

Strengthening National Platforms

- Role of the science & technology actors for practical implementation of disaster risk reduction at national levels -



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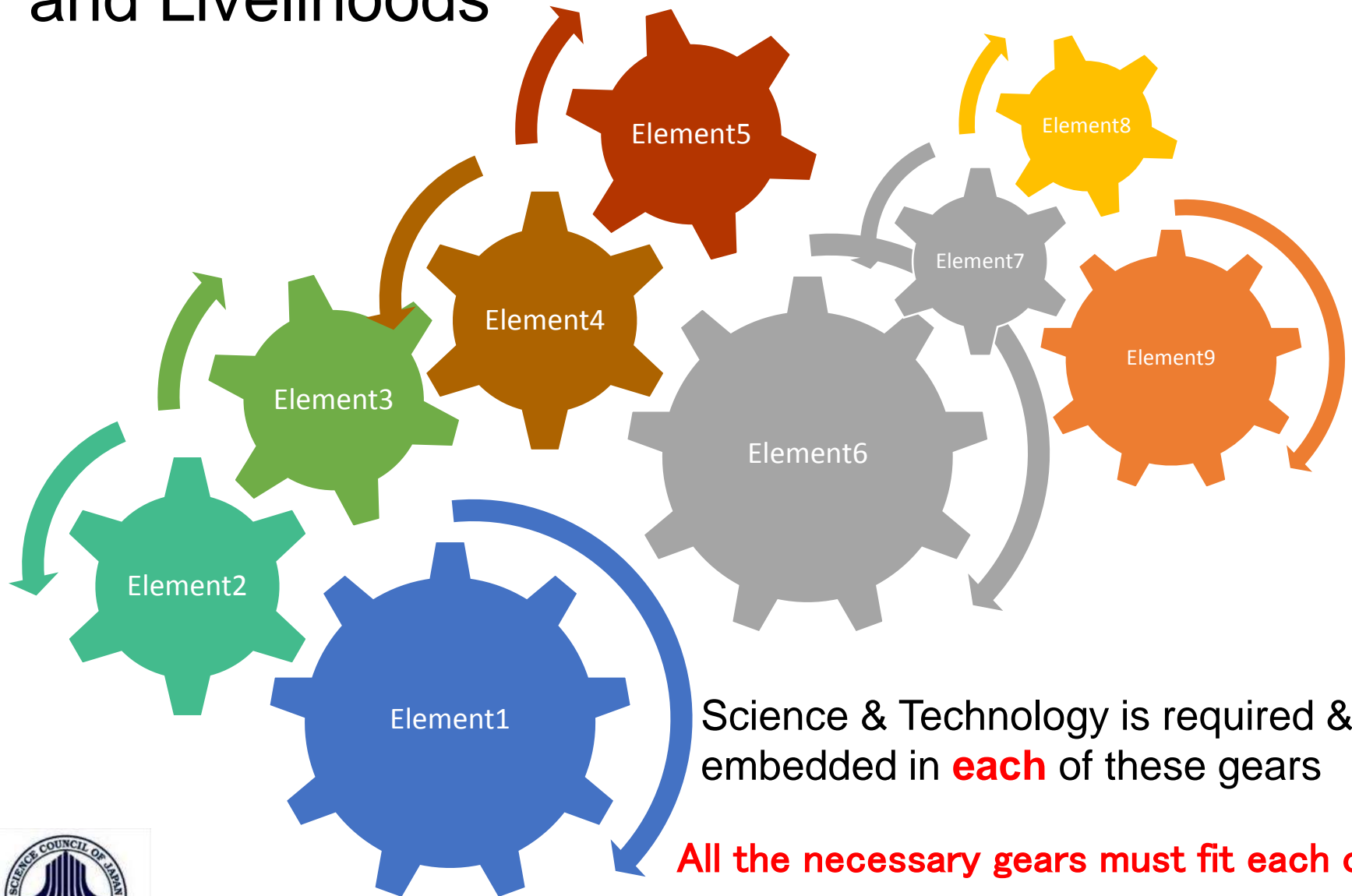
May 2017



