
Chapter 2 Global Challenges for Disaster Reduction

2-1 Need for International Cooperation and Coordination for Disaster Reduction

All central governments bear primary responsibility for protecting the lives and properties of their own people from natural disasters, and for cooperating with local governments and communities to confront natural disasters.

International cooperation for disaster reduction has been focused on humanitarian relief efforts after disasters strike. International support, however, can play a crucial role when a disaster exceeds a government's capacity to respond.

As described in Chapter I, financial constraints prevent developing countries from allocating adequate resources to disaster reduction, especially to mitigation. This results in a vicious circle of escalated damage and exacerbated poverty in communities.

Human activities such as inadequate land-use planning and environmental management only serve to increase the risk of disaster.

Breaking this vicious circle and halting the escalation of disaster risks in Asia and other regions will help stabilize the international community, given the nature of today's global economy and social environment. It will also help strengthen the socio-economic infrastructure in developed countries, including Japan.

Effective and efficient capacity building for disaster reduction in developing countries requires more than a country's own efforts and international support after a disaster. It also requires the promotion of international concerted efforts toward disaster reduction that cut across a wide range of fields involved in sustainable development, including environment, education, and rural development.

Practical policies to strengthen the disaster reduction capacities of developing nations must address issues of both physical and organizational infrastructure. First, countries must make efforts to develop their organizational infrastructure through human resource cultivation, education, and information.

In other words, developing nations should work in cooperation with developed countries to

promote policies for developing human resources in the field of disaster reduction, educating the general public, and sharing information on good practice, lessons learnt, and technologies from advanced countries in disaster management. Cultivating awareness of the current state of disaster response and of the improved situation that a country needs to achieve, and thereby creating awareness of what needs to be done to fill that gap, is an extremely effective way of reducing the damage toll from disasters in developing countries, in terms of both lives and property

2-2 Framework for International Cooperation for Disaster Reduction

The international cooperation framework for disaster reduction is categorized into four groups;

1. Multinational cooperation by international organizations such as the UN
2. Regional cooperation in Asia, Europe, etc.
3. Bilateral cooperation
4. International cooperation by NGOs

(1) Multinational Cooperation by International Organizations

Japan participates in multinational disaster reduction efforts through a variety of international organizations. The main cooperative organizations are described below.

Table 2-1 International Organizations Involved in Disaster Reduction and Related Issues

Name	Activity
UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN-ISDR)	<p>In 1989, the 44th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution designating the 1990s as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). The goal of the IDNDR was to alleviate losses of life, property damage, and the social and economic upheaval inflicted by natural disasters especially in developing nations through internationally coordinated activities. It urged each nation to establish national measures to mitigate disaster destruction. The ISDR was established in 2000 to continue the initial activities implemented during the IDNDR.</p> <p>The ISDR Secretariat and the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction (IATF/DR) are deployed under the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. ISDR is a framework for supporting the work of separately established IATF/DR, improving disaster awareness, disseminating information and knowledge on disaster prevention, and promoting the domestic activities of participating nations.</p> <p>The two goals of the ISDR are (1) to form communities with strong disaster-response capabilities, and (2) to shift the focus from after-event response to prevention and management. Its activities aim to (1) disseminate information and educate people about current disaster risks, (2) promote voluntary implementation of prevention measures by official organizations, (3) encourage the participation of local citizens towards building of a disaster-resilient community, and (4) strengthen efforts aimed at minimizing socioeconomic losses (for details, visit http://www.unisdr.org/isdr/index.htm).</p>

Table 2-1 International Organizations Involved in Disaster Reduction and Related Issues
 (continued)

