

Typhoon Haiyan Japan's Disaster Response - Lessons Learned, Perspectives On Japan Overseas Aid

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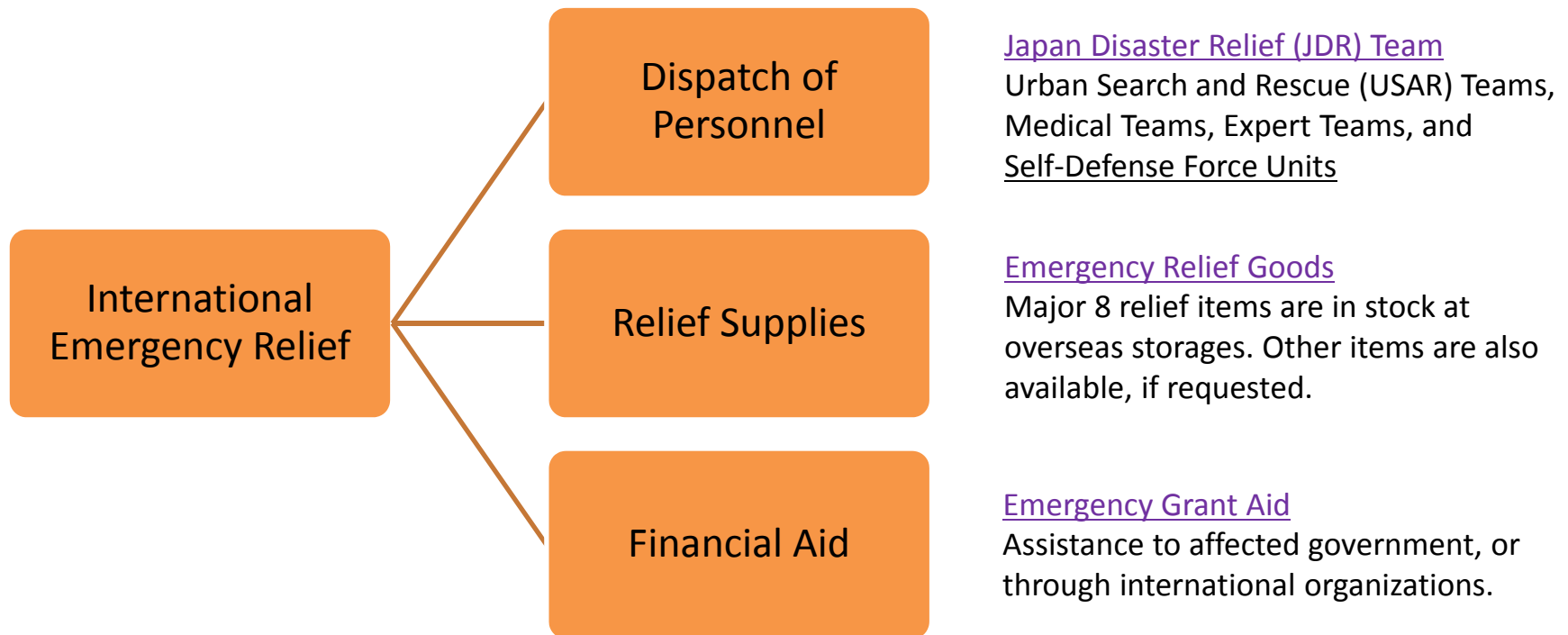
Outline

- 1 Japan's Framework for Emergency Relief**
- 2 Japan's Response to Typhoon Haiyan**
- 3 Lessons Learned**



Japan's Emergency Relief/Assistance

Japan provides Emergency Relief/Assistance to countries affected by large-scale natural and man-made disasters (except conflicts) in response to the request from affected government or international organizations.



Emergency Grant Aid

- **Purpose**: To provide urgent support for refugees, IDPs or people affected by natural disasters or conflicts overseas.
- Provide Emergency Grant Aid to affected governments, the UN and other international organizations, or local Red Cross.



11 assistances in FY2012: USD 42M in total

- Refugees in South Sudan (\$ 2M: UNHCR)
- Typhoon in Philippines (\$ 4.2M: WFP, IFRC, UNICEF)
- Floods in Pakistan (\$ 4.7M: WFP, IOM, UNHABITAT)
- Syrian Refugees and IDPs (\$ 10M: UNHCR, WFP, OCHA)

9 assistances in FY2013 (as of Jan 2014): USD 94M in total

- Syrian Refugees and IDPs (\$ 35M: UNHCR, etc)
- Host communities in Jordan and Lebanon accepting Syrian Refugees (\$ 12M: Jordan Gov, \$10 M: Lebanon Gov.)
- Earthquake in Philippines (\$ 3.5M:IOM, UNICEF, UNDP, etc)
- Typhoon in Philippines (\$ 30M: WFP, UNICEF, IFRC, etc)

Emergency Relief Goods

Major 8 items in stock at oversea storages.
Other items are also available, if requested.

