

1. governance and institutional affiliation (incl. leadership, finances etc)
2. relationship to government (all levels) and to the ISDR National Platforms(NP)
3. extent of their remit and of the role of science in their activities
4. overview over research, education or outreach and engagement projects
5. publications and other products
6. elements of the IRDR Science Plan that they are interested in
7. funding environment and needs
8. ideas for two initiatives that IRDR as a global program should play a role in
9. Summary of the presentations: convergences and complementarities

1. governance and institutional affiliation (incl. leadership, finances etc)

The IRDR-Japan national committee (IRDR-J) is placed under the Science Council of Japan (SCJ) as a standing committee. SCJ is a national scientific member of ICSU and ISSC.

IRDR-J consists of mainly SCJ committee members and SCJ members by inter-disciplinary manner. However, in order to conduct trans-disciplinary approach, IRDR-J organized “IRDR Policy Sub-committee” under IRDR-J. This Policy Sub-Committee consists of wide variety of experts from the central government, local governments, IFIs, NGOs and so on.

IRDR-J is chaired by Professor Koike, the University of Tokyo. In addition to his leadership, IRDR-J has close coordination with SCJ executive board including the Chair and the Vice-Chair for international affairs.

Activities of IRDR-J, mainly meeting expenses and conference expenses are financed by SCJ. However, research activities of IRDR-J members are finance from various sources.

2. relationship to government (all levels) and to the ISDR National Platforms(NP)

Central Disaster Management Council is regarded as a national platform of Japan. This council is an advisory and coordination body. Day to day managements are conducted by Director-General for Disaster Management in Cabinet Office and other relating ministries and agencies.

Local governments, prefectures and municipalities, also set up their local disaster management councils and their own disaster management sections.

These central and local platforms have very intense coordination both in policy and practice level where S&T experts are always invited and involved..

Almost all IRDR-J members participate in advisory councils and practical activities in central and local governments. In addition, SCJ has an function to make official advices for national policies.

As for WCDRR, Prof. Onishi, the SCJ President, is the chair of national advisory board of WCDRR of Cabinet Office. Prof. Hayashi, Vice Chair of IRDR-J, is also a member of the board.

1923 Great Kanto earthquake



1995 Great Hanshin earthquake



2011 GEJET



2014 Landslide in Hiroshima



2014 Mt. Ontake Eruption



Emergency operations center, Nagoya City



Emergency operations center
A Small Municipality



2. relationship to government (all levels) and to the ISDR National Platforms(NP) **Cont.**

IRDR-J members, including policy sub-committee members from key institutions of GOJ for WCDRR have very close coordination for formulating GOJ’s inputs for HFA2.

These inputs would include outcomes of the meeting on 1 Oct 2014 at Paris that the chair of IRDR-J attended, and tele-con on 30 Oct that the SCJ President attended.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is also a member of IRDR-J. JICA has been conducting a number of project that support establishing NPs in developing countries. Many of these activities have been conducted in coordination with UNISDR. Many of other IRDR-J members have participated in these activities.

IRDR-J is intending to help developing countries to establish/enhance their national platforms in conjunction with international organizations such as JICA, ADB and UNISDR.

IRDR-J j is intending to collaborate with other NCs especially in E & SE Asia. The collaboration with ICoE-Taipei is in progress.

After Sri Lanka hit by Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, Japan has supported Sri Lanka to improve its Disaster Management Capacity. Through series of projects/activities, Sri Lanka established the Ministry of Disaster Management, and have conducted substantive amount of efforts in DRR.



3. extent of their remit and of the role of science in their activities
4. overview over research, education or outreach and engagement projects
5. publications and other products

As for over research, education or outreach and engagement projects , IRDR-J is not a body to conduct them. However, IRDR-J members have been very active on them through their involved organizations.