Some elements for earthquake safety of housing

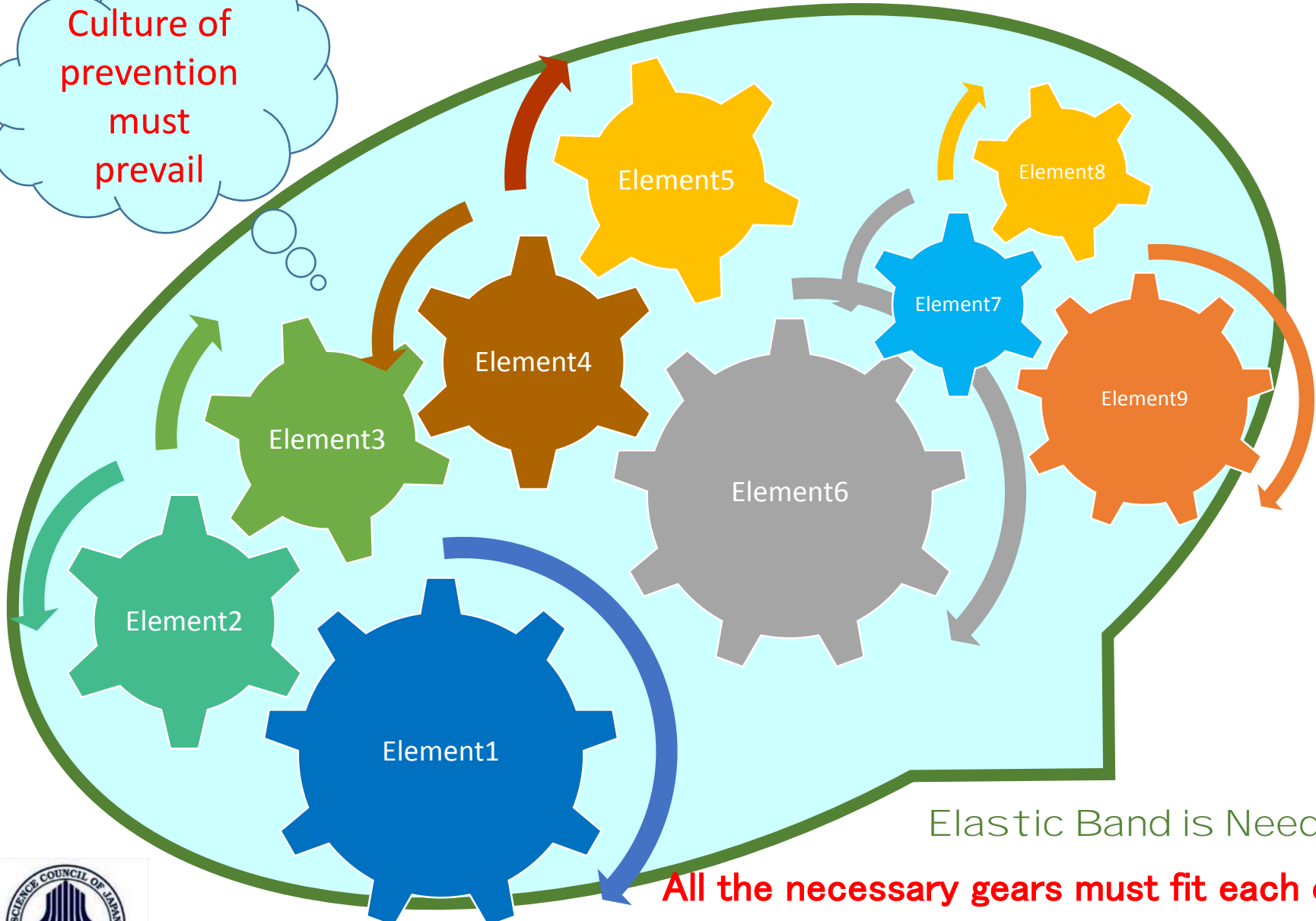


Numerous Efforts are Necessary to Save Lives and Livelihoods



Somebody Must Bundle Together Various Elements

Culture of prevention must prevail



Elastic Band is Needed

All the necessary gears must fit each other



How can
we
prevail?

Who is
This?



Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction

1. To prioritize DRR in national policies
2. To apply DRR consideration on every single development sectors
3. To make prior investments for DRR



Accurate data and information are essential

IDNDR 1990-1999

Establishment of National Committees and/or focal points for IDNDR was requested
Representatives of National Committees and/or focal points => delegation to
WCNDR in Yokohama 1994

ISDR 2000 ~

UN GA 56/195, GA58/214, GA58/215 resolutions requested establishment of
National Platforms

