

4-2 Seminars and Training courses

4-2-1. NGO Training for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia (Third Year)

The Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), with support from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), conducted the third year of the "NGO Training for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia" Project from 17 to 19 August 2009 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The goal of the program this year, the final year of this project, is to develop a booklet of disaster risk reduction tools. Six first-year participants, the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN) secretariat, and two ADRC representatives gathered in Kuala Lumpur to further discuss the booklet, as well as to hold a workshop on disaster risk reduction tools and methodologies.

The workshop held on 18 August 2009 was attended by 20 people including a Malaysian government official, NGO officials based in Malaysia, Thailand, and Japan, and a JICA official (see Table 4-2-1-1). During the workshop, six first-year participants introduced and shared tools and methodologies that they learned primarily through this project, focusing on how they have applied what they learned in their disaster risk reduction activities. The workshop participants had many questions and comments regarding the impact of these tools on communities, the application of community-based disaster risk management tools in Malaysia, the integration of local government officials into community projects, and the management of disaster memorial centers.

After the workshop, the first-year participants incorporated the feedback received during this workshop into the booklet and the ADRC had it published in February 2010 as one of the outcomes of this three year project.

The ADRC believe that this project could contribute to not only developing DRR capacity of ADRRN members, but to further strengthening the ADRRN network. Although this project finished in FY 2009, the ADRC would like to further promote disaster risk reduction in Asia in close cooperation with ADRRN members.



Fig. 4-2-1-1 A first year participant is introducing a tool.



Fig. 4-2-1-2 Workshop participants

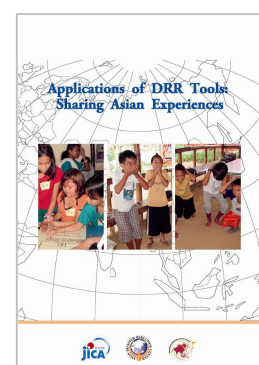


Fig. 4-2-1-3
Booklet "Applications of
DRR Tools: Sharing Asian
Experiences"

Table 4-2-1-1 Participants list of the workshop

No.	Country	Name	Title/Organization
1	Afghanistan	Mr. Hamidullah Saljuqi	Acting Director, Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA)
2	Bangladesh	Mr. Moley Chaki	Programme Coordinator, Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Centre (BDPC)
3	India	Ms. Shivangi Chavda	National Coordinator, SEEDS India
4	Malaysia	Ms. Neoh Siew Ping (Wendy)	Programme Officer, MERCY Malaysia
5	Philippines	Ms. Jesusa Grace Jamilosa Molina	Center Coordinator, Center for Disaster Preparedness Foundation (CDP)
6	Sri Lanka	Mr. Indika Somaratne	Project Manager, Sarvodaya Community Disaster Management Center
7	Malaysia	Ms. Mat Daus Siti Azura	Assistant Director, Flood Mitigation, Department of Irrigation and Drainage Malaysia (Former JICA trainee)
8	Malaysia	Mr. Mohd Shaharuddin Asmani	General Manager, MERCY Malaysia
9	Malaysia	Ms. Suzana Mohkeri	Head, Outreach and Partnership Programme, Global Environmental Center
10	Malaysia	Ms. Mageswari Sangaralingam	Research Officer, Consumer's Association of Penang
11	Malaysia	Ms. Lana Wong	Executive Director, Crisis Relief Service and Training
12	Malaysia	Mr. Nithi Nesadurai	President, Environmental Protection Society Malaysia
13	Japan	Ms. Kaori Murakami	JICA Malaysia Office
14	Malaysia	Mr. Nasir Khan Abdul Rahman	Manager, Disaster Management, Malaysian Red Crescent
15	Malaysia	Mr. Brian Lariche	Director, Larche Community (Corporate Community Specialist)
16	Japan	Mr. Jun'ichi Hibino	FM YY
17	Thailand	Mr. Surachai Chupaka	Lecturer at Mass Communication Department of the Ramkhamhaeng University in Bangkok
18	ADRRN	Ms. Takako Izumi	ADRRN Coordinator/Head, Disaster Risk Reduction, MERCY Malaysia
19	ADRC	Ms. Yumi Shiomi	Researcher, Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)
20	ADRC	Ms. Maki Yoshida	Researcher, Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)

