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Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Daisuke Sasaki, I'm an associate professor at the International Research Institute of Disaster Science here at Stohok University. It is a great honor for me to moderate this session entitled Center Framework Monitoring When Not for Municipalities.

As the host city of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Center City has worked to implement the Center Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, having reached the halfway point of implementation of the framework, Center City and the International Research Institute of Disaster Science here at Stohok University have conducted joint assessment of the progress so far.

This midterm review of the progress of the framework in Center City is the world's first attempt by the municipality. In this session, we highlight the process of incorporating Center Framework Monitoring into their operations, as well as policy implications.

At the beginning of this session, we'll hear the opening remarks by Professor Ching -Ichi Kuriyama. Professor Kuriyama is the director of the emeritus at Stohok University.

Okay, oh, hello, everybody. I am Shange Kuriyama, Director of the International Research Institute of Disaster Science, IRIDIS, Tokyo University, Japan. I'd like to briefly introduce the IRIDIS and Sendai Bosei Framework.

A Sendai Bosei Framework means the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction. Maybe you know the Bosei, not Bosei, okay? But Bosei, okay, disaster risk reduction, okay. So the Tohoku University was founded in 1907 and is the third oldest university in Japan.

IRIDIS is the newest research institute of Tohoku University. IRIDIS was established in April, 2012, approximately one year after the 2011 greatest Japan earthquake. And we

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are promoting interdisciplinary disaster science research in collaboration with science, engineering, humanities, social sciences, and medical sciences, and practical science.

Originally, I'm a medical doctor and my major is the public health, disaster public health. And IRIDIS provided full cooperation to the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015 and has made significant contributions to the creation and promotion of the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction, means the Sendai Bosei Framework.

2015 to 2030, the international agenda. Then Sendai Framework is a set of global DRR, disaster risk reduction guidelines adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015.

IRIDIS is working hard to promote and realize these goals through our research and practice. I'm looking forward to having fruitful discussion through this session. Thank you very much.

And thank you for the opening remarks, Professor Kuriyama. So we now have the greetings from the mayor of the city of Sendai, Ms. Kazuko Kori. We will listen to Mayor Kori as a pre -recorded video.

In the standing risk global forum, I would like to thank the people from the United States for supporting this work. I also would like to thank the people from the U .S. and U .S. for their support, for their support in this work.

I must say that I have been very grateful to the U .S. for the support of the United States. I would like to thank you very much for your time today. I would like to thank you for your time today. I would also like to thank you for your service today.

Next time, I would like to thank you for your service today. I would also like to thank you for your efforts. Please tell me what you would be looking forward to. Thank you for your service today. I am very happy to be here today, and I am very happy to be here today.

I am very happy to be here today, and I am very happy to be here today. I am very happy to be here today, and I am very happy to be here today. From that childhood experience, I was very happy to be here today.

I am very happy to be here with you today. I am very happy to be here with you today. I am very happy to be here with you today. I am very happy to be here with you today. I am very happy to be here with you today.

I would like to thank you for your time today. I would like to thank you for your time today. I am very happy to be here with you today. Thank you very much.

Okay, thank you so much Mayor Curry. Now we'd like to move on to the panel discussion. So. Okay, so I would like to introduce the first speaker, Ms. Satoko Shibuya, from the City of Sendai. Thank you.

She has been engaged in supporting of the Third Human World Conference on DRL and promoting of the sender framework for DRL in Sendai. Ms. Shibuya, the floor is yours.

Ah, thank you for having me today. I'm Satoko Shibuya from Sendai City. Thank you.

Ah, John, presentation. Okay, so could you show the slide on the screen here? Thank you.

Goodnight.

No.

Well, that's your power point.

next presentation.

Okay, so yeah, please, the floor is yours.

I'd like to explain about the mid -term review of the Sendai framework conducted by the city of Sendai in collaboration with Illidus, Tohoku University. In the review, Tohoku University analyzed the progress of the four priorities for action and seven global targets of the Sendai framework based on the city's data on disaster damage and disaster prevention measures.