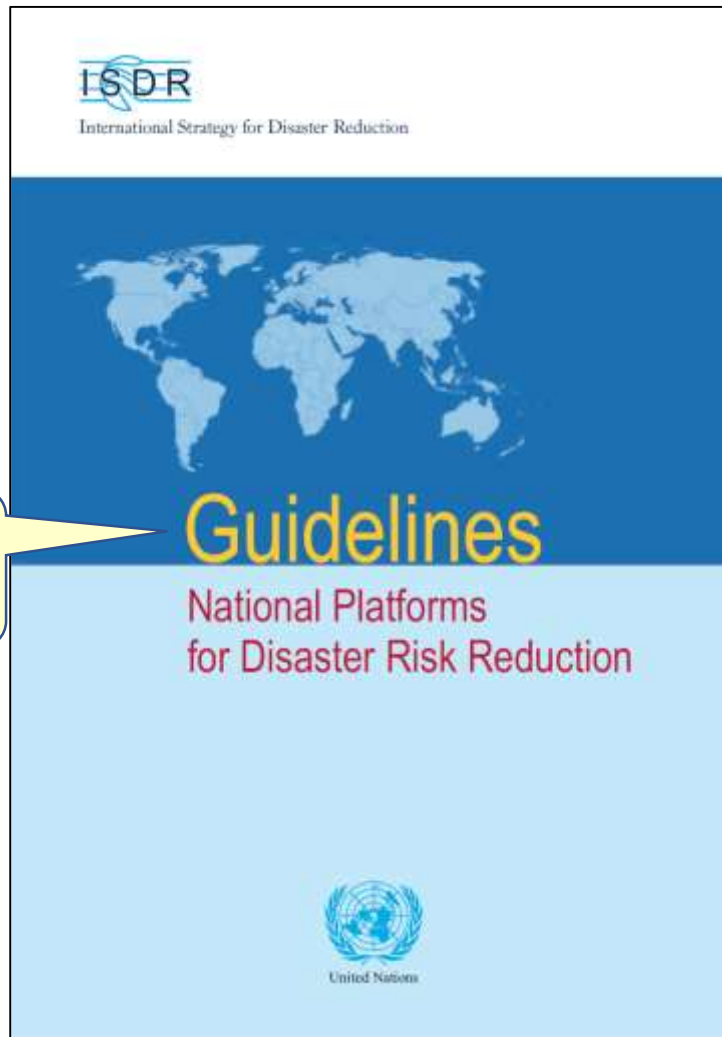
Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:

Priority 1

(a) Support the creation and strengthening of national integrated disaster risk reduction mechanisms, such as **multi sectoral national platforms**, with designated responsibilities at the national through to the local levels to facilitate coordination across sectors. National platforms should also facilitate coordination across sectors, including by maintaining a broad based dialogue at national and regional levels for promoting awareness among the relevant sectors.



Published in 2007 based on a workshop organized by ISDR in October 2006 at Pretoria



17 page document

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Summary

The need to systematically reduce the increased impact of disasters is gaining recognition and commitment among Governments worldwide, especially after the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami disaster. However, disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a cross-cutting and complex development issue. It requires political and legal commitment, public understanding, scientific knowledge, careful development planning, responsible enforcement of policies and legislation, people-centred early warning systems, and effective disaster preparedness and response mechanisms. A multi-stakeholder National Platform for DRR can help provide and mobilize knowledge, skills and resources required for mainstreaming DRR into development policies, planning and programmes.

Satoru Nishikawa

focus on why & how to establish National Platform and it's role

To apply these main principles, National Platforms for DRR need to focus on the following political, technical, participatory and resource mobilization components:

- The political component ensures strong political commitment from the top leadership.
- The technical component involves various activities such as developing knowledge bases on DRR, a methodological framework for the National Platform for DRR, and a set of disaster reduction indicators.
- The participatory component involves relevant groups, including various government bodies, the private sector, NGOs and academic institutions.
- The resource mobilization component obtains resources required for developing National Platforms for DRR and carrying out their planned tasks.

Composition of National Platforms for DRR

National Platforms for DRR should build on any existing systems relevant to DRR. They should facilitate the participation of key players from line ministries, disaster management authorities, scientific and academic institutions, NGOs, the National Society of the Red Cross or Red Crescent, the private sector, opinion shapers and other sectors closely related to the DRR purpose. Whenever possible, National Platforms for DRR may invite the participation of donor agencies and country-based UN organizations.

The Office or Ministry leading the National Platform for DRR should be a permanent structure that is in a sufficiently high position to coordinate the participation of all relevant partners with a national coordination mandate in disaster risk reduction, disaster management, national planning or environment. The leading Office or Ministry should have capacity for strong leadership and capacity to coordinate other sectors and leverage political commitment and mobilize resources for and knowledge on DRR.




