

Session 2: Agenda

09:30-09:35	Session Outline by Mr. Suporn Ratananakin DDPM, Thailand/Dr. Rishiraj Dutta, ADPC
09:35-09:45	Introductory updates of capacity development for DRR and DRM in the ADRC member countries by Ms. Miki Kodama (on behalf of Ms. Kyoko Kondo, Executive Director), ADRC
09:45-10:00	DRR Training and Education Program in the Philippines by Ms. Liza Fidelis Fernandez Cañada, Office of Civil Defense (OCD), Philippines
10:00-10:15	DRR capacity development training and education in south Asia by Mr. MJH Jabed, SAARC Secretariat
10:15-10:30	Urban Search and Rescue Training Course at Singapore Civil Defence Academy by Mr. Alan Chow, Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF)
10:30-10:45	Coffee Break
10:45-11:00	*MDRM @ MJIT-UTM*: A new postgraduate Master of Disaster Risk Management (MDRM) at Malaysia Japan International Institute of Technology (MJIT), University Teknologi Malaysia by Dr. Khamarrul Azahari Razak, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
11:00-11:15	Towards more effective training adapted to today's DRR in Asia - Ex-ADRC Visiting Researchers (VR) views from the ADRC member countries by Mr. Arun Pinta, DDPM, Thailand
11:15-11:25	Needs for stocktaking and mapping of all training facilities in Asia and the concept and methodology for the proposal to APEC by Dr. Rishiraj Dutta, ADPC
11:25-11:55	Q&A, Comments and Discussion
11:55-12:00	Closing

Session 2: Strengthening DRR and DRM by Capacity Development Training and Education

Objectives:

This session aims to explore human resource development for upgrading capacity of disaster risk reduction in Asia facing a dynamic economic growth.

Needs for DRR and for the human resource for DRM vary among Asian countries and among cities and regions in a country, as, in Asia, we have been affected by all types of natural disasters and social conditions have been drastically changing.

In this context, it is necessary to provide diverse opportunities of DRR/DRM training and education, well adapted to different needs coming from different natural, geographical and socio-economic conditions of individual countries and the regions.

This session will first examine various opportunities of DRR/DRM training and education provided in Asia by international organizations, governmental organizations and others. It will then discuss future steps for effectively investing in human resource development through a closer collaboration among Asian countries.

Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction (ACDR2016)
Session 2: Strengthening DRR and DRM by Capacity Development
Training and Education

Introductory Updates of Capacity Development for DRR and DRM in the ADRC Member Countries

26 February 2016

Miki Kodama, on behalf of Ms. Kyoko Kondo, Executive Director
Asian Disaster Reduction Center



Asian Disaster Reduction Center

Topics

1. Progress of HFA Priority for Action 3 in the ADRC Member Countries
2. Remaining challenges described in the HFA Progress Report
3. DRR Education and Training in the Sendai Framework for DRR (SFDRR)



Progress of HFA Priority for Action 3 in the ADRC Member Countries

HFA Priority for Action 3:

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and **relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.**

(primary school curriculum/ secondary school curriculum/ university curriculum/
professional DRR education programmes)