This shows the data related to the reduction targets among the global targets that were used in the analysis. We utilized the variety of data on casualty and infrastructure damage. Through the analysis, we found that the detailed data unique to municipalities is useful for disaster statistics, and statistics are important for monitoring the implementation of the framework.

We faced the challenges when conducting local level assessments of target E, F, and G, as these are national level targets. Therefore, for example, we replaced target F international cooperation to relevant local level measures, such as the acceptance of inspection visits and training from overseas.

I'd like to move on to talk about the results. First, the implementation status of the priorities for action. Disaster risk reduction policies implemented by the city and the citizens are based on the priorities for action.

In addition, the Tohoku University assessed the contribution of priorities for action on the implementation status of the global targets. For example, the first priority for action on understanding disaster risk is incorporated into policies such as the use of memorial facilities in school disaster risk reduction education.

This connects to combining experiences of the great East Japan earthquake and raising public awareness about disaster risks. The first priority of action is build back better. Many of Senda's reconstruction efforts from the disaster have incorporated this key concept.

As a tsunami countermeasures, we asked residents in coastal areas to relocate inland where it's safer. We are utilizing the site to revitalize as a spot for social interactions. We also evaluated the promotion of stakeholder engagement and international cooperation, which is stipulated as a guideline for implementing the priorities for action.

We give importance to the connection with most stakeholders, including women and children. Also, both ITAC initiatives to share and deploy disaster risk reduction technologies worldwide by collaborating with research institutions and private sectors have been evaluated as contributing to all targets.

The status of achievement of each global target is evaluated based on data on the number of fatalities, economic losses, et cetera. As a result of the promotion initiatives that are based on the priorities for action, it can be concluded that the city is on track with the implementation of the global targets.

As our unique evaluation, we also conducted assessment. sorry, pet types of disaster for targets A to D. Although earthquake and tsunami damage have worsened, inquiries in residential building damage and agricultural damage have been observed in storm and flood.

This is a summary of the review. Thank you for your kind attention.

Okay, thank you for your valuable presentation, Mr. Shibuya. I would like to invite the next speaker, Professor Yui -Chi Ono. Professor Ono is specialized in climatology, wind -related DRL, and international DRL policymaking.

He currently serves as deputy director of the iridesce at Tohoku University. He's also founder and CEO of the World Balsai Forum Foundation. So Professor Ono, you have the floor.

Thank you. Welcome all to this session for the Sendai monitoring at the local level. What a Sendai framework, if you hear, it's a national initiative, it's far away from the local government, but we think it's very important to implement the Sendai framework at the local level, city level.

That's a trial we did with Sendai City and university supported and the private sector joined. So we are joint collaboration to monitor the Sendai framework. Then in the Sendai framework, one very important thing is without loss and damage data, we cannot monitor the Sendai.

So the Sendai City provided, assembled the different branches and departments, the data, loss and damage data together. Then the university helped analyze this data. Then the private sector also helped this process.

So we hope this Sendai monitoring is going to be widely more accepted by many municipalities. So this session, it's a stimulate in interest for you to implement this Sendai. And you know, last year Sendai mid -time review was conducted in New York by UNDRR.

Progress was not so good, unfortunately. There are many reasons, there's wars and conflicts in many places and COVID -19. So the international assistance was not done. So many developing countries are not doing well.

Except the Sendai framework in one word is that investment in DRR. How much investment is done? And some countries are doing excellent progress. Philippines is one of them. We have a science minister, sorry, I'm here with us today.

But Philippines has been increasingly investing the DRR and Indonesia and so on. So we have some good, you know, cases, but many countries are way, long way to go. So we want to stimulate this process a little bit.

Then why this World Bores Eye Forum 2025 is listed here on the screen, we are going to help the implement the Sendai framework for many angles. Then from Tohoku, the Sendai framework, bus breaks of Sendai framework, we decided to promote, not only promote, but to share what we are doing in the Tohoku region and Japan to the rest of the world.

Then we created this every two year we have World Bores Eye Forum. The next one is to be held in March 7th to 9th. So you are all welcome to Sendai and the bus breaks of Sendai framework to stimulate, assist implementing the framework.

