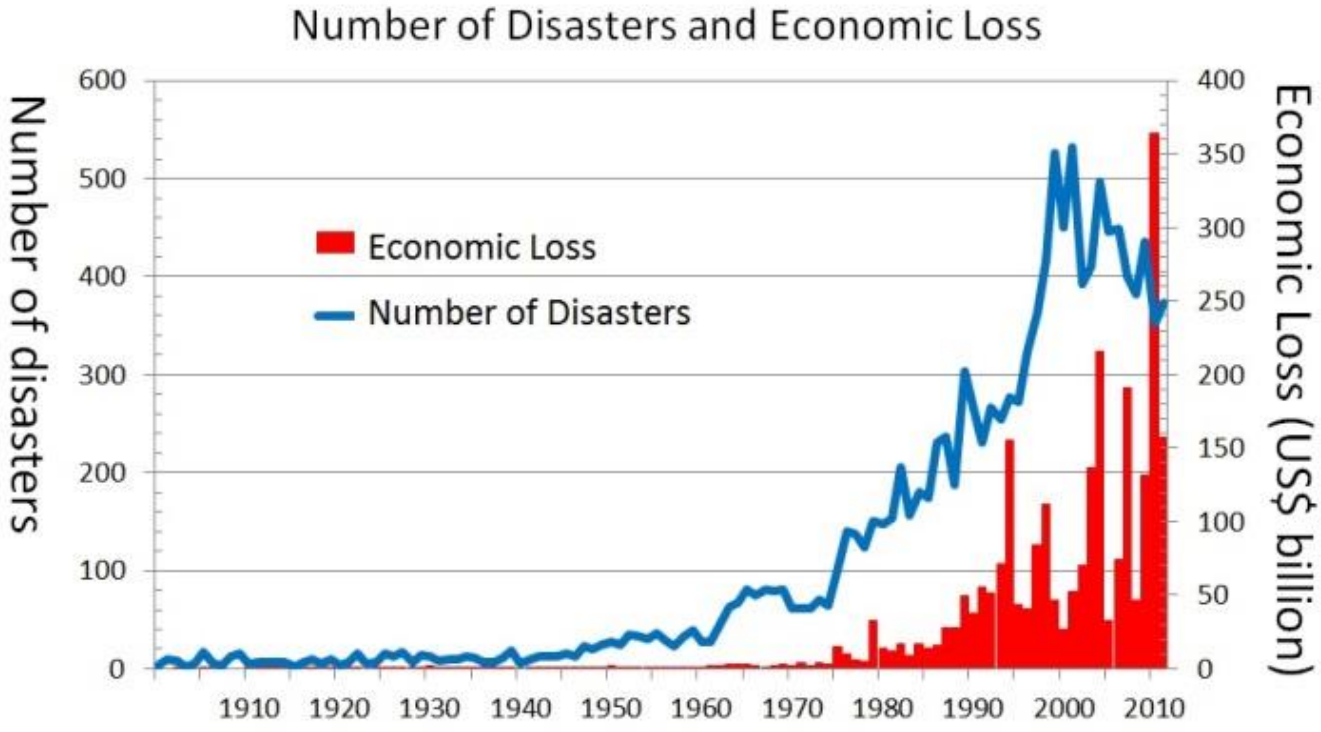
Disaster Risk Reduction in the Pacific Based on International Frameworks

Japan International Cooperation Agency
Disaster Risk Reduction Group

Key Message

1. Increase in economic loss and underlying risks
2. DRR as the development issue
3. Modality change - from HFA to Sendai
4. Primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk
5. Importance of the government for Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