Core indicator 4

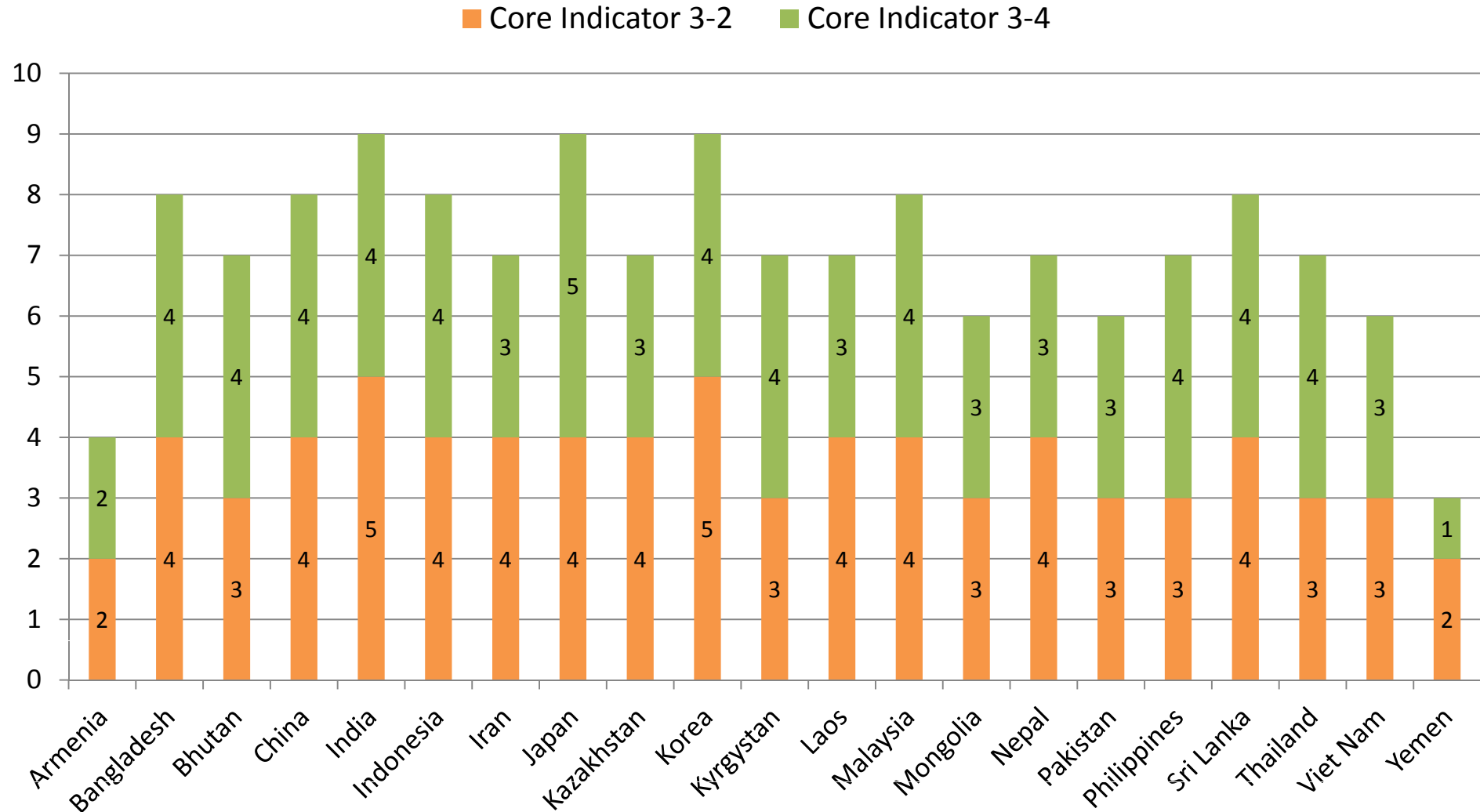
Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, **with outreach to urban and rural communities.**

(**Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk/ Training of local government/ Disaster management: preparedness and emergency response/ Preventative risk management: risk and vulnerability/ Guidance for risk reduction/ Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level**)



Progress of ADRC member countries

Source: HFA National Progress Report (2011-2013 or 2013-2015) available on Prevention Web