Private sector, government, academia, the many kinds of people, including citizens of Sendai City are joining this event. So I just wanted to propaganda for this event. Then the Sendai monitoring, Sendai City did it.

Then the rest of the Japanese cities and towns and 1 ,300 some citizens. If you need assistance, I think Sendai City and Tohoku University could provide help. And internationally, maybe doing so. Then I'll show you one case.

In Bandarache, Indonesia, they are having the 30th anniversary of the Indonesian Tsunami. Then the city of Bandarache, we have a partnership with Shakara University. Then they are trying to get the loss and damage data.

Then we are going to maybe do the same thing for Bandarache internationally. We will show you the video from the Shakara University. Can you show the video, please? Now time to show the video.

Thank you very much.

Good day. Good day, everyone. My name is Cesar Sofia. I am not the director of postgraduate school at Unifita Shakwala, Bandaiake, Indonesia. It is a honor for me to speak with you all at the Understanding Risk Forum 2024.

Firstly, I would like to extend my helpful thank you to Professor Yuchi Hono and the team at the International Research Institute of Disaster Science, Iredas Tohoku University for hosting this crucial session at the Sendai Framework for Disaster Monitoring at the municipal level.

In the recent years, our collaboration with Iredas has focused on how the local universities can play the vital role in disaster risk reduction. Our research in Asia has shown that the local knowledge and expertise are keys to boasting community resilience and preparedness.

Our midterm review of the Sendai Framework in Asia has highlighted significant progress on ongoing challenge. This review underscores the critical needs for continuous monitoring and assessment in disaster risk management.

Our joint efforts prove that collaboration between local governance and academic institutions greatly enhance disaster preparedness and response. By integrating the Sendai Framework into municipal operation, we can build safer and more resilient communities.

I hope today in sight inspire municipalities all over the world to adopt this practice and move towards a more secure future.

This is, thank you.

Thank you for a wonderful presentation, Professor Ono and Professor Dr. Hijia Sofian. Okay, so I'd like to invite our last speaker, Dr. Hiroaki Ishiwata from Pacific Consultants. His specialties are economic analysis of DOR and urban structure and demand forecasts for public transportation.

So, Dr. Ishiwata, the floor is yours.

Thank you for the introduction, Saksensei. I will now start my presentation. I am Ishiwata Hiroaki from Pacific Consultants, and my presentation is called Toward Further Effective Use of Regional Disaster Statistics Data for Center Framework Monitoring.

First, I'll explain the effectiveness of the municipal budget monitoring of center framework. A quantitative understanding of the disaster data based on regional disaster statistics data is one important process to achieve the goals of the center framework.

In particular, the center framework monitoring at the regional level can reveal disaster damage impacts and characteristics not captured at the national level. And it can also contribute to the promotion of effective and efficient disaster risk reduction, DRL policies.

In supporting the center framework monitoring for center city budget, we learned that variable regional disaster statistics data has been accumulated in center city. So, Toward Further Effective Use of Regional Disaster Statistics Data for Center Framework Monitoring.

We are working on the development and implementation of Contative Analysis Support for Disaster Risk Reduction, DRL policies. Although there may be challenges, combining those disaster data and existing socio -economic data with mathematical models can relate to the policy analysis and visualization of disaster risk reduction, DRL effects, and future forecasting of the achievement status of the center framework.

Especially in the global target entity, which include many quantitative indicators, such as human damage, critical asset damage, and economic loss, as shown in the table. One example, which is currently under development, but is a policy support tool for DRL city planning.

This image shows the abstract of the calculation flow. By inputting land use, accessibility, disaster risk, and structural and non -structural measures, and so on, into an urban economic model, we can analyze the effectiveness and appropriate combination of the DRL city planning policies, whose output includes the population and the number of buildings in areas with high disaster risk, and the future achievement of global target layer to see of the center framework by DRL policy.

Another example is a quantitative analysis for DRL investment. This view shows the concept of DRL effect and the output image of simulation by this model. By applying the result of the cooperation analysis between disaster damage rate and DRL investment to an economic growth model, and by solving the dynamic optimization problem, it can quantitatively qualify the optimal scale and the efficiency of DRL effect for economic growth and the future achievement of global target to see of the center framework.

