

# Emerging Trends and the Role of NGOs / Civil Society Organizations

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@APRU Virtual Summer School Part II

***Takeshi Komino***

*General Secretary, CWS Japan*

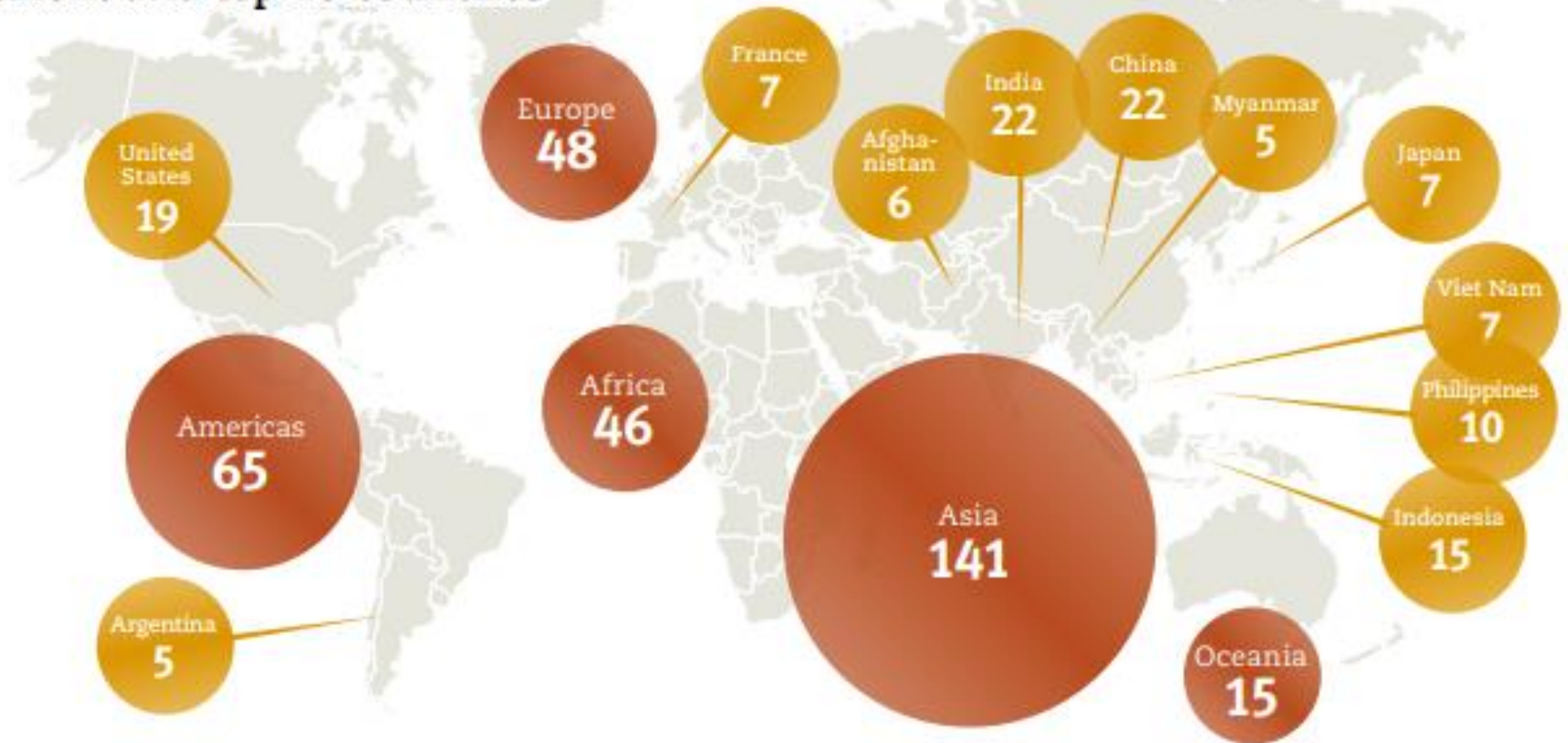
*Co-Chairperson, Japan Platform*

*SG/Executive Committee, Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network*

*Secretariat, Japan CSO Coalition for Disaster Risk Reduction*



## Number of disasters by continent and top 10 countries



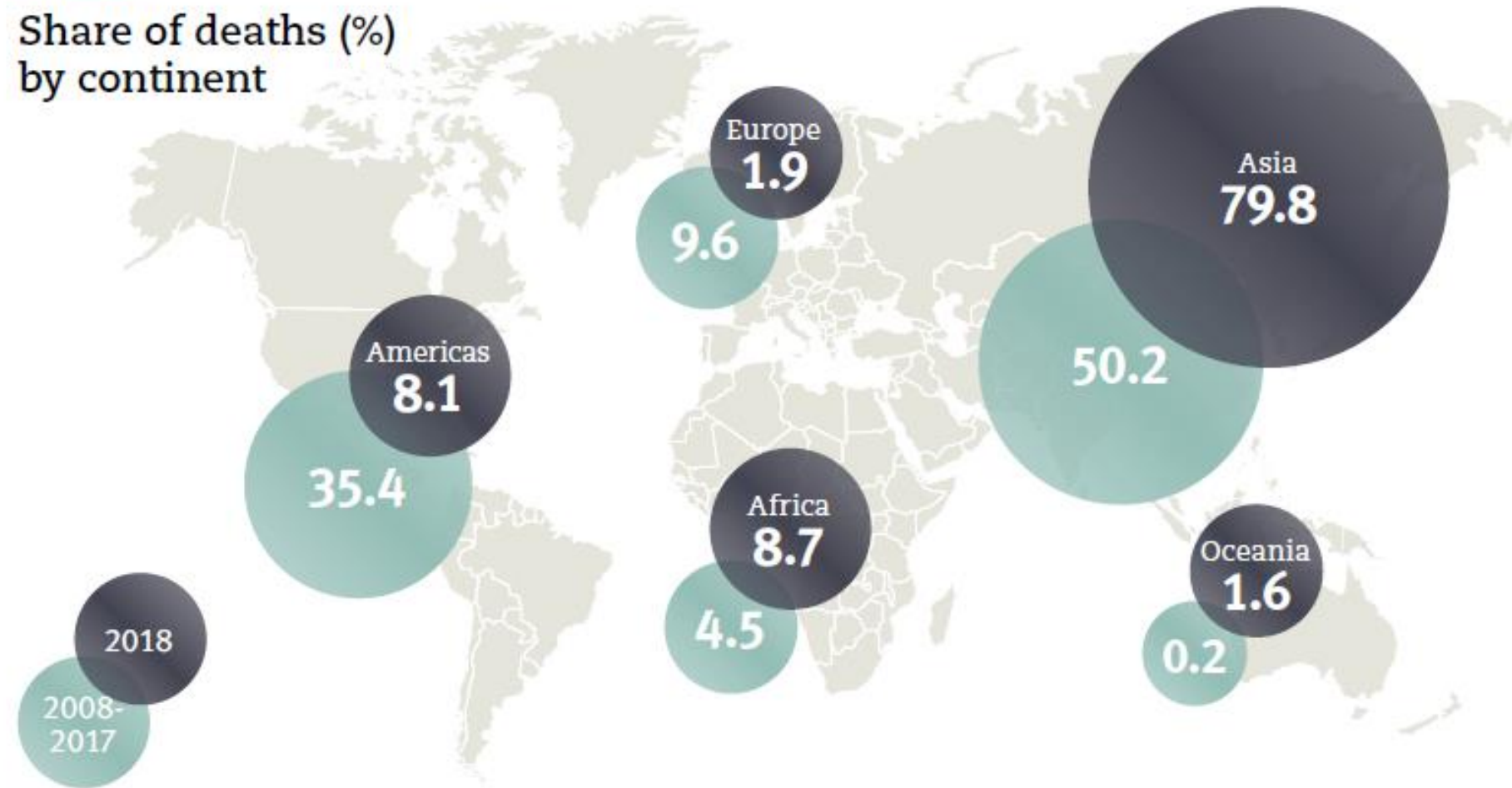
Source: [Natural Disasters 2018](#), 2019, CRED

