



JAPAN BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

**[Governance]**

***Integrated Approach of Multi-Stakeholder  
under the Political Commitment***

**January 20, 2005**

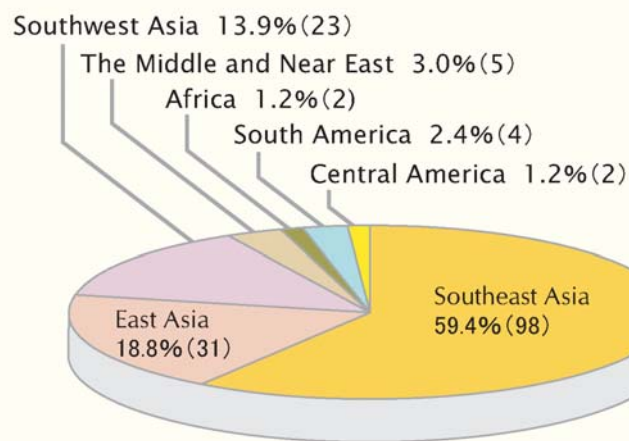
**Keiichi Tango**

**Japan Bank for International Cooperation  
(JBIC)**

# 1. Disaster Reduction & MDGs

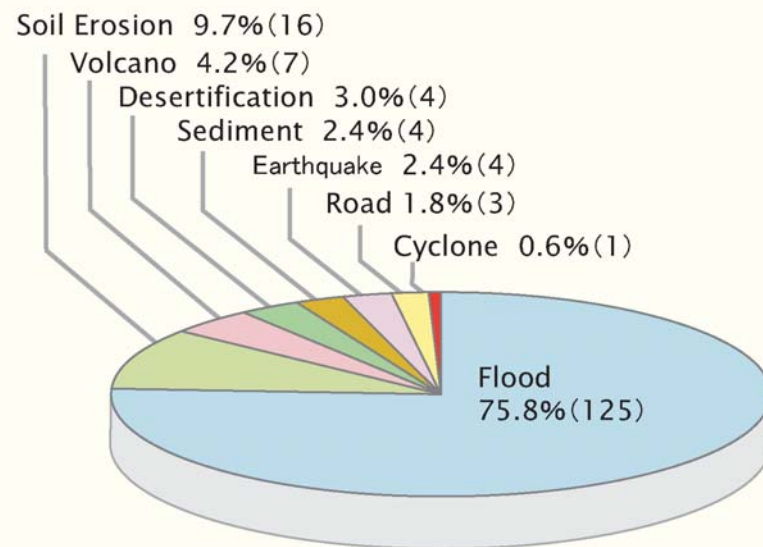
JBIC has supported approximately 170 projects for disaster reduction.

Targeted Area



The assistance to Asian Regions account for more than 90% of disaster reduction projects, particularly in Indonesia and the Philippines.

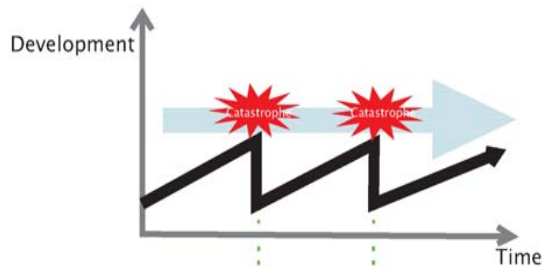
Types of Disasters



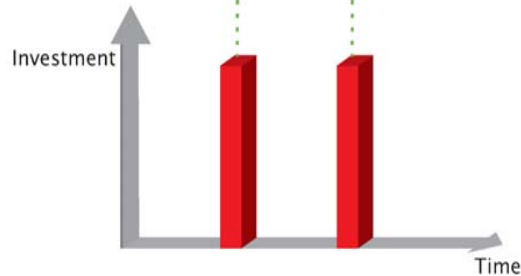
The assistance for floods account for the highest percentage of disaster reduction

# < Disaster Reduction & Sustainable Development >

If developing countries don't invest their funds in the infrastructure for disaster reduction...



A catastrophe causes enormous damages to the community every time it occurs.

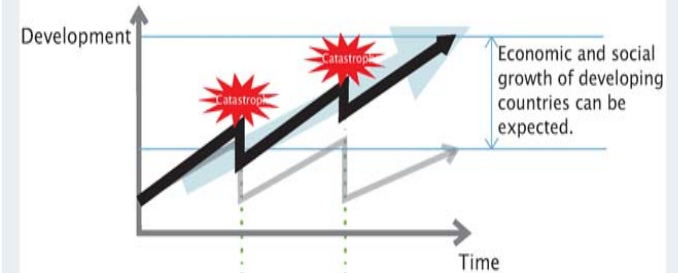


A large amount of expenses will be needed for recovery when a catastrophe occurs.

