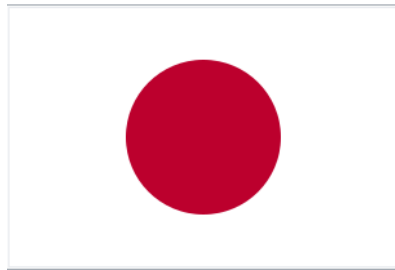


Japan's Presentation

**For the Key Note Address: Challenges and
Lessons Learned from Humanitarian
Operations**



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Overview

I. Japan's Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Relief (HADR)

- ▶ Japan's Humanitarian Assistance Policy
- ▶ Emergency Relief Assistance
- ▶ Decision Making Process & Flowchart
- ▶ Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team
- ▶ Provision of Relief Supplies and Grant Aid

II. Japan's Humanitarian Operations in Türkiye and Syria

- ▶ Good Practice
- ▶ Challenges and Lessons learned

III. Coordination, Logistics, Access to Affected Populations, and Importance of Local Engagement and Partnerships, etc.

I. Japan's Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Relief (HADR)



Japan's Humanitarian Assistance Policy

Promoting “Human Security”:
One of main pillars of Japan's Foreign Policy



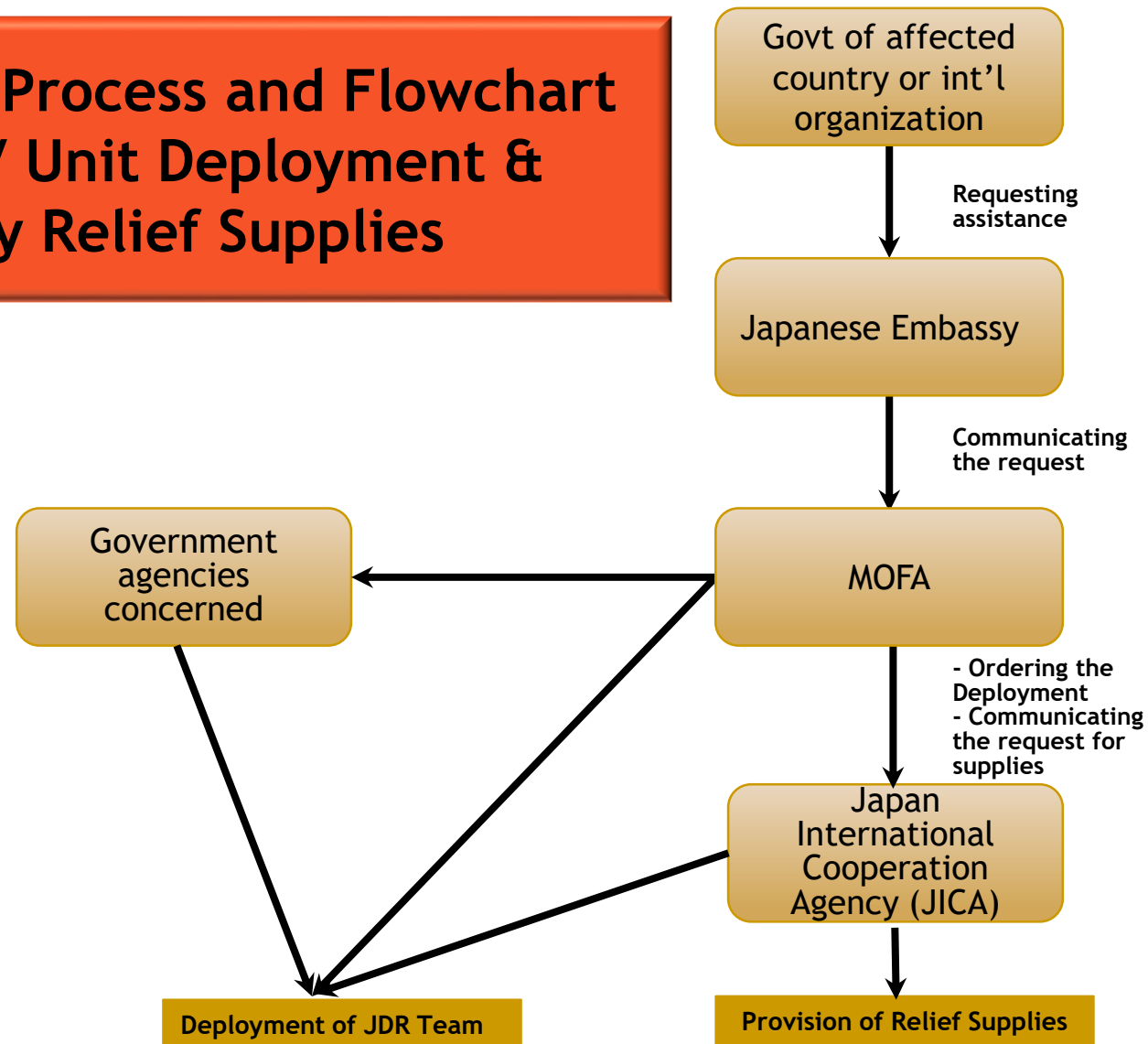
Human Security:

The protection of “the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and fulfillment.” Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms. It means protecting people from critical and pervasive threats and situations. (The Commission on Human Security)


Emergency Relief Assistance



Decision Making Process and Flowchart for JDR Team/ Unit Deployment & Emergency Relief Supplies



Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team

Team Type	Composition	Activities	Duration
Urban Search and Rescue Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MOFA, JICA, National Police Agency, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Japan Coast Guard, and a medical unit and structure experts registered with JICA. ● Approx. 75 members (Heavy) 	Urban search and rescue through INSARAG guidelines and methodologies	Approx. 7–10 days
Medical Team (EMT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MOFA, JICA and Doctors, Nurses, Pharmacists, etc. (Registered with JICA) ● Approx. 27 members (type 1), 70 members (type 2) 	Emergency medical services in line with WHO EMT guidelines	A few weeks
Infectious Diseases Response Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MOFA, JICA and Doctors, Scientists, Nurses, Pharmacists, etc. (Registered with JICA) ● Number of members will depend on each case. 	Supporting efforts in minimizing damages from outbreaks of infectious diseases by infection route control and/or medical care to the infected	A few weeks
Expert Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Experts form government and private organizations ● Number of members will depend on each case. 	Providing advices for disaster emergency measures or early recovery in a specific area/issue	A few weeks
Self Defense Force Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ground, Maritime, Air Self-Defense Forces with self-sufficient function. ● The scale will depend on each case. 	Rescue, medical care (including disinfection), water supply, air and sea transportation	Approx. 2 weeks –2 months (record base)

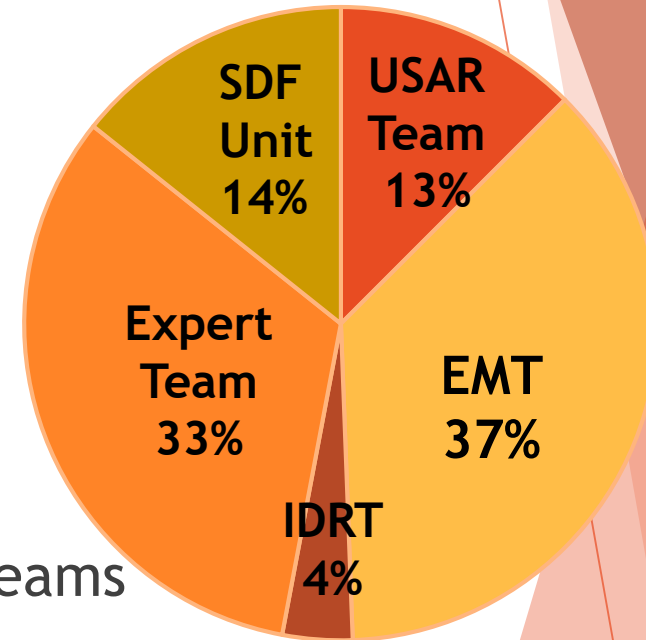
※Photos: MOD, JICA

Summary of JDR Teams/Units Deployment since 1987

144 Civilian teams and
24 SDF units (total **168**)
deployed to **50** countries/regions

✓ Deployment by type:

