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International DRR Policy Making at the United Nations

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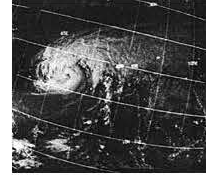
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1. Global initiatives related to DRR

World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

From disaster response to disaster (risk) reduction

Lessons learnt from the 1970 Bengal Cyclone
500,000 deaths,



- It is too late to do things after disasters occur.
- Things should be done before being stricken by disasters.
- The concept of 'Preventive medicine' should be well adopted into disaster management

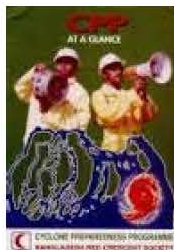
1990s: International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

Raise public awareness on the importance of disaster reduction

Bitter lessons learnt from the 1970 East
Pakistan Cyclone

produced

Cyclone Preparedness Programme
in Bangladesh - 1971



Cyclone Preparedness Program

Early Warning System, flags and loud speakers, International Cooperation, Shelter, Evacuation, Public Awareness and Education, Volunteers, Community-based strategy, traditional knowledge, protecting animals, etc.



The Pakistan/Bangladesh Tragedy triggered a new global movement to manage disasters

from
Disaster management
to
Disaster reduction

UN and international organizations such as IFRC supported by member countries raised voice to reduce disasters before they hit

1971 Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO)

1990-99 International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) --- with a secretariat for a 10-year term

1992 Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) established and the UNDRO was united

1997 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) established and the DHA was united

1994 Japan hosted a first World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Yokohama --- [Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action](#) --- culminating the IDNDR movement

Late 1990s IDNDR malfunctioned (then, WB, IFRC, UNDP – struggled for supremacy)

2000- International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

2000- International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

2005 Japan hosted a second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, [Hyogo Framework for Action](#)

2015 Japan hosted a third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction \(refined framework and targets\)](#)

Promote International Movement on Disaster Risk Reduction

- Too late to respond to disasters
- Paradigm shift to reduce disaster risks



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1. Global initiatives related to DRR

World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

- WCDRR is a UN conference to establish a strategy to reduce disaster risks
 - ※ Disaster: Disaster caused by natural hazards
- Major update in the 3rd Conference was the “7 Global Targets”



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Adopted by 187 countries at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 18 March 2015

I. Preamble

II. Expected outcome and goal

Seven targets

III. Guiding principles

IV. Priorities for action

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

V. Role of stakeholders

VI. International cooperation and global partnership

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1. Global initiatives related to DRR

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

• Adopted 7 "Global targets"

- (a) **Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;**
- (b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015
- (c) **Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030**
- (d) **Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030**
- (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 through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions 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 to people by 2030

1. Global initiatives related to DRR

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- 7 “Global targets” adopted in the conference

(a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;

(b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015

(c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030

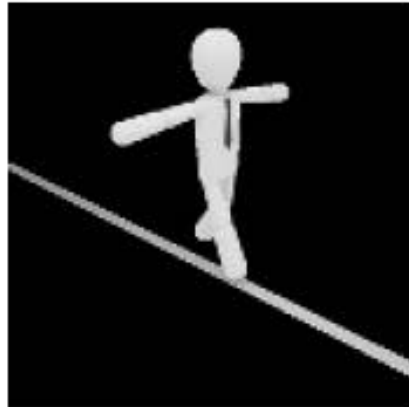
- With these 3 outcome targets, development of disaster loss database have become a “Must thing” for countries.

**Scientists saying things
unsupported by data**

are



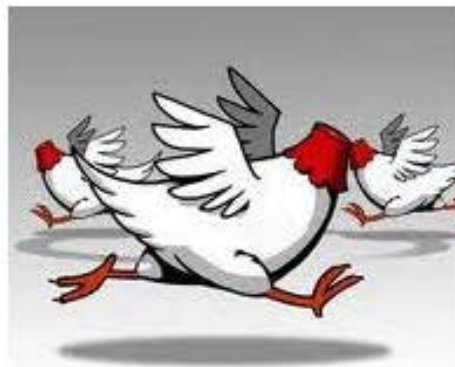
No Data – No Science



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Policy makers making decisions without data/science

are



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The question is:

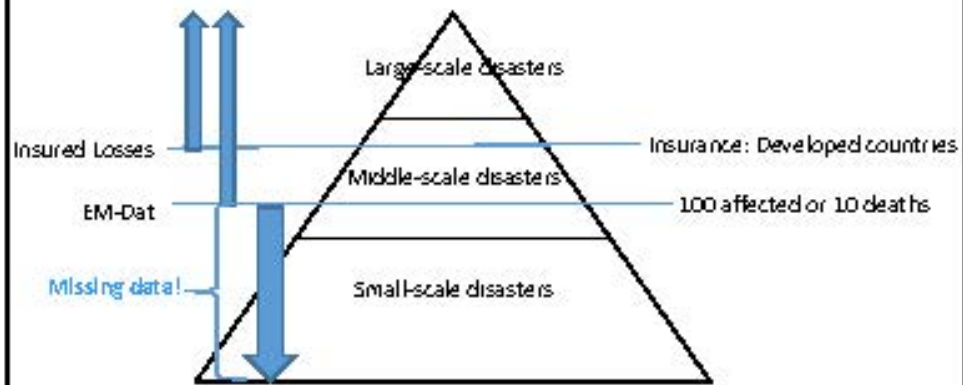
Does your government
make DRR policy based on
sound science supported
by disaster damage and
loss data?

The answer is NO in many
countries

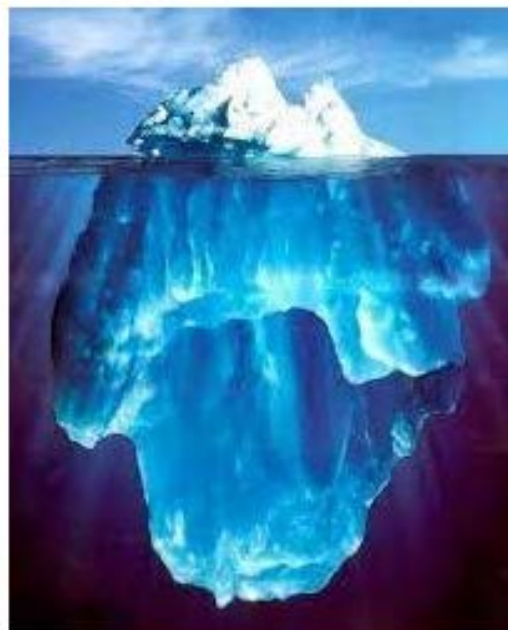
- Because most countries do not have a system to collect, archive, analyze, and use the disaster damage and loss data for a long time period

Fact:

Larger-scale disasters are well reported while smaller-scale ones are not



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Who should collect the data?



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Who should own the data?



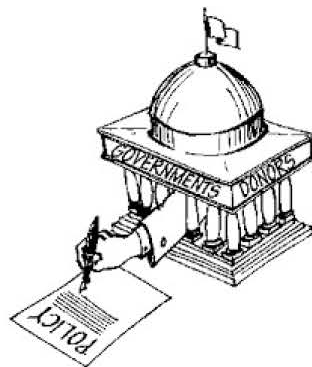
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Who should analyze data?



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Who should generate policy?



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Shouldn't it be Government who makes efforts to collect data and generate policy based on data?

DRR scientists should have roles to analyze data and help generate policy.

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The reality is that there is a large gap in many countries

Government



Science

Disaster damage and loss data

A fundamental question

Why did disaster numbers and impacts increase since Hyogo Framework for Action was adopted by 168 countries?

Science and Technology should be able to tell why!

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HFA was a good prescription, but

The problem was implementation, investment, awareness and education

The doctor (**UN**) gave a good prescription (**HFA**) for the patient (**governments**) to cure (**reduce**) the disease (**disaster risk**)

but...



it was not easy

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Why uneasy?

The patient:

- did not trust the medicine
- did not care how important it is
- did not understand what it meant
- could not afford to buy the medicine
- was too busy to do other things
- thought someone would do it for the patient
-

Conclusions

- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030 made further steps to promote pre-action, emphasizing importance of investment
- Countries are to set up a system to monitor progress on disaster risk reduction (disaster damage and loss data) based on the indicators and terminology by 2020, but many are not ready and seeking assistance
- Science and Technology community should provide analytical inputs to policy making in DRR, but the linkage is weak in many countries
- Global Centre for Disaster Statistics provides support in archiving and analyzing national disaster damage and loss data to develop policy in DRR