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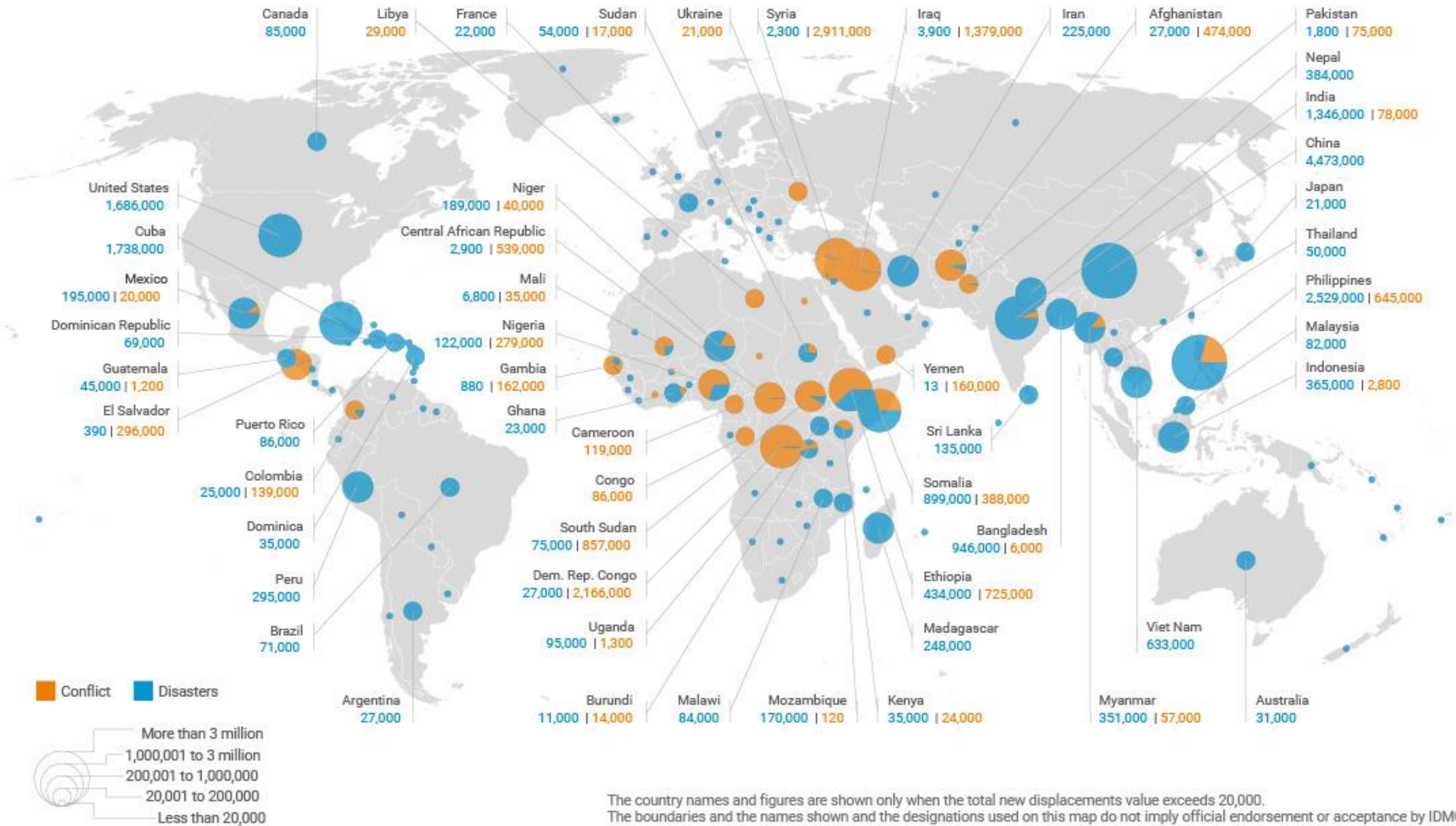
# Human impact: total deaths<sup>4</sup>