Name	Activity
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA)	<p>with humanitarian relief efforts during times of emergency (natural disasters and conflicts) growing more complicated and diverse, the UN Secretary General decided at the 52nd General Assembly held in 1997 (1) to coordinate the UN's emergency humanitarian relief activities during emergencies, (2) to establish emergency preparation measures, and (3) to establish OCHA to strengthen the disaster prevention system.</p> <p>Because this is an urgent challenge for the Asian region as well, OCHA and ADRC established the position of Regional Disaster Response Advisor (RDRA) in the center and opened the OCHA Asia Unit in January 2000. This made it possible for the coordination of emergency relief activities of the UNDAC teams dispatched by the UN to be handled through this coordinating office. In August 2001, the UN-OCHA ReliefWeb opened an office in Kobe to provide comprehensive information on disasters. Opening this office made it possible to provide 24-hour monitoring and updated information on worldwide disasters in coordination with offices in New York and Geneva.</p> <p>In 2002, the OCHA Asia Unit and ReliefWeb were merged into the UN-OCHA Kobe office to provide disaster support services for the Asian region. The office offers various training programs to cultivate experts who take part in the UNDAC whose task is to work with the Asian Disaster Reduction Center on gathering information and issuing disaster reports, and to provide emergency disaster relief support activities in disaster-stricken countries (for details, visit http://ochaonline.un.org).</p>
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	<p>UNDP serves as a core funding organization for promoting technical cooperation activities under the UN system. Guided by the development strategies of the UN Development Decade (now in its fifth decade, 2001 to 2010), its purpose is to offer multiple channels of support and assistance so that sustainable development can be achieved in developing nations and nations that are in transition to a market economy. The Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) is involved in providing more rapid and effective disaster prevention measures, transforming the justice and security sector, preventing conflicts and building peace, and supporting reconstruction efforts (for details, visit http://www.undp.org/erd).</p>
UN University (UNU)	<p>Headquartered in Tokyo, UNU contributes to the solution of global issues through both research and human resource development. In the disaster reduction sector, it focuses on city vulnerability analysis, disaster information and technologies, and preparations for weather-related disasters (for details, visit http://www.unu.edu).</p>
UN Environment Programme (UNEP)	<p>Headquartered in Nairobi, UNEP conducts UN activities and international cooperative activities that focus on the environment. UNEP covers a wide range of areas including ozone protection, climate change, waste management, marine environmental protection, water quality preservation, soil deterioration prevention, forest problems, and the protection of various species and it cooperates with national governments, international organizations, and regional organizations on activities in various fields. In the field of risk management, it engages in disaster reduction, early warning and response in disasters (for details visit http://www.unep.org/DEPI/disastermanagement.asp). The International Environment Technology Center (IETC) was established in 1992 to transfer environmental technologies to developing nations. The Osaka office oversees urban environmental issues while the Shiga office oversees lake and fresh water environmental control.</p>
UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	<p>Headquartered in Nairobi, UN-HABITAT was established to address the increasingly important problems of rapid urbanization and housing worldwide. Its goal is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable development and management by proposing policies, developing capabilities, and building partnerships with policy making institutions. It also cooperates with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). "Cities Alliance" is engaged in city environmental planning, reconstruction support after conflicts or disasters, and policy making for efficient housing development (for details, visit http://www.unhabitat.org/about/activities.asp).</p>

Table 2-1 International Organizations Involved in Disaster Reduction and Related Issues

(continued)

Name	Activity
UN Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)	In recent years UNCRD aims to emphasize "human security" and "environment" in regional development. It aims to offer training targeted at the officials of developing nations, conduct research programs on regional development, offer advice, and establish an information network. It is headquartered in Nagoya and has an office in Kobe (Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office), an African office in Nairobi, Kenya, and a Latin American Office in Santa Fe de Bogota, Colombia (for details, visit http://www.uncrd.or.jp/ja/index.htm)
UN International Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Focuses on long-term support for children in developing nations. It primarily offers healthcare assistance, such as nutritional improvements, drinking water supply, and child and maternal welfare and education. It also offers support in natural disasters. Children are the most significantly affected by the risks imposed by conflicts and disasters. Headquartered in New York, UNICEF has offices in Brussels and Tokyo that work with policy-making institutions and issue bonds (for details, visit http://www.unicef.org/emerg/index.html)
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Headquartered in Paris. Its purpose is "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations" as stipulated in Article 1-1 of the UNESCO Charter (for details, visit http://www.unesco.org)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)	Headquartered in Rome. Operated under the principle that the way to relieve human hunger is to achieve worldwide food security. Its goals are to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations, and contribute to the growth of the world economy. It offers emergency relief measures after disasters and conflicts as well as reconstruction support (for details, visit http://www.fao.org/reliefoperations/index_en.html).
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Headquartered in Rome. IFAD was established for the purpose of offering easier access to additional funding under relaxed conditions for rural development in member developing nations. IFAD provides support in nine main areas: agricultural development, financial services, rural infrastructure, livestock, fisheries, capacity-and institution-building, storage/food/processing/ marketing, research/extension/ training, and off-farm activities. Recently, IFAD began to prioritize environmental preservation in the execution of its projects since poverty is deeply intertwined with environmental destruction (for details, visit http://www.ifad.org)
World Food Programme (WFP)	Headquartered in Rome. In the area of development, WFP promotes rural infrastructure development through a Food-for-Work program in which food is exchanged for labor, and contributes to human resource development through its school feeding programs. In the area of emergency relief, it implements emergency food support (managed provision of food) and reconstruction support for victims of natural disasters such as droughts and floods, and refugees of civil wars and conflicts (for details, visit http://www.wfp.org/index.asp?section=5)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Headquartered in Geneva. It aims to promote and coordinate international plans towards coordinated development of weather service in the world. Its main projects are a world weather monitoring plan, international climate plan, atmospheric research/environmental plan, weather application plan, hydrology/water resource plan, and education, training, and technology cooperation (for details, visit http://www.wmo.ch/index-en.html)

Table 2-1 International Organizations Involved in Disaster Reduction and Related Issues

(continued)