Tent	Sleeping Pad	Blanket	Generator
			
Water Tank	Water Purifier	Portable Jerry Can	Plastic Sheet
			

17 assistances in 2012 (worth \ 345 Million)





- Floods in Fiji (18M: Generator, etc) • Earthquake in Guatemala (\12M: Generator, etc)
- Hurricane in Cuba (\31M: Blankets, etc) • Typhoon in Philippines (\45M: Tents, etc)
- Floods in Niger (\20M: Blankets, etc) • Floods in Sri Lanka (\23M: Plastic sheets, etc)

12 assistances in 2013 as of Jan. (worth \ 196 Million)

- Floods in Sudan (\16M: Sleeping Pads, etc) • Typhoon in Philippines (\60M: Tents, etc)
- Floods in Cambodia (\32M: Generators, etc) • Floods in Cameroon (\10M: Tents, etc)



Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team

	Team (Composition)	Operation	Duration
	<u>Urban Search and Rescue Team (USAR)</u> : Comprised of members from Fire and Disaster Management Agency, National Police Agency, Japan Coast Guard, MOFA and JICA (69 personnel in total)	Search and Rescue victims trapped in collapsed structures.	Approx. 7-10 days
	<u>Medical Team</u> : Comprised of Doctors, Nurses, Pharmacists and members of MOFA and JICA (23 personnel in total)	Urgent medical assistance including patient treatment.	Approx. 2 weeks
	<u>Experts Team</u> : Comprised of a few or some Experts (from 14 relevant Ministries and Agencies)	Technical advice or guidance on disaster prevention and damage mitigation based on an assessment of the situation.	Approx. 2 weeks
	<u>Self-Defense Forces (SDF) Units</u> : Units of Ground, Marine, and Air forces (50 - 1,200 personnel)	Search and rescue, medical assistance (including disease control). Air and sea transport and water supply.	Approx. 2 weeks to 2 months

Deployment Record of JDR Teams

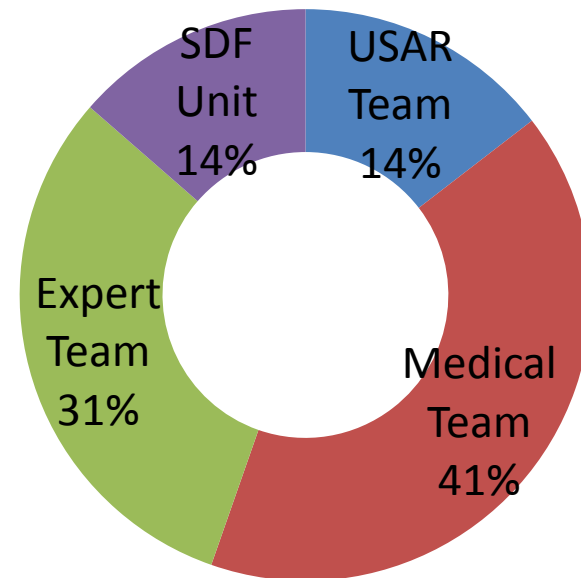
As of Today (Since 1987):

113 Civilian teams and
30 SDF units deployed to
71 Disasters in
40 Countries/regions.

Deployment Details:

USAR team - **15** disasters (17 teams)
Medical team - **42** disasters (54 teams)
Expert team - **32** disasters (42 teams)
SDF unit - **14** disasters (30 units)

Deployed JDR Teams/Units



SDF was deployed for 14 disasters:

10 Earthquakes (including **2** Tsunamis), **2** Hurricane/Typhoon,
1 Flood, and **1** Submersible Vessel accident

Recent operations by Japan Disaster Relief Teams



Earthquake in NZ (Feb 2011): USAR Team and Gov. Aircraft (SDF)



Floods in Thailand (Nov 2011): Expert Teams



Floods in Pakistan (Aug 2010):
SDF Transportation Unit and Medical Team (Civilian)