Figure 3

Share of deaths (%)  
by continent

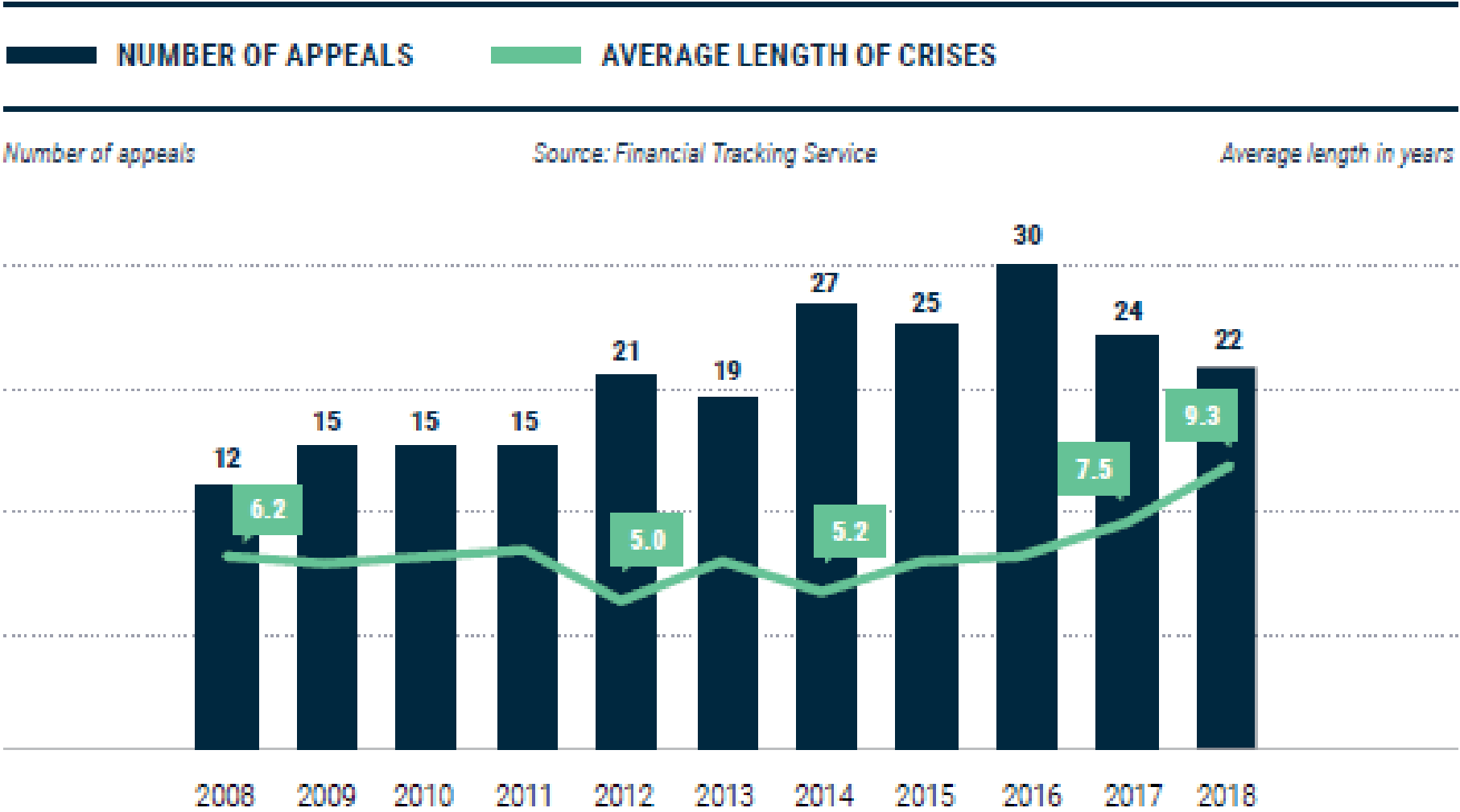






# NUMBER OF APPEALS AND AVERAGE LENGTH (2008–2018)

Figures include HRPs and the  
Syria 3RP and exclude Flash  
Appeals and Other Appeals.



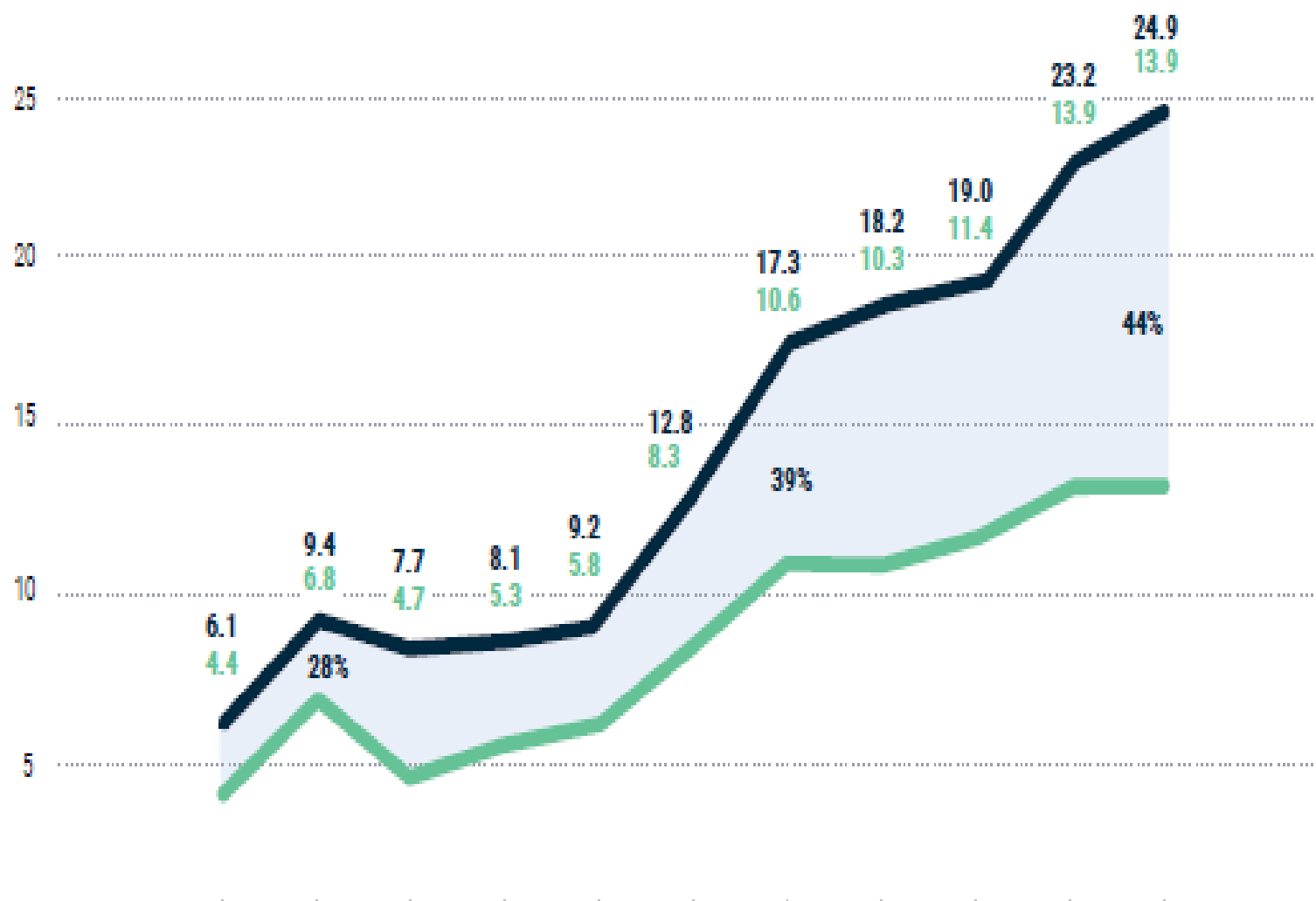
## APPEAL FUNDING GAP (2008–2018)

