2-5. Internet-based information sharing

2-5-1. ADRC's Website

As shown in Fig. 2-5-1-1, ADRC's website (URL http://www.adrc.or.jp/) consists of the following items of disater related data: Latest Disaster Information, Multi-lingual Glossary on Natural Disasters, Disaster Information Database, Conference, Disaster Related Resources –Publications, Studies, Disaster Information from Member Countries, ADRC Highlights, Disaster Reports from Member Countries, ADRRN (Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network), Archives, the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Database, and Center Information.

There are also pages introducing U.N. International Strategies for Disaster Reduction. Moreover, GLIDEnumber.net (URL http://glidenumber.net/), a disaster information generation and retrieval site using GLIDE (GLobal unique disaster IDEntifier number) has been in operation since May 2004.

Fig.2-5-1-1 ADRC HP Menu

In this year, the existing ADRC's web site was improved to retrive the data for the user's demand, and strengthened to incorporate into more contents. On the "Top Page", the Latest Disatster Infromation was listed as a main topics, and also the both "GLIDE" and "Disaster Management Support System" project were introduced as on-line resources, and the useful linkage was connected to the disaseter related organization such as UN/ISDR and IRP etc. And other main pages such as "Activity of ADRC", "About Us", "Latest Disaster Information" was also listed on the "Top Page" as useful tags as shown on Fig. 2-5-1-2.

Fig.2-5-1-2 ADRC's Activity

As shown by Fig. 2-5-1-3, these disaster reduction-related data are stored in their corresponding databases. When there is an access request from the Internet, the information is retrieved from the corresponding database and sent to the user in a hypertext format based on instructions on display coloring and layouts. Separate storage of the content data in the database from the layout instruction data frees administrators of complicated layout settings and allows easy layout change in batches to keep pace with user needs and technological innovation. This way of database management makes it possible to provide users with two ways of information access (by content or by country) as well as a directory that further facilitates access.

データベース　　　　　　　要求　　　　ユーザー

防災情報

ウェブページ

参照

インストラクション
色、レイアウト
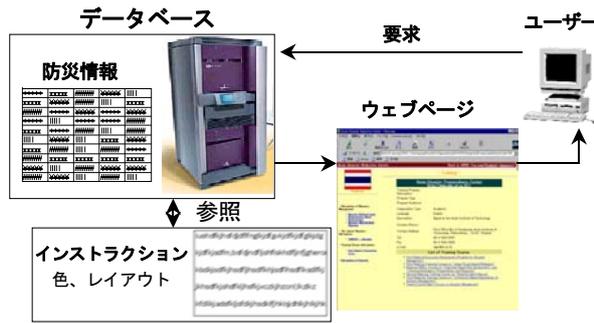
Fig.2-5-1-3 Linked Database-driven Website

As shown in Fig. 2-5-1-3, these data are managed into two tables, classified respectively by disaster event and by report.　In response to a request from a user, these tables are used to extract the relevant data from the database and create a report according to the layout instructions.

Remote updating is performed over the Internet as shown in Fig. 2-5-1-4. Since the previous year, it has become possible to update information via the Web pages except for some functions. This allows delivery of more accurate information and faster updating of information.

The latest disaster information is collected and recorded by full-time and part-time ADRC staff to minimize the time lag from when a disaster occurs until the relevant information is made available. On December 26, 2004, when a massive earthquake hit the Sumatra region in Indonesia and a huge Tsunami swpt the Indian Ocean, this ADRC site had 100,000 access requests per hour via the direct link on Yahoo News Portal.

Data Server

To
and
from
Users

Information
itself

Addition and Edition
of Information from
all over the world

Fig.2-5-1-4　　Remote Updating over Window Layout

2-5-2. Latest Disaster Information Database

When a natural disaster occurs, information on the extent of the damage, the situation of the affected area, and emergency response & relief is collected and disseminated by the mass media, local and 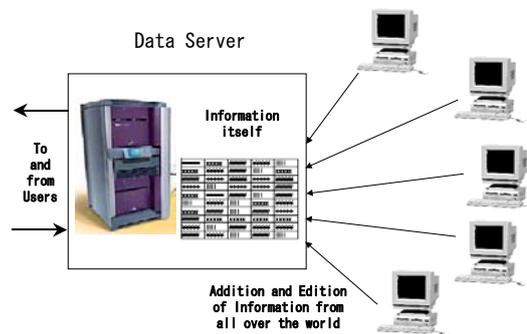central governments, international organizations, NGOs, etc. However, most of the information is provided individually and it takes time to get all the necessary information.

The ADRC developed a database and started to publish the latest disaster information webpage in order to contribute as a clearinghouse of disaster information from various sources in September 1998. Summarized information with direct links to the original information sources has been provided on the pages for rapid search and retrieval of information.