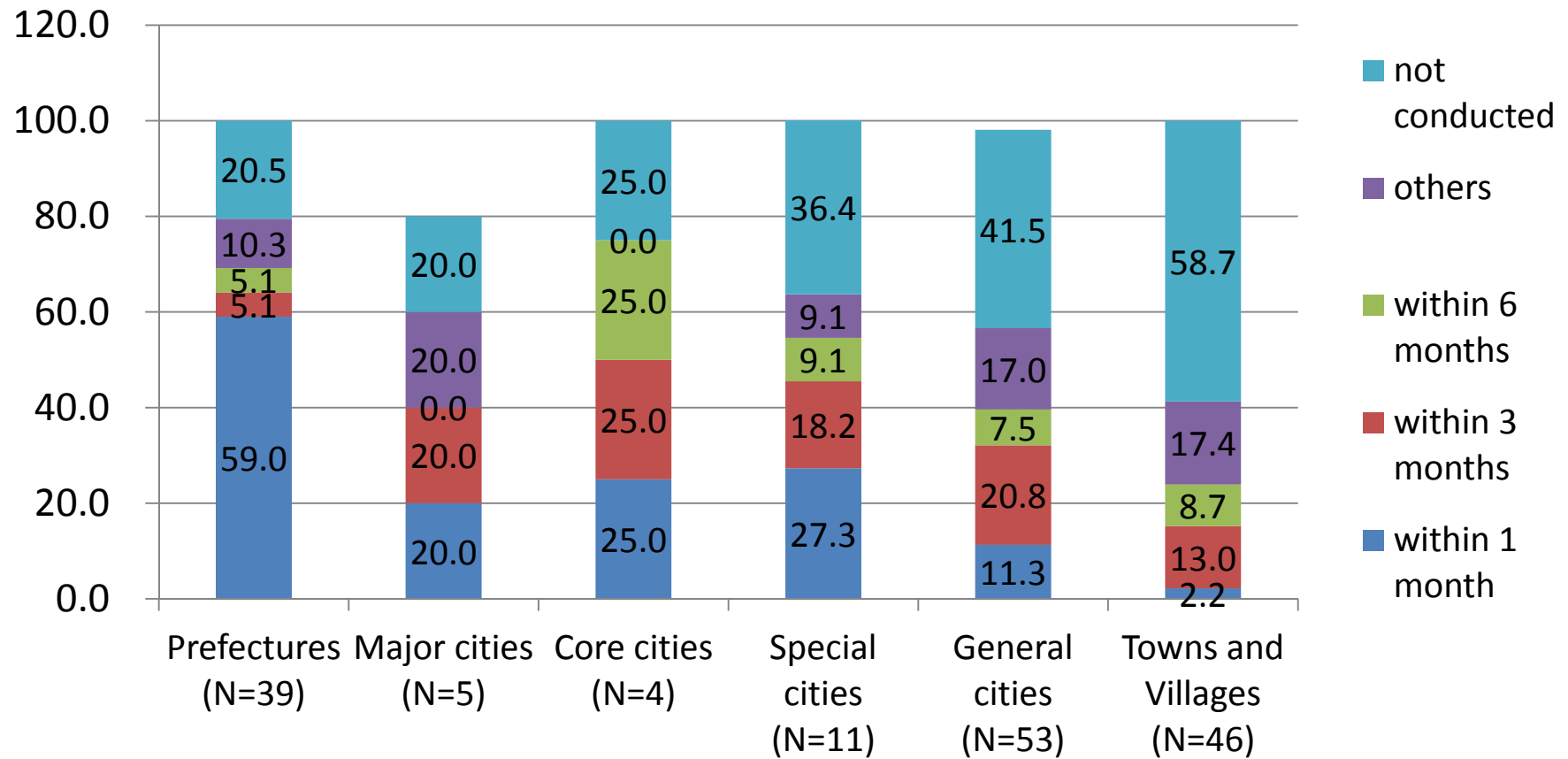


Remaining challenges described in the HFA Progress Report (picked out from the HFA National Progress Report)

Country	Constraints and Areas to be Improved
Bhutan	At the moment the preparedness drills are concentrated mostly on earthquake drills, there is need for more multi-hazard drills , especially for events such as fires, storms, flooding and landslides.
Bangladesh	A lack of resources and efforts to increase the effectiveness of the mass awareness raising on DRR and emergency preparedness remains a key challenge. There is limited investment and proactive involvement by the private sector and their proactive involvement is also absent in DRR mass awareness raising programs.
Kazakhstan	Public relations system on Education System and Civil Defense is not effective enough, as it does not cover all interested recipients .
China	Uneven development among regions and between rural and urban areas exists in China's community disaster reduction. In addition, many provinces export a large number of migrant workers with stay-at-home senior citizens and children, making it difficult to drive community disaster reduction in rural areas
Iran	Lack of comprehensive educational plan on public awareness. Lack of access to required resources due to economic and social pressures.



