

# Strengthening CBDRM in Lao through the Development of District and Community Level DRR Plan Lessons Learned form Japan

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# Outline

- Introduction
- Disaster management System in Lao
- Disaster Risk Reduction plan Japan and Lao
- Key finding and Recommendation
- **Conclusions Lessons learned from Japan**

# Introduction

## ❑ Specific Aims

Strengthening Community Based Disaster Risk Management in Lao PDR through the Development of District and Community Level DRR Plan Lessons Learned from Japan

## ❑ Expected Results

1. To inform the Disaster District and village Communities of their rights and responsibilities to plan and prepare in advance to deal with potential disaster
2. To build community's disaster preparedness and response capacity, particularly through the development of a DRR plan

## ❑ Scope of study

The research is Focus Strengthening Community based Disaster Risk management in Lao through the Development of District and Community level Disaster Risk Reduction Plan Lessons Learned from Japan.

# Disaster Management System in Lao

- Disaster management Law (2019)
- National Disaster Risk Strategic Plan 2021-2030 (2021)
- Disaster management Fund (2021)
- 9th National Social Economic Development Plan (2021-2025)
- Report Review National report Voluntary Sendai framework 2015-2022



# Disaster Risk Management Related Laws and Regulations

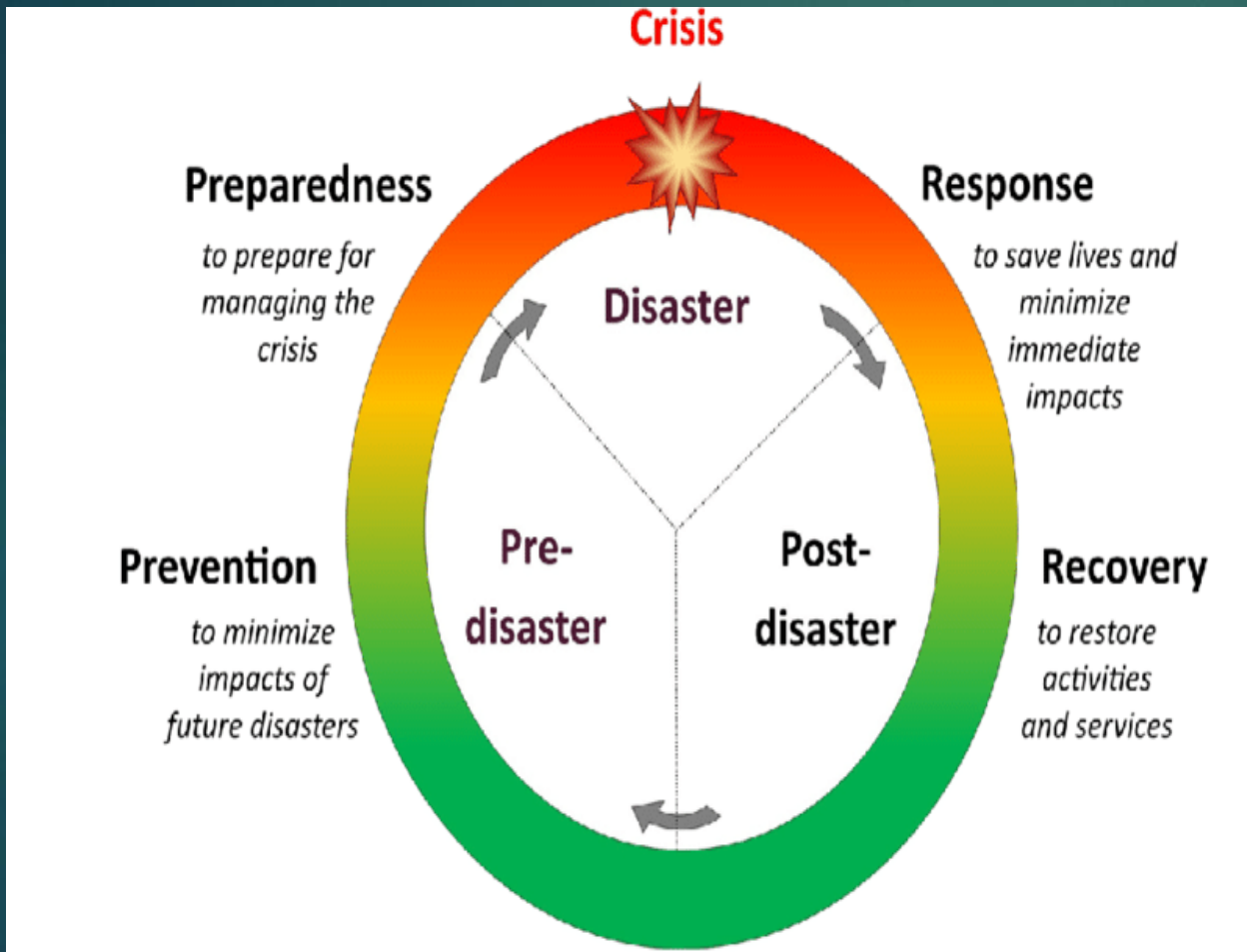
## Policy Goals

- ▶ Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030
- ▶ Paris Agreement
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goals

## Policy national county

- ▶ Disaster management Law (2019)
- ▶ National Disaster Risk Strategic Plan 2021-2030 (2021)
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- ▶ Report Review National report Voluntary Sendai farmwork 2015-2022