Name	Activity
The World Bank Group	The World Bank Group is composed of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). It is headquartered in Washington D.C. Aimed at supporting efforts to alleviate poverty in developing nations, the IBRD provides long-term loans and funding for the implementation of projects and structural adjustment programs that contribute to sustainable growth and improved living standards in developing nations (for details visit http://www.worldbank.org). In February 2000, a new disaster reduction consortium was launched. The office of this consortium is located within the IFRC. Governments, international organizations, academic institutions, and private citizens' groups are working together to alleviate the scale of damage inflicted upon developing nations by natural and man-made disasters (for details, visit http://www.proventionconsortium.org).
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Aims to contribute to the economic development of developing countries by promoting economic growth and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. The main functions of the ADB are (1) to offer loan and stock investments for developing member states, (2) to offer technological support and advice in the preparation and execution of development projects and programs, (3) to promote public and private support for development, (4) to support policy arrangements for developing member states (for details, visit http://www.adb.org)
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	The purpose of the IDB is to promote the economic and social development of developing nations in the Caribbean region. It is headquartered in Washington. Its main tasks are (1) to loan funds to developing member states and (2) to offer technological support and advice in the preparation and execution of development projects and programs (for details, visit http://www.iadb.org).
African Development Bank (AfDB, African Development Bank Group)	Part of the headquarters is being relocated to Tunis, Tunisia. The AfDB was established to promote the economic and social development of developing nations in Africa. Its main tasks are (1) to loan funds to developing member states and (2) to offer technological support and advice in the preparation and execution of development projects and programs (for details, visit http://www.afdb.org)
European Bank of Recovery Development (EBRD)	Established in April 1991 in response to the need for a bank to help Central and Eastern European nations experiencing democratization and privatization after the collapse of the Berlin Wall to transition to a market economy. EBRD's main functions are to provide (1) funding, (2) investment, (3) security, and (4) technical cooperation for the preparation and execution of projects and for investment environment development. In addition, the EBRD must allocate at least 60% of its portfolio to the private sector (for details, visit http://www.ebrd.com/)

Table 2-1 International Organizations Involved in Disaster Reduction and Related Issues
 (continued)

Name	Activity
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	<p>Based on the Red Cross principles of neutrality and fairness, the IFRC provides essential humanitarian support, such as medical support, food, and basic necessities for disaster victims and those affected by conflicts (http://www.ifrc.org). Natural disaster support is divided into prevention/mitigation measures, response, and disaster management. The disaster prevention/mitigation measures section is in charge of alleviation, forecasting, and avoidance of disasters, and the response section, which is one of the most important activities of IFRC, offers relief funding and support. The disaster management section conducts activities mainly in the four following areas. The Emergency Response Units (ERUs) are volunteer teams of trained experts equipped with pre-packaged standard equipment that is ready for emergency use. The Field Assessment and Co-ordination Teams (FACTs) are comprised of experienced IFRC emergency management experts ready for support when accidents and disasters occur. The Internet-based Disaster Management and Information System (DMIS) offers information and data on disaster trends and equipment. The Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a pool of unearmarked money that can be used to guarantee immediate funding in response to emergencies. Later, the fund is replenished by appeals for contributions (for details visit http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/).</p> <p>The Japan Red Cross has been a member since its establishment in 1877 (was one of the five National Societies that took the initiative in establishing the League of Red Cross Societies in 1919), and it engages in international relief efforts, reconstruction efforts, and development support efforts in cooperation with local Red Cross societies and IFRC (for details, visit http://www.jrc.or.jp/index.htm).</p>

(2) Regional Cooperation

Regional cooperation is broken down into the following regions.

a. Asia, b. the Americas, c. Europe, d. Africa.

a. Asia

Table 2-2 Regional Organizations for Disaster Reduction in Asia

Name	Activity
Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)	Established in 1998 as an organization to promote multilateral cooperation for disaster reduction in the disaster-prone Asian region. It gathers and provides disaster information, cultivates human resources, and executes international disaster reduction cooperation projects (for details, visit http://www.adrc.or.jp/)
Mekong River Commission (MRC)	This commission offers various types of cooperation related to sustainable development in the area along the Mekong river and contributes to basic food security, poverty elimination, and political stability in the area. It has established an environmental section to coordinate sustainable development activities as well as to develop water utilization rules and procedures, a common challenge among member nations (for details, visit http://www.mrcmekong.org/).
International Comprehensive Mountain Development Center (ICIMOD)	A regional organization for the economic development of, mountainous areas and the improvement of their environmental and living standards. It focuses on the Hindu-Kushtia Himalayan region and is headquartered in Nepal (for details, visit http://www.icimod.org.sg/)
South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)	A regional organization dedicated to providing services to promote sustainable development in the Pacific islands through the application of earth science (for details, visit http://www.sopac.org.fj/).
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)	Established in 1986 to achieve the building of safer communities and sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region. Aimed at cultivating awareness of disaster reduction and promoting comprehensive disaster reduction and risk management (for details, visit http://www.adpc.net/)

