



Proactive Participation of High Risk Stakeholders in Disaster Risk Reduction

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The 13th ASEAN & Japan High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies

3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction



Role play presentation by Urakawa Town residents including persons with psycho-social disabilities. At the Panel Session on Proactive Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Disaster Risk Reduction.

3rd World Conference on DRR (3WCDRR)

- 6500+ official participants including 200+ participants with disabilities
- Adopted the "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030"
- "setting the accessibility standard for UN Conferences" – SG UNISDR
- Persons with Disabilities took a significant role with other stakeholders

- Guiding Principle: (para 19)
- (g) Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability, as well as on the easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, complemented by traditional knowledge;

- Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
- 32. ...Empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches are key. Disasters have demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is a critical opportunity to build back better, including through integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures, making nations and communities resilient to disasters.

How can you make recovery better?

from People-Centered Perspectives

SHARING Information & knowledge

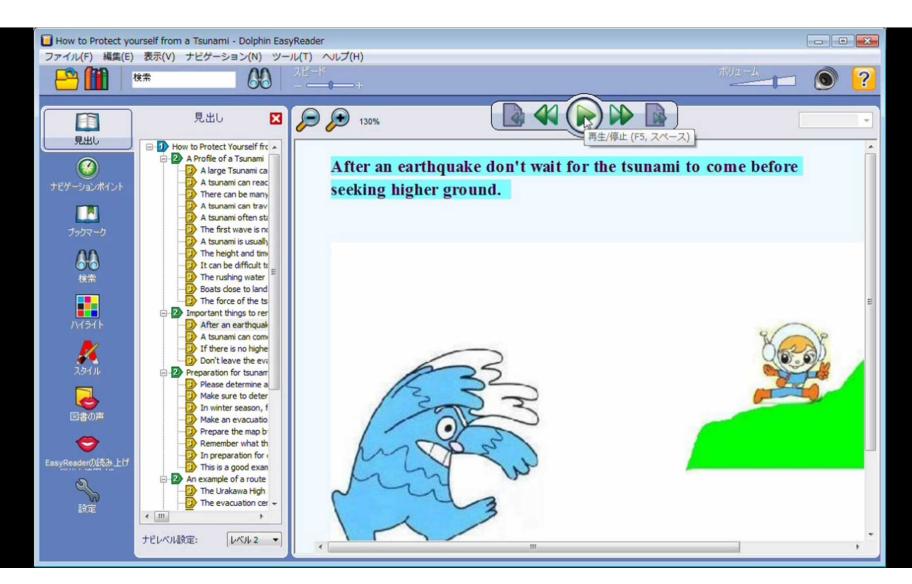
- Accessible
- Adaptive
- Affordable
- Attractive



- Anyone
- Anywhere
- Anytime

Mobilization of available well informed and committed resources

Examples of accessible DRR information in DAISY/EPUB3 accessible multimedia format



V. Role of stakeholders para 36 (a)

- (i) **Women** and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gendersensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as build their capacity for alternate livelihood means in post-disaster situations;
- (ii) **Children** and youth are agents of change and should be given the space and modalities to contribute to disaster risk reduction, in accordance with legislation, national practice and educational curricula;
- (iii) **Persons with disabilities** and their organizations are critical in the assessment of disaster risk and in designing and implementing plans tailored to specific requirements, taking into consideration, inter alia, the principles of universal design; cont...

...cont.

- V. Role of stakeholders para 36 (a)
- (iv) **Older persons** have years of knowledge, skills and wisdom, which are invaluable assets to reduce disaster risk, and they should be included in the design of policies, plans and mechanisms, including for early warning;
- (v) **Indigenous peoples**, through their experience and traditional knowledge, provide an important contribution to the development and implementation of plans and mechanisms, including for early warning;
- (vi) **Migrants** contribute to the resilience of communities and societies and their knowledge, skills and capacities can be useful in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction.

Some evidences of the significant role of "high risk" stakeholders

Differently abled people = Persons with disabilities



International Conferences on Disaster Preparedness of Persons with Disabilities in Phuket;

Jointly hosted by the DAISY Consortium, Government of Thailand, ITU, Phuket State, attended by speakers with diverse of disabilities and indigenous peoples (http://www.dinf.ne.jp/doc/japanese/prompt/ws-tunami.html)



Meeting with Morgan People at Rawai Community, Phuhket, Thailand, 2009





March 11th, 2011, Kamaishi, North East Japan



Source http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ARv_4a_8FBA



On 11th March 2011, Tsunamis took 74 lives out of 108 students and 10 lives out of 13 teachers at Ookawa Elementary School in Ishinomaki City, Japan. However, students in Kamaishi City could evacuate successfully thanks to training and timely self-decision making. photo: http://photo.sankei.jp.msn.com/panorama/data/2011/0324ookawa01/

Evacuation Drills of Urakawa Bethel's House

• Members of Bethel's House with severe psycho-social disability have been training themselves since 2005 to prepare for Tsunami. With 4 evacuation training sessions per year. They use and maintain evacuation manuals in DAISY multimedia format which is easy to understand and attractive. On 11 March 2011, Urakawa was hit by 2.8 m tsunami. Bethel's House members were first evacuees who led the evacuation of the whole community. While the economic damage of the town was large but there was no human casualty thanks to timely evacuation of everybody.





