



## ADRC Peer Review Project 2010

Asian Disaster Reduction Center

### ADRC Peer Review 2010

**Purpose:** To facilitate mutually learning process among member countries so as to further promote their implementation of HFA

**Method:** (1) Country report (submitted by country to be reviewed)  
(2) Survey visit (3) Discussion on the last day of survey visit among target countries and reviewers

**Target Countries for FY2010:**  
Bangladesh and Mongolia



↔ Mutual learning

## Some changes for the 2010 review based on the pilot review in 2009

- Themes for reviews: Identified by target countries themselves
- Reviewer countries: Two per a target country
- Selection of reviewer countries: selected from countries which own similar disaster trends to target countries.
- The survey period: extended for better learning
- A small workshop or meeting to discuss the results of survey and to exchange their opinions with counterparts in a target country



## Overview of the Mission to Bangladesh

### Counterpart in Bangladesh:

Disaster Management Bureau (DMB),  
Ministry of Food and Disaster  
Management

### Mission Date:

12-16 December 2010

### Theme of Review:

Cyclone Preparedness in Bangladesh  
(HFA Priority Action 5: Be Prepared and  
Ready to Act)



## Review Team:



Team Leader

**Dr. Taiichi Hayashi**

Associate Professor, Disaster Prevention Research Institute,  
Kyoto University



**Ms. Crispina B. Abat**

Chief, Plans and Program Division/ Chief, NDCC TMG Secretariat,  
Office of Civil Defense, Department of National Defense, Philippines



**Mr. San Kung**

Superintendent/ Assistant Staff Officer  
International Relation Division, Relief and Resettlement Department,  
Ministry of Social Welfare, Myanmar



**Ms. Yumi Shiomi**

Researcher, Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)

## Organizations and Sites visited by review team

1. Disaster Management and Relief Division
2. Disaster Management Bureau (DMB)
3. Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)
4. Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC),  
Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)
5. Institute of Water Modeling (IWM)
6. Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) Head Office,  
Bangladesh Red Crescent
7. CPP, embankment, cyclone shelters, afforestation in  
Noakhali
8. Upazila Management Committee, CPP, embankment,  
cyclone shelters, afforestation in Hatia and Nijumdip



## Advantages

### Based on Observation and Analysis

- ✓ MoFDM and DMB are keen to uphold the continuous professional development of CPP through various activities
- ✓ An active approach is being taken to enhance DRM, especially in disaster education and public awareness in cooperation with all stakeholders
- ✓ **CPP leverages volunteers, NGOs** as well as officials from national and local governments for the purpose of raising awareness and preparedness motivation, and ensuring the safe evacuation of volunteers and the general public
- ✓ Warnings issued by BMD trigger actions by the CPP, which disseminates warnings at the community level
- ✓ **CPP volunteers** inform residents in rural areas of impending disasters and help people evacuate to cyclone shelters.
- ✓ As many as 3,000 cyclone shelters have already been constructed in the coastal regions

## Points to Be Considered for Further Improvement

### Based on Observation and Analysis

- ✓ Shortage of skilled and technical staff in DRR agencies
- ✓ Shortage of opportunities for local government officials to increase their skills and knowledge
- ✓ Lack of fundamental communication equipments at some CPP offices
- ✓ Shortage of cyclone shelters in vulnerable areas
- ✓ Need of repair work for existing cyclone shelters and embankments



## Findings and Recommendations of Reviewer

1. Promote human resource development in all agencies in order to increase their capacity and expertise in using state-of-the-art DRR tools and methods
2. Construct more cyclone shelters in the densely-populated local area with high risk
3. Reinforce embankment in the river lines and coastal regions and maintain afforestation
4. Promote to establish emergency communication system. Utilize mobile phone for early warning media available in the rural area
5. Enact the DM Law to prioritize advocacy involving all stakeholders