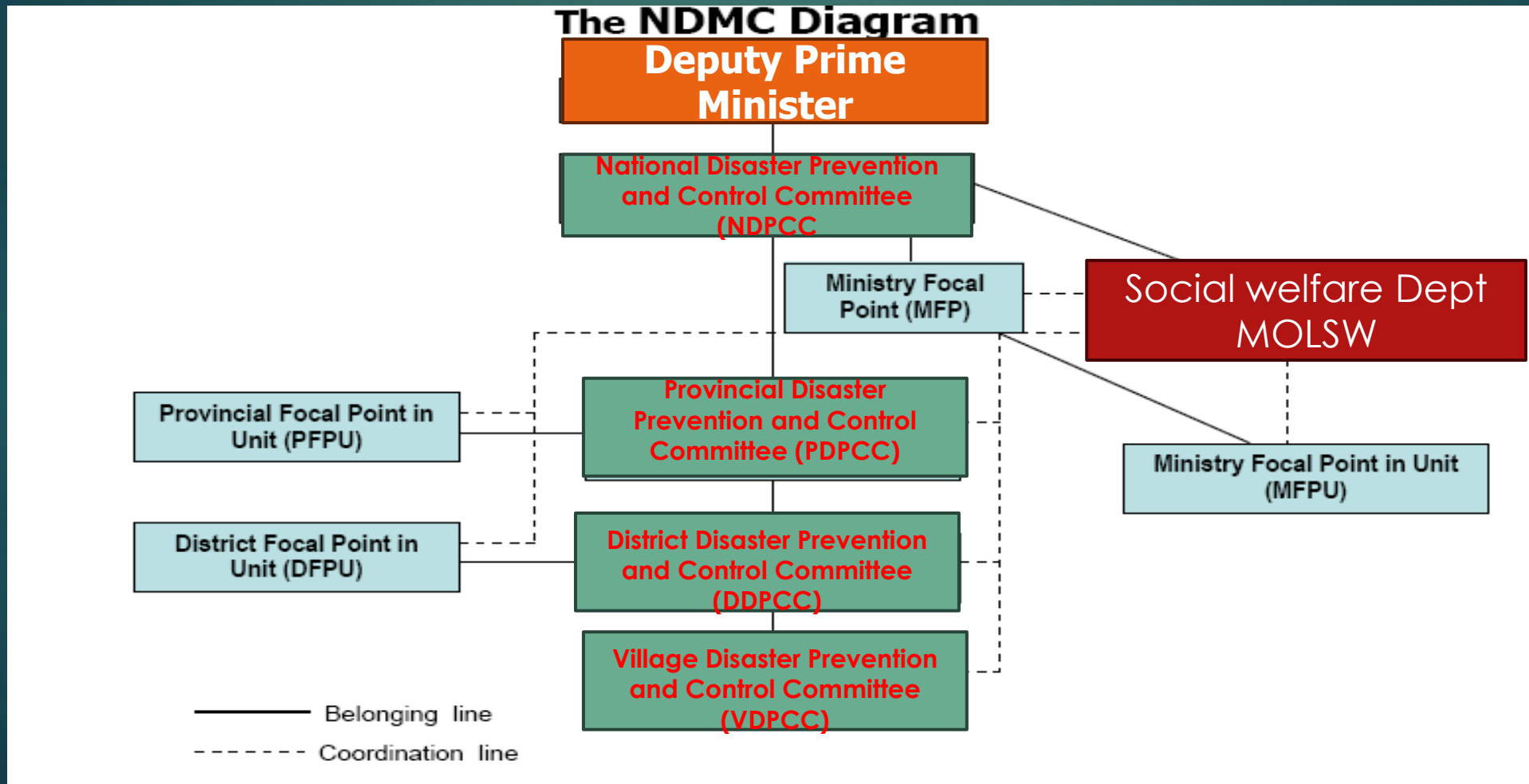
# Disaster Management System in Lao



## Disaster Risk Management Principles

It is a holistic disaster management and implement continual action, not separated into each process, namely prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, and recovery.”

# Disaster management Structure







# Disaster Risk Management Plan in Laos

- National Strategy disaster Risk Reduction 2021-2030 but we don't have Action plan DRR for Priority to implementation
- Current, for Province is have 6 province is to have Strategy disaster Risk Reduction and District have Action plan DRR 2024-2030) only 11 District (total District 148 )
- 2023 There is have a manual that guides the creation of strategies and action plans DRR
- Don't have national hazard map and Some province

# Disaster Risk Management Plan in Japan

## 災害対策基本法の概要

### Outline of the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act

#### 1 防災に関する理念・責務の明確化 Clearer definition of the philosophy and the responsibilities for disaster management

○災害対策の基本理念「減災」の考え方や、災害対策の基本明確化 Basic idea of disaster countermeasures: Clarification of basic policies including the concept of disaster reduction

○国、都道府県、市町村、指定公共機関等の責務 一防災に関する計画理念の作成・実施、相互協力等  
Responsibilities of the government, prefectures, municipalities, and designated public institutions: Formulation and implementation of the philosophy and plan for disaster management, mutual cooperation

○住民等の責務 一自らの災害への備え、生活必需品の備蓄、自発的な防災活動への参加等  