- ▶ USAR team - 21 teams
- ▶ EMT - 62 teams
- ▶ Infectious Diseases Response Team - 6 teams
- ▶ Expert team - 55 teams
- ▶ SDF unit - 24 units



Overall Deployment

JDR Teams/ Units Deployment by country and region

168 Teams/Units to 50 countries/Regions (1987~present)

Europe • ME

30



• Turkey	14
• Iran	9
• Russia	2
• Armenia	3
• Saudi Arabia	2

Africa 24

• Egypt	2
• Morocco	1
• Algeria	3
• Cote d'Ivoire	1
• Sudan	1
• Ethiopia	1
• Mozambique	4
• DRC	4
• Ghana	2
• Liberia & Sierra Leone	1
• Djibouti	1
• Mauritius	3

Asia 85

• S Korea	1	• Thai	9
• Singapore	1	• China	4
• India	2	• Bangladesh	3
• Myanmar	1	• Malaysia	4
• Vietnam	1	• Indonesia	21
• Sri Lanka	5	• Philippines	12
• Taiwan	5	• Nepal	6
• Pakistan	7		
• Maldives	3		

Pacific 16

• Vanuatu	2
• New Guinea	2
• NZ	8
• Samoa	2
• Australia	1
• Tonga	1

Central South A 13

• El Salvador	1
• Honduras	1
• Dominican R	1
• Jamaica	1
• Venezuela	1
• Colombia	2
• Chile	1
• Nicaragua	2
• Haiti	2
• Mexico	1

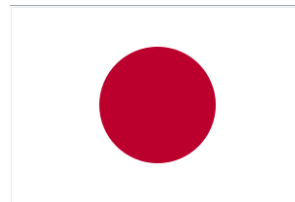
JDR Team Capabilities: International Classification

➤ JDR USAR Team

- Classified as heavy team in 2010 by International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG)
- Reclassified in 2015 and 2022

➤ JDR EMT

- Classified as EMT Type 1, Type 2 and Specialised Cells in 2016 by WHO (and extended for two years in 2020)
- Reclassification in 2023 !!



Provision of Relief Supplies

6 basic relief items in high demand are stockpiled in JICA-managed warehouses in 3 locations: Singapore, Miami and Dubai (and Palau & Marshal).



Tent



Sleeping Pad



Blanket



Portable jerry can



Plastic Sheets



Water Purifier¹¹

Emergency Grant Aid

Extending Emergency Grant Aid mainly through international organizations such as WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, ICRC, etc.

【Recent examples】

- Jun 2023, USD 6.46 million aid for **Sudan** affected by the conflict through WFP, ICRC, IOM, UNHCR, OCHA and Japanese NGOs
- Jun 2023, USD 5 million aid in response to the Flood disaster in **Ukraine** through WFP, UNICEF, IOM and UNHCR
- Jun 2023, USD 2 million aid in response to the Cyclone in **Myanmar and Bangladesh** through WFP, IOM and ICRC
- Aug 2023, USD 2 million aid in response to the forest fire in **Hawaii** through US Red Cross and Japanese NGOs

II. Japan's Humanitarian Operations in Türkiye and Syria



(Photo / JICA)

Chronology



First Report of the Earthquake Damage

- Feb. 6, at 04:17 TRT, a **magnitude (Mw) 7.8 earthquake** struck South East of Türkiye.
- Feb. 6, around 06:00 TRT, 20 after shocks incl. 5 of Mw6.0 approx. struck and various buildings were collapsed according to Turkish Interior Minister at the press conference.

Chronology

Request for HADR

◆ Feb 6 (in Türkiye)

Turkish MoFA → Embassy of Japan in Ankara

- Request for **USAR team** deployment

Feb 6 (in Japan)

Turkish Embassy in Tokyo → MoFA in Tokyo

- Request for **USAR Team** and **EMT (Type 2)**

- ◆ In addition, **relief supplies** such as tents, blankets, sleeping pads were requested.