Current Situation for Participation in the Trainings on DRRM for Local Government Officers (in Japan)



<Population>

Major cities: more than 0.5 million,

Core: more than 0.3 million,

Special : more than 0.2 million,

General: more than 0.05 million

Issues: Regular conduct of trainings

Source: Survey on DRRM Training for Local Government Officers (preliminary report), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, 2012



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Remaining challenges described in the HFA Progress Report (picked out from the HFA National Progress Report)

Country	Constraints and Areas to be Improved
Philippines	Despite the constant IEC campaigns, the interest of some local chief executives (LCEs) remain low , as reflected in their attendance or participation in DRRM trainings, conferences, and other related activities
Pakistan	Need to overcome the challenge of lack of awareness amongst the implementing partners through a comprehensive awareness raising programme for Government Institutions who will then be able to complement the efforts of the NDMA for implementing awareness raising programmes in the general public
Yemen	The weakness of the financial means and equipment and technical skills and human resources
Armenia	Due to lack of funds, it is impossible to organize such measures on a more frequent basis.
Malaysia	Awareness campaigns were mainly done on small scales basis due to budget constraints and difficulty in reaching the public in masses. There is also needs for closer cooperation with national TV networks , information and education ministries for the outreach programmes to reach greater mass of public and school children in order to build greater awareness and response capability towards building a more resilient community.

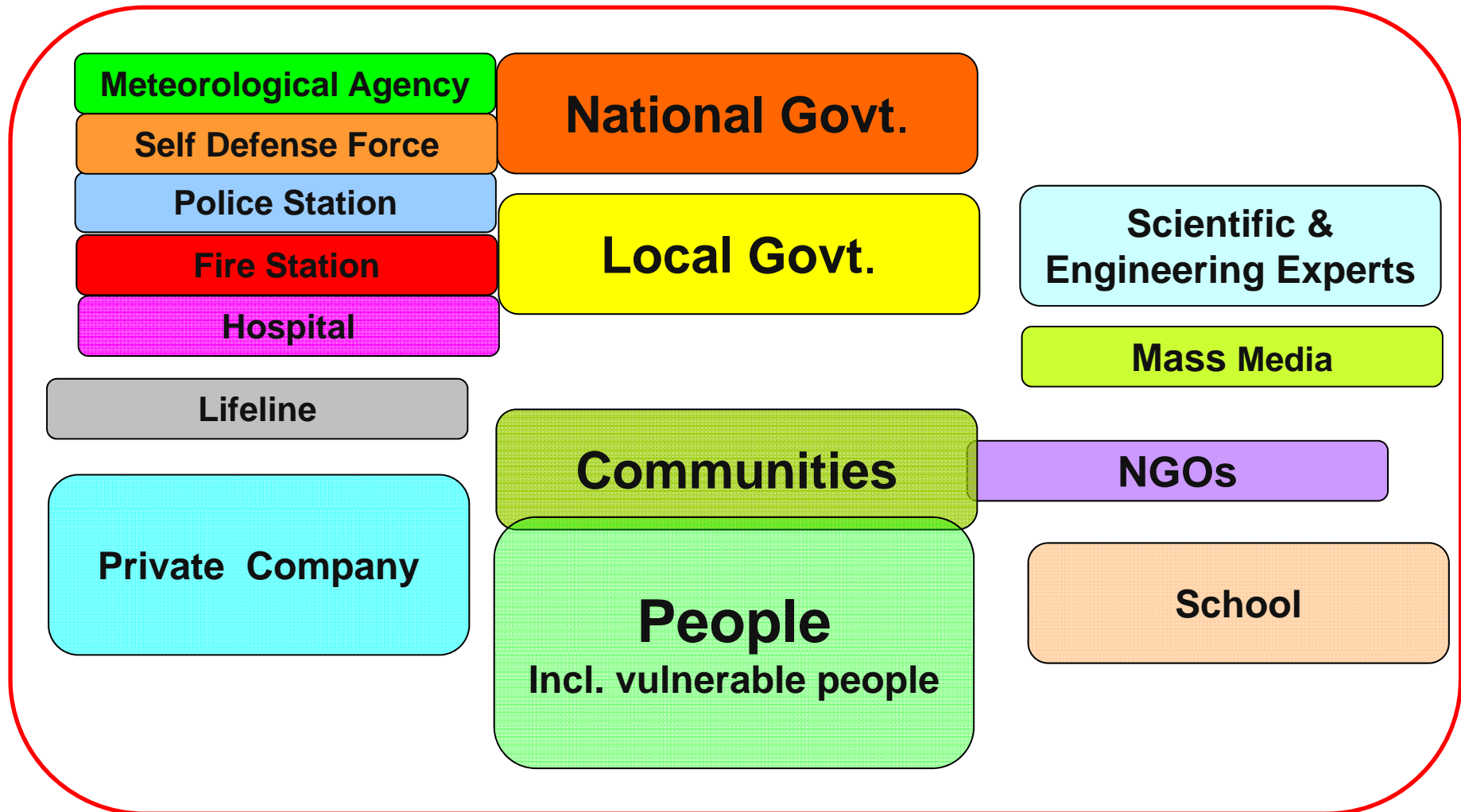
Remaining challenges described in the HFA Progress Report (picked out from the HFA National Progress Report)