Responsibilities of residents: Self-preparedness for disaster, stockpiling of basic necessities, voluntary participation in disaster preparedness activities

#### 2 防災に関する組織—総合的防災行政の整備・推進—

Organization: Development and promotion of comprehensive disaster management administration

○国:中央防災会議、非常（緊急）災害対策本部  
National government: Central Disaster Management Council, major (extreme) disaster management headquarters

○都道府県・市町村:地方防災会議、災害対策本部  
Prefectural and municipal governments: Local disaster management headquarters

#### 3 防災計画—計画的防災対策の整備・推進—

Planning system: Development and promotion of systematic disaster management measures

○中央防災会議:防災基本計画 Central Disaster Management Council: Disaster Management Basic Plan

○指定行政機関・指定公共機関:防災業務計画  
Designated local government organizations and public institutions: Disaster management operation plan

○都道府県・市町村:地域防災計画 Prefectures and municipalities: Local disaster management plan

○市町村の居住者等:地区防災計画 Residents: Community disaster management plan

#### 4 災害対策の推進 Promotion of Disaster Countermeasures

○災害予防、災害応急対策、災害復旧という段階ごとに、各実施責任主体の果たすべき役割や権限を規定  
Definition of the roles and responsibilities to be performed by each actor in each stage of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery

○市町村長による一義的な災害応急対策（避難指示等）の実施、大規模災害時における都道府県・指定行政機関による応急措置の代行  
Primary disaster response procedures including evacuation order by the head of municipalities taking over emergency measures by prefectures or designated administrations in case of the large-scale disaster