In addition to the disaster statistic data, it's necessary to correct time series data of DRL investments. DRL investment data is as important as disaster statistic data in advancing health analysis, such as investment efficiency and effectiveness.

This slide shows our summary. The municipal version of the center framework monitoring is effective in understanding regional disaster risk and characteristics. Furthermore, the regional disaster data combined with mathematical models can be used for future forecasting and policy analysis.

And we would be glad to provide positive support for the development of a municipal version of the center framework monitoring. And finally, we hope the center framework monitoring of the municipal level will help reduce the number of people who are suffering from disasters.

This concludes my presentation. Thank you for your attention.

Okay, thank you for your insightful presentation, Dr. Ishwata. And now we would like to move on to the question and answer session. We would like to proceed with this Q &A session in Japanese. So for non -Japanese speakers, please use the 710 as interpreter.

Thank you. Okay, so for non -Japanese speakers, please use the simultaneous translator. Thank you very much. So, I think that's it. I think that's it. I think that's it. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you.

Hello. Hi. Hello. I'm Tāicho We'd like to get more attention and work in the future. It's important to coach academics and our teams. I'll talk about that in real life. I should take a moment.

Hi. of the U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S. and U .S.

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Thank you so much for watching, and I will see you in the next video.

For example, I've seen a lot of fun I think it's important to note that in this case, I think it's important to note that in this case, in this case, I think it's important to note that Thank you very much for your attention.

Thank you very much. Thank you very much. Thank you very much.

Thank you so much for your time, and I'll see you next time.

Since I believe no one is monitoring the data, I am sure you are in a good mood for this. Since I believe everyone is monitoring, I am sure everyone has a good mood for this. I know there are many people doing it here.

Is it possible that we can improve our target in this regard or do you think some of us will need to maintain this idea? I would like to thank you for being here. Thank you for being here. Thank you very much, everyone.

Thank you very much for having me here. to be there.

Thank you. Thank you.

The second year we did this project that we were able to complete all of the projects from time to time. This project was dedicated to all of our partners and producers. During the project we completed two projects that have grown very well.

So, I would like to thank you for your attention. Thank you for your attention. Thank you for your attention. I would like to thank everyone for their attention. Thank you for your attention. I think it is very easy to I understand that this is aslide to the people who work here in China.

This is the first time that I have met a manufacturer who has been racing for the past three years. That is a very easy way to work.

Thank you very much.

I'm not going to talk about it, but I'm going to talk about it a little bit later. I'm not going to talk about it, but I'm not going to talk about it, but I'm going to talk about it a little bit later.

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And I was able to make the I was able to do the question. And there were a lot of We were able to get some So, in the first -time we were able to make the question questions, and we were able to make the

We're also planning to monitor the the same question you're going to give this. When we're talking about this, we're going to be talking about how we're going to be able to do this. So we're going to be talking about how we're going to be able to do this.

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So we're going to be talking about how we're going to be able to do this. how we're going to be able to do this. So we're going to be talking about

In the first In -game, I made a conclusion that I had more problems than I thought. It was the same situation, and I wanted to compare the two. But no, the same situation was not too bad. The same situation in the center.

But no, I wasn't able to achieve the same thing in these center. I was able to explain the same situation in the center, and it told how the same situation was. It was not that bad.

I think that the new technology like the Haras -Edukati, as a developer, is very important to me, and it's very important for me to understand the difference in the name of the

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user. I think that the new technology like the Haras -Edukati, and the new technology like the Haras -Edukati, is very important to me as well as the new technology because all of the time I have to accept the issue.

So, I would like to thank you very much for your support. Thank you very much.

I think it's very interactive, and I think it's a good idea to be able to do that.

Thank you very much.

So please identify yourself first. Thank you.

Hi, good afternoon. My name is Daniela. I work in Europe. I'm in San Francisco in the United States. My question is, I think related to that work, have you already implemented or applied the quantitative modeling for investment?