1 Diplomatic Communication

- On Feb. 6, message of condolences from the Prime Minister Kishida as well as Foreign Minister Hayashi
- On Feb. 7, Foreign Minister Statement
- On Feb. 8, online meeting between two foreign ministers
- On Feb. 17, online meeting between Japanese Prime Minister and Turkish President
- From March 8 to 12, Vice Foreign Minister Yamada visited the affected sites in Türkiye, and held the meeting with the government officials and encouraged JDR teams on the ground.



Vice Foreign Minister Yamada visited the site (Türkiye)

1 Diplomatic Communication (continued)

- On March 20, Foreign Minister Hayashi delivered the video message at the Donor Conference co-hosted by the EU and Sweden.
- On April 4 (local time), bilateral Foreign Ministers' Meeting at the margin of NATO Foreign Ministerial Meeting



Video Message of Foreign Minister Hayashi at the EU/Sweden Donor Conference

2 JDR Team Deployment (Türkiye)

➤ USAR Team

- The first advance party departed for Türkiye at 16:50 TRT of Feb. 6, followed by the second party which arrived in Türkiye at 07:47 TRT on Feb. 8.
- The team conducted a search and rescue operation for missing people from 21:40 TRT of Feb. 7 to 14 in Kahramanmaraş, South East of Türkiye.
- The team returned to Japan on Feb. 15.



USAR team on the ground (Photo/JICA)

2 JDR Team Deployment (Türkiye)

- **Emergency Medical Team (EMT):**
- On Feb. 10, the first EMT departed for Türkiye.
- From Feb. 16, Medical treatment was provided at the field hospital in Gaziantep.
- The second and third team departed for Türkiye on Feb. 23, Mar. 4, respectively.
- Over 100 patients per day received at the field hospital and in total about 2,000 were treated until March 11.



EMT at the field hospital (Photo/JICA)

2 JDR Team Deployment (Türkiye)

- **Expert Team in Construction, Seismic Isolation and Earthquake Resistance Technology**
- From March 6 to 16, the Team was deployed for the inspection of the buildings and infrastructure damaged/collapsed and delivered technical advises for the rehabilitation.
- Final report incl. recommendations on the potential Japan's future assistance was submitted to the Turkish Government.



Expert Team assessing the damage
(Photo/JICA)

3 Provision of Emergency Relief Supplies (Türkiye and Syria)

- On Feb. 10, the provision of Emergency Relief Supplies such as Tents, Blankets and Sleeping Pads was decided for Türkiye and Syria.
- On Feb. 18, the provision of additional supplies of Blankets, Sleeping Pads and Generators for Türkiye was decided.



Relief goods arrived at the airport
(Türkiye)



Relief goods handed over to IFRC
(Syria)

4 Transportation of Equipment by the SDF (Türkiye)

- On Feb 13 (local time), Japanese Self-Defense Forces B-777 aircraft departed for Türkiye in order to deliver necessary assets and equipment for the JDR Emergency Medical Team (Type 2).
- On March 14, KC-767 aerial refueling/transport aircraft departed for Pakistan in order to transport disaster relief items (incl. tents) from Pakistan to Türkiye. First international emergency support carried out in coordination with NATO. The operation was concluded on Mar. 24.



Departure of SDF's Aircraft



SDF Unit transporting EMT's Equipment
(Photo / MoD HP)

5 Emergency Humanitarian Aid (Türkiye and Syria)

- On Feb. 16, about USD 27 million as a package of the emergency humanitarian aid for both Türkiye and Syria was announced.
 - USD16 million grant aid through International Organizations such as WFP and IFRC
 - USD 4 million assistance through Japanese NGOs
 - USD 7 million to the Syria Recovery Trust Fund (SRTF)
- On May 16, additional USD 14.3 million humanitarian assistance for Syria through WFP, UNHCR, ICRC, IFRC, IOM, UNRWA and UN HABITAT.

6 Deployment of JICA Expert Team

- From March 19 to 29, JICA Expert Team was deployed with a view to provide knowledge and experiences at the early phase of reconstruction and rehabilitation and advice to the Turkish government and affected municipalities.