Increase in Natural Disasters



Source: EM-DAT

Emerging disaster risks

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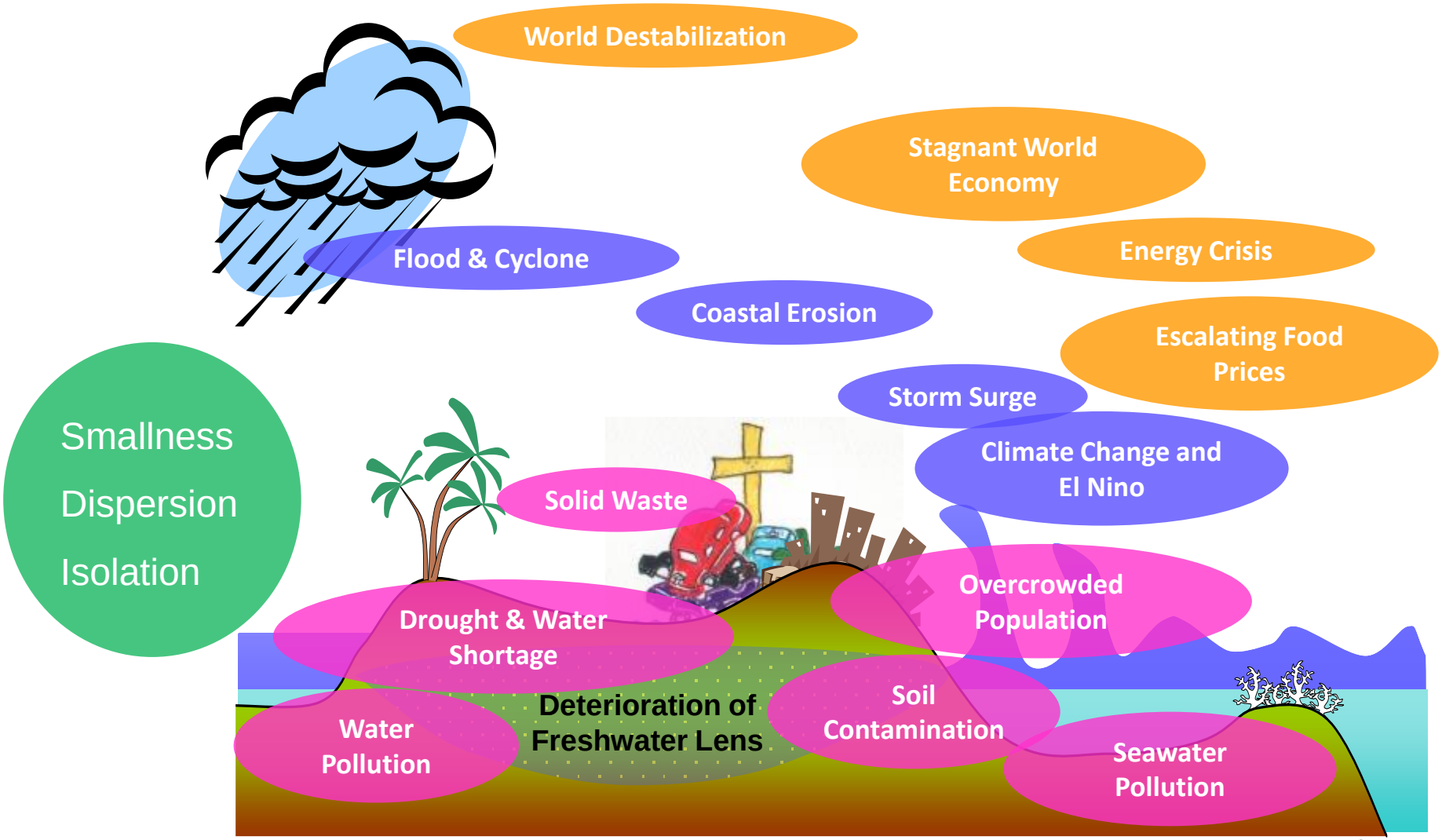
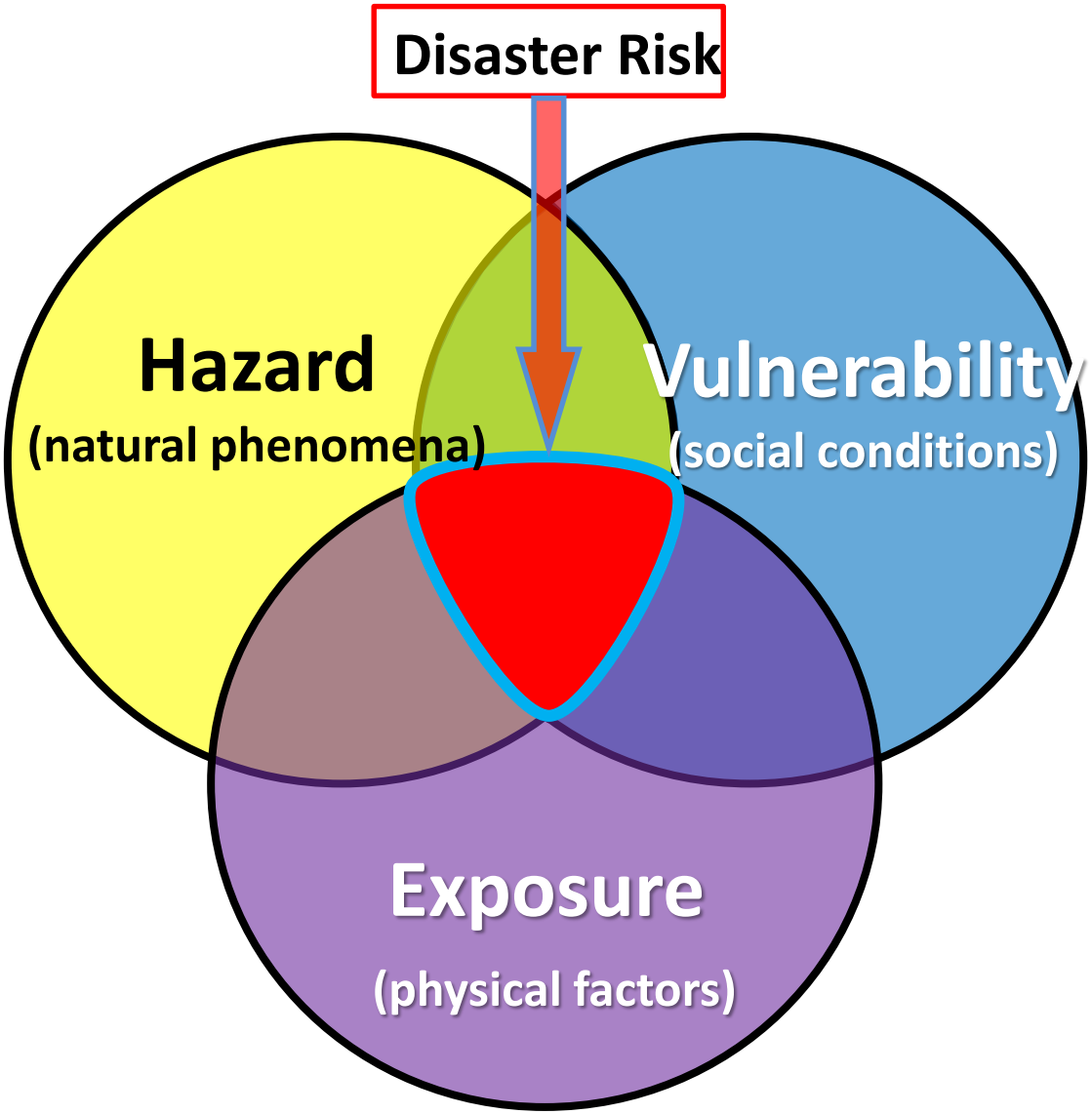
Increase in economic loss and damage