- A catastrophe causes enormous damages to the community every time it occurs.
- A large amount of expenses will be needed for recovery when a catastrophe occurs.
- Economic and social growth of developing countries can not be expected if it spends large amount of cost and time in recovery.

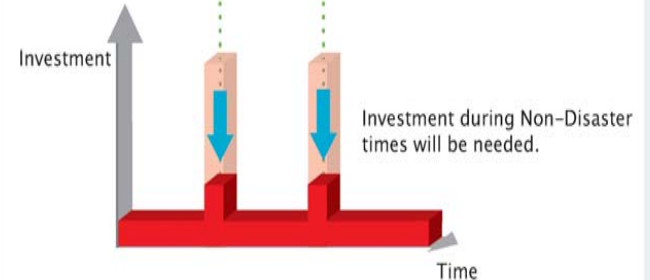
[Disaster & Poverty]

If developing countries invest their fund in the infrastructure for disaster reduction...



Economic and social growth of developing countries can be expected.

Damages will be less than without investment when a catastrophe occurs.



Investment during Non-Disaster times will be needed.

The amount of expense will be lessened for recovery when a catastrophe occurs.

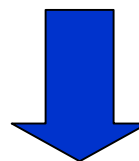
- Damages will be less than without investment when a catastrophe occurs.
- Although investment during Non-Disaster times will be needed, the amount of expenses will be lessened for recovery when a catastrophe occurs.
- Economic and social growth of developing countries can be expected.

[Sustainable Development]

## < Disaster Reduction & MDGs >



= One of the reasons of the  
constraints of poverty reduction

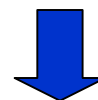


**Link the post-WCDR disaster reduction programme  
to the MDGs**

## 2. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

<Technical Assistance for Disaster Policy Planning>  
Strengthening the policy and regulatory frameworks is necessary for disaster reduction.

Failure to enforce the Turkish Regulation about  
construction standard



- Number of damaged houses: 240,000
- Number of deaths: 15,000
- Number of injuries: 240,000

## <JBIC's workshop in Istanbul>

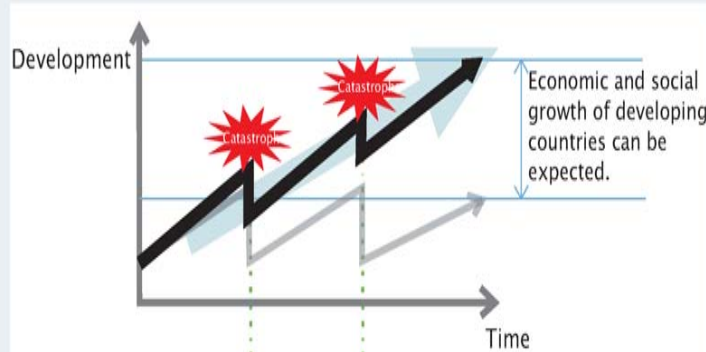


- JBIC proposed (1) promoting seismic reinforcements to minimize the damage (infrastructure, legal reform)
- (2) developing an advanced anti-disaster manual
- (3) carrying out real-time monitoring to draw up an appropriate rehabilitation plan

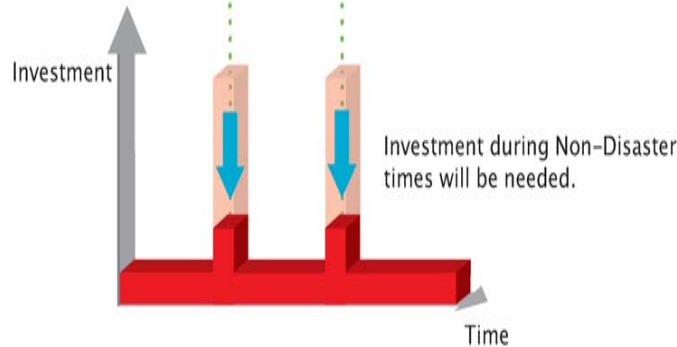
JBIC fostered partnerships with **Hyogo Prefecture**, which had experienced the Great Hanshin Earthquake.

# 3. Financial Resources for Disaster Risk Reduction

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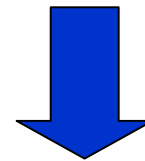
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- Although investment during Non-Disaster times will be needed, the amount of expenses will be lessened for recovery when a catastrophe occurs.
- Economic and social growth of developing countries can be expected.

Disaster Reduction Strategy should be integrated in the middle-term development program



**Investment in Disaster Reduction**

## 4. Integrated Approach for Disaster Reduction

(1)

Political Commitment

+

Integrated Approach of All relevant stakeholders

Ex) government, municipality, civil society, individuals

(2)

It is important to share the experience and the knowledge of disaster reduction all over the world.