Lessons Learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake
From a point of Japanese CSOs’ perspectives

Nov 6, 2014

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JANIC aims to ...

- Contribute to the achievement of global citizens’ organization as networking NGO
- Resolution to global issues
- Strengthen capacity of NGOs and the promotion of social responsibility initiatives
### The biggest network of NGOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full Member NGOs</td>
<td>98 NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Members (NGOs &amp; NPOs)</td>
<td>64 Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Members (Private enterprises)</td>
<td>40 Companies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Criteria for Full Member eligibility

1. Organizations are directly involved with international cooperation or global citizenship education development regarding development, human rights and environment continuously after becoming a member.
2. Non-Profit Organizations founded by citizens and the activity base such as primary office is located in Japan.
3. In principle, more than one-third of funds are own fund.
4. Democratic decision-making body is established and run in accordance with the bylaw.
5. Financial statement and names of executives are open to public.
6. Achievement more than 2 years.
7. Establish contactable Secretariat Division.
The Role of JANIC

1. Promote partnership among NGOs
2. Strengthen capacity and social responsibility of NGOs
3. Implement policy advocacy and campaign
4. Promote citizen’s support for and participation in NGO activities
5. Promote dialogues and networking with other sectors

Collaborate with overseas networks
InterAction (USA), BOND(UK), KCOC (Korea), International Forum of National Platforms (IFP), CIVICUS, and ADA (Asia Development Alliance) etc.
Social Risk Management for Mitigating Social and Economic Impacts from Natural Disasters
# 10 Themes and 16 Indicators

Findings of the Joint Review that requires improvement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Needs improvement in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assistance that meets local needs provided?</td>
<td>Relevance</td>
<td>- Gaps in assistance&lt;br&gt;- Weak organizational and financial capacity of CSOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Comprehensive assistance provided?</td>
<td>Coverage&lt;br&gt;- Gender equality&lt;br&gt;- Special support</td>
<td>- Gaps in assistance&lt;br&gt;- Inadequate collaboration between civil sector and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assistance brought any further damage to the people?</td>
<td>Coping strategies and resilience&lt;br&gt;- Do no harm</td>
<td>- Insufficient accountability towards beneficiaries and the local&lt;br&gt;- Inadequate collaboration between civil sector and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Accountability to beneficiaries fulfilled?</td>
<td>Establishing and delivering on commitments</td>
<td>Insufficient accountability towards beneficiaries and the local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Opinions of the local stakeholders considered and reflected?</td>
<td>Handling complaints&lt;br&gt;- Participation</td>
<td>Insufficient accountability towards beneficiaries and the local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Review and improvement constantly made?</td>
<td>Learning and continual improvement</td>
<td>- Lack of monitoring &amp; evaluation&lt;br&gt;- Weak organizational and financial capacity of CSOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Short-term assistance led to long-term assistance?</td>
<td>Connectedness</td>
<td>- Weak organizational and financial capacity of CSOs&lt;br&gt;- Insufficient accountability towards beneficiaries and the local&lt;br&gt;- Inadequate collaboration between civil sector and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Staff’s safety ensured?</td>
<td>Health, safety and security</td>
<td>Inadequate staff safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Organization had enough capacities?</td>
<td>Human resources and management&lt;br&gt;- Funding base</td>
<td>Weak organizational and financial capacity of CSOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Collaborated and cooperated well with other organizations?</td>
<td>Information sharing and coordination&lt;br&gt;- Collaboration</td>
<td>Inadequate collaboration between civil sector and others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Major findings

1. Gaps in assistance
2. Insufficient accountability towards beneficiaries and the local
3. Lack of monitoring & evaluation
4. Inadequate staff safety
5. Weak organizational and financial capacity of CSOs
6. Inadequate collaboration between civil sector and local municipalities and communities etc.
Lessons learnt

Need prior actions to:

1. Build organizational and financial capacities of CSOs

2. Institutionalize CSOs’ role in disaster preparedness, reduction and response to promote cross-sector collaboration
Roles and Challenges

- To help the people in need as well as to bring change to the social structures that produce the vulnerable population.
  
  = Solving global issues

- To work on things which the nation/government cannot, instead of being a mere and inexpensive undertaker.

- To pursue economic potential as well as sociality to ensure sustainability on its activities.

- To gain enough influence on the public to shape public opinion by getting civil support.

- To enhance its social significance by achieving its own accountability.
JCC2015 Consortium

- Japan CSO Coalition for 2015 WCDRR (JCC2015) is a network of CSOs working towards the 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held in Sendai in 2015.

- The network works in close partnership with CSOs around the world to participate actively in the establishment of the Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2), aims to build strong and resilient communities, and aims to share Japanese CSO’s experiences and lessons learnt with the international community.
Objectives of JCC2015

- To contribute global DRR movement by sharing experience of civil society as well as disaster affected population in Japan at the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015.
- To advocate for proactive inclusion of nuclear risks at the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015 as well as within HFA2.
- To share both domestic and international grassroots experiences of Japanese CSOs for tackling frequently occurring disasters and critical elements of disaster resilience, including specific requirements for vulnerable segments of the population, building resilient communities, and adapting to climate change.
# JCC2015 in details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Japan CSO Coalition for 2015 WCDRR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office Address</td>
<td>Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC) 5th Floor Avaco Building 2-3-18 Nishiwaseda Shinjuku-ku Tokyo 169-0051 JAPAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEL</td>
<td>03-5292-2911 (JANIC: Horiuchi,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAX</td>
<td>03-5292-2912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMAIL</td>
<td>wcdrr3 [@] jcc2015.net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliated Organizations</td>
<td>96 organizations (as of 14th October 2014)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Major recommendations to HFA2 through JCC2015

1. To foster civil societies by building their capacity

2. To build local capacity to respond to “everyday disaster,” particularly by prioritizing vulnerable groups

3. To reduce risk and to prepare for new emerging complex disasters like nuclear disaster

4. To make a better connection between disaster, climate change, and development
Find out more at:

http://www.janic.org/en/