## Overview of the Mission to Mongolia

### Counterpart in Mongolia:

National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

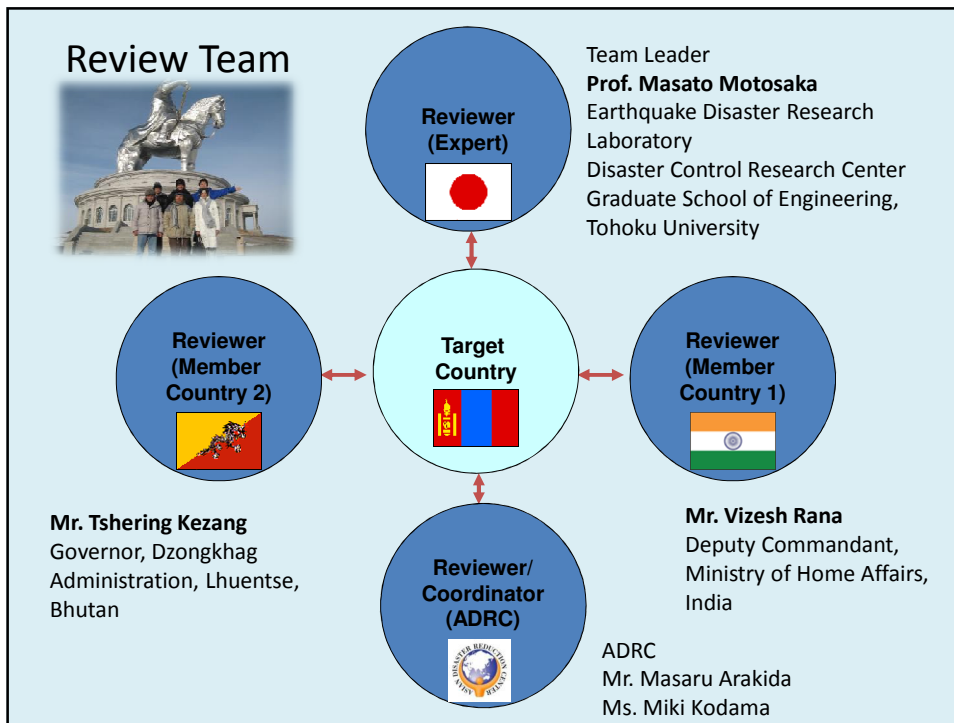
### Mission Date:

6-9 December 2010

### Theme of Review:

Awareness Raising and Capacity Development for Earthquake Disasters

(HFA Priority Action 3: Build Understanding and Awareness)



## Organizations visited by the review team

1. NEMA (National Emergency Management Agency)
2. Disaster Research Institute (under NEMA)
3. Emergency Management Department, Ulaanbaatar City
4. Mongolian Red Cross Society
5. Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
6. Metropolitan Urban Planning and Construction Department
7. Information • Post • Communication and Technology Agency
8. Governor of 4rd khoroo of Sukhbaatar district
9. Research Center of Astronomy and Geophysics, Mongolian Academy of Science
10. United Nations

## Advantages (extracts)

Based on Observation and Analysis

- ✓ President's concern on disaster prevention particularly Earthquakes
- ✓ Develop disaster protection legal environment, integrated planning and policy system
- ✓ Budget allocation for earthquake disaster risk reduction from 2011
- ✓ Collaboration among NEMA and RCAG for DRR
- ✓ Integrated data base of social information such as buildings
- ✓ Seismic and geological information for earthquake scenario



etc.

## Points to Be Considered for Further Improvement (extracts)

Based on Observation and Analysis

- ✓ Lack of public awareness on earthquake risks
- ✓ Non-identification of amount of earthquake damage for the earthquake scenario
- ✓ Weak dissemination of information to public
- ✓ Expansion of fire during earthquakes is not identified in the Ger districts
- ✓ Lessons learnt from the past earthquakes were not sufficiently used
- ✓ Non-functional emergency siren system developed during the early 1970's
- ✓ Insufficient fire services including man power, equipments and fire stations

etc.

## Findings and Recommendations of Reviewer(I)

1. Necessity of earthquake damage prediction based on possible earthquake scenario
  - In combination of social information (population distribution, building distribution) and natural information (earthquake data, geological information, deep underground structure and surface geology)
  - In collaboration of scientists and engineers
2. Application of disaster prevention research
  - Not only on seismic retrofit but also on earthquake early warning for centralized city
  - Establishing testing laboratory for building structures



Workshop on the Final Day of the Survey

## Findings and Recommendations of Reviewer(II)

3. Promotion of Education /training for disaster prevention
  - For schools and sub-districts
  - Incorporation of materials based on disaster prevention research
  - Early warning system
  - Introduction of “earthquake shaking table car”
  - Promotion of community-based disaster prevention organizations
4. Determination of Mongolian disaster prevention day
5. Establishment of earthquake disaster prevention committee among government, academic (Scientist and Engineer), utility companies, NGO’s and international organizations
6. Taking risk consistent disaster prevention countermeasures
7. Formulation of legal framework for more active involvement of relevant organizations on earthquake DRR activities



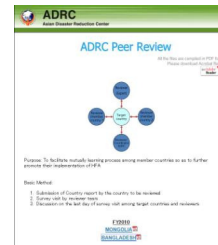
## Output of ADRC Peer Review

Report is available at:  
<http://www.adrc.asia/publications/drr/index>

- Contribution to the implementation of the HFA in the target countries, Bangladesh and Mongolia
- Information sharing and exchange of ideas among target countries and reviewer countries



- DRR capacity development of the involved countries



## Future Improvement of ADRC Peer Review

### Advantages

- reviewer countries can gain an opportunity to learn from other members' efforts though joining the survey mission

### Disadvantages

- target countries would find more disadvantages such as time-consuming arrangement for receiving reviewer teams



crucial to introduce the benefits of being target countries, such as the utilization of this project as preparatory survey for conducting projects

Thank you!