Figures for funding received include HRP and the Syria 3RP and exclude Flash Appeals and Other Appeals.

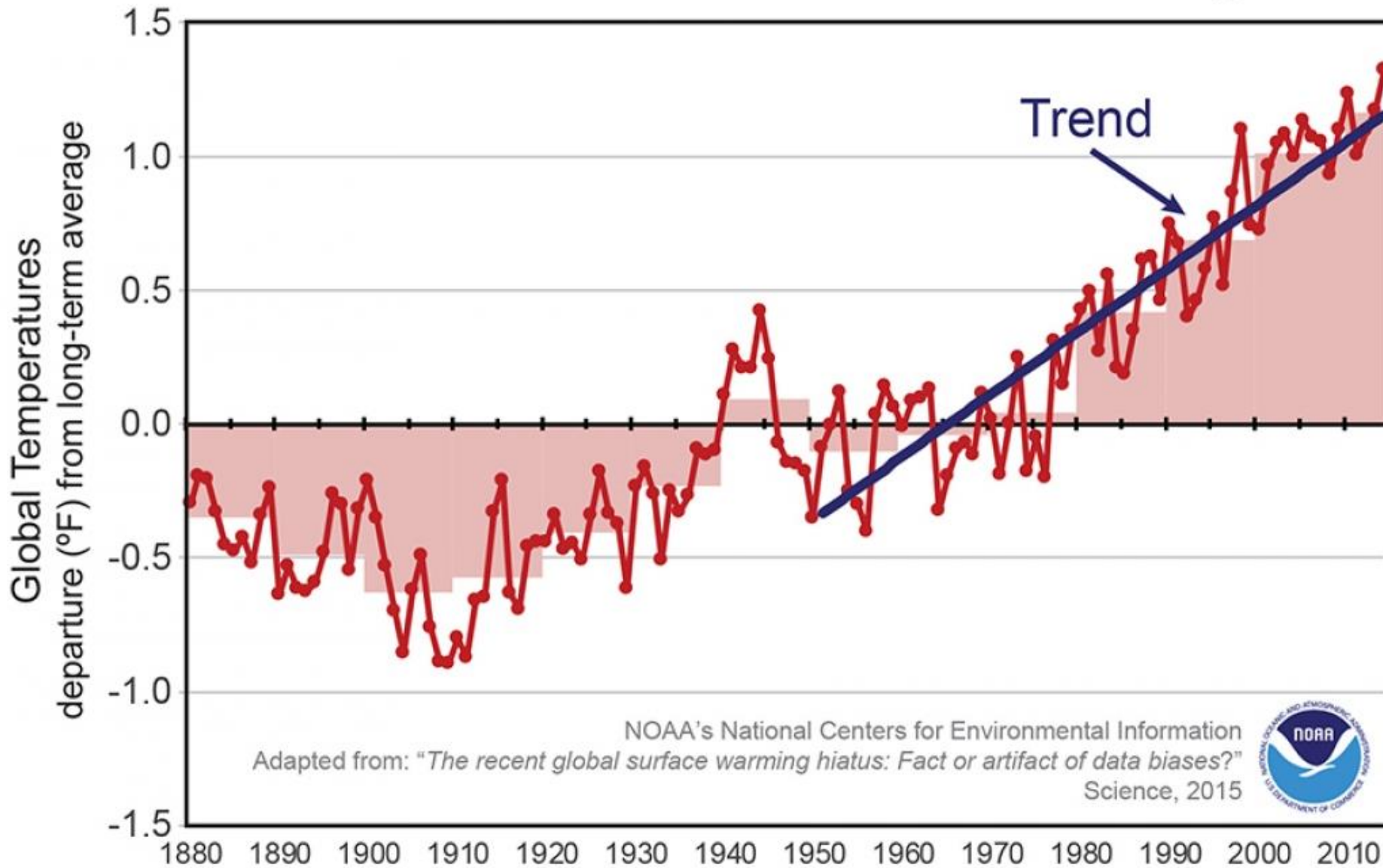
— FUNDING REQUIREMENTS — FUNDING RECEIVED — FUNDING GAP