Discussions on National Platforms towards SFDRR

GP2013 : Post-2015 Framework for DRR
Consultation with National Platforms



Discussions at Regional Platforms



**Findings of the Review of National Platforms for
Disaster Risk Reduction 2012-2013**

Final Report

*Including comments, feedback and recommendations from National Platforms
Consultation on a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction held at the Fourth
Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (19-23 May 2013, Geneva)*

*With financial and technical support from the German Federal Foreign Office and the World
Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (WB/GFDRR)*

September 2013



The Tbilisi Statement

**FROM THE NATIONAL PLATFORMS AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION OF ARMENIA,
AZERBAIJAN, GEORGIA, GERMANY, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, SRI LANKA, AND TURKEY**

Tbilisi, Georgia
19 February 2015



Tokyo Conference on International Study for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience January 2015



UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

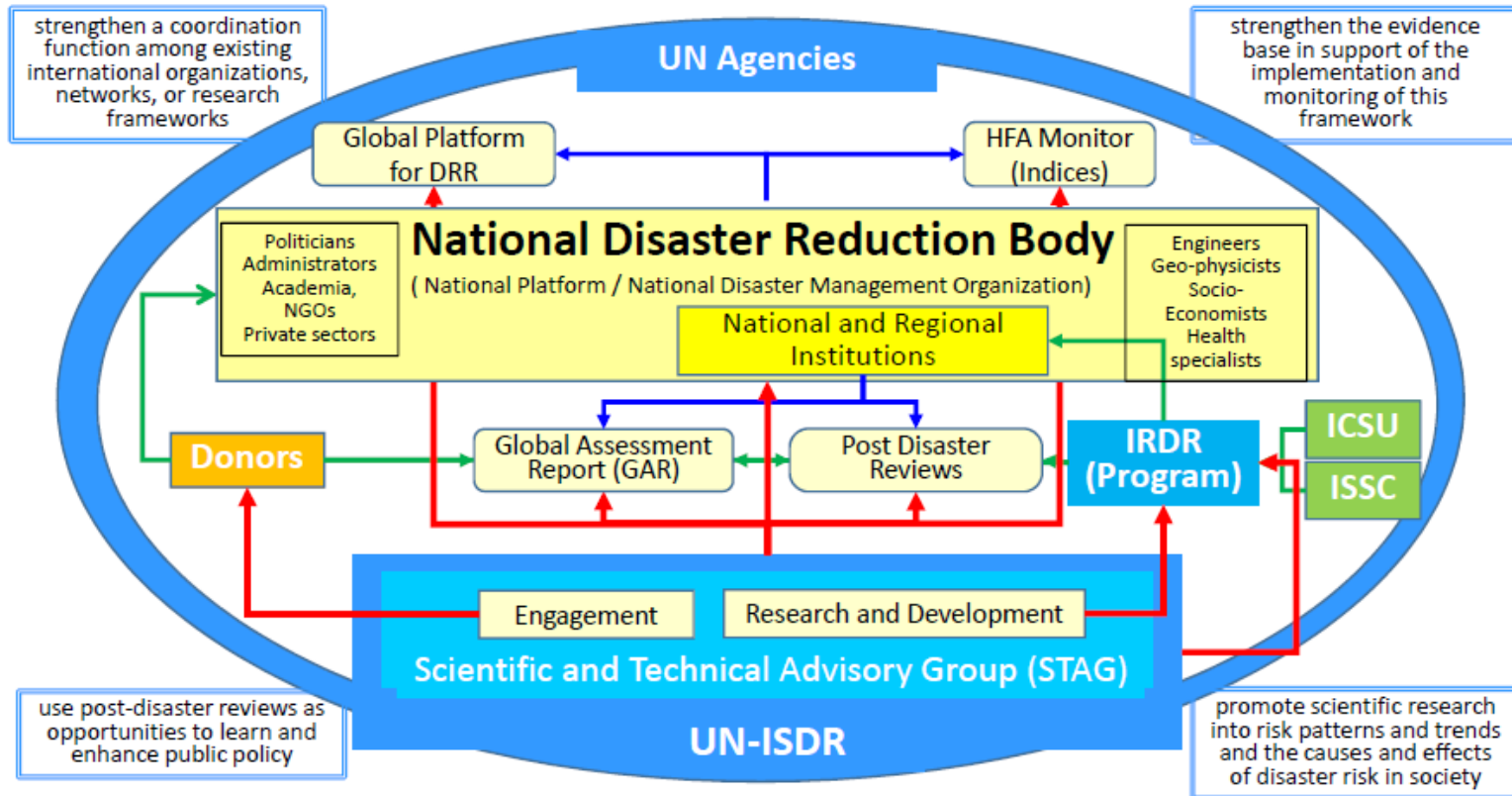


IRDR
Integrated Research on Disaster Risk



東京大学
THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

New Approach to Strengthen and Support Decision-making on DRR



Enhancing the scientific and technical work on disaster risk reduction through the mobilization of existing networks of scientific and research institutions at national, regional and international levels.