#### 5 被災者保護対策 Protection of affected people and their livelihood

○要支援者名簿の事前作成 Prior preparation of the lists of the people requiring assistance in the case of disaster

○災害時における、避難所、避難施設に係る基準の明確化 Clarification of the standards for evacuation centers and facilities in the case of disaster

○罹災証明書、被災者台帳の作成を通じた被災者支援策の拡充 Improvement and expansion of protection measures for affected people through preparation of the certificates and the list of affected people

○広域避難・物資輸送の枠組の法定化 Stipulation of the framework for wide-scale evacuation and goods transportation

#### 6 財政金融措置 Financial measures

○法の実施に係る費用は実施責任者負担 Implementation of laws are funded by each responsible party

○激甚な災害に関する、国による財政上の措置 Financial measures for extreme disasters by the government

#### 7 災害緊急事態 State of Disaster Emergency

○災害緊急事態の布告 →政府の方針（対処基本方針）の閣議決定 Declaration of disaster emergency state →Cabinet decision of government's policy (basic policy for countermeasures)

○緊急措置（生活必需物資の配給等の制限、金銭債務の支払猶予、海外からの支援受入れに係る緊急政令の制定、特定非常災害法の自動発動）

Emergency measures (restriction on distribution of basic necessities, moratorium on financial obligation, urgent enactment of Cabinet Order related to acceptance of international support, automatic enforcement of the Act on Special Measures concerning Preservation of Rights and Interests of Victims of Specified Disaster)

## ▶ Disaster Countermeasures Laws and Acts

- Disaster management system, including the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, addresses all of the disaster phases of prevention, mitigation and preparedness, emergency response as well and recovery
- roles and responsibilities among the national and local governments clearly defined,
- private sectors are to cooperate in implementing various disaster countermeasures
- lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake
- provisions were added including enhancement of the measures concerning support activities mutually done by local governments
- ensuring smooth and safe evacuation of residents and improving protection of affected people
- And most importantly, Japan has a good Early warning system and as well, coordination system and to promote DRR by the collaboration across stakeholder

# Key finding and Recommendations

## ► Challenges for developing Local DRR Plan in Laos

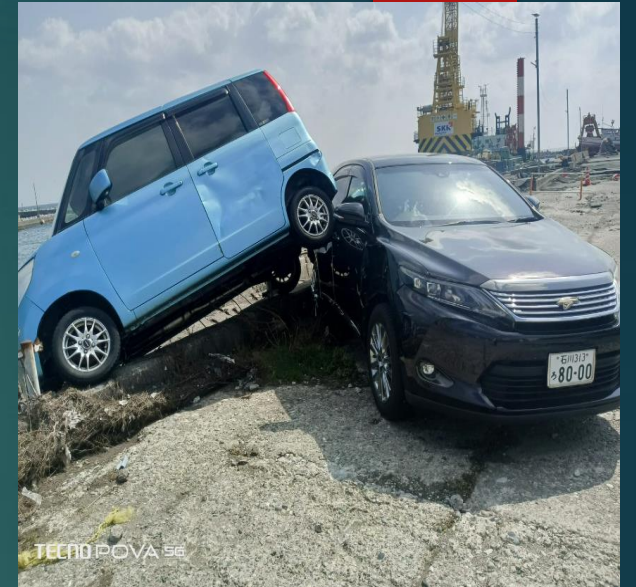
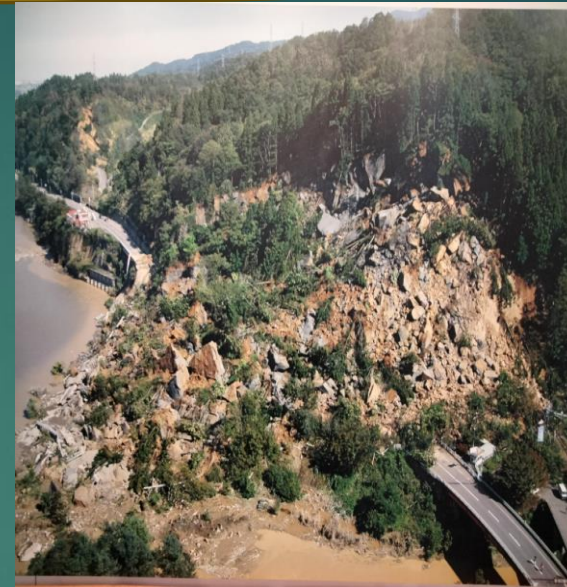
1. Stakeholders Knowledge & Understanding on DRR
2. Knowledge of disaster management skills of national, provincial and district level staff is limited capacity Building
3. disaster management systems Provincial and district are not yet strong
4. There is a lack of disaster risk reduction manuals for each sector in disaster risk reduction
5. The coordination system disaster risk reduction of each sector is not connected
6. Provincial and district levels do not have a disaster database collection system
7. There is no budget for the implementation of DRR work

