of DRR,' 'investing in DRR' and 'Build Back Better.'



2015 Establishment of World Tsunami Awareness Day



Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

Framework

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.

Priorities for action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas: 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.

Role of stakeholders

Participation of civil society, volunteers, community-based organizations (particularly, women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons)

Collaboration with academia, scientific and research entities

Collaboration with business, professional associations and private sector financial institutions

Raising the public awareness and understanding and disseminating information on DRR by the media

International cooperation and global partnership

General considerations (points to consider for international cooperation)

Means of implementation

Support from international organizations

Follow-up actions

Features

- 7 concrete global targets are set out.
- Japan’s priorities are incorporated such as mainstreaming DRR, investment in DRR, Build Back Better, participation of various stakeholders, human centered approach, women’s leadership.

Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

7 Global Targets

Input Targets

(e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

(f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries for implementation of the present Framework by 2030.

(g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments by 2030.

Assistance for achievement

Outcome Targets

(a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030.

(b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030.

(c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss by 2030.

(d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, by 2030.



Related Goals



Background

- ◆ The 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Sendai, Japan (March 2015).
 - “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030”
 - “Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction” as Japan's own initiative.
 - :DRR cooperation totaling to 4 billion US dollars and training of 40 thousand officials from 2015 to 2018.
- ◆ DRR noted in “the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

Basic idea

- ◆ In cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), Japan will play a leading role as a disaster risk reduction advanced country toward **mainstreaming disaster risk and increasing resilience** in the international community.

Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction Phase2.

- ◆ In order to increase resilience to disasters, **Japan will provide assistance for at least 5 million people** from 2019 to 2022.
- ◆ **Japan will provide training for 85,000 people** on disaster risk reduction, including government officials, local leaders and next generations from 2019 to 2022.
- ◆ **Japan will provide assistance for developing and revising disaster risk reduction plans in 80 countries** from 2019 to 2020

World Tsunami Awareness Day (November 5)

◆ Establishment of the World Tsunami Awareness Day

The 3rd UN World Conference on DRR
(March 2015)



UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
(September 2015)



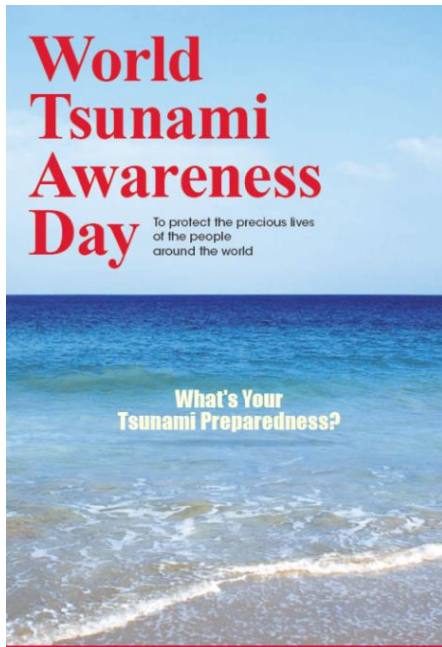
Follow-up

The resolution, co-sponsored by 142 countries including Japan, that November 5 shall be designated as the 'World Tsunami Awareness Day' was adopted by consensus at the 70th session of the United Nations General Assembly on December 22, 2015.

⇒ Japan has taken initiatives in advocacy of public awareness-raising against as well as in enhancing counter-measures against tsunami.



Scene at the 70th session of the UN General Assembly



The designation of November 5 derives from "Inamura no Hi" (the burning of rice sheaves), an anecdote about a villager who issued an early warning when a large tsunami occurred in Wakayama Prefecture, Japan on November 5, 1854 by setting fire to rice sheaves he had harvested himself, saving the lives of the villagers by making them evacuate and working to build the affected areas back better.