

Introduction of JICA and JICA's cooperation

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Disaster Risk Reduction Group

JICA Thailand Office

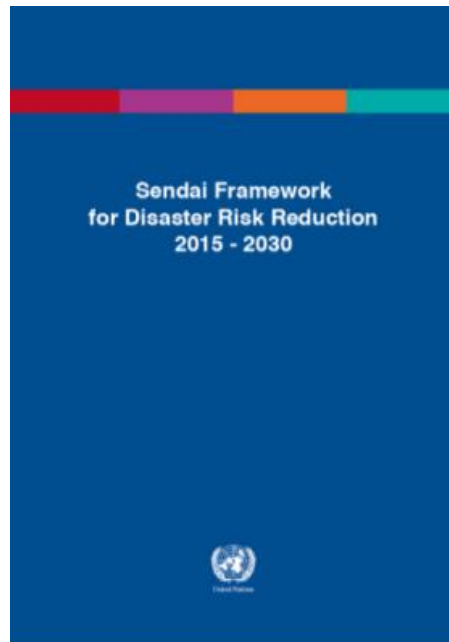
12th November, 2019

Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and Adoption of the Sendai Framework



UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan

- Held in Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture
- Participation by more than 6,000 people from about 180 countries in total
- “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030” was adopted as the outcome document.



Source: Web site of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks.

substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods

Expected outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for disaster response and recovery, and strengthen disaster risk management and governance

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk

Guiding Principles

Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation

Shared responsibility between central Government and national authorities, and appropriate circular

Protection of persons and their assets while promoting and protecting all human rights including

Engagement from all of society

Full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels

Empowerment of local authorities and communities through

Decision-making to be inclusive and risk-informed while using a

Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors

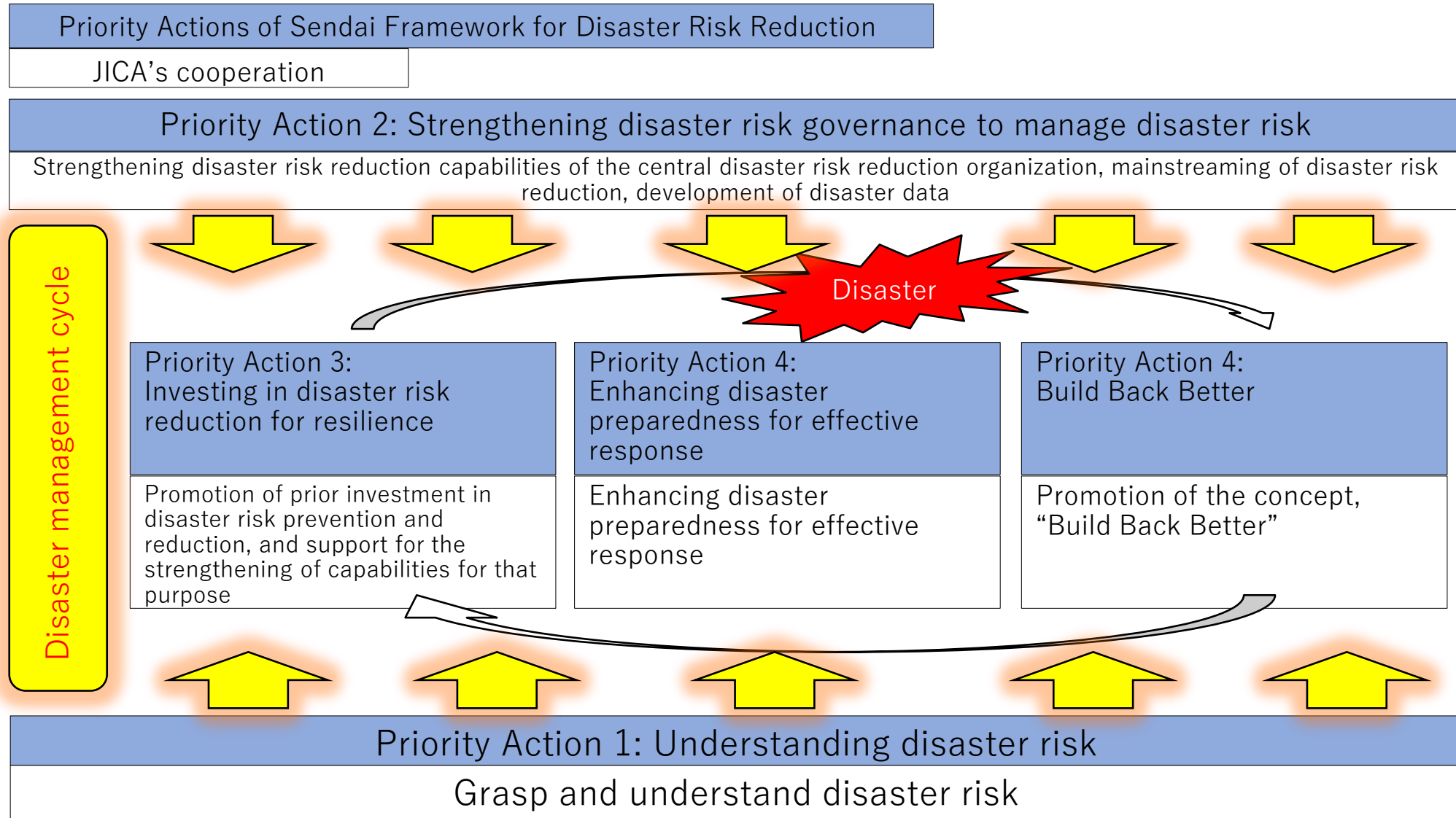
Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation

«Build Back Better» for preventing the creation of, and reducing existing, disaster risk

«Build Back Better» for preventing the creation of, and reducing existing, disaster risk

Pillar of JICA's Cooperation for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Relation to Priority Actions of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction -



Pillar of JICA's Cooperation for Disaster Risk Reduction - Seamless Cooperation According to Disaster Cycle -



Coordination with National and Overseas Organizations



JICA



The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

United Nations Development Programme

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

International organizations

World Bank

Asian Development Bank

Aid organizations in other countries

Aid organizations

Enterprises

Research institutions and universities

NGOs and NPOs

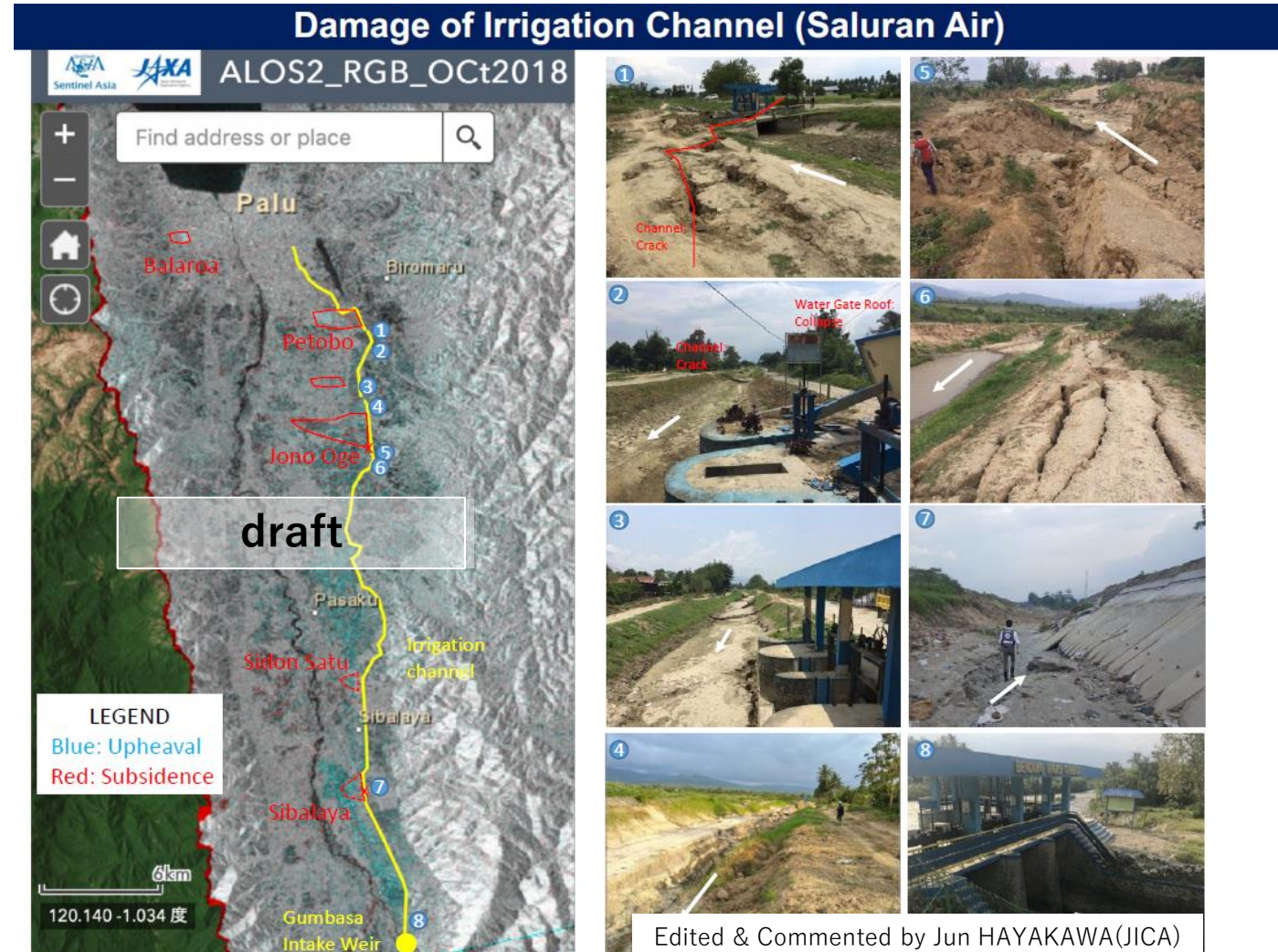
Within Japan

Joined to Sentinel Asia

- Utilized data from Sentinel Asia for in Indonesia, September 2018.
- It was used to support formulating the plan of reconstruction in Indonesia.