So has any specific investment has been made already based on that framework or are you still testing it?

Thank you for your question. So this question goes to each other.

Thank you very much. Thank you.

Thank you very much. . It's a place I did fire.

Yes, I'm Dilip Mabrankar. I'm a public health expert from India. My question is, in disasters, one of the indicators was mortality, number of people dead. Now, in some disasters like earthquake, it is very clear how many people died, but other disasters which are like flooding, there is some number of deaths which happens in one or two

days, but later on the water systems, the sewerage system get damaged and a lot of more children and others die because of diarrhea,

or other diseases, which is not counted. Many governments try to reduce. They only show, okay, this major flood happened, cyclone happened, 100 people died, but nobody follows up what is the excess mortality in that area to capture what is the total mortality.

So I think this is a major public health and disaster issue, and governments feel very happy that all this major disaster happened and only 10 people died. But we have to have some framework to monitor excess mortality, even heat.

In Ahmedabad city, we have done direct deaths because of heat, 76 in one week, but excess mortality, 800. So I think we have to also see how deaths are counted, at least like nuclear attack. In your place, how many people died and maybe 20 years people keep on dying.

So in any disaster, there are such secondary effects and how to count the morbidity and mortality because of that may be useful to think about. Thank you.

Thank you very much for your question.

Excellent point. I speak in English. Yes, this is a way to go. Then we need that information, not just the direct damage and loss, but the long -term loss is very important. And the send -day framework monitoring, the governments negotiated after the send -day framework is done, then how to monitor seven global targets, mortality and other others.

Then the governments gathered in the informal informally, they were limited in the statistics of loss and damage. Before 2015, only several countries had loss and damage data, and the majority of the countries didn't have it.

So the 2015 time, the starting point to monitor loss and damage. So this is a direct loss and damage. Then long -term one, ideally should be included, should have been included, but we are elementary level.

We cannot go further level yet. So at the time, 2016, 2017, there was a Geneva five times negotiation happened at any of those meetings. And there are voices, we should collect more long -term data, but many countries even don't have a data yet, direct data, not yet.

So I think it's a gradual process. And exactly what you said is very important, and we will take it in consideration for a long time. Thank you very much for coming.

Thank you.

So, this is Hari Ano Chok -Setsu Saigai Okitato -Ki. No, I don't know. His eyes are a little cut. No, ninja. It was a short channel cut. You know, but they must get the most of it. Saigai Kanrenshi to Koto de Hari Ano.

Keizou Kute -Kini. So, no Saingai Kanrenshi. It's no, no. Nakanareta Kata -Tunova. It's Okizou Kute -Kini. Ma ote -ru. I don't know. Sendai Shinho. I don't know. I don't know. I don't know. I don't know.

I don't know. I don't know. I don't know.

Thank you for your response.

In case more people died after the disaster in a long time, yes.

Okay, so I'll let you please, yeah.

Thank you very much. My name is Sarah Hoeflich from United Cities and Local Government, Barcelona. We subscribe to the Sendai framework and many of our members, the local governments in the world, do so.

But we see that very much it is associated to planning and land use and building and rebuilding. And so my question goes to Sendai City. How do you incorporate also other services, for example, water management, sewerage management, waste management, which is a major policy to avoid mortality?

And is this included in your evaluation in Sendai?

Thank you for your questions.

Good morning, everyone. I'm Thank you very much.

Another question? Okay, so please go ahead.

Thank you. My name is Abdullahi Al -Watin. I'm from Somalia, Mayor of Baydawah. So, my city is now hosting over 700 ,000 IDBs for climate display IDBs. So, there's always an issue with urbanization and city slumming is also one of the key challenges that we're facing, the surfaces.

So, we're looking for if you can join, apply the Sunday framework. Is it something open for every city or it's open only for some cities in here? So, we need to know more about how can we be a member of the Sunday framework cities.

Thank you.

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Okay, thank you for the question. This question goes to, want to say something? Yes.

And there has not been a mechanism for us to help other cities and other countries. But today's topic is we did the center monitoring. This can be replicated by other cities, other cities in Japan or outside of Japan with the help of a university, academia, and private sector.