b. The Americas

Table 2-3 Regional Organizations for Disaster Reduction in the Americas

Name	Activity
Caribbean Disaster Emergency Relief Agency (CDERA)	An inter-governmental organization with 16 national and regional members, established in 1991. Headquartered in Barbados. Its main purpose is to offer an immediate and cooperative response to any disaster that causes damage in member states (for details, visit http://www.cdera.org/index.shtml).
Central America Disaster Prevention Adjustment Center (CEPREDENAC)	CEPREDENAC is a regional organization under the auspices of the Sistema de Integración Centroamericana (SICA) and also is a center whose purpose is to reduce the regional damage caused by natural disasters (for details, visit http://www.cepredenac.org/).
The Latin American Network for the Social Study of Disaster Prevention (LA RED)	LA RED was established with the purpose of promoting comparative studies on natural disasters from a social perspective. LA RED is a base of activity for researchers and research organizations in the disaster and risk management fields in Latin American and the Caribbean (for details, visit http://www.desenredando.org/)

c. Europe

Table 2-4 Regional Organizations for Disaster Reduction in Europe

Name	Activity
Council of Europe	In 1987, at a cabinet meeting of the Council of Europe, it was agreed that the committee would serve as a platform for information sharing on natural and technological disaster prevention, disaster management, risk analysis, and reconstruction (for details, visit http://www.coe.int/T/Ecultural_Co-operation/Disasters , and http://ps.superb.net/icod/OPA.HTM)
Central European Disaster Prevention Forum (CEUDiP)	As the flooding along the Danube river showed in 2002, Central European nations have to respond to natural disasters in cooperation with their neighbors. CEUDiP was established by the Central European Committee in 1997 as part of the IDNDR to secure continued international coordination of the IDNDR member states (Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia). Its main purpose is to provide early warning for disasters, but it is also exploring the role of mass media, the establishment of laws regarding disaster reduction and prevention, and policies for declaring a state of emergency.

d. Africa

Table 2-5 Regional Organizations for Disaster Reduction in Africa

Name	Activity
Drought Monitoring Center (DMC)	A regional organization composed of Eastern and South African nations, whose purpose is to monitor drought and other weather trends in order to issue early warnings and prepare strategic responses aimed at controlling the impact on agricultural production (for details, visit http://www.meteo.go.ke/dmc/contact.html , and http://lion.meteo.go.ke/dmc/).

(3) Bilateral Cooperation

Bilateral cooperation for disaster reduction usually takes the form of official development aid contributed by each government. The main governmental aid organizations are USAID (U.S. Agency for International Development) in the U.S., German Technology Public Corporation (GTZ) in Germany, and the Department for International Development (DFID) in the UK. These organizations also support disaster education as part of their economic development and humanitarian support in developing countries.

The European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) is the EU governmental aid organization and offers emergency relief and aid to the victims of armed conflicts and natural disasters in other regions.

(4) International Cooperation by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

It is important for local communities to take part in disaster reduction activities to reduce

their vulnerability to disasters and improve their local mitigation capabilities. NGOs have become a key component of international cooperation in local communities.

NGOs implement relief activities, organize citizens, establish networks, and give advice on policy making, in areas that lie outside the scope of public bodies and private companies.

NGOs in developed countries provide disaster emergency aid, whereas those in developing countries focus on organizing citizens and giving advice on policy making.

Reference: "World Disasters Report", IFRC, 1994.

a. NGOs Worldwide

The following are some examples of NGOs worldwide that are involved in international disaster reduction and response activities.

Table 2-6 International NGOs Involved in Disaster Reduction and Response Activities

Name	Activity
International Council for Voluntary Activities (ICVA)	ICVA, headquartered in Swiss, is a global network among NGOs whose activities are in the areas of human rights, humanitarian issues and development and focuses on information sharing on humanitarian and refugee issues and on giving advice in these areas (for details, visit http://www.icva.ch/)
CARE International, cooperative for aide and relief on a global scale)	CARE started in the US in 1945 through the cooperation of 22 groups, with the main purpose of giving aid to Europe after WWII. It is one of the largest nongovernmental organizations for international cooperation, carrying out activities in more than 70 countries. The income of CARE US in fiscal 2002 (starting in July) was US\$421,181,000. The headquarters is in Brussels. The body is composed of 12 CAREs of independent nations (US, Britain, Canada, Germany, France, Japan, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Australia and Brazil) whose aim is to create a world peace in which all people can co-exist and lead an adequate human life. The activity is focused on supporting self-help of people suffering from poverty and disaster and promoting sustainable development in developing nations (for details, visit http://www.care.org/?member=none).
Oxfam International (Oxfam)	This NGO covers activities in more than 100 countries and was established in 1942 in U.K., with the purpose of undertaking activities at the different levels necessary to reduce poverty. It also provides emergency aid at the time of natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods. Besides long-term development support programs, it carries out campaign for development education and policy advice. The activities are supported and funded by more than 35,000 volunteers and donations from about 1 million contributors. The total operating expense for Oxfam International in fiscal 2001 was US\$318 million. (for details, visit http://www2.odn.ne.jp/oxfam/index.html)

Table 2-6 International NGOs Involved in Disaster Reduction and Response Activities
 (continued)

Name	Activity
Medecins sans Frontieres / Doctors Without Borders (MSF)	MSF was established in France in 1971. Its expertise is in medicine. A total of about 3,000 doctors, nurses and midwives take part in relief efforts annually in about 80 countries. The organization offers immediate deployment of doctors in response to the sudden occurrence of earthquakes and floods to initiate relief activities. It also offers long-term aid in improving the environment surrounding the medical system in developing countries that lack adequate healthcare system, where problems with the local medical systems remain even after an emergency has abated. The total income of MSF Japan in fiscal 2002 was 1,120,120,000 JPY (for details, visit http://www.msf.or.jp/index.php).

b. Establishment of the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN)

In February 2002, ADRC and UN-OCHA Kobe held a Regional Workshop on Networking and Collaboration among Non-Governmental Organizations of Asian Region in Disaster Reduction and Response with 35 participants from disaster-related NGOs in 16 Asian countries.