4-2-2. JICA Training Course on Dissemination and Establishment of a Disaster Prevention Culture for Asian Countries

The Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) conducted a training course on “Dissemination and Establishment of a Disaster Prevention Culture for Asian Countries”, sponsored by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) from 31 August to 2 October 2009. This course aims to raise public awareness for disaster risk reduction, a key component in reducing natural disaster risk.

The 2008 Program’s 9 participants included officials in charge of disaster risk management, such as disaster management department, public affairs department, meteorological department and the Red Cross society from 5 countries: Azerbaijan, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam. They attended a series of lectures by the Hyogo Prefecture Board of Education and the Kobe City Board of Education on disaster prevention education system, teaching materials and manuals in primary and junior high school.

They also visited disaster prevention education and dissemination facilities: Maiko High school and Fujitokoha University, and tried some tools including town watching and volcano eruption experiment using cocoa. These visits and experiences provided invaluable opportunities for the participants to see disaster prevention culture in various levels from school to public. The trainees were excited to utilize what they learned in Japan to contribute to the development of disaster education and public awareness in their respective countries.



Fig. 4-2-2-1 Various Disaster Education Tools



Fig. 4-2-2-2 Observation of Comprehensive Disaster Management Drills by Hyogo Prefecture

4-2-3 JICA Seminar on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management

ADRC conducted a JICA Seminar on "Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management," a follow-up seminar to its course on "Disaster Management for Governmental Officials," between 15 January and 26 February 2010.

The objective of this training course was to improve disaster prevention measures and to reduce the damage caused by disasters by helping the participants learn to identify current problems and solutions in their own countries and regions based on the Hyogo framework for Action (HFA). Administrative officials in charge of disaster prevention and education at both the central and local government levels participated in this course and learned about the wide range of disaster prevention measures that are implemented in Japan, as compared with the current disaster status and disaster-prevention measures being implemented in their own countries.

The training course educated participants on the disaster-prevention measures adopted by Japan's central and local governments, and the roles played by the media and the private sector.

ADRC plays an important role in sharing Japanese knowledge and experience with regard to disasters to help improve disaster prevention measures in the participants' home countries. Our mission is consistent with the goals of the United Nations, which has been promoting international disaster prevention cooperation since 1990.



Fig. 3-1-3-1 Mt. Unzen-Fugen Memorial, Nagasaki.



Fig. 3-1-3-2 Nursery school in Numazu.

Seventeen government disaster management officials from 13 countries (Bhutan, China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Grenada, Haiti, Macedonia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Tonga, Uganda, and Vietnam) participated in this course and learned about Japan's disaster prevention systems.

At the beginning of the training course, the participants learned general information about Japanese history, culture, and customs. Each trainee then learned to use the Project Cycle

Management (PCM) method to assess their own country's disaster situation. Trainees participated in a memorial event commemorating the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake on 17 January, and also visited sites in the Rokko Mountains where landslide countermeasures and erosion control measures have been implemented. They also visited Sayo-cho in Hyogo prefecture, which was flooded in August 2009, Mt. Unzen-Fugen in Nagasaki, Fukuoka City Hall, and a nursery school in a building equipped with a tsunami evacuation tower in Numazu city. Throughout the training period, the trainees attended lectures and visited related organizations and facilities, and learned about the roles that need to be played by the central and local governments, lifeline companies, research institutes, meteorological agencies, the media, hospitals, and NPOs.

The training course incorporated "Town Watching" activities, a method of identifying the underlying risks in a community through the creation of risk maps. Their hands-on involvement enabled the trainees to better appreciate the effectiveness of this method in raising public awareness of disaster risk reduction.

