Emerging Trends and the Role of NGOs / Civil Society Organizations

July 22\textsuperscript{nd} 2020

@APRU Virtual Summer School Part II

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Number of disasters by continent and top 10 countries

Source: Natural Disasters 2018, 2019, CRED
Human impact: total deaths

Figure 3
Share of deaths (%) by continent

- Asia: 79.8%
- Americas: 8.1%
- Europe: 1.9%
- Africa: 8.7%
- Oceania: 1.6%
- 2018: 35.4%
- 2008-2017: 4.5%

CRED 2018 Disaster Statistics
Global Humanitarian Overview 2019
UNOCHA

FIGURES FOR FUNDING RECEIVED
INCLUDE HRPS AND THE SYRIA 3RP AND EXCLUDE FLASH APPEALS AND OTHER APPEALS.
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

- **Drought**: 10 (2017), 73 (2007-2016)
- **Earthquake**: 2 (2017), 8 (2007-2016)
- **Extreme temperature**: 1.8 (2017), 8 (2007-2016)
- **Landslide**: 0.2 (2017), 0.2 (2007-2016)
- **Mass movement (dry)**: <0.1 (2017), <0.1 (2007-2016)
- **Storm**: 25 (2017), 33 (2007-2016)
- **Volcanic activity**: 0.1 (2017), 0.2 (2007-2016)
- **Wildfire**: <0.1 (2017), 0.2 (2007-2016)
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 – 20th 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

Hospitalizations per 100,000 population

- 0-4 yrs: 5.6
- 5-17 yrs: 3.1
- 18-29 yrs: 27.3
- 30-39 yrs: 52.5
- 40-49 yrs: 84.6
- 50-64 yrs: 136.1
- 65-74 yrs: 198.7
- 75-84 yrs: 329.3
- 85+ yrs: 513.2

Localized risk management landscape

- 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

The Ratio of Natural Disasters in Japan to Those in the World

Number of earthquakes with magnitude of 6.0 or greater (2004-2013)

- Great East Japan Earthquake (21,839 people)
- Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (6,437 people)
- Great East Japan Earthquake (3,602, 18.6%)

Source: White Paper on Disaster Management

Note: With regard to the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and the Great East Japan Earthquake, those figures include earthquake-related deaths.
### Preparation of Hazard Maps (as of the end of March 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Type</th>
<th>Map Name</th>
<th>Municipalities Surveyed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floods</td>
<td>Floods Hazard Map</td>
<td>1,342 municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Water</td>
<td>Inland Water Hazard Map</td>
<td>510 municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsunami</td>
<td>Tsunami Hazard Map</td>
<td>639 municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landslide</td>
<td>Landslide Hazard Map</td>
<td>1,606 municipalities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Floods:** 95% (5% of total municipalities surveyed)
- **Inland Water:** 50% (50% of total municipalities surveyed)
- **Tsunami:** 82% (82% of total municipalities surveyed)
- **Landslide:** 19% (19% of total municipalities surveyed)

**Source:** White Paper on Disaster Management
High dikes have been constructed in downstream areas, and river levels 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

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

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Tonami City, Toyama Prefecture

NHK
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)