During this workshop, participants identified the need for a transnational network structure that could facilitate mutual cooperation, information exchange, and the sharing of past lessons and experience. The participants therefore decided to establish an NGO network in Asia known as the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN).

The main members of this network are SEEDS India, Mercy Malaysia, National Society for Earthquake Technology, Philippines Rural Reconstruction Movement, Singapore International Foundation, Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement, and Japan YMCA. (ADRRN can be found on the web at <http://html.adrc.or.jp/dbs/ngo/>)

c. NGOs in Japan

The following are some examples of Japanese NGOs that engage in international disaster reduction and response activities.

Table 2-7 Japanese NGOs Involved in International Disaster Reduction and Response Activities

Name	Activity
AMDA	AMDA, headquartered in Okayama and established in 1984, implements medical aid and works to improve the living conditions people so destitute socially and economically as to be forgotten by society due to wars, natural disasters and poverty in Asia, Africa and Central/South America. Its main activities are short-term emergency relief projects and long-term regional development projects (for details, visit http://www.amda.or.jp)
Japan Plat Form (JPF)	JPF, established in 2000, is a system to implement emergency humanitarian relief aides more efficiently and immediately when a natural disaster occurs or refugees are created, through a triangle cooperation and alliance under the equal partnership of the government, the private sector, and NGOs. JPF has a pool of resources thanks to contributions from the government, private corporations and foundations, which are allocated to the initial activity of an NGO at the time of armed conflicts or natural disasters (preliminary study, start-up of a local implementation body and relief goods distribution, etc.) Presently, 16 groups are involved (for details, visit http://www.japanplatform.org/)
Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)	Established in 1996, PWJ offers support to people whose survival is threatened by conflicts, natural disasters, and the collapse of social systems. It also engages in reconstruction and development support and emergency humanitarian relief effort (for details visit http://www.peace-winds.org).

2-3 Japan's International Cooperation for Disaster Reduction

(1) Cooperation through international organizations

Japan's cooperation in disaster reduction takes the form of investments and contributions to UN agencies and international organizations such as the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN-ISDR), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

The Japanese government has been involved in a number of projects with these organizations, working with the UN-ISDR on the preparation of "Living with Risk - a global review of disaster reduction initiatives," and with UN-OCHA on the opening of the OCHA Kobe and the management of ReliefWeb, a web site that provides worldwide disaster information in real time.

Table 2-8 Japan's Contributions to International Organizations (2002)

Organization	Japan's contributions		Number of Japanese staff (professional level or higher)
	Unit: million yen	Percentage of Japanese contribution to total contributions (%)	
UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN-ISDR)	US\$ 300,000	8.0	0
UN- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA)	US\$ 1,893,000	-	10
UN Development Plan (UNDP)	12,600	12.9	36
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	500	10.9	8
UN Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT)	52	1.6	4
UN Center for Regional Development (UNCRD)	470	100.0	3
UN International Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,965	6.4	39
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	915	22.0	59
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (UN-FAO)	1,143	19.6	31
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	46	-	1
UN World Food Programme (WFP)	1,587	5.1	20
UN World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	960	2.4	5
International Bank for Recovery Development (IBRD, World Bank Group)	21,185	-	81
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	39,261	35.1	102
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	705	-	18
African Development Bank (AfDB, African Development Bank Group)	555	6.0	1
European Bank of Recovery Development (EBRD)	330	-	12
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	602	2.2	22

Source: Compiled by ADRC based on information from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

Note: The above Japanese contributions include both those for disaster reduction and for other purposes

(2) Leadership in Asia

Owing to the need for regional multilateral cooperation on disaster reduction, Japan established the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) and has taken a leading role in multilateral disaster reduction cooperation in Asia.

a. Establishment of ADRC

The UN World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction in 1994 adopted the Yokohama Strategy, which advocates a commitment to the "promotion of regional and sub-regional cooperation between countries exposed to the same natural hazards through such means as the establishment of regional and sub-regional centres."

Even before the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (Kobe Earthquake), Japan was a source of international cooperation with and support for Asian countries. The capacity to share many of the lessons learned from that devastating earthquake is now recognized as one of the most important global contributions that Japan is able to offer to the field of disaster reduction.

It is against this backdrop that the ADRC was established in Kobe, Japan, in July 1998 under the framework of the Yokohama Strategy. Its establishment is recognized as one of the major accomplishments for Japan in the field of multilateral disaster reduction cooperation during the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) .

b. Scope of ADRC's Activities

ADRC has created a network of 24 member countries to contribute to reducing the impact of natural disasters in Asia.

