

4-4. Check List and Examples for Making the System on Total Disaster Reduction Management

4-4-1. Development Checklist and Case Study to Construct Total Disaster Management System

To implement “Hyogo Frame Work for Action”(HFA), it is necessary to develop the comprehensive checklist and case study reflecting of Japanese experience of disaster management. Therefore, the checklist and case study will be useful to support of HFA implementation to Asian developed countries.

HFA consists of following five priority items;

- ① Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation
- ② Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
- ③ Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels
- ④ Reduce the underlying risk factors
- ⑤ Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response

And also, above five priority action items are divided into several sub items. Here, the comprehensive check list for assessing the implementation of HFA is developed based on sub divided items. The user of checklist could grasp the progress of the implementation of HFA comprehensively.

After all, the case study is summarized and collected from Japanese experience of disaster management, “Good Practice Study” from ADRC’s member countries, and “Word Into Action” by UN/ISDR.

4-4-2. Development Policy on Checklist

When the checklist was made, it faced it by the following policies.

- ① Assume the checklist that almost furthermore covers details by five priority action items of HFA.
- ② Indicator that is the index made in UN can quantitatively understand the progress report of HFA as much as possible. However, make it to the alternative ,that is, the form of Yes/No to consider the load to the answer side because it is thought that the load of the answer side increases when use is pressed to the member country and to pass an objective judgment easily.
- ③ Take the question published in Benchmark and “Word Into Action” (“Words Into Action: Implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action” Document for consultation Draft November 2006) hang out to Indicator of HFA examining it with UN most covering it, and cause neither the directionality of ISDR nor the discrepancy.
- ④ Use of existing material and latest disaster prevention information should be able to be gripped as much as possible.

The item of questions processes the item of “Benchmarks” and “Indicator” to the formulating query by a basic frame’s using the item, “Area”, “Main Elements”, “Expected Results”, and “Benchmarks” published in Indicator (“ISDR Secretariat-DRAFT Working Document Updated 23.05rev”) .

Checklist for HFA Implementation				
Areas	Main elements	Expected results	Benchmarks	Questions
Priority for action 1: ENSURE THAT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IS A NATIONAL AND A LOCAL PRIORITY WITH A STRONG INSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR IMPLEMENTATION.				
<i>Countries that develop policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for disaster risk reduction and that are able to develop and track progress through specific and measurable indicators have greater capacity to manage risks and to achieve widespread consensus for, engagement in and compliance with disaster risk reduction measures across all sectors of society.</i>				
National institution and legislative frameworks	Multi-sectoral policies and plans	DRR integrated into development policy and planning by countries.	- Country has a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral national platform;	Is a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral disaster risk reduction platform operational? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (incl. Ministry of Finance, Mass Media etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> No
		Multi-sectoral national platforms or other coordination mechanisms for DRR created and functioning	- Achievements in disaster reduction initiatives are reported in national MDGs reports; - Assessments are part of sectoral policies and plans; - Evidence of DRR financial allocation in foreign investment;	Is a national disaster risk reduction policy framework (policies, strategies and plans) exist? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Are achievements in disaster reduction initiatives reported in national MDGs reports? MDG: Millennium Development Goal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Are dedicated resources available for disaster reduction either as a separate budget line item or integrated in sector budgets? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		Increased resource allocation for DRR		

Fig 4-4-2. Example of Checklist

4-4-3. Development Policy on Case Study

- ① Collect cases by five priority action items of HFA to cover details almost furthermore.
- ② Make a lot of cases with Japan adopted as much as possible, and, besides, adopt the case in the member country as a lot as possible when you collect.
- ③ In collected cases, the one of the Good Practice case collection that ADRC collected between 2004 and 2006 is centers.
- ④ However, it quoted it from the country report when it was more insufficient to assume the quotation from “Sharing Japan’s Experience in Natural Hazard” in case of the shortage only by the case quoted from the Good Practice case collection from ADRC’s member countries.

The permission of ISDR is obtained contingent on describing the quoted original clearly for the case publishing.

Case Study for HFA Implementation				
Areas	Main elements	Expected results	Case Study	
Priority for action 1: ENSURE THAT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IS A NATIONAL AND A LOCAL PRIORITY WITH A STRONG INSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR IMPLEMENTATION.				
<i>Countries that develop policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for disaster risk reduction and that are able to develop and track progress through specific and measurable indicators have greater capacity to manage risks and to achieve widespread consensus for, engagement in and compliance with disaster risk reduction measures across all sectors of society.</i>				
National institution and legislative frameworks	Multi-sectoral policies and plans	DRR integrated into development policy and planning by countries.	Case Study # Japan Integration of disaster reduction into national policy	
		Multi-sectoral national platforms or other coordination mechanisms for DRR created and functioning	<p>In order to implement disaster reduction plans in a comprehensive and integrated manner, a disaster risk management function was incorporated into the Cabinet Office, which was created as part of the reorganization of government ministries and agencies in 2001.</p> <p>The Cabinet Office, in overseeing the ministries that assume some of the government’s administrative responsibilities, undertakes basic policy-making and coordination of overall activities while assisting the Cabinet’s comprehensive strategic function. The Cabinet Office is responsible for coordination of activities across relevant ministries and agencies, which make disaster countermeasures work swiftly and effectively, from the viewpoint that disaster risk management is an important policy issue affecting the safety and security of the entire population. In addition, the position of Minister of State for Disaster Management was created in the Cabinet Office and plays a central role in disaster risk management.</p> <p>The Central Disaster Management Council was organized in 1962, based on the Basic Act for Disaster Countermeasures. Its purpose was to ensure that institutions involved in disaster reduction set in place comprehensive disaster risk management.</p> <p>On the occasion of the reorganization of government ministries and agencies, four new members with experience or academic standing were invited to join the team previously made up of the entire cabinet ministers and representatives of designated public corporations. To increase its influence and capability, rules were also put in place to enable the Council to advise the Prime Minister and Minister of State for Disaster Management on important matters for disaster management.</p> <p>In line with its increased capability, the Central Disaster Management Council set up various expert panels to advise on improving the Basic Disaster Management Plan, sharing information on disaster management and, taking countermeasures against major earthquakes and other subjects, etc. The discussions at the expert panels have been producing a wide range of practical recommendations to improve disaster risk management, which, for example, were translated into the basic policy for improving disaster information systems and an outline of the basic plan for earthquake disaster management in Tokai area.</p> <p>In addition, based on the recommendations, cross-ministerial efforts are being actively promoted in the interests of efficient risk management and the operation of disaster reduction measures including construction of information collection systems, in order to prepare for future disasters.</p>	
		Increased resource allocation for DRR		

Fig.4-4-3 Example of Case Study