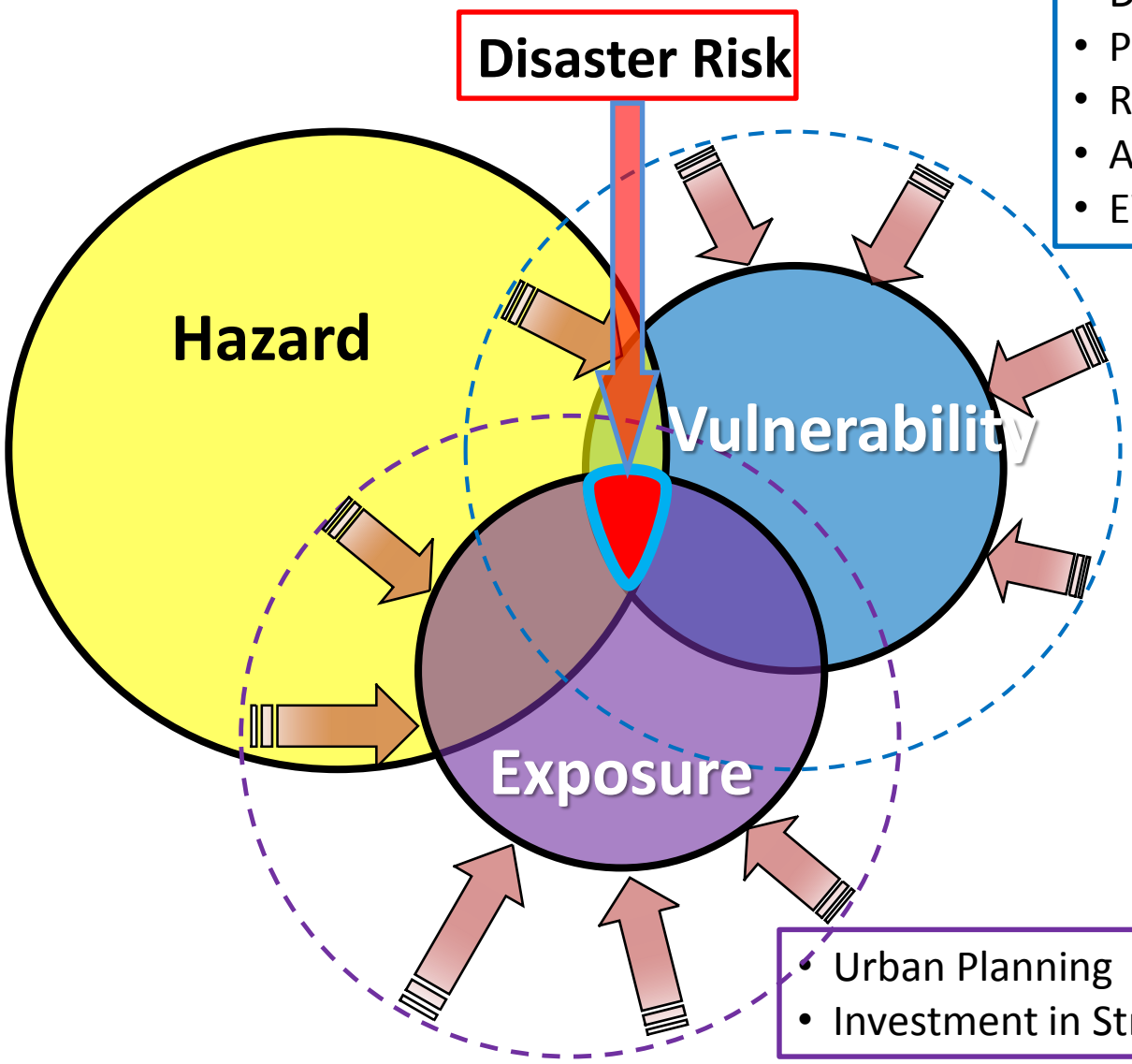
Vulnerability of Small Islands



Disaster Risk



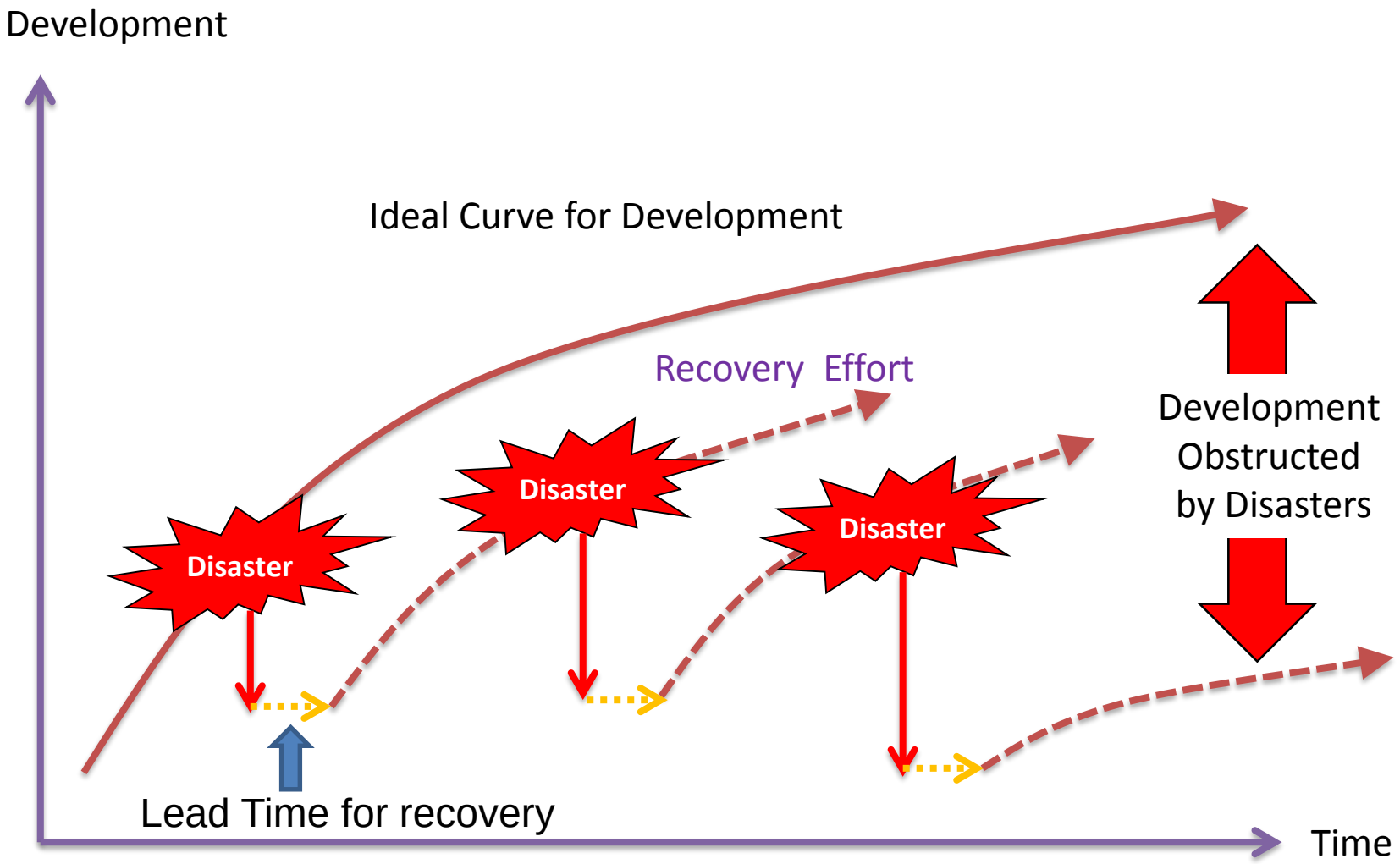
Disaster Risk Reduction



- DRR Governance
- Preparedness
- Risk Communication
- Awareness
- EWS

- Urban Planning
- Investment in Structural Measures

Disasters Obstruct Development



Negative Spiral of Poverty and Disaster

- The poor live in hazardous areas
- Disaster makes them poorer and more vulnerable

-more severe living condition

-being more vulnerable

"Climate change and and disasters selectively impact lives and livelihood, and often disproportionally affect those least able to cope". (FRDP)

DRR is a development issue

Evolution of DRR concept from HFA to Sendai

Hyogo Framework for Action (2005)		Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015)
Humanitarian issue	→	Development issue
Saving lives by Early warning	→	• Investment and preparedness to mitigate damage • Early warning • Build Back Better
Strategic Goals	→	Seven Global Targets

After Disasters		Before Disasters
Response and Recovery	→	**Prevention and Mitigation**

Guiding principles of Sendai Framework

- SIDS are recognized as countries facing specific disaster risk challenges that need special attention and support from International Society.
- Central Government of all countries are primarily responsible for Disaster Risk Reduction in their countries.