(a) Disaster information collection and dissemination

I. ADRC International Meeting (for Member Countries)

ADRC holds an annual international meeting attended by representatives from member countries and disaster experts from international organizations to promote information sharing, and enhance partnerships among participating countries and organizations such as UN agencies.

II. Website

ADRC provides information on recent disasters in Asia and the world, disaster

management in member countries, and good practice for disaster risk reduction, as well as a multilingual glossary of natural disasters available on its website (<http://www.adrc.or.jp/>).

III. Promotion of the GLobal unique disaster IDentifier number (GLIDE)

ADRC proposed the establishment of global unique disaster identification numbers, as a tool for facilitating the sharing of disaster information archived by organizations around the world. The idea was shared by organizations including OCHA/ReliefWeb, and was launched by them jointly as the new GLIDE initiative, "GLIDE."

(b) Disseminating knowledge and raising awareness of disaster reduction in Asia

I. JICA Seminar on Disaster Management

In cooperation with the Japan Cooperation Agency (JICA), ADRC conducts annual seminars for government officials engaged in disaster management in developing countries to share Japan's experience in disaster management.

II. Visiting Researcher Program

Every year ADRC invites four researchers from member countries to Japan. This gives them the opportunity to disseminate information on disaster management from their own countries to people from other Asian nations, while at the same time developing a grasp of Japan's disaster management systems and international cooperation efforts in the field of disaster reduction.

III. Cooperative projects with member countries for capacity building

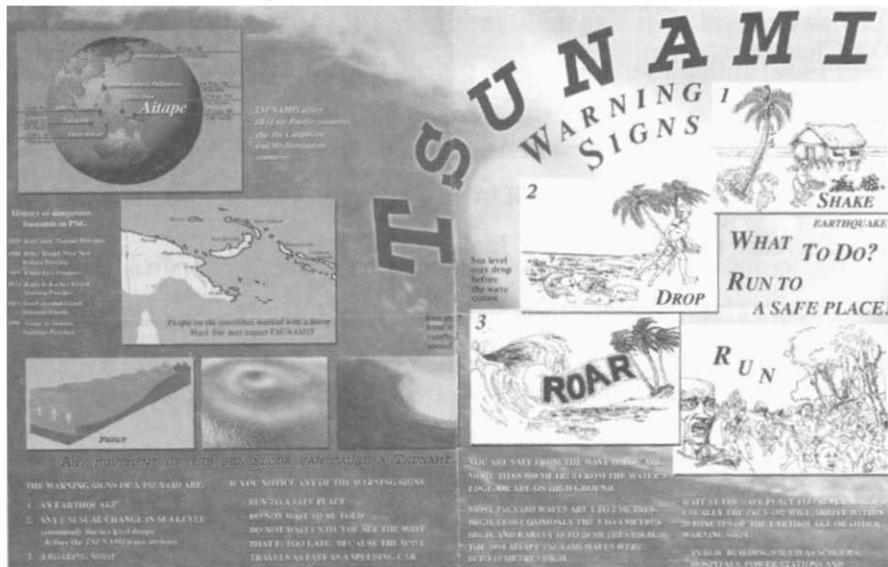
To improve the disaster reduction capabilities of its member countries, ADRC promotes programs for improving the disaster reduction capacities of central and local governments, school education experts, community leaders, media and others

COLUMN Promoting Public Awareness of Tsunami Reduction (Papua New Guinea)-

Papua New Guinea is vulnerable to tsunamis (tidal waves) owing to its geographical situation and the seismic activity in the surrounding area. An earthquake with magnitude 7 and an epicenter 30 km off the northwest coast struck Papua New Guinea in 1998. Immediately after the quake, a gigantic tsunami hit the coastal villages of the Aitape area, killing 2,600 people. The country had experienced many tidal waves in the past; however, people knew little about the threat posed by tsunamis since the lessons of these events had not been transmitted to the younger generations.

At the request of the Government of Papua New Guinea, ADRC started to convey information about what Japan had learned from its past experience to the people in the area. Posters and pamphlets with many photos and pictures were produced with the cooperation of academic experts, and these were distributed through networks such as PNG's Red Cross Society. People across the country learned that they must evacuate to a higher place after an earthquake for fear of tsunamis.

Not long after this quake, in November 2000, another earthquake measuring 8 on the Richter scale struck the country. Although the resulting tsunami destroyed several thousand homes, no one was killed. This time, unlike the Aitape Tsunami of 1998, nobody dared to stand at the shore to watch the sea after the quake. This is a good example of a successful campaign to raise tsunami awareness.



Tsunami disaster reduction poster intended for the people of Papua New Guinea

Source: Asian Disaster Reduction Center

Note: Member countries of the Asian Disaster Reduction Center are listed below (as of March 2004).

Member countries: Armenia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

Advisory countries: Australia, France, New Zealand, Switzerland, U.S.A.