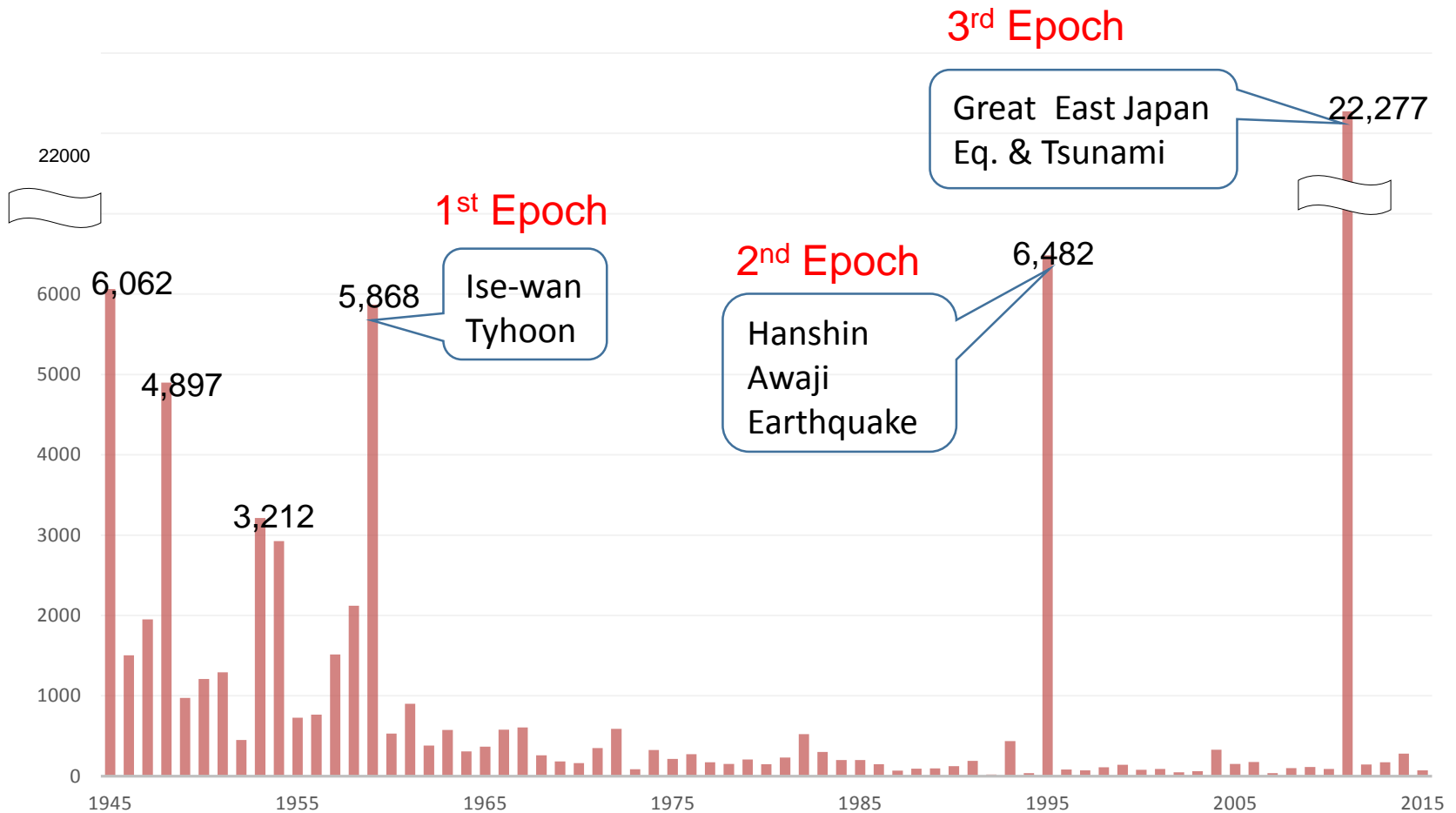
Tokyo Action Agenda (draft)

(1) How to support national platforms to practice evidence-based disaster risk reduction?