Areas of Operations in Türkiye

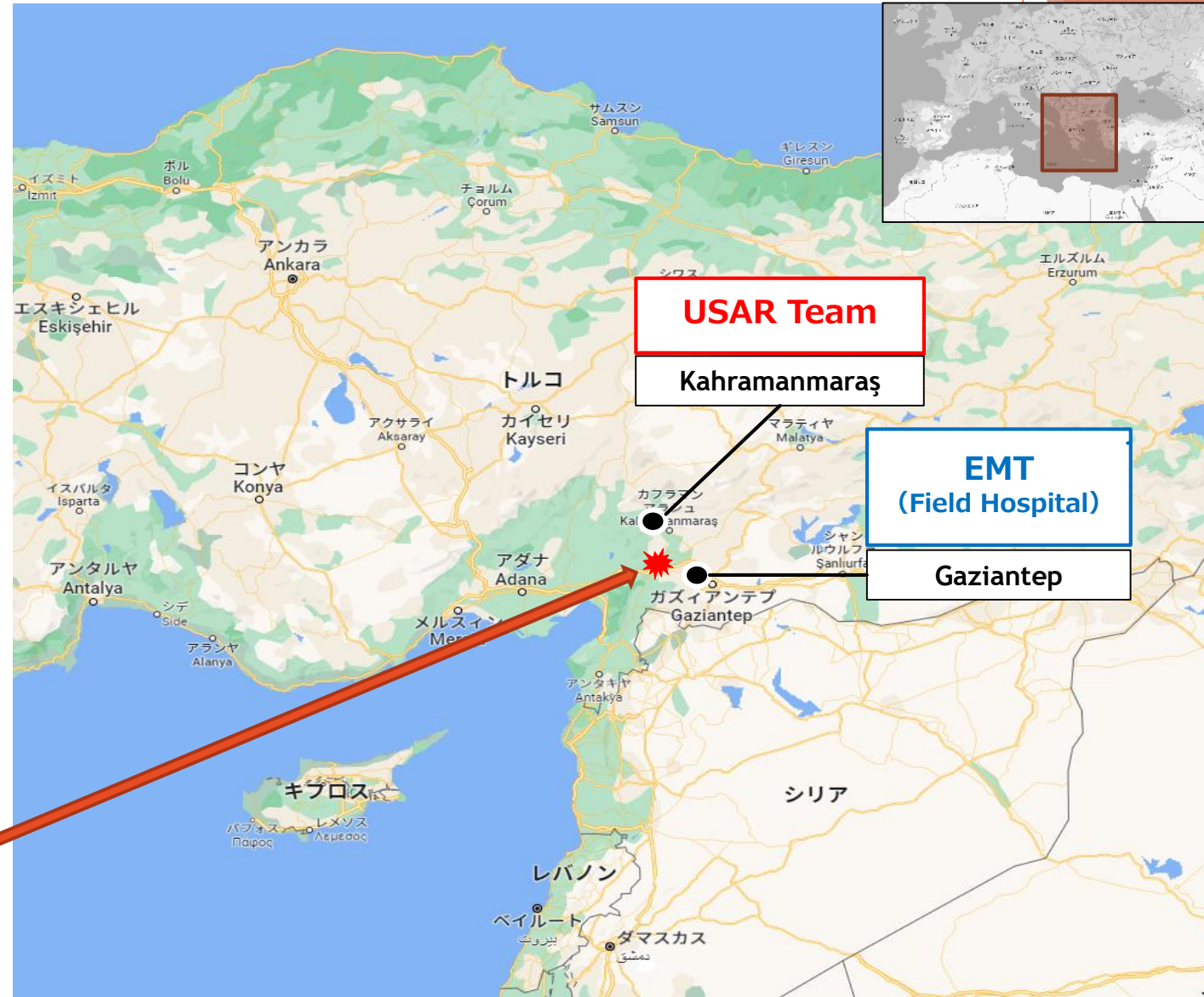
- **Expert Team**

visited Ankara, Istanbul, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep and others.