Key lessons from the 3.11 2011 Disaster

- Informed and Timely Decision Making based on appropriate DRR plan and evacuation drills at community level is the key to survival.
- Well trained School kids and members of Urakawa Bethel's House are good examples of successful timely decision making for evacuation.
- Regardless of disabilities or other risk factors, appropriate and accessible scientific knowledge, training and accessible early warning save lives.
- As hundreds of community based rescue operators were killed in operation, rescue teams are requested to secure their safety first. => Everybody in the community including persons with disabilities and old aged people in Japan are requested to prepare for survival.
- Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction requires accessible ICT for learning risks and risk reduction for survival and continuation of operation program (BCP) development.
- Evacuation Plan and BCP need to be written and shared in accessible documentation format such as EPUB3 or DAISY.

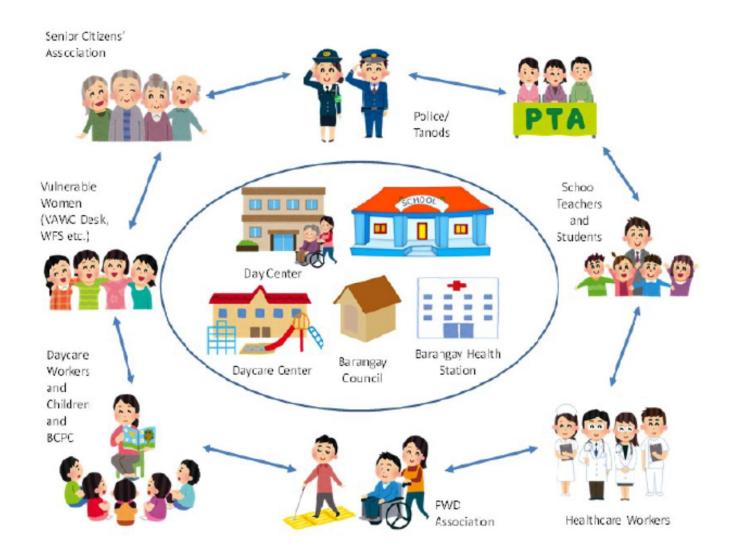


The Library of the Eastern Samar State University Guiuan was completely destroyed on 8th November 2013 by the typhoon Yolanda.



Librarian's initiative in Yolanda/Haiyan devastated areas to share lessons learned from disasters – "Sharing Stories of Survivors and Victims Project"





Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 4: Barangay Actors to Rebuild a Disaster-resilient and Inclusive Community





DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE (DOF)
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS (DPWH)
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DILG)
THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

THE URGENT DEVELOPMENT STUDY ON THE PROJECT ON REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY FROM TYPHOON YOLANDA IN THE PHILIPPINES

FINAL REPORT (I)

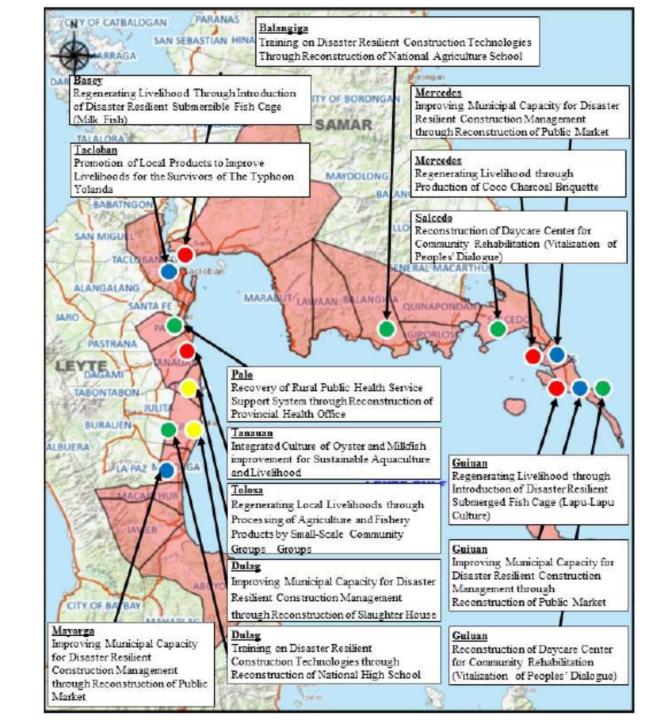
SUMMARY

JUNE 2015

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS GLOBAL CO., LTD.
CTI ENGINEERING INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.
PACIFIC CONSULTANTS CO., LTD.
YACHIYO ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
PASCO CORPORATION

JR 15-127



Conclusion:

High risk community members are not liabilities but assets