Together, we could maybe do it. So it's just a sample for you to consider. And if you really want to do it, I think first you need to talk to your university, neighboring university and maybe national government for support, or maybe UN to get support.

We could maybe provide some assistance to what we did, we can share. But there's no mechanism yet for the city to monitor yet, hopefully in the future.

Okay, thank you for your response on the CC. So, I think I can take one or two more questions from the floor. Is there any other questions or comments? Okay, so, have a good evening.

Thank you.

Thank you very much.

We have a lot of people who don't know what to do. It's like you're doing a lot of research, and we have a lot of people who can't do it. We're not the ones who want to do it, but we have a lot of people who can't do it.

So I think that is who we are. We have a lot of people who don't know what to do,

Thank you, Yap. Thank you very much. Thank you very much. Thank you and thank you both for your support. Thank you for watching!

Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Tenoshis, for your support. I'd like to thank the Board of Trustees for your support. I am very proud to be part of this team. and I am very proud to be here tonight. I would like to thank the Board of Trustees I had to go back and find out.

I had to go back and find out what happened. I had to find this one.

Thank you so much to all the panelists and for a very fascinating discussion. So please give a round of applause for our panelists. Okay, so at the end of this session, we'll hear closing remarks by Professor Yu -Jano from the Irrigence Turk University.

Thank you. Thank you very much for your participation until the end of the session. And this session, as I said, to inspire what we are doing to stimulate others to consider doing the similar thing. Well, it's not exactly the same way, but, you know, this is a joint work.

The city government, academia, local academia, and private sector. So we together did this work. Maybe one entity couldn't make it. So I think collaboration is very important. Then if Japanese cities and towns are interested, Sendai City is ready to support maybe one or two cities only, but to make a mission to your city, then explain what they did.

Well, you are welcome to come to Sendai City, but for the foreign cities, it's a money involved. She cannot travel, doesn't have a budget. But we could share maybe at the Tohoku University. Maybe one city from Somalia, you said, and it's very serious matter in the internally displaced population.

It's very serious matter in the Middle East and Europe. So that's a different scenario, I think. But, you know, if you are interested, please let us know. Then we will see what we can do. And the Pacific consultant is dealing with all over the world.

So there's more chance for the Pacific consultant to provide assistance. Can I say that? Maybe not. But we are already happy to share what we are doing. Then, you know, Tohoku University is only in Sendai.

So you have many, many universities in the world. So each university and local level to help the local government. That's, we just, we're not dominating whatever we're doing. We share the information.

You could do it with, but again, the importance of loss and damage data. So crucial. Without loss and damage data, we cannot do these things. And hazard identification is also very important, the climate change happening.

The hazard is increasing in intensity and frequency. But so far, there's no data for the, yes, the hazard data showing the more hazards happening. But those are not calculated into the loss and damage yet.

How much the climate change impacts are converted to loss and damage? It's not done yet. And we don't have loss and damage data yet. So hazard data is accumulating, but not. We hear from many countries in the world, oh, this is happening because of climate change.

Really? How much? We cannot answer this question. So it's so important to correctly getting the loss and damage data. Then we have an ADRC colleague today, Asian Disaster Reduction Center, and they are doing the loss and damage data numbering system called GLIDE.

Every country, cities collecting data, but it's not compatible to share. We need to have ID number. That's what the ADRC is doing to share all over the world, loss and damage data. WDMO, World Meteorological Organization, is doing the hazard data identification.

And my friend, Virginia, she's a member also, it's hazard data. We need to have a hazard data cataloging, assembling in one place. Then each meteorological agency of your country can support providing data, hazard data.

With that and loss and damage data, we see what's going on more clearly. For example, typhoon in Japan is affecting more due to the climate. How much damage, how many people are killed, how much economic loss and damage caused by typhoon could be calculated in the future if you have good data source.

So I'd like to conclude that if any of you are interested in this work, I'll be happy to share. And some English version is done. We have some English version for the pamphlet to what we did to the world.

So if you are interested, please come to see us. Thank you very much again for your participation.