US\$ billions

Source: Financial Tracking Service

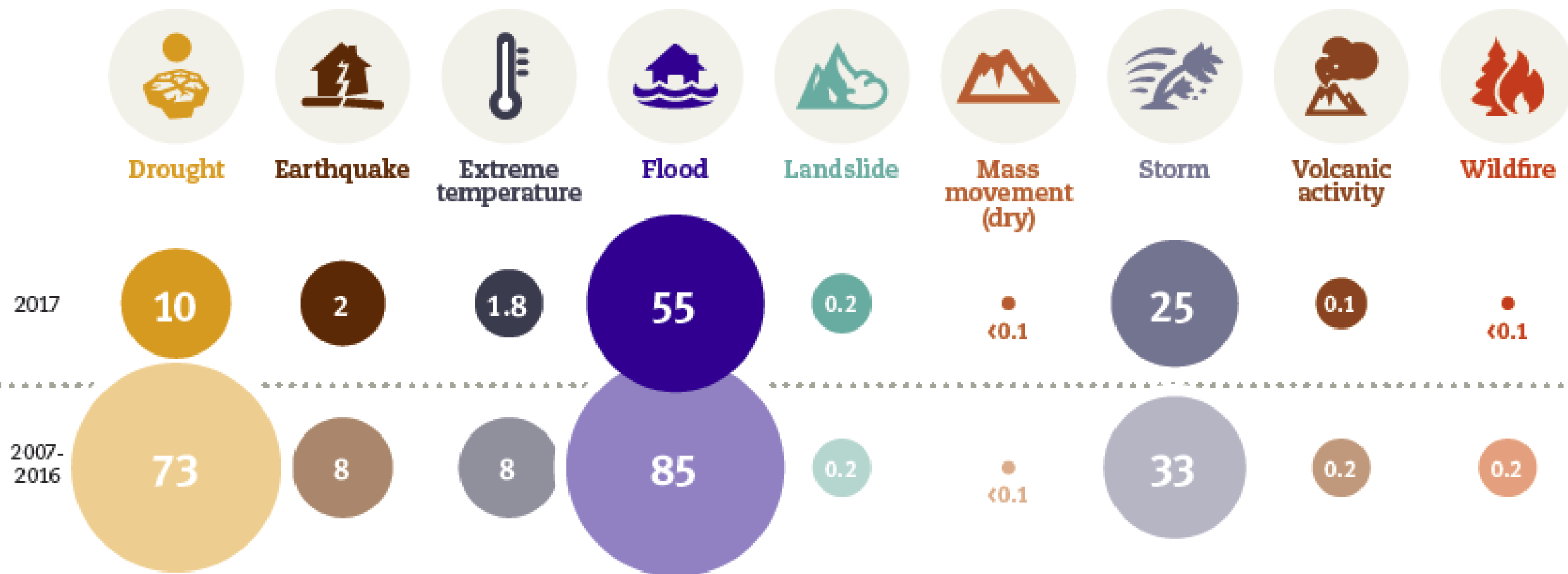


# No Slow Down in Global Warming



Contrary to much recent discussion, the latest corrected analysis shows that the rate of global warming has continued, and there has been no slow down.

## Number of affected (million) by disaster type: 2017 compared to 2007-2016





# Seven compound climate-fragility risks threaten states and societies

## 1. GLOBAL PRESSURES ARE INCREASING



## 2. CLIMATE CHANGE IS THE ULTIMATE THREAT MULTIPLIER



# The age of 「New Normal」

‘The new riskscape is aggravated by the **greater complexity** of disasters. In the Report, the secretariat shows how disasters in the past two years were **beyond what the region had previously experienced** in terms of probability, intensity and behaviour.’

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction

Sixth session Bangkok, 28–30 August 2019

# Specific challenges in Asia

- Rainfall patterns changing – 20<sup>th</sup> century infrastructure and way of living not coping
- Emergence of wide spread water scarcity and more frequent flood
- Need for early action – but ‘when and where to start?’
- Intensified risks in urban areas
- Climate risks leading to political and social risks
- Response vs. Solutions
- Nationalization (vs. Localization) towards shared risks
- Competition vs. Co-existence





# COVID-19 Severity and Age Groups

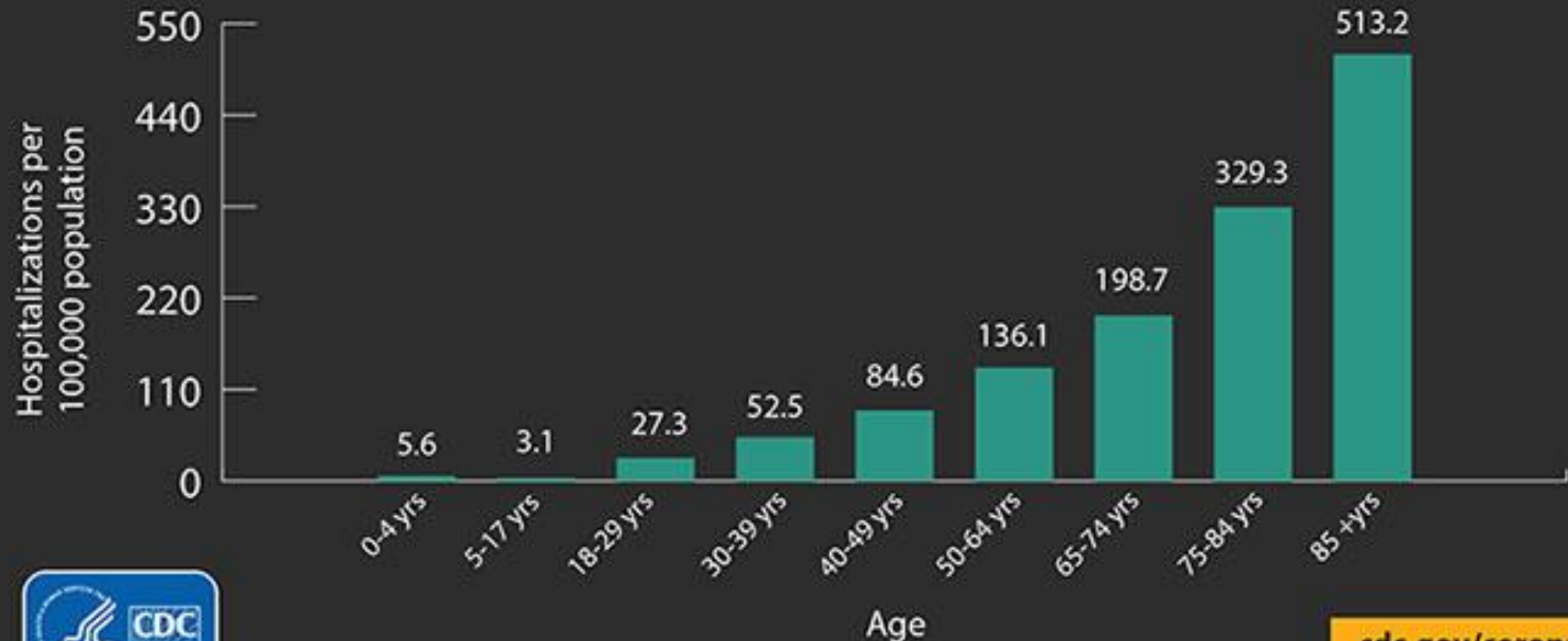
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS (NCHS) MORTALITY REPORTING SYSTEM

## Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)-Associated Hospitalization Surveillance Network (COVID-NET)

DATA THROUGH WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 2020

**LATEST  
DATA**

JUNE 6, 2020



[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/index.html>

# Localized risk management landscape

## Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015)

- High progress on governance and institutional arrangements, and disaster preparedness.
- Focused more on developing countries, but low progress on underlying risk factors.
- Realization that things don't always trickle down

## Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-)

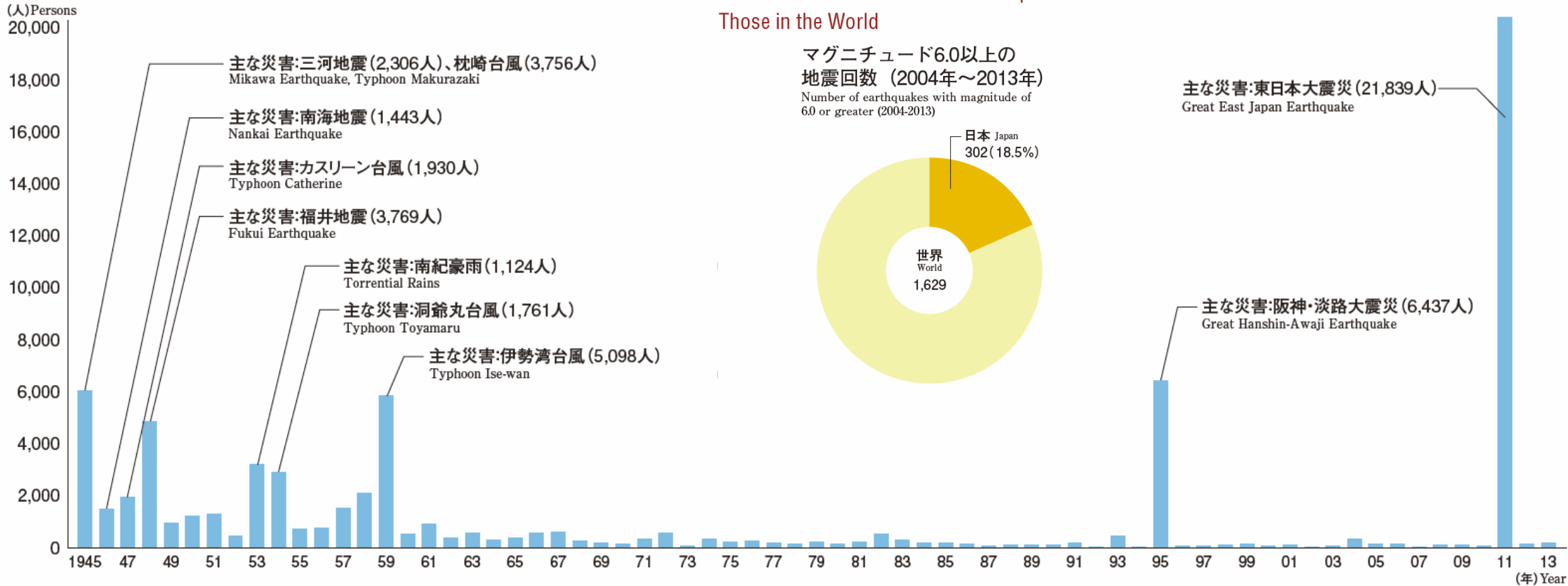
- More focus on understanding risks and investment to mitigate the impact.
- Focus on local governance of risks (e.g. Target E) with local governance units.
- Focus both on rich and poor, but in the context of international cooperation

## COVID-19 (2019/2020-)

- Different risks for different persons.
- All countries affected with similar risks at the same time.
- **Personalized risks and risk reduction actions at household level.**