- **SDF**

- ① Transport of necessary assets and equipment for EMT's operation on the ground
- ② Transport of emergency relief supplies from Pakistan to Türkiye

- The epicenter of the first M7.8 earthquake was 7 km deep of the District of Pazarcık, Province of Kahramanmaraş, which was followed by 20,000 after shocks approx. around the neighboring Gaziantep.



Japan Disaster Relief for the Türkiye-Syria Earthquake (short video)



Good Practice

➤ USAR Team

- **Speedy deployment:** deployment within 24 hours after the first Mw7.8 earthquake
- **Leadership at the Sector Coordination Cell (SCC):** As the Sector Coordinator (SC), JDR taking an active role for the smooth international coordination

➤ EMT

- **Larger and more complex operation:** The deployment of EMT Type 2 for the first time since its history.
- **Coordination with EMTCC*:** Under the international coordination mechanism by EMTCC, JDR EMT providing the medical treatment at the field hospital and supporting health information management at EMTCC.

➤ Expert Team

- **Seamless assistance:** Final report incl. the outline of possible future Japan's assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation submitted to the Turkish Government.

* EMTCC (Emergency Medical Team Coordination Cell) led by Local Govt & WHO

Good Practice (continued)

➤ SDF

- **Coordination with JDR EMT:** Transportation of necessary equipment for JDR EMT by the SDF aircraft for the first time.
- **Cooperation with NATO:** The first international emergency relief operation through the coordination between SDF and NATO.

➤ Summary

- Coordination among JDRs incl. Civil-Military coordination
- Seamless assistance: Deployment of JDR Expert Team, followed by JICA Expert Team for Recovery and Reconstruction phase.
- Coordination within the international coordination mechanism (OCHA INSARAG and WHO EMTCC)

Challenges & Lessons learned

➤ USAR Team

- INSARAG Coordination Mechanism did not work as expected due to the large scale of the earthquake.
- No clear declaration announced by the Turkish Government for EXIT.

➤ EMT

- Only Type2 / Type 3 international EMTs required by the Turkish Government
- Increased need for International EMTs with hospital functions

➤ USAR Team & EMT

- Difficulties and delays in transportation of equipment and teams to and within Türkiye due to larger scale of the earthquake than expected at the time of COVID-19 pandemic.
- Cold weather measures

➤ Provision of Emergency Relief Supplies

- Difficulties in the custom clearance of relief items for Syria at the Dubai international airport due to the embargo



(Photo / JICA)



III. Insights into Coordination, Logistics, Access to Affected Populations, and the Importance of Local Engagement and Partnerships



Coordination

➤ Coordination Matters

▶ Domestic Coordination

- Daily close and continued communication within the emergency response teams in the country.

▶ International Coordination

- Global classification and coordination mechanism (INSARAG and WHO) for quality of assistance. In addition, improve regional coordination system such as One ASEAN One Response.

Logistics

- One of the key elements for the effective deployment of emergency response teams.
- Every disaster is different, and so are the logistics.
- Training logisticians is essential.

Access to affected populations & Local Engagement & Partnerships

► INSARAG guideline

- Inclusiveness
- Professionalism
- Respect for diversity
- Cultural sensitivity
- Needs-driven

Mental Health Care

▶ For Members of JDR Teams

- Members are covered by the medical insurance system of the respective organizations to which they belong.
- Members are able to consult with the Institute for Traumatic Stress in Hyogo Prefecture upon return.

▶ Deployment of JDR Mental Health Expert Team in NZ

- In Feb. 2011, an earthquake occurred in NZ, killing 28 Japanese.
- At that time, JDR Expert Team (clinical psychiatrist/ psychologist and nurse) was dispatched to provide psychotherapy and consultation for Japanese victims and their families.



(Photo Credit/JICA)

Conclusion

- ▶ *Every disaster differs, flexibility is required.*

To be flexible, training & preparedness is critical.

- ▶ *Be aware of importance of International Coordination Mechanism.*

It is true that INSARAG mechanism did not work 100% but finally it delivered.

- ▶ *“Practice makes perfect” & “Rome was not built in a day” !!*



**From
the People of Japan**

Thank you!