Observer: Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)

(c) Cooperation with international organizations

Working closely with the UN-OCHA Kobe office, ADRC actively promotes cooperation and partnerships with international organizations through support for NGOs in Asia and by undertaking an active role as a member of the Task Force of UN/ISDR.

(3) Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA)

a. Japan's bilateral disaster reduction cooperation is implemented in accordance with the ODA Charter.

The ODA Charter was revised in August 2003 to improve the strategic character, mobility, transparency, and efficiency of ODA as well as to promote broad participation by citizens and to increase understanding of Japanese ODA.

Recent revisions to the ODA Charter incorporate references to (Natural) Disasters, which had hitherto not been mentioned in its Basic Policies or Priority Issues.

Note:

The section on Basic Policies in the ODA Charter states:

Perspective of "Human Security"

In order to address direct threats to individuals such as conflicts, disasters, and infectious diseases, it is important not only to consider the global, regional, and

national perspectives, but also to consider the perspective of human security, which focuses on individuals. Accordingly, Japan will implement ODA to strengthen the capacity of local communities through human resource development. To ensure that human dignity is maintained at all stages, from the conflict stage to the reconstruction and development stages, Japan will extend assistance for the protection and empowerment of individuals.

The section on Priority Issues includes the following:

Addressing Global Issues

As for global issues such as global warming and other environmental problems, infectious diseases, population, food, energy, natural disasters, terrorism, drugs, and transnational organized crime, further efforts must be made immediately and in a coordinated manner by the international community. Japan will address these issues through ODA and will play an active role in the creation of international norms.

b. Disaster-related ODA can be divided into (1) technical cooperation, (2) grants, and (3) loans. ODA provided in 2002 is shown in Figure 2-1.

Disaster-related ODA is implemented mostly through grants. A breakdown of for food aid and they account for more than 80% of the total amount of grants (see Figure 2-2). In the number of projects, grass-roots projects account for the largest number at half the total (see Figure 2-3).

When a disaster strikes, relief activities are begun, including dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams and provision of emergency aid and materials, as well as emergency grant assistance through the grant aid scheme.

c. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) play a major role in technical cooperation and provision of financial assistance for disaster reduction through Japan's ODA.

Figure 2-1 Disbursements of Funds for Disaster Reduction (2002) (million yen)

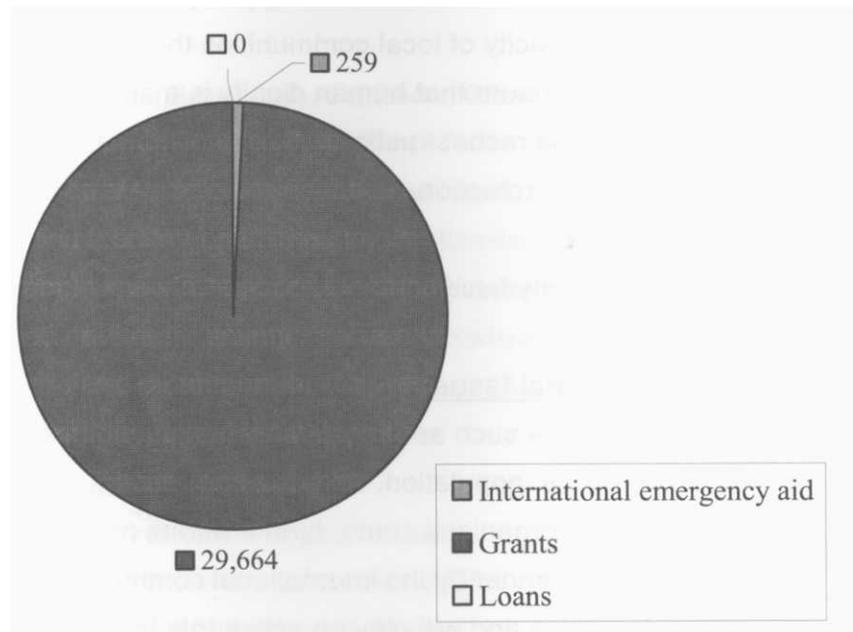


Figure 2-2 Breakdown of Grants for Disaster Reduction (2002)