- 1) Collect and archive disaster damage data and potential impact on populations (health, social) and to identify the nature of vulnerable groups ahead of a disaster through in-situ and satellite observations and model integration : **Monitoring**
- 2) Maintain national disaster damage statistics : **Monitoring**
- 3) Monitor disaster risk changes through in-situ, satellite and model integration : **Monitoring**
- 4) Assess current and future risks on economic growth, public health and social equality and demonstrate effects of investment in collaboration with donors: **Assessment**
- 5) Conduct capacity building activities and enhance education on disaster damage data collection, statistics maintenance, risk monitoring, risk assessment and information sharing, synthesis, and forensic approach beyond disciplines, : **Capacity building**



Statistics on Casualties by Natural Disasters in Japan 1945-2015



1959 Ise-Wan Typhoon was the 1st Epoch-Making Turning Point



Ise-wan Typhoon hit Nagoya, the 3rd largest metropolitan area in Japan. 5098 killed.

- Response oriented approach to **preventive approach**
- Individual approach to **comprehensive multi-sectoral approach**
- **Investment** for disaster reduction
- National, Prefecture and Municipal Gov'ts were given **responsibilities**

Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act 1961

→ **Central Disaster Management Council** chaired by the **Prime Minister**
National Coordinating Body with all relevant Ministers &
Japanese Red Cross, Public Broadcasting, Semi-Public Sectors
and the Academia **(The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction!)**

□ **Involvement of Semi-Public Private Sectors**

- ◆ Electricity, Gas, Telecom Companies
- ◆ Railway and Bus Companies, Forwarders
- ◆ Broadcasting Companies

} Designated Public
Organs for Disaster
Management

→ **Annual Gov't Official Report on Disaster Countermeasures**

The Cabinet must officially report the disaster countermeasures to the National Diet, with
the budget of the next FY and the statements of accounts of previous FY

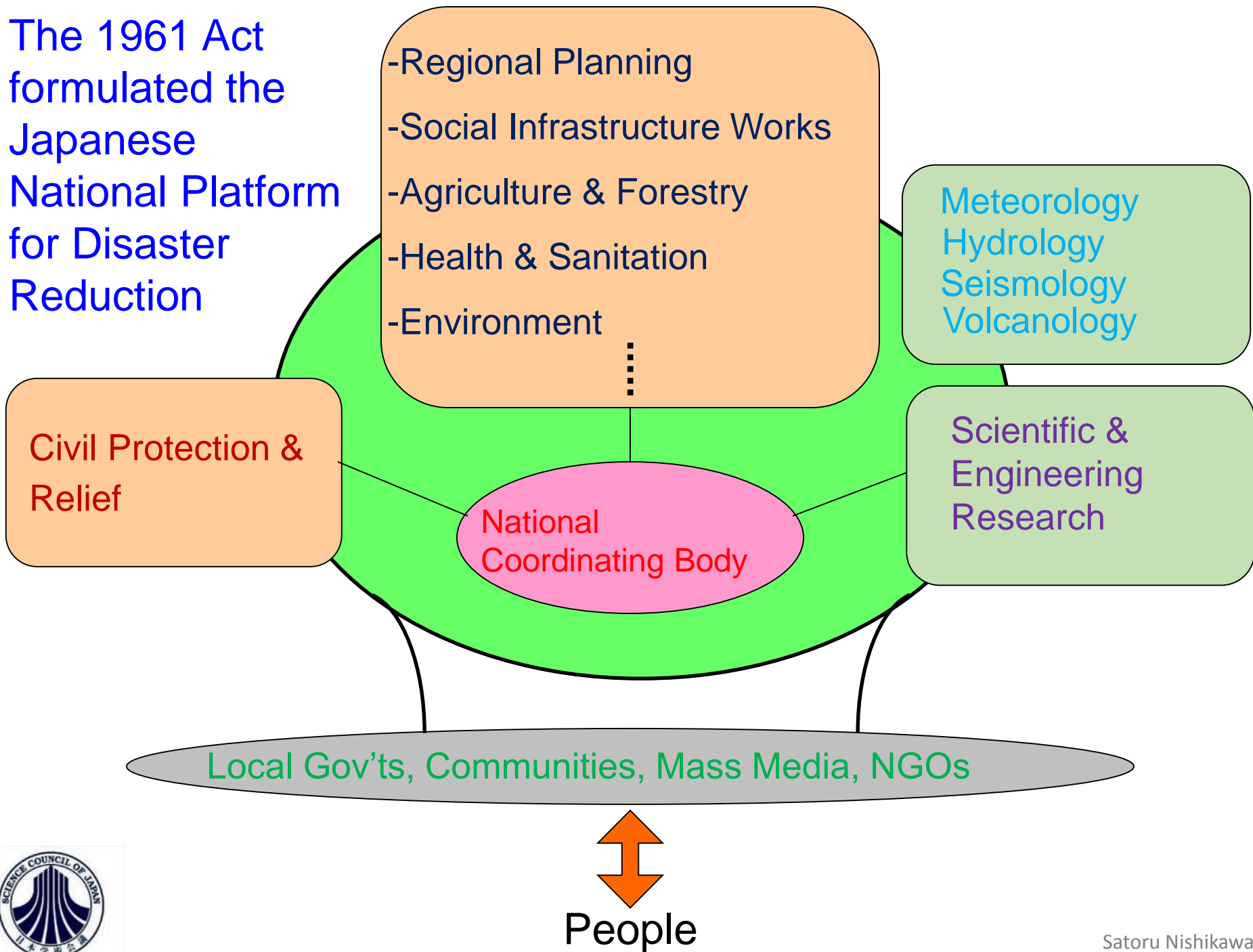
→ **Formulation of “National Basic Disaster Management Plan for Disaster Prevention”**