IRDR-J, as a part of SCJ, has a role to make policy recommendations to the government and public by the law of establishing of SCJ. Through this function, IRDR-J would like to publish policy recommendations in DRR targeting both for Japan and the World.

6. elements of the IRDR Science Plan that they are interested in

As DRR research and partition are very active in Japan. IRDR-J is interested in all elements of IRDR, AIRDR, DATA, FORIN, and RIA.

Among them, IRDR-J would like to highlight on data and statistics as they are the very basic tools to visualize an importance of DRR to public. Zero-draft of HFA2 also mentioned the importance of data and statistics.

IRDR-J also has strong interests in real action to curve losses (Objective 3) and best practices where S&T actually reduced the risk. In this line, IRDR-J supports the Taipei proposed RILM and intends to collaborate for implementation.

From experiences of Japan's cooperation with developing countries on disaster management, we understand that lack of sectoral coordination is one of the reasons of insufficient outcome of cooperation.

To enhance effectiveness of DRR activities, enhancing NPs and data collection/statistics ability is the main focus of IRDR-J.

7. funding environment and needs

Activities of IRDR-J, mainly meeting expenses and conference expenses are financed by SCJ. However, research activities of IRDR-J members are finance from various sources.

In 2013, IRDR-Japan proposed “Large Scale Research Program on IRDR” to the Large Scale Research Plan of SCJ (LSRP-SCJ). LSRP-SCJ is a recommendation from SCJ to the Government of Japan (GOJ) for the next 10 years research priority in Japan. This program was selected as a “special priority research project”. Based on this special priority, IRDR related researchers and institutions will make research proposals to funding sources concerned.

IRDR-J activities are not limited in research area, but are expanding practical projects with many partners such as the central government, local governments, JICA, ADB, etc. As they have large amount of funds for project implementation, IRDR-J members and related institutions participate in these projects and work for realizing scientific outcomes through implementing projects.

SATREPS is a Japanese government program that promotes international joint research. The program is structured as a collaboration between [the Japan Science and Technology Agency \(JST\)](#), which provides competitive research funds for science and technology projects, and [the Japan International Cooperation Agency \(JICA\)](#), which provides development assistance (ODA).



8. ideas for two initiatives that IRDR as a global programme should play a role in