# Learn from Japan experience



I learned about the water management system to solve the flood and prevent the flood to the area of the rice product, other plants and make the development of the area better, convenient transportation, the people's rice yield increase which generates income and the people's life is better.

# Learn from Japan experience



- After visiting the area, I felt sorry for the disaster that caused a lot of damage: houses, Infrastructure, loss of marine biodiversity, trade, tourism, People .
- Disasters are unavoidable but we must try together to find ways to reduce the damage and help each other

# Learn from Japan experience Form Tokyo

## Cabinet government office

- ▶ I learned about the disaster management mechanism of the Japanese government, such as the policy and others



## Visit The Metropolitan Outer Area Underground Discharge Channel

- ▶ Learned about watershed management solutions to prevent flooding Area Underground Discharge Channel to Prevention flooding Tokyo
- ▶ Learned Overview The Weather news is Responsibility analyses risks, develop and prepose Solution, collect Observation data needed for the weather forecast and Make high-quality and provide risk communication service to company, people and flight plan to protect damage and make decision



# Conclusions Lessons learned from Japan (continue)

- ▶ The country's high-risk profile makes it necessary to have a well-defined disaster management system in place
- ▶ developed a comprehensive disaster management system that includes disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery
- ▶ Disaster Management planning aimed at the functioning of the systems to the disaster Preparedness and mitigation is First important includes Government , Business and community work together
- ▶ The emergency response mechanism in Japan involves wide area support and coordination between the national and local governments quickly to response help people affective 72 hours
- ▶ Japan invested in readiness for response (e.g., mitigation, forecasting, EWS, and drills)
- ▶ development Human resource, training activities exercises Simulation preparedness response disaster and Design infrastructures to be Strong and Training preparedness System Children , people



# Conclusions Lessons learned from Japan

- ▶ Government and The system caters for support during evacuation and emergency shelters and other provisions to ensure the safety and well-being of the affected population.
- ▶ The government has issued detailed Laws regulation and legislation , emphasizing that all parties are involved and implemented seriously must comply with the legislation that has been issued and developed in detail for prevention disaster
- ▶ Disaster management in Japan will focus on systematic joint planning in which all Activities , government ,companies ,communities and individuals must to Understand disaster risk.
- ▶ The coordination mechanism system between the National, prefecture , district and community has been aware of their roles and responsibilities in detail to prepare to deal with disasters
- ▶ Emphasis on awareness campaigns the participation of the community, Schools and individuals as the key to building strength to be prepared to deal with all kinds of disaster

## Conclusions Lessons learned from Japan (continue)

- ▶ Various Government and companies to have developed modern tools for disaster prevention
- ▶ The construction of the building must be built according to the standards to support the Earthquake that may occur because Japan is a county with a high risk Earthquake
- ▶ The government To give important to learning from experience to improve planning to prepare for Disaster that may ,such as the government has created a center to learned about the dangers of disaster and have caused enormous damage to in Infrastructure ,economy and culture
- ▶ Government of Japan to attention to cooperation with internation organization in the implementation of the SFDRR framework and with ADRC focal point as the implementer to bring the member counties to learn and understand more about DRR

THANK YOU