“Critical role of political leadership and commitment. And the central government agencies as key actors” (Foreword of FRDP 2017-2030)

Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific

An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP) 2017-2030

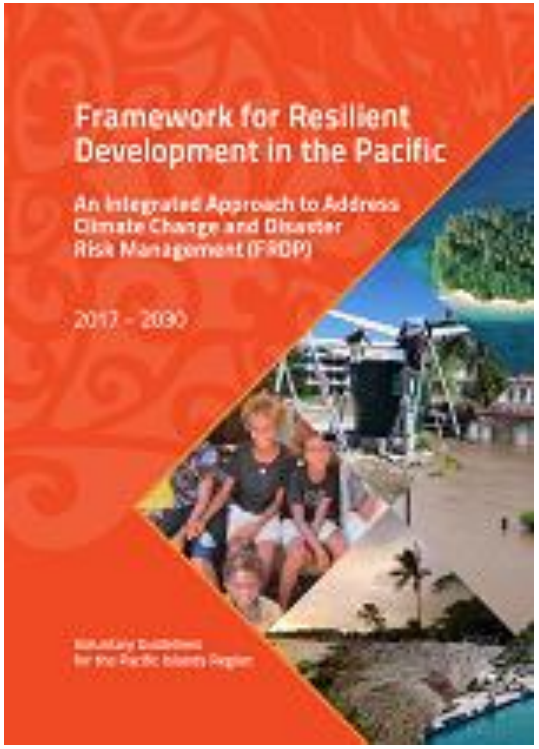
Goals

1. Strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters
2. Low-carbon development
3. Strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery

Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP) 2017-2030

1. Strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters

"successfully managing risks caused by climate change and disasters … , within social and economic development planning process and practices"

