

Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction

1 Basic Concept

- ◆ Disasters are an obstacle to poverty eradication and sustainable development, and thus a threat to human security.
- ◆ **Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction** (DRR) – introducing the DRR perspective in all development policy and planning – is important. Clearly positioning DRR in the post-2015 development agenda is important from the perspective of resource mobilization.
- ◆ High attention to the efforts for “adaptation” at the climate change negotiation where an agreement is required by the end of this year. Firm DRR efforts will contribute to the climate change negotiation.
- ◆ Japan will build with the international community a society that is resilient to disasters by sharing with the world its knowledge and technology as a country advanced in DRR.

2 Basic Policies

- ◆ Japan attaches particular importance to the three points in DRR policies outlined below, building on the experience of the past 10 years since the formulation of HFA.

(1) Investment in DRR from the long-term perspective

Prior investment in DRR is more cost-effective than post-disaster emergency response and recovery and contributes to sustainable development.

(2) Build Back Better

The post-disaster phase provides an opportunity to implement drastic measures to build countries and regions that are resilient to disasters.

(3) Collaboration between the central governments and various actors

Addressing with networks including local governments, private companies, NGOs/CSOs, international organizations and regional organizations, with the central government taking the initiative.

- ◆ Japan will take the following perspectives into consideration in implementing cooperation.

(1) The human security approach and promoting women's participation

(women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities)

(2) Cooperation based on the perspective of adaptation to the impacts of climate change

(3) Utilizing Japan's knowledge and technology

 Cooperation through effectively combining (i) non-material assistance, (ii) material assistance and (iii) global and region-wide cooperation.

3 Concrete Measures

DRR cooperation totaling to 4 billion US dollars and training of 40 thousand from 2015 to 2018

Non-material assistance

Assistance for establishing laws, institutions and systems, human resource development and other technical assistance

- ◆ Laws and regulations relating to DRR (basic acts on disaster countermeasures, laws and regulations on the use of land / building standards)
- ◆ Basic DRR plans, master plans for flood control, master plans for urban planning, land-use plans, urban planning
- ◆ Assistance to and strengthening setup of DRR branches in government
- ◆ Assistance to build and strengthen partnership systems among the public and private sectors and NGOs
- ◆ Disaster risk assessment (development hazard maps, research assistance for adaption to climate change, etc.)
- ◆ Technologies for disaster observation, prediction and warning (ICT, earth observation, geospatial information)
- ◆ Community-based DRR, disaster education
- ◆ Human resource development, training, technology transfer for DRR policy planning and emergency disaster relief
- ◆ Training to promote women's leadership in DRR

Material assistance

Economic and social infrastructure development with Japanese technology as prior investment in DRR ("quality growth")

- ◆ Countermeasures against flooding, debris flow, landslides and storm surges, forest improvement for disaster reduction
- ◆ Satellites necessary for disaster observation, perdition and warning, and information and communication infrastructure
- ◆ Improvement of buildings quality (earthquake resistance, wind resistance)
- ◆ Provision of equipment related to DRR
- ◆ Transportation, lifeline and public facilities resilient to disasters, DRR-related information and communication facilities
- ◆ Recovery and reconstruction assistance

Global and region-wide cooperation

Assistance for UNISDR and IRP, region-wide cooperation

- ◆ Assistance for the monitoring of the global targets and the improvement of its methods, as well as for the development of indicators
- ◆ Development of international disaster statistics
- ◆ Dissemination of information on good practices of "Build Back Better" including efforts from the Tohoku region
- ◆ Assistance for efforts to build region-wide institutions and systems (Sentinel Asia, Asian Disaster Reduction Center, AHA Centre, etc.)
- ◆ Assistance for countermeasures against climate change (including Green Climate Fund (GCF))
- ◆ Collaboration between regional cooperation of each region and Japan's bilateral cooperation