JICA's Support for Target(e), especially
“Local DRR Strategy”

23 Nov. 2017

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Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

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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
## Logic of the Priority for Action

### Leadership/Governance/Management

<table>
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<th>P2. Strengthening governance to manage disaster risk</th>
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### Disaster Management Cycle

1. **Disaster**
2. **Preparation**
3. **Investment**
4. **Leadership/Governance/Management**
5. **Knowledge/Evidence/Science Support**

### Understanding Disaster Risk

**P1. Understanding Disaster Risk**

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**Governance/Mainstreaming**

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P2. Strengthening governance to manage disaster risk
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Most important target!

c. reduce economic loss prevention measures can simultaneously cover other targets
To attain the expected outcome, the following goal must be pursued:

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.
Variations of Risk types

Existing Risk

Future Risk
produced by development

Time span & Cause
Extensive disaster risk

The risk of low-severity, high-frequency hazardous events and disasters, mainly but not exclusively associated with highly localized hazards.

Annotation: Extensive disaster risk is usually high where communities are exposed to, and vulnerable to, recurring localised floods, landslides storms or drought. Extensive disaster risk is often exacerbated by poverty, urbanization and environmental degradation.

Intensive disaster risk

The risk of high-severity, mid to low-frequency disasters, mainly associated with major hazards.

Annotation: Intensive disaster risk is mainly a characteristic of large cities or densely populated areas that are not only exposed to intense hazards such as strong earthquakes, active volcanoes, heavy floods, tsunamis, or major storms but also have high levels of vulnerability to these hazards.
Risk types - 2

Damage

Frequency

- every 500 years
- every 30 years
- every 2 years

Gradually varied from intensive to extensive
risk types-2

Magnitude & Frequency

Intensive event,
High frequency happen, small damage by each but huge damage by total

Extensive event,
Low frequency but serious damage by one event
Variations of Risk types

- Intensive Risk
- Existing Risk
- Extensive Risk
- Future Risk

Impact vs. Time span:
- Impact
- Time span

Future Risk: produced by development
define design level & residual risks

Extensive event, Japanese case; Design Force, L2

Intensive event, Japanese case; Design Force, L1

Mitigate with additional Non-Structure Measures

Prevent and/or Reduce mainly by Structure Measures
Flood Prevention case

Effectiveness

Risk Mitigation  Risk Avoidance  Risk Transfer

Non-Structural

Re-Forestung  Appropriate Land Use  Flood Proof Life  Flood Styling  Flood Forecasting  Early Warning  Evacuation  Insurance  BCP, BCM, Area BCM

Structural Measures (Basic Infrastructures)

Control, Protection & Prevention  Investment

Safe and/or Resilient
UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

For every €1 invested in disaster prevention, €4 to €7 are saved in disaster response.

#Road2Sendai  #WCDRR

Source: EU  25/02/2015
Spending 5-8% of budget to DRR
Number of fatalities and inundation area have dramatically been reduced in Japan due to continuous investment in and efforts for flood mitigation.

Source: Water Disaster Statistics, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure Transport and Tourism
Risk type-3

Threshold line for L1 force depends on each country’s economic condition

Residual Risk Zone

Protected Risk Zone

Mitigate with additional Non-Structure Measures

Prevent and/or Reduce mainly by Structure Measures
each states must reduce risks by investment

- required civil minimum of safety changes depends on the society economic matured level

- Risk zone
  - Residual Risk Zone
  - Extensive Level
  - Protected Risk zone

Make Investment for DRR Measures

Development or Invested phase
Target (e), DRR Strategy

Scenario Hazard & Damage

Probable max. level? Practical Consensus level?

Investing to Reduce Existing Risk

Plan for minimizing damage

Plan for Response

Warning

Strengthening Public Facilities

Strengthening Private Facilities

Prepare for Residual & Future Risk
Sendai Framework for DRR Targets =Relation between 7 Targets for 2030=

2015

Target (e) National & local Strategy by 2020

Enhance another Target (a)～(d),(f),(g), based on the Strategy formulated by 2020

2020

2030
Urgent Target & International Meetings

Target (e)

- Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020

JICA will continuously support by Sendai Initiative
Urgent Target for 2020

Target (e)

- Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020

JICA will continuously support

2017 GPDRR
Mexico
2016 AMCDRR
India
2019 GPDRR
SWISS

To achieve targets,
Sendai Initiative of Japan

4 billion US$ support
training of 40,000 DRR officials,
within 4 years, from 2015 to 2018

JICA achieved
fiscal year 2015 (Apr.2015-March 2016)
1.9 billion $ financial support &
16,283 officials training for DRR
fiscal year 2016 (Apr.2016-March 2017)
1.2 billion $ financial support &
23,493 officials training for DRR

Total 3.1 billion $ financial support &
39,776 officials training within 2 years
Thank you for your attention