# Japan's journey on disaster management



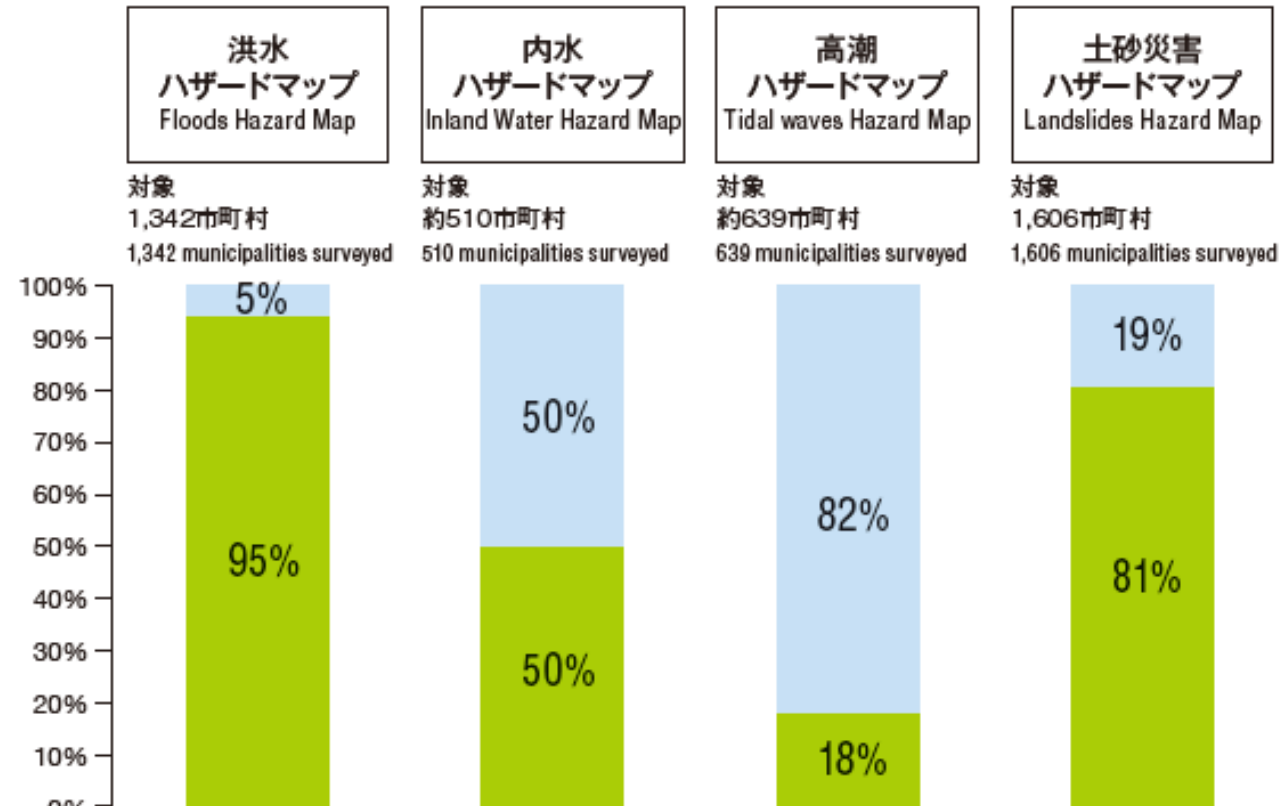
出典：防災白書 Source: White Paper on Disaster Management

※阪神・淡路大震災及び東日本大震災については、震災関連死を含む

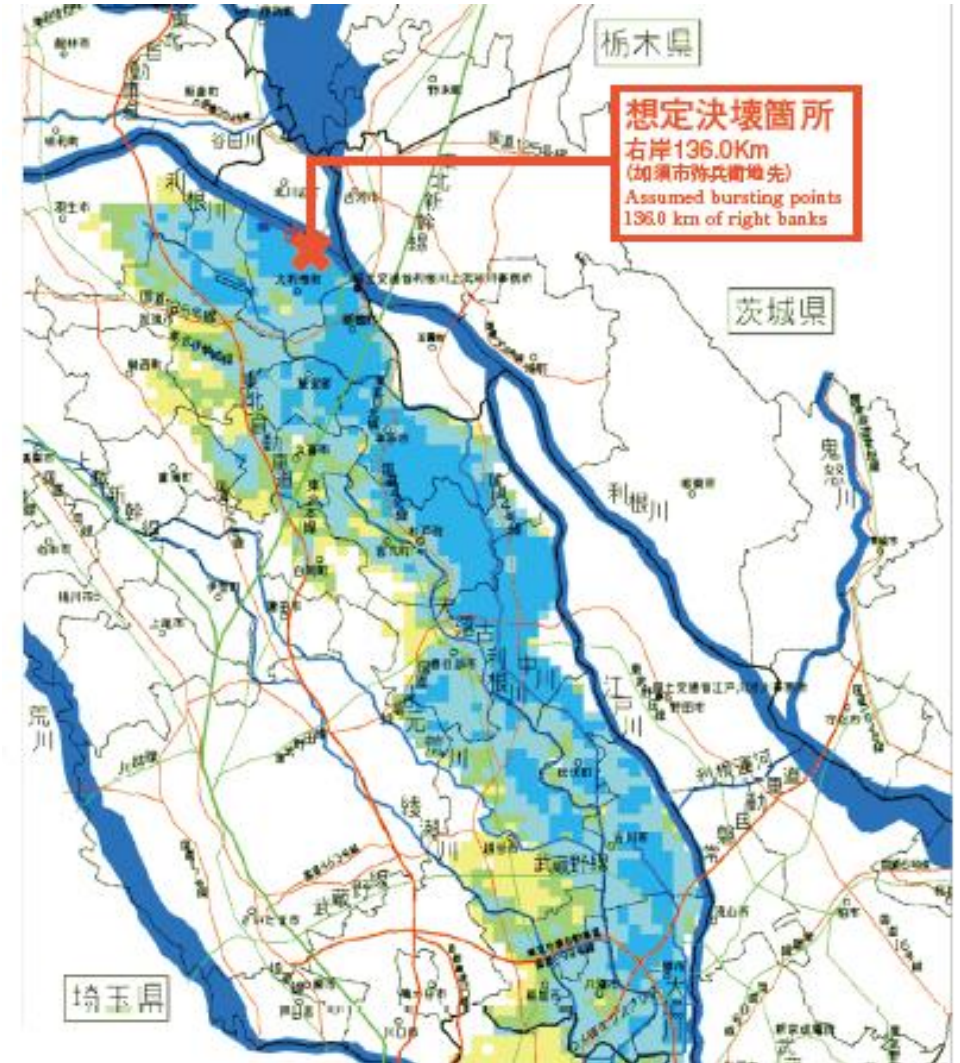
Note: With regard to the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and the Great East Japan Earthquake, those figures include earthquake-related deaths.