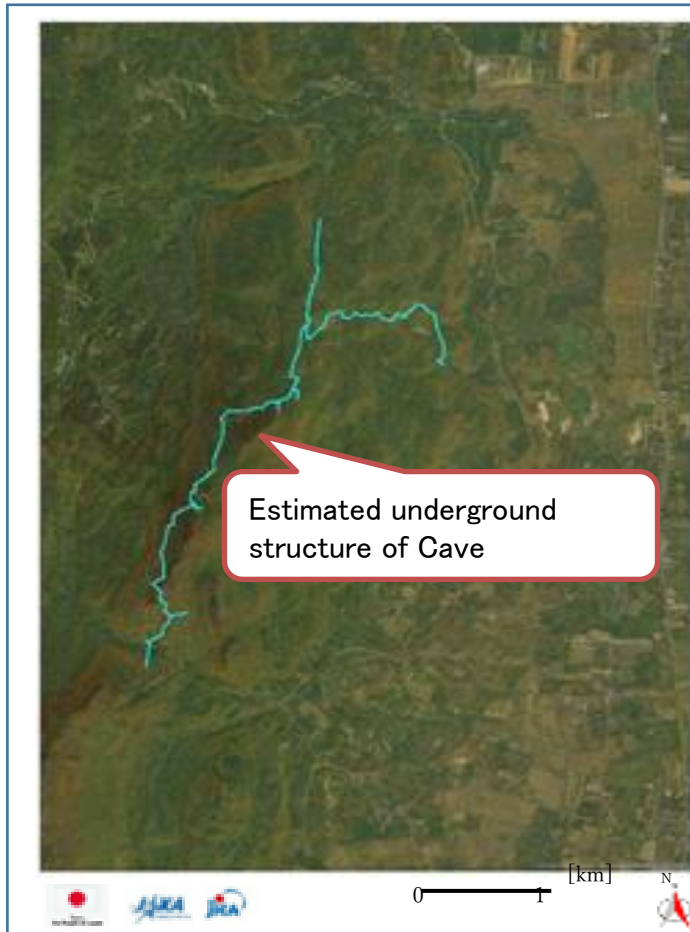


- JICA joined to Sentinel Asia on April, 2018
- To understand actual circumstances/damages
- To support rehabilitation/reconstruction based on the 'Build Back Better' concept

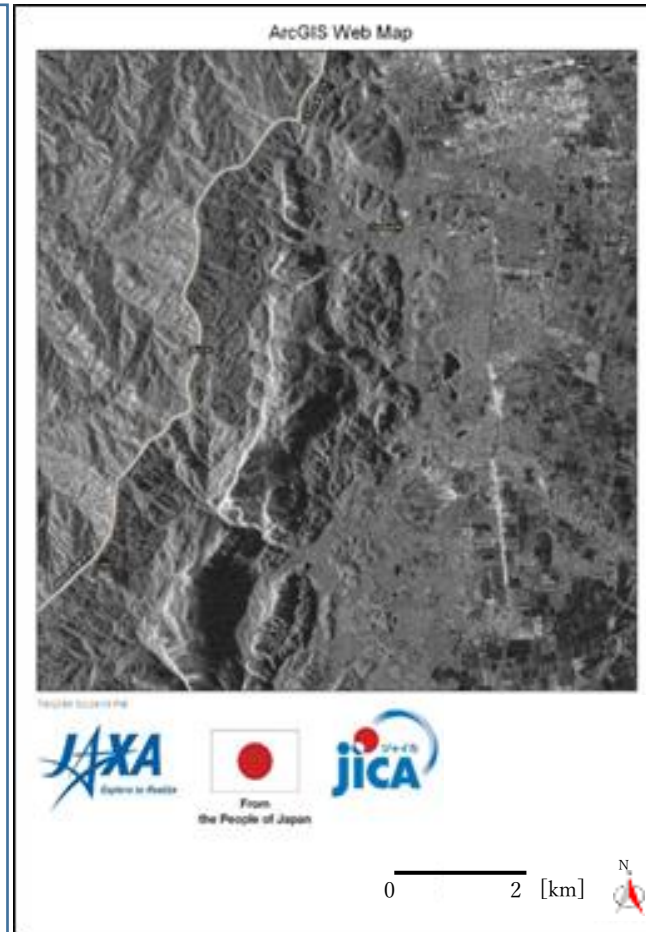


Utilized the data in Indonesia (2018)

ADDITIONAL; Tham Luang Cave July, 2018



AW3D Map, ALOS1



SAR, ALOS2



- JICA – JAXA collaboration work in Thailand, 28 June-7 July 2018
- It was used as the support data for the rescue operation for the boys in the Tham Luang Cave.
- To understand the water flow on the mountain surface
- To support civil work by estimating geographic condition