1. DATA

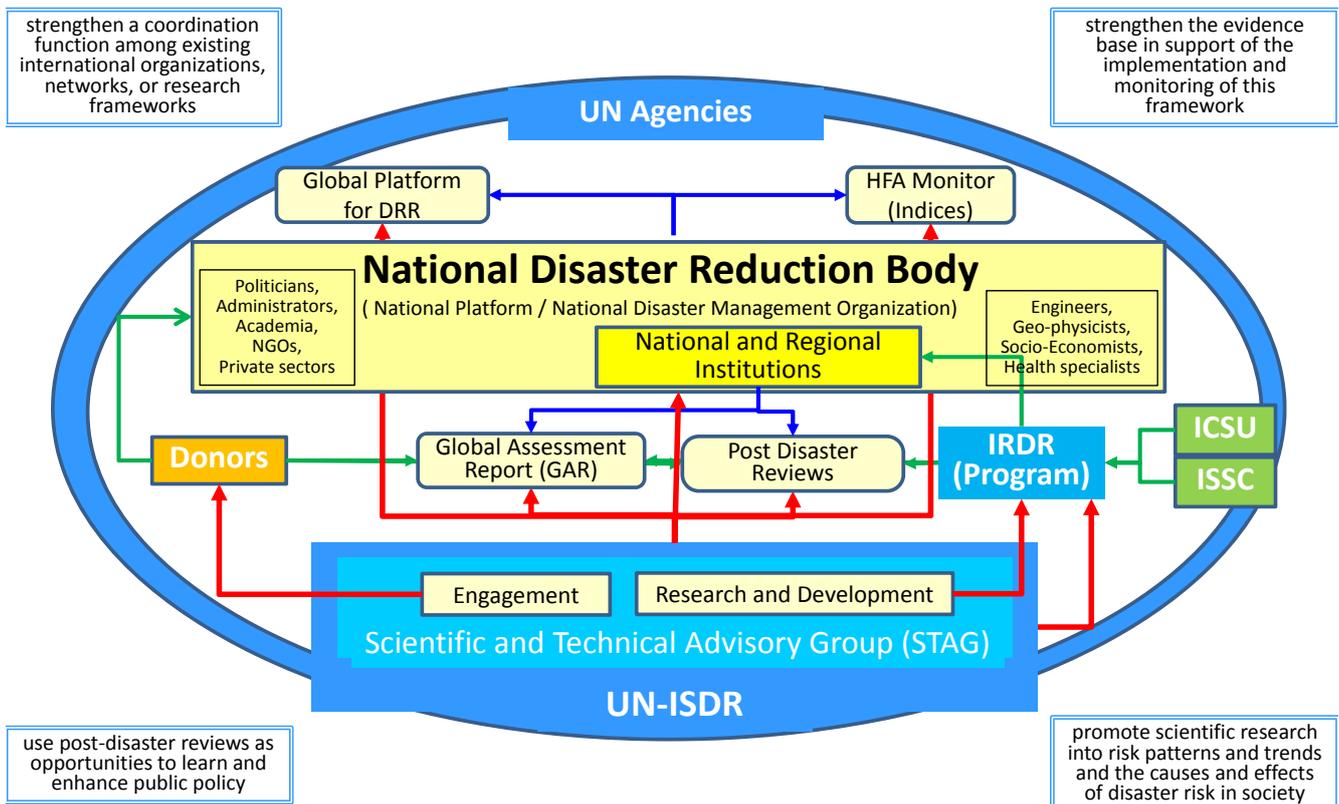
As mentioned earlier, capacity development (CD) of data and statistics by NPs are important. To do so, following IRDR initiatives would be important.

- 1) Formulating NPs and their CD on data collection and data collection administration.
- 2) Supporting CD on Inter-disciplinary, multi-disciplinary approach.

2. DRLR (Disaster Risk and Loss Reduction)

DRLR is a newly proposed project by IRDR-ICoE Taipei, revised as a potential IRDR Flagship Project. This project aims to an implementation oriented approach, in other words, trans-disciplinary approach. As mentioned in “IRDR-Science plan”, “Why, despite advances in the natural and social science of hazards and disasters, do losses continue to increase? “ we need to conduct evidence base and output oriented research involving all levels of DRR partners especially practitioners.

In order to conduct DATA and DRLR program (including other IRDR program), it is essential to set up a NC in each country and vitalize it. In this regard, IRDR should support to promote dialogue and cooperation between the NP and NC in each country by making effective use of the opportunity of the Global Platform meeting biannually in collaboration with UNISDR/STAG. An idea of another biannual Regional Platform meeting will accelerate their coordination.



In order to implement before-mentioned approaches, IRDR-J proposes the above illustrated Networking.

9. Summary of the presentations: convergences and complementarities

- IRDR Japan has inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary networks in DRR related entities.
- IRDR-J has very wide and close relations to the central government, local governments, and the ISDR NP.
- Types of disasters are vary in Japan (also other countries). Capacities of counterpart institutions are vary. IRDR Japan takes bottom up approach in order to meet such variety of needs to Science Community.
- While we have been facing many difficulties, developing countries supporting activities have conducted by many agencies (biggest is JICA), and we can observe step by step improvement of DRR capacities in partner countries.
- Scientific research funds are limited, however, collaborations with practitioners have produced many fruits of DRR capacity development.

Concluding Remark

Many developing countries are interested in participating to IRDR. Some of them have concern that developed country based international organizations are unilaterally impose so called international standards or rules to them. To avoid such misunderstanding, international DRR communities need to show transparent decision making process that opens to all members.