Earthquake in Haiti in Jan 2010:
Medical team (Civilian) and SDF Medical Unit

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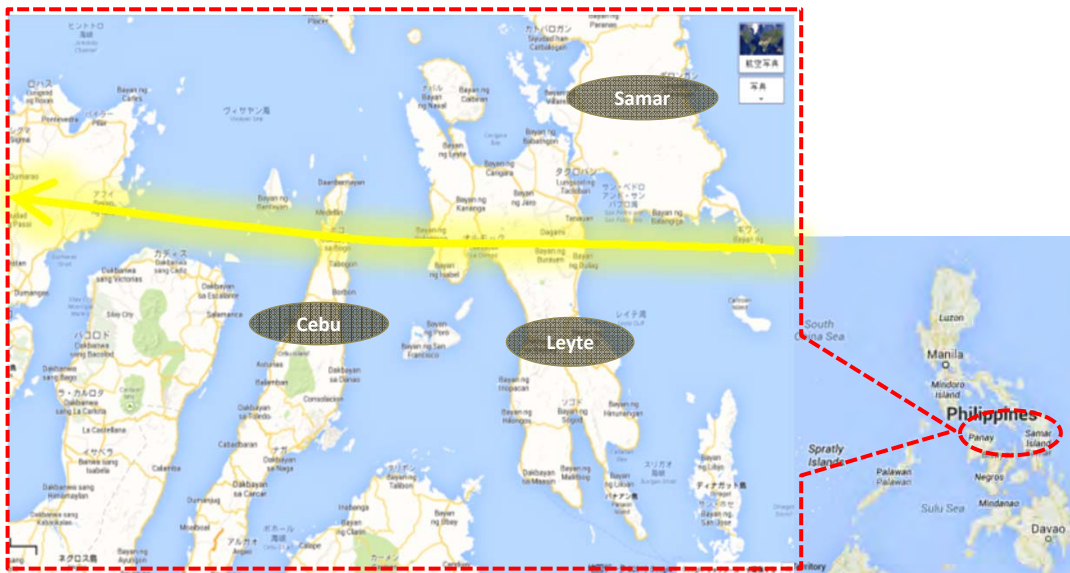
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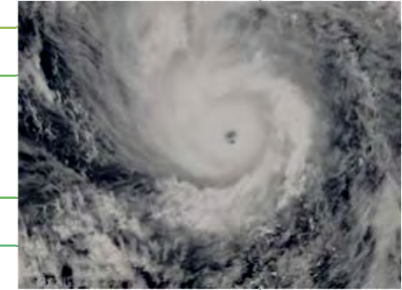
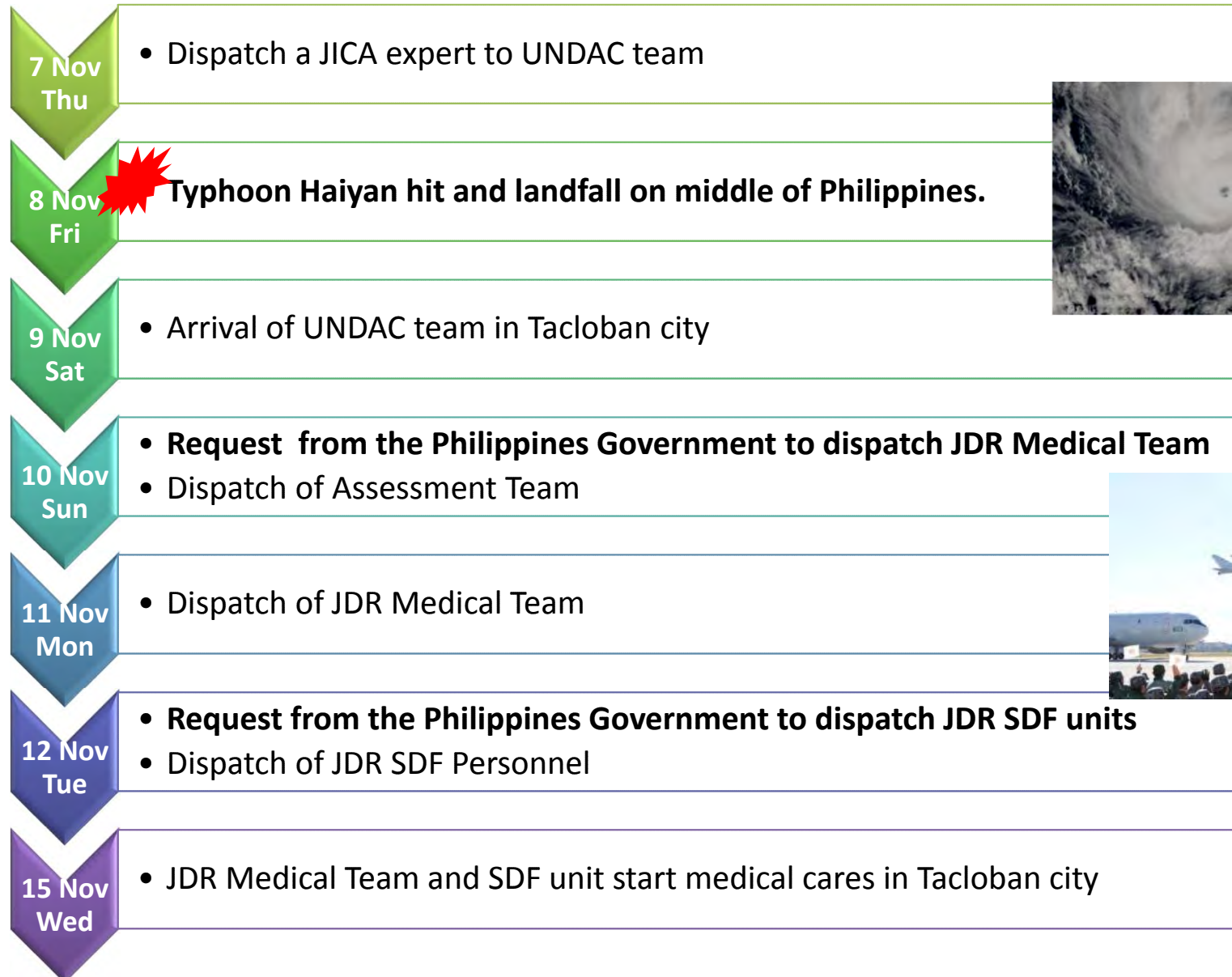
Summary of Typhoon Haiyan Disaster and Damages