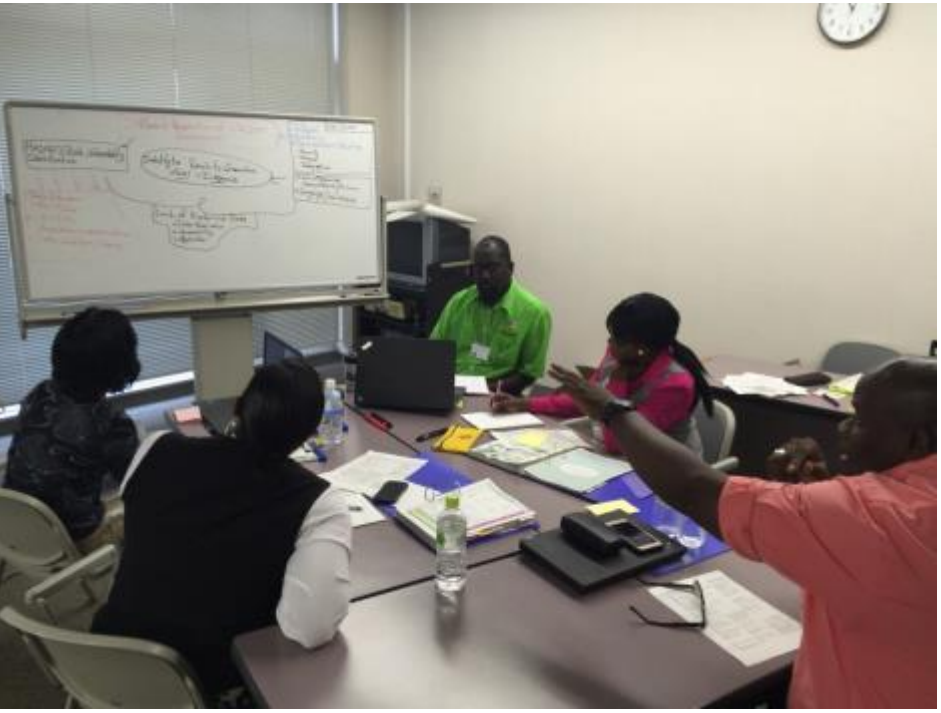


Priority for Action 1
Understanding Disaster Risk

Training course for Met Service staff in the Pacific

Authentic and Advanced Technology

Priority for Action 2
Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance



Capacity Development for administrators

Priority for Action 3
Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction

- Mainstream DRR in Development
- No regret investment with safety margin

Priority for Action 4
Enhancing Disaster Preparedness

Gauge and EWS operated by community

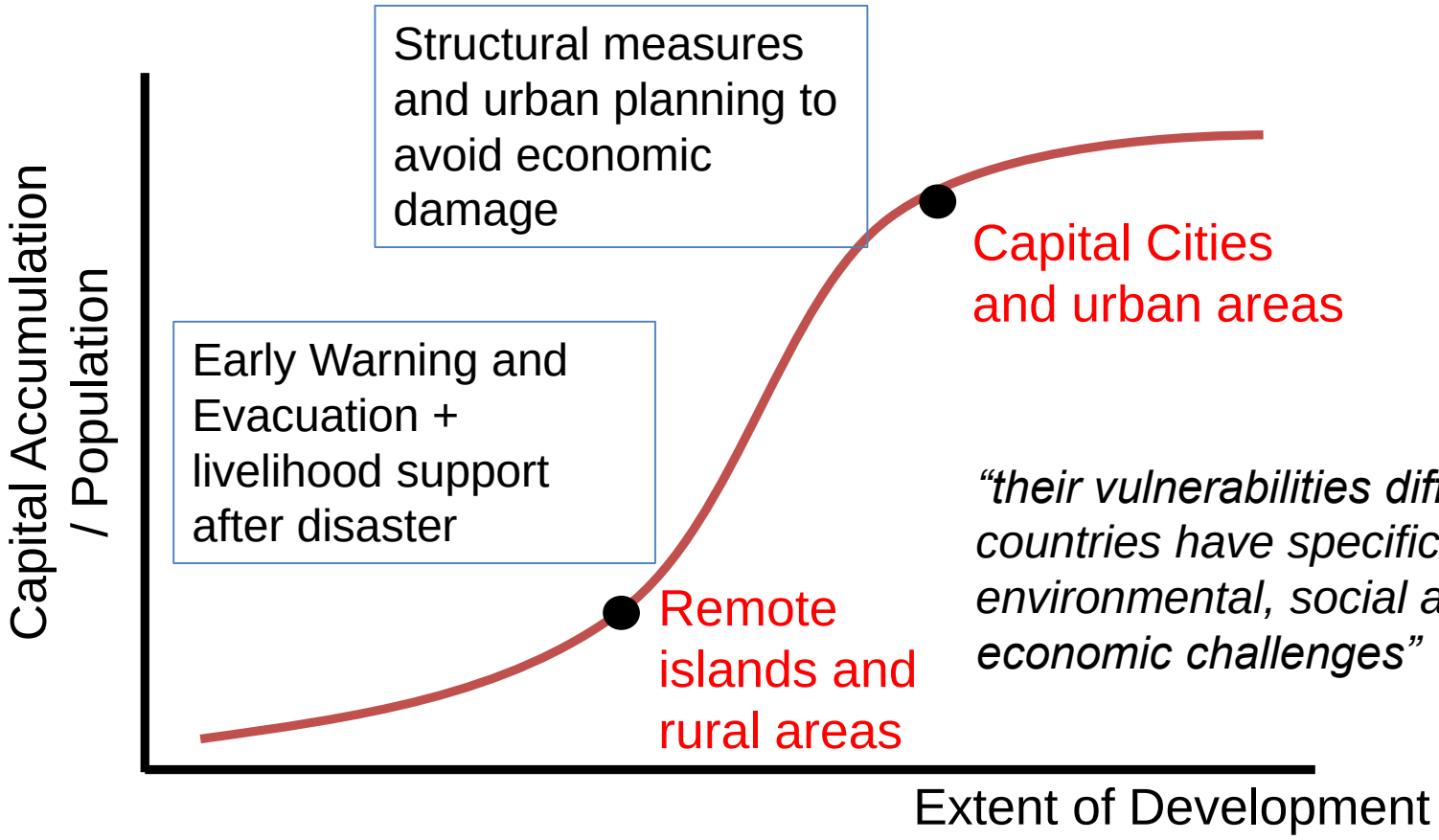
Community Center (Shelter)