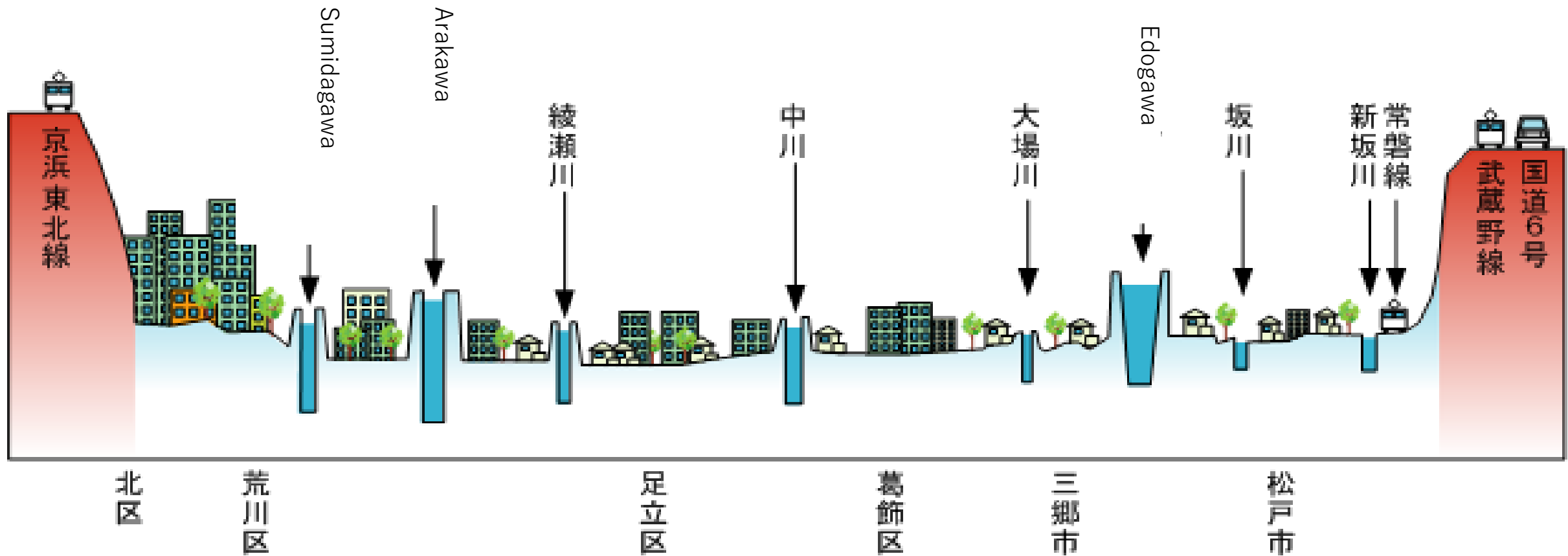
## ハザードマップの整備状況 (平成25年3月末現在)

Preparation of Hazard Maps (as of the end of March 2013)



出典: 防災白書 Source: White Paper on Disaster Management





Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

High dikes have been constructed in downstream areas, and river level are higher than residential areas. Such flood prone areas constitute 10% of total land area of Japan, which is also home to **51% of our population and 75% of assets**. Therefore, breaching of dikes could lead to serious disasters.







5-Level Warning System			
Warning Level	Action to take	Information provided by local government	Weather alerts issued by JMA
5	Must take measures to protect lives	Disaster information	Emergency warning
4	Must evacuate	Evacuation order / advisory	Landslide alert info. etc.
3	Elderly people must evacuate	Evacuation preparation information	Rain / flood / storm surge warnings etc.
2	Should check evacuation procedures	—	Rain / flood / storm surge advisories etc.
1	Should be on alert for disasters	—	—

NHK

Tonami City, Toyama Prefecture

作成日 年 月 日							
家							
マイ・タイムラインシート							
～マイ・タイムラインとは、台風や大雨に備えて、あらかじめ家族で決めておく避難計画です。～							
平常時 大雨の おそれ	大雨発生 の可能性	気象・避難情報 ○早期注意情報 警戒レベル1	我が家の行動 準備をはじめる ●洪水ハザードマップの確認 浸水深： ・早期立退き避難区域 □はい □いいえ ・土砂災害警戒区域 □はい □いいえ ●避難先・避難方法 避難先①： 避難先②： 避難方法： 避難に要する時間：	避難のポイント ●携行するもの □ ハザードマップ（洪水、土砂、ため池） □ 防災となみ（H30.7月）改訂版 □ ほっとなみ安心ポケット ●事前準備するもの □ 避難場所、避難経路の再確認 □ 家族の予定を確認 □ 窓の施錠、家の周辺の片付け □ 携帯電話の早めの充電 □ 持病薬の準備 □ 避難の服装準備と確認 □ 非常用持出袋の再確認 □ □ □			
	重大災害 の兆候	○大雨・洪水注意報等 警戒レベル2					
	災害発生 のおそれ	○大雨・洪水警報 ○氾濫警戒情報等 警戒レベル3 避難準備・ 高齢者等避難開始	避難をはじめる 高齢者等避難 ●高齢の方、障がいのある方、 妊娠中の方などは、避難を はじめましょう。	●私の避難するタイミング □ 警戒レベル3 発令 □ 警戒レベル4 発令			
	避難開始 時期	災害の おそれ の高まり	○氾濫危険情報 ○土砂災害警戒情報等 警戒レベル4 避難勧告 避難指示（緊急）	●避難する際の注意点 □ 避難場所の開設状況を確認 □ 火の元、戸締まりの確認 □ 避難先を家族に連絡 □ 非常用持出袋をもって避難 □ 暗くなる前に避難 □ 雨が強くなる前に避難 □ □ □			
	災害発生	災害発生	○大雨特別警報 ○氾濫発生情報等 警戒レベル5 災害発生情報	●行動する際の注意点 ・車での移動はやめましょう。 ・外に避難することでかえって 危険な場合は建物内の安全な 場所（2階など）に垂直避難を。 ＜災害用伝言ダイヤル＞ 171→1→電話番号 171→2→電話番号			
●家族データ 避難後、家族が離れ離れになったときのために		●非常用持出袋の準備					
名 前	電話番号	必需品	学校・勤務先	備 考	□ 飲料水・食料	□ 現金	□ 着替え
					□ 保険証	□ 常備薬	□ ｴﾒﾙｼｮﾝ
					□ 救急セット	□ 貴重品	□ 携帯ラジオ



# Conclusion: the role of NGOs/CSOs

- Individual actions more important than ever – localization of disaster management in each country, locality
- Equal assistance based on fairness (government) vs. Specific assistance based on individual needs (civil society)
- Over-reliance on volunteer – the need for professional agencies (Assistance based on standards (e.g. Sphere, CHS) at times of uncertainty) – but source them locally as much as possible
- DRR awareness: something special vs. nothing new
- Collective responsibility, based on Principles of Partnership (Equality, Transparency, Results-Oriented Approach, Responsibility and Complementarity)