The Disaster Management Operation Plan (Sectoral)

The Prefecture and Municipal Disaster Management Plan (Regional, Local)



The 1961 Act formulated the Japanese National Platform for Disaster Reduction



Members of the Central Disaster Management Council

職名	氏名
会長	安倍晋三
委員	古屋圭司
内閣総理大臣	麻生太郎
国家公安委員会委員長	新藤義孝
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副総理	岸田文雄
財務大臣	下村博文
内閣府特命担当大臣 (金融)	田村憲久
総務大臣	田村憲久
内閣府特命担当大臣 (地方分権改革)	林 芳正
法務大臣	茂木敏充
外務大臣	太田昭宏
文部科学大臣	石原伸晃
厚生労働大臣	小野寺五典
農林水産大臣	菅 義偉
経済産業大臣	根本匠
内閣府特命担当大臣 (原子力損害賠償支援機構)	山本一太
国土交通大臣	森ま
環境大臣	甘利明
内閣府特命担当大臣 (原子力防災)	稲田朋美
防衛大臣	黒田東彦
内閣官房長官	近衛忠輝
復興大臣	舛井勝人
内閣府特命担当大臣 (沖縄及び北方対策、科学技術政策、宇宙政策)	鶴浦博夫
内閣府特命担当大臣 (消費者及び食品安全、少子化対策、男女共同参画)	阿部勝征
内閣府特命担当大臣 (経済財政政策)	阿 泉
内閣府特命担当大臣 (規制改革)	小室広佐
日本銀行総裁	渡 邊 茂 治
日本赤十字社社長	以上 27名
日本放送協会会長	
日本電信電話株式会社社長	
東京大学名誉教授	
全国知事会危機管理・防災特別委員長 (新潟県知事)	
東京国際大学教授	
日本消防協会理事	

Prime Minister

All Ministers of the Cabinet

Bank of Japan
 Japanese Red Cross Society
 NHK Public Broadcasting
 NTT Telephone & Telegraph

Professor of **Geophysics**
 Governor of Niigata
 Professor of **Sociology & Media**
 Vice-Pres of Firefighters Assoc

Example of a special committee under the **Central Disaster Management Council**

<閣僚（中央防災会議委員）>

座長	菅 義偉	内閣官房長官
座長代理	古屋 圭司	内閣府特命担当大臣（防災）
委員	新藤 義孝	総務大臣
	太田 昭宏	国土交通大臣

※ 必要に応じ、他の閣僚にも参加を求める。

Chief Cabinet Secretary
Minister of Disaster Management
Minister of Interior & Communications
Minister of Land Infrastructure
Transport & Tourism

<学識経験者>

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	森 民夫	全国市長会会長、長岡市長
	吉井 博明	元東京経済大学教授

Senior Researcher at ICHARM
Sasakawa Award Laureate Professor
Governor of Miyazaki
Vice President of Firefighters Assoc
Professor of Sociology and Media
Senior Researcher at MRI
CEO of IBM Japan
Professor of Local Governance
Executive Director of NGO
Mayor of Nagaoka City
Professor of Disaster Science

National Platform as a Multi-stakeholder setting for Policy Formulation

Easy to Understand DRR S&T for Policy Makers



Who is this ?