Country	Constraints and Areas to be Improved
Indonesia	One of the remaining challenges in this regard include the need to enhance coordination among relevant agencies from the national down to the local levels. The government needs to advocate further the integration of DRR and recovery concepts into school education and DM training and exercises, particularly at the district/city governments as the actual service providers.
Korea	Disaster and safety education programmes carried out separately by each agency and ministry will be integrated into a mandatory and systematic disaster and safety education and training programme. Legislative mechanisms are to be developed for disaster and safety education and professional training.
Nepal	All the government officers need to go through basic DRM trainings which are designed for fresh officers to senior executives and offered by Nepal Administrative Staff College. The trainings can be effective forum as an entry point for government officials to develop their understanding about DRR. However, the opportunity has not been effectively used so far.
Laos	Other constraint for DRR commanding and leadership trainings are the uncertainty of public services due to the regular and more frequent staff reshuffling. Also, there is a lack of accessibility to remote areas and remote communities

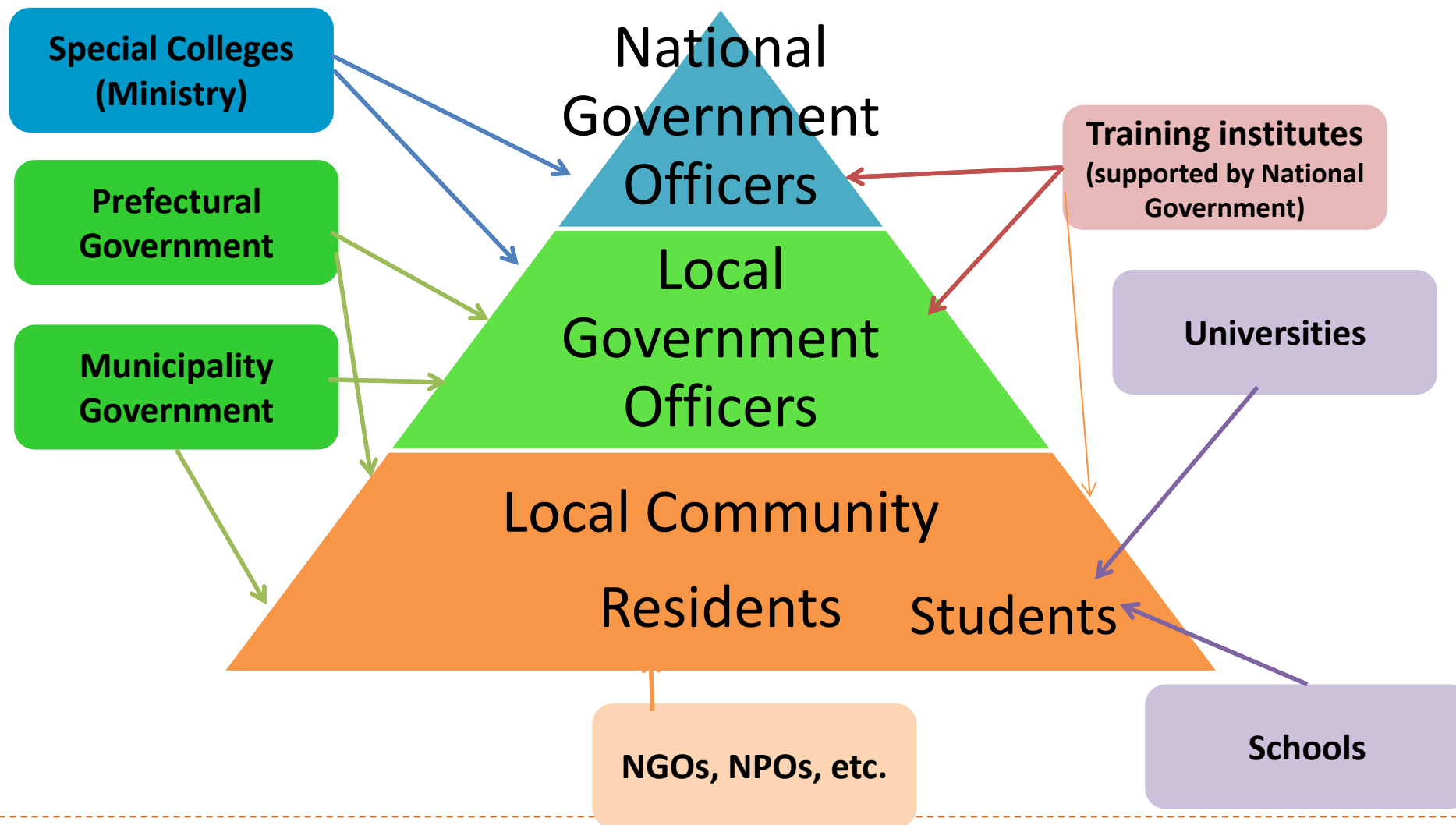
Remaining challenges described in the HFA Progress Report (picked out from the HFA National Progress Report)

Country	Constraints and Areas to be Improved
Viet Nam	There is also a lack of trainers trained in DRR and CCA, especial trainers in areas where disaster often occur and have high vulnerability as well as a gap in financial resources to develop a training programs and to cover the costs of developing and publishing materials, as well as to facilitate Training of Trainers courses.
Sri Lanka	Transfer of knowledge through best practices and case studies and required especially to the school children. More case studies should be available and best practices are not practiced at the moment. Very interactive and simple method should be used for the knowledge transferring in all sectors.
Thailand	Limitation of resources and competencies of key sectors in DRR is still the major hindrance for Thailand's DRR. To acculturate safety mind and disaster awareness into local context, we require budget and experts to create, monitor and evaluate disaster awareness raising programme at all levels
India	More investment is required on research and knowledge management. Targeted intervention for children with special needs as well as those covered through non formal education system
Mongolia	Not only text books and some educational materials on disaster risk reduction need to be provided but also the curricula of the professional education should be improved because the Law Enforcement University of Mongolia has newly prepared employees in emergency management field since 2012, except fire-technician since 1991.