Fig.2-5-2　Latest Disaster Information

In particular, the database provides a brief summary of disasters (dates, locations, and overviews), brief outlines of damage situations, link information categorized by reports/articles, geographic data, emergency relief information, urgent reports from supporting members of the ADRC, and graphic information. In addition, the database connected to the link to the other site "JAXA DMSS" to enhance the valued to the ADRC's web site using the satellite image data taken at the affected site after the natural disaster when the emergency satellite observation was conducted.

The database provides information of more than 600 disasters in the world as of the end of March 2008.

2-5-3. ADRC Newsletter: ADRC Highlights

The ADRC has been using the Internet and e-mail to share information with its counterparts in member countries, and with other interested parties. As one of its mainstay tools for information dissemination, the ADRC has been issuing the twice-a-monthly newsletter "ADRC Highlights" since 1 June 1999. This newsletter is made publicly available on the Web. It is also e-mailed in English, Russian and Japanese to ADRC's counterparts, participants in the past ADRC annual meetings, ADRC personnel at home and abroad, visitors to the ADRC, and participants in international conferences the ADRC has taken part in. The numbers of subscribers in Japanese, English and Russian have increased to 818, 2162 and 168, respectively as of 1 March 2008.

The contents include articles on the latest ADRC activities, reports on international conferences, and other events which ADRC staff attended and gave presentations in, as well as national reports by ADRC visiting researchers from member countries.

In order to keep good ties with participants of ADRC's training courses and relevant officials in Japan and overseas, this communication tool has been very effective. In addition, the ADRC receives responses to the newsletter immediately after it is e-mailed. The newsletter has been a very useful tool for information sharing.

Table 2-5-3   Headlines from ADRC Highlights

Vol.	Main Articles
159	¶ JICA Seminar on Disaster Management 2006 ¶ High-Level Workshop for the Typhoon Committee Held in Macao
160	¶ ADRC Conducts Field Survey in Areas Affected by Mudflow in the Philippines ¶ ADRC Collaboration with JICA - JICA Seminar on Iran Earthquake Disaster Management JFY 2006 ¶ Announcements
161	¶ Disaster Education Program in Galle District, Sri Lanka ¶ ADRC Staff Profile No. 27 - Mr. Shuhei Tanaka, Senior Researcher
162	¶ Project for Promoting Community-Based Disaster Reduction in Sri Lanka ¶ JICA Training "Disaster Coordination Training for Istanbul"
163	¶ Report on the Solomon Islands Earthquake and Tsunami Investigation -ADRC (IRP Secretariat) Joins Tsunami Investigation Team in Solomon Island ¶ TDRM Good Practices Booklet Published ¶ ACDR2007 Registration Closed on 31 May
164	¶ ADRC's Cooperative Project with the Philippines -Seminar commemorating the completion of the GLIDE-Associated Disaster Database ¶ ADRC Staff Profile No.28 -Mr. Hajime Yokobori, Senior Advisor ¶ Recent Natural Disasters in Asia -Earthquake in Yunnan, China
165	¶ Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction - First session held in Geneva, ADRC participated ¶ Successful IRP Side Event Draws 80 to Exchange Ideas on Disaster Recovery
166	¶ The Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction (ACDR) 2007 is a Great Success
167	¶ Follow-up Workshop on JICA's Seminar for Central Asia and the Caucasus ¶ ADRC Visiting Researcher Report -Ms. Nwet Yin Aye from Myanmar
168	¶ Report from Sanghamitta College -Follow-Up to the Disaster Education Program in Galle, Sri Lanka ¶ ADRC Visiting Researcher Report -Mr. Karybai uulu Kanatbek from the Kyrgyz Republic

169	¶ International Conference on Earthquake Risk Management Held in Pakistan ¶ JICA Seminar for Southeast European Countries
170	¶ International Symposium on the Civil Defense Development Strategy in the 21st Century held in Shanghai ¶ Announcement -Public Forum "Sustaining Water Cycle for Disaster Risk Reduction" will be held at UN House on Wednesday, 10 October 2007
171	¶ JICA Training "Strengthening the Disaster Coordination System" for Istanbul ¶ ISDR Hyogo Office Opening Ceremony and Public Forum on "Human Security and International Disaster Cooperation"
172	¶ Cooperative Project with Mongolia ¶ Announcements (1)Opening of UN/ISDR Hyogo Office, (2)Personnel Change
173	¶ JICA Training on Disaster Management for Central Asia and the Caucasus International Disaster Reduction Conference 2007 ¶ Asia Pacific Regional Workshop on School Education and Disaster Risk Reduction
174	¶ School Disaster Education for Tsunami-Affected Children in Indonesia ¶ Recent Natural Disasters in Asia -Cyclone in Bangladesh
175	¶ Happy New Year 2008 ¶ Field Survey on Bangladesh Cyclone
176	¶ Workshop for Local Officials in Bangladesh ¶ The Second Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction ¶ Workshop with SAARC Member Countries
177	¶ JICA Grassroots Technical Cooperation Project Starts: "NGO training for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia" ¶ ADRC's New Publication: Natural Disasters Databook 2006
178	¶ Workshop on the "Training of Trainers on the Community-Based Hazard Map Development" in Chennai, India ¶ Announcements (1) IRP Forum "Capacity Development for Better Recovery, (2) Regional Task Force on Urban Risk Reduction Meets in Kobe
179	¶ADRC Visiting Researcher Report –Ms. Zhang Yunxia from China ¶Announcements
180	¶ADRC Cooperative Project 2007: International Urban Search and Rescue Training Course ¶Disaster Reduction Hyperbase (DRH) Workshop Held in Beijing ¶RTF-URR Follow-up Meeting Held in Bangkok