The Central Disaster Management Council on
21 April 2006 at the Prime Minister's Office



Japanese National Platform as an opportunity for good dialogue between the
scientific community & political leaders.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 :

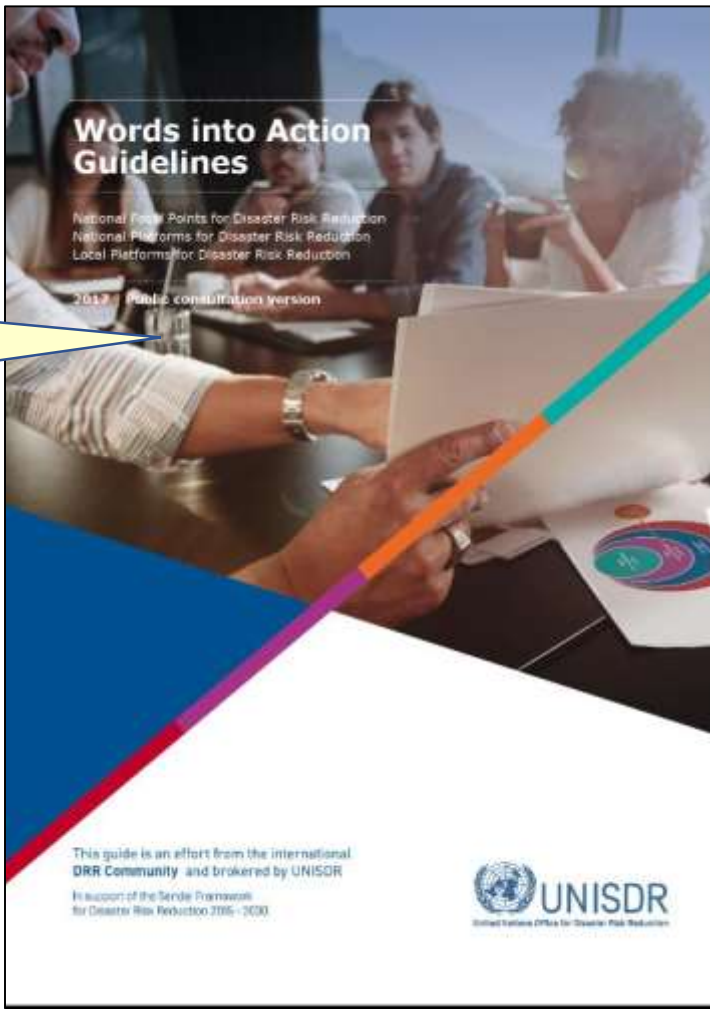
Priority 2

(g) To establish and strengthen government coordination forums composed of relevant stakeholders at the national and local levels, such as **national and local platforms** for disaster risk reduction, and a designated national focal point for implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. It is necessary for such mechanisms to have a strong foundation in national institutional frameworks with clearly assigned responsibilities and authority to, inter alia, identify sectoral and multisectoral disaster risk, build awareness and knowledge of disaster risk through sharing and dissemination of non-sensitive disaster risk information and data, contribute to and coordinate reports on local and national disaster risk, coordinate public awareness campaigns on disaster risk, facilitate and support local multisectoral cooperation (e.g. among local governments) and contribute to the determination of and reporting on national and local disaster risk management plans and all policies relevant for disaster risk management. These responsibilities should be established through laws, regulations, standards and procedures;

What is the status of National Platforms now ?

<https://www.unisdr.org/partners/countries>

Indicates 67 National Platforms ← seems to be less than the actual number, eg: China, Germany, Japan are not listed



76 page document !

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“A single ‘blueprint’ approach for National Platforms for DRR is neither possible nor desirable”

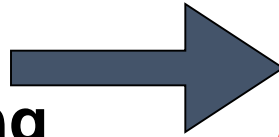
Compared to the 2007 Guideline, what do we have gained in substance ? Other than the difference between HFA and SFDRR.

How can we really reach the people at risk?

What would be the role of National Platforms ?

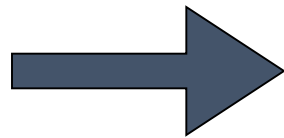
Anti-Seismic

Structural Engineering



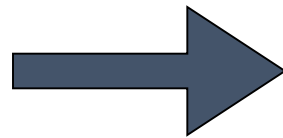
Local Housing

**Satellite Imagery
of Typhoon by
Meteo-Sats**



People in Low Basins

**Tsunami-Warning
by PTWC**



Fishing Villages

The Critical Link



Thank you for your attention!