- Date: November 8 in local time
- Affected areas: Leyte, Cebu, Eastern Samar
- Casualties: 6,190 (dead) / 28,626 (injured) / 1,785 (missing)
- Affected population: more than 16 million people
- Displaced population : 4 millions people

(Source: NDRRMC – January 10, 2014)



Chronology (Initial Response)



Disaster Response to Typhoon Haiyan

Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams



Medical Teams

- 1st batch: Nov.11 - Nov.24
- 2nd batch: Nov.20 - Dec.3
- 3rd batch: Nov.29 - Dec.12



Expert Teams

- Early Recovery: Nov. 26 - Dec.19
- Oil Spill Response: Dec.4 - Dec.13



Self-Defense Forces (SDF) Units

- Activity Period: Nov. 12 - Dec.25
- Joint Task Forces (Medical, Transportation, etc.) and Joint Coordination Office (in Manila)

Disaster Response to Typhoon Haiyan Financial and Relief Items assistances

- Financial Assistances – US\$ 56.3 M in total

Emergency Grant Aid - US\$ 30M

- Food, water and sanitation, emergency shelter, health, debris management, etc. through ICRC, IFRC, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOCHA, WFP, and WHO.

Emergency Relief Goods - US\$ 0.6 M

- Plastic sheets for shelters, sleeping pads, and other new commodities.

Japan Platform (JPF) - US\$ 4.7 M

- Assistance through Japanese NGOs (Japan Platform)

Others - US\$ 21 M



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Good Practices

Request/Needs-Driven Approach.

Close Coordination with Philippines Govt.

Wide range of assistances from funding, providing relief items and rice, to dispatching personnel.

Full-cast Diplomacy.

Seamless transition from emergency relief to early recovery.



Good Practices

Smooth hand-over to local authorities.

Security measures offered by Philippine National Police.

Cooperation by military aircraft to civilian medical team.

Information exchange with other stakeholders through cluster meetings.

Caring women and girls in special needs.



Challenges

Security issues

- e.g., 1st batch of Medical Team was confused by fluctuate security information at initial stage. Collecting valid information, making appropriate assessment and rapid sound judgment were required.

Logistic issues

- e.g., 1st batch of Medical Team had difficulties from damaged transportation means and communication network as well as lack of fuels in devastated areas at initial stage.

Coordination issues

- Closer coordination and cooperation among civilian teams, SDF, UN, and civil societies for joint operation for consistent arrangement both in Manila and affected areas.

Lessons Learned

Information sharing on security and logistics issues at initial stage among stakeholders would be helpful.

Multilateral Civil-Military coordination facilitated by OCHA in affected areas is helpful.

Regular dialogues among JDR Teams, Foreign Civil and Military Teams and UNs in peace time are helpful for closer contact and coordination at emergency crisis.

Learning international coordination system and regional framework through active participations to international and regional exercises such as INSARAG FTX/TTX, ARF DiREx is useful.

Thank you for your attention.