Various Stakeholders of DRRM



Various Providers of Training and Education on DRRM on DRRM



Various Types of Disasters

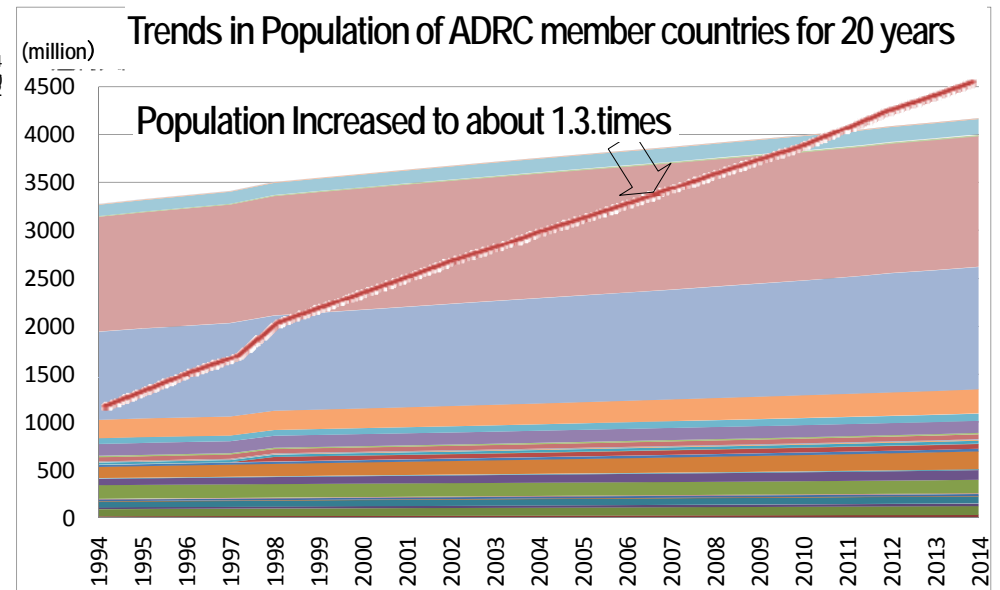
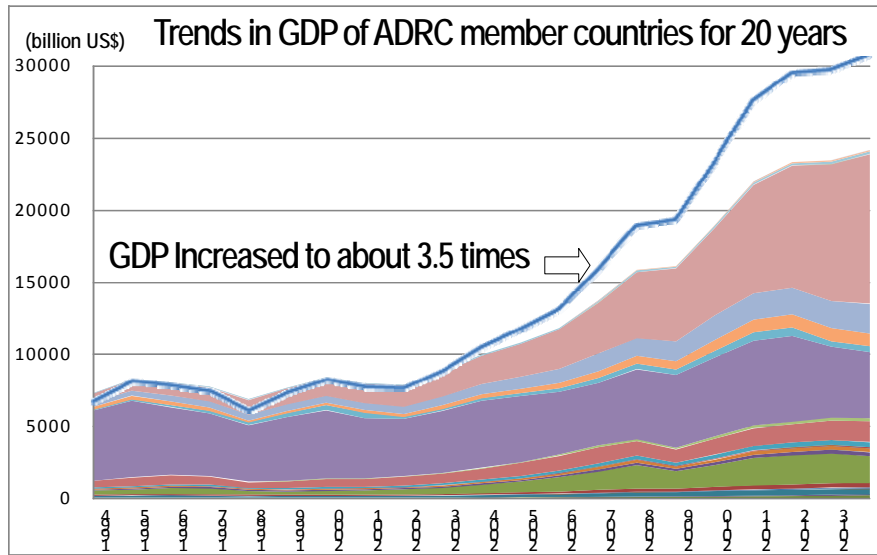
Transboundary Disaster



Local Disaster



Rapid Economic Growth and Urbanization in Asia



Sendai Framework for DRR (SFDRR)

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

Priority 1 of the Sendai Framework calls for

(g) **Build the knowledge** of **government officials at all levels, civil society, communities and volunteers**, as well as **private sector** through sharing experiences, lessons learned, good practices and training and education on disaster risk reduction, including the use of existing training and education mechanisms and peer learning;

(l) Promote **the incorporation of disaster risk knowledge**, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, **in formal and non-formal education**, as well as **in civic education** at all levels, as well as **in professional education and training**;

(m) **Promote national strategies to strengthen public education and awareness** in disaster risk reduction, including disaster risk information and knowledge, through campaigns, social media and community mobilization, **taking into account specific audiences and their needs**.



We need cooperation and collaboration for responding effectively to the needs of the various DRR training and education!



COOPERATION

Thank you for your attention!