Inclusiveness

Improvement of evacuation route

Volunteer working for Disaster Management Office

No One-Size Fits All



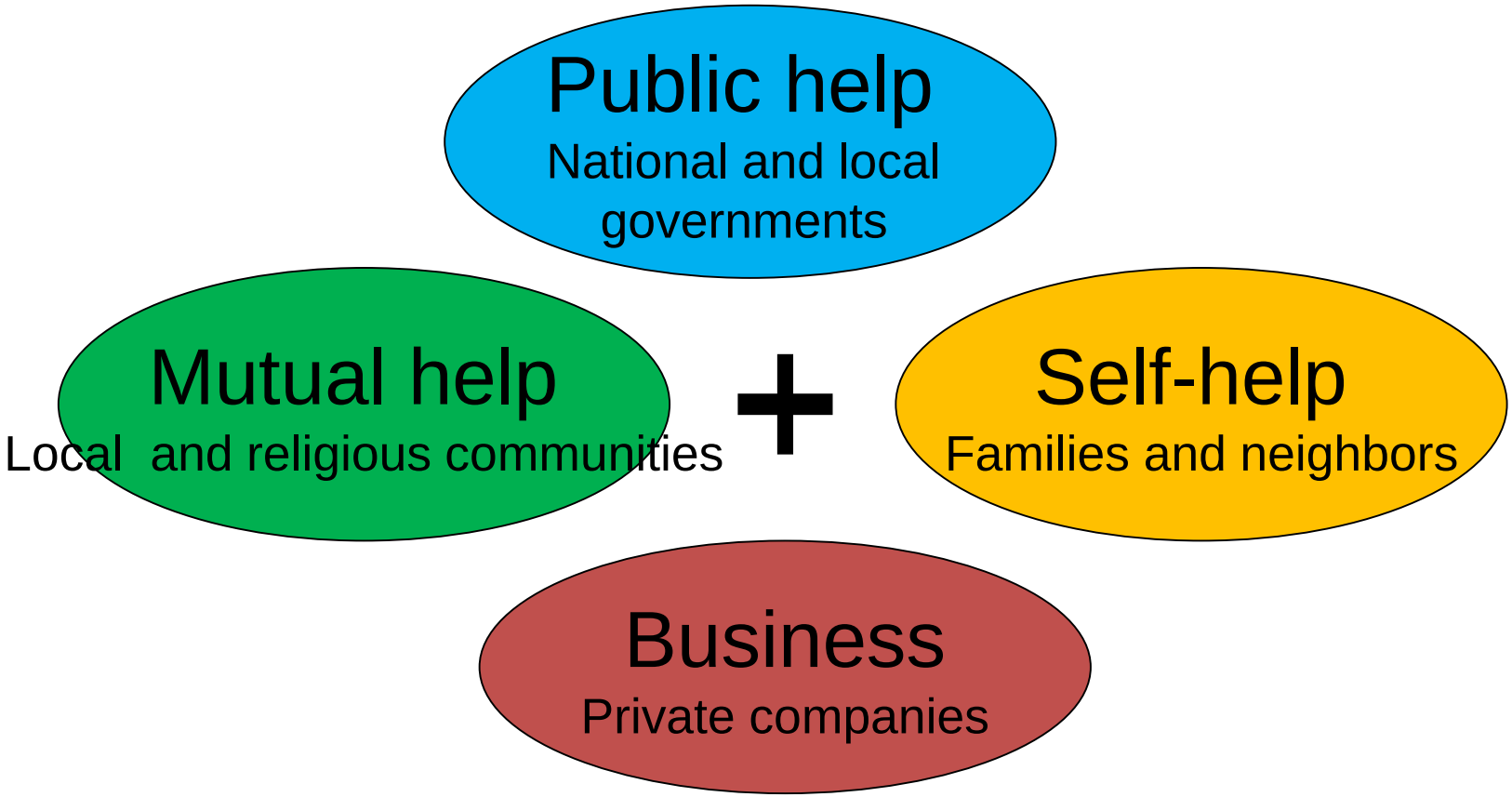
"their vulnerabilities differs as countries have specific environmental, social and economic challenges" (FRDP)

Tailored Solution is required

Disaster Risk Reduction in SIDS

- Capital Cities and Urban Areas
  - Land use plan and structural measures to prevent disaster loss
- Remote Islands and Rural Areas
  - Early warning until the last mile and awareness to save life
  - Livelihood support for quick recovery from disasters
- Investment to mitigate both slow onset events and major disasters

Self-help, Mutual help, Public help



Collaborative work among the public sector, communities, stakeholders and business

– the government plays the key role

To make islands resilient

- Integrated Strategy of DRR and CCA from national to local level
- Investment and Capacity Development to implement the strategies – utilization of CCA funding to DRR
- Mainstreaming CCA and DRR into development
- Regional Approach
- Governments should encourage;
  - Public Private Partnership
  - Community Based Activities
  - Multi-stakeholder engagement