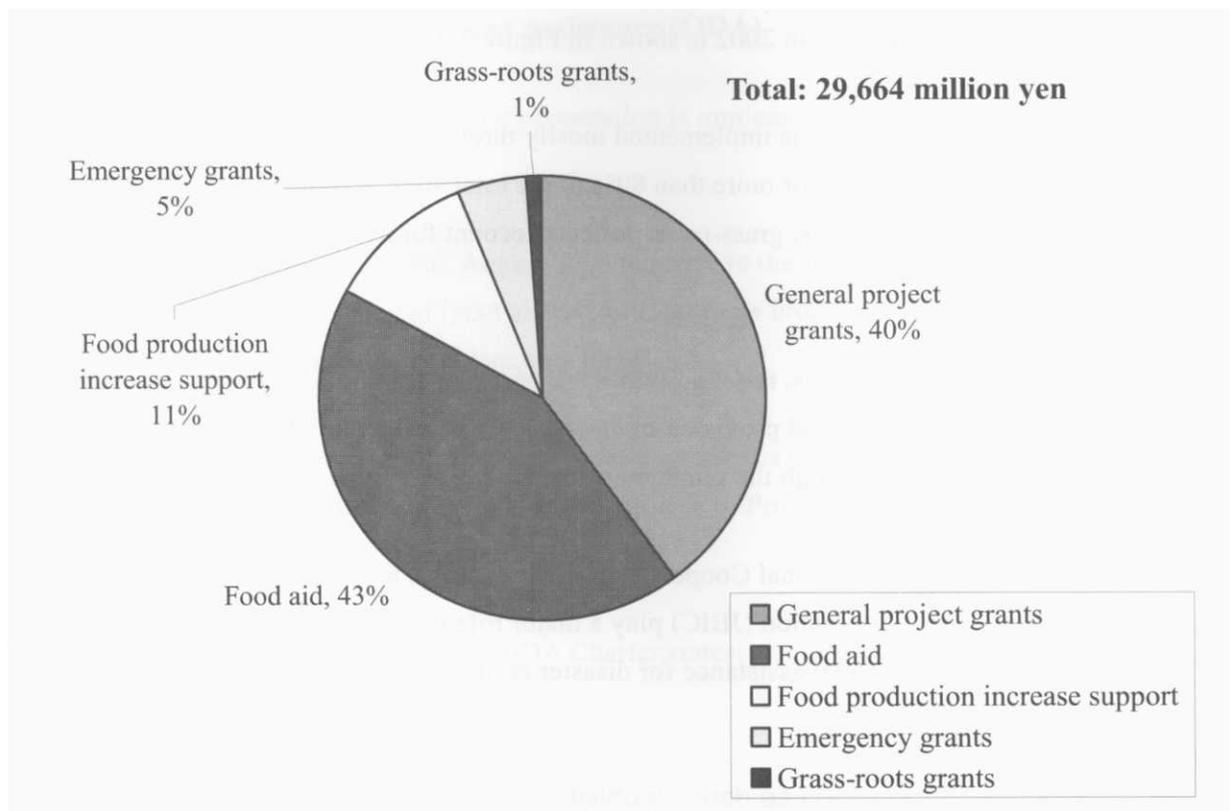
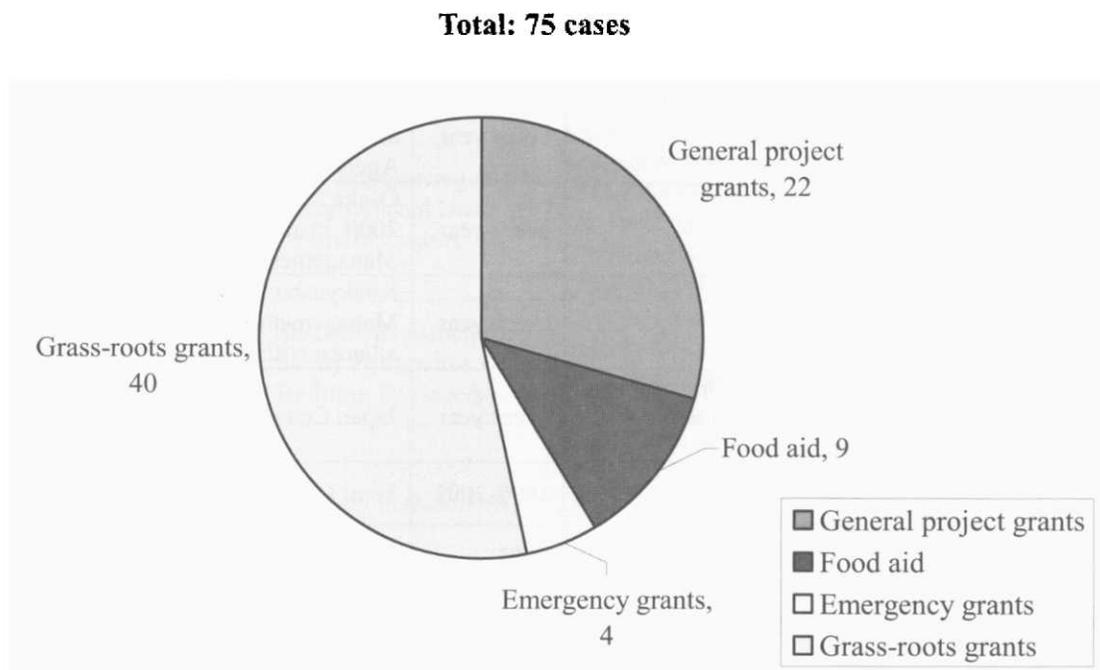


Figure 2-3 Number of Projects by Grant (2002)



I. Technical Cooperation

(a) Training

With the aim of the transfer of disaster reduction expertise and technologies, Japan conducts training programs for engineers and government officials from developing countries (Table 2-9).

JICA also holds training programs in developing countries through the Third Country Training Program targeted at engineers of the host nation and its surrounding nations (Table 2-10).