2-5-4. Multilanguage Glossary on Disaster Reduction

A multilanguage glossary on disaster reduction (Japanese, English, Spanish, French and Chinese) wascompiled through the activities of the United Nation's IDNDR launched in 1990. To make the glossary available for a wider range of individuals, the ADRC has been providing online translation services in languages other than Chinese.

With the addition of the Korean language to the existing 5-language glossary, the Korean and Chinese glossary databases was completed in 2002.

Thus, a 6-language glossary is now available on the ADRC website. All the Korean terms in the database were checked by Dr. Dugkeun Park, a senior analyst of the National Institute for Disaster Prevention of the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs, the counterpart organization of South Korea, an ADRC member country.

The glossary contains about 3,200 terms - mainly disaster-related terms that are hard to find in ordinary dictionaries - and has been facilitating sharing of information related to disaster reduction and management, such as numerical data, technical materials and study reports.
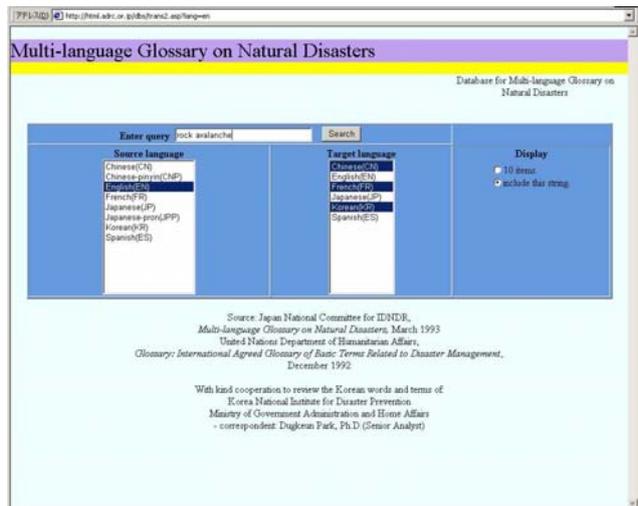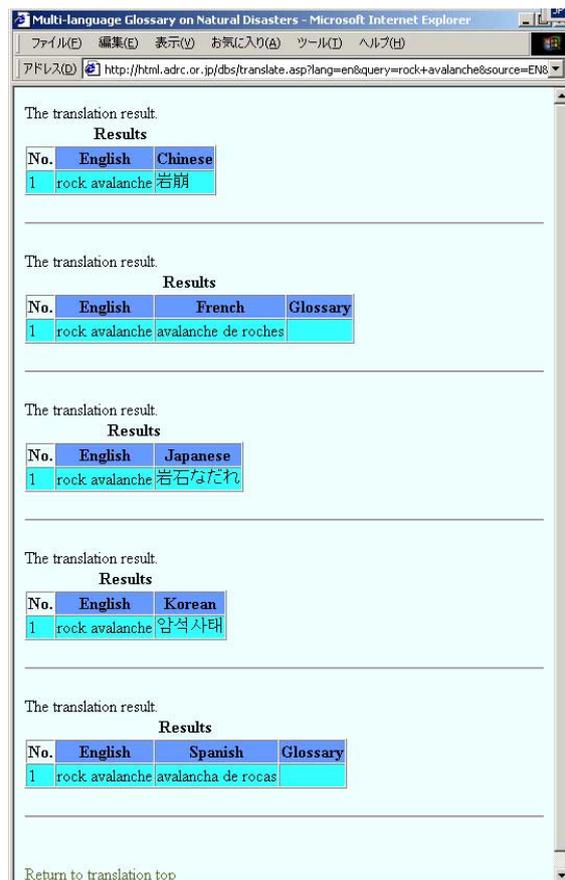

Fig.2-5-4-1   Multilanguage Glossary on Natural Disaster

Fig. 2-5-4-2   Translation into 5 languages