At the end of the training course, the participants attended a workshop for developing action plans using the PCM method, and presented what they learned by forming proposals for disaster countermeasures tailored to the particular characteristics of their own countries. We have high hopes that the participants of this course will take advantage of what they learned here by playing a leading role in the development of disaster prevention training projects in their own countries.

4-2-4. JICA Training / Earthquake Disaster Management for Iran

A JICA training program on "Earthquake Disaster Management for Iran" was carried out from 16-27 November 2009. The objective of the program was to help participants understand Japanese disaster management processes that are utilized during and after an earthquake. This program was designed for representatives of Iran's Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Disaster Management, and Ministry of Education. ADRC classified the schedule into the following three categories, upon the request of the participants.

[Basic information on disaster mitigation]

Participants visited the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution where they learned about the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 1995, including the numbers of people affected, the magnitude of the economic losses, and the region's recovery efforts following that disaster. They also visited Kobe City Hall to learn about the activities of the municipal government after that earthquake, and the Hyogo Prefectural Emergency and Training Center to inspect a storehouse (for emergency food, first aid kits, toilet equipment, and other supplies) managed by Hyogo Prefecture. Finally ADRC conducted a Town-Watching Program for the participants.

Town-watching program: A method of identifying the underlying risks in a community through the creation of risk maps. Their hands-on involvement enabled the trainees to better appreciate the effectiveness of this method in raising public awareness of disaster risk reduction.

[Basic information on emergency rescue]

Participants visited the Hyogo Prefectural Awaji Hospital to learn about the rescue activities undertaken on Awaji Island in 1995. They also took a course from the Hyogo Institute for Traumatic Stress where they learned that mental health care for affected children is very important after natural disasters.

[Special information of retrofitting]

Participants attended presentations given by the Takenaka Corporation and Shimizu Corporation. They were able to learn about the latest methods of retrofitting buildings, residences, and school buildings. They then visited the Hyogo Earthquake Engineering Research Center and the Kobe Ports and Harbors Office. At these facilities, they learned about the countermeasures taken by the Port of Kobe in response to earthquakes and tsunamis.



Fig. 4-2-4-1 Lecture at Shimizu cooperation.



Fig. 4-2-4-2 Closing ceremony.

4-2-5. JICA Disaster Management Training Course for Central Asia and the Caucasus

The Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), with financial support from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), conducted its sixth Russian language training course on disaster management for Central Asia and the Caucasus region from 6 July to 7 August 2009. These areas are prone to natural disasters such as floods, droughts, landslides, and earthquakes, and the damage caused by such events tends to spread into neighboring countries. These countries also share common disaster risk reduction challenges, such as flooding triggered by the melting of mountain glaciers.

Ten central and local government officials in charge of disaster management came from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan to participate in this training. They visited relevant organizations and facilities, and learned about the roles that need to be played by the central and local governments, lifeline companies, research institutes, meteorological agencies, the media, hospitals, and NPOs. They also learned about GIS technologies, international disaster reduction cooperation, and disaster prevention education. Participants visited sites in the Shikoku Mountains, where landslide countermeasures and erosion control measures have been implemented, and the Hyogo Prefectural Emergency Management and Training Center.

This training course incorporated a “Town Watching” activity, the method of identifying underlying risks in a community through the creation of hazard maps. Their hands-on participation in this activity enabled the trainees to better understand the effectiveness of this method in raising public awareness of disaster risk reduction.

Since 2007, our trainings have included a workshop for developing action plans using the Project Cycle Management (PCM) method. Over the course of four days, trainees learned the basics of PCM as well as how to put what they had learned into practice. The trainees were able to achieve the objectives of the workshop, and are expected to become leaders who can apply what they learned here to various disaster reduction projects in their own countries.



Fig. 2-2-5-1 A visit to a Tokyo Fire Station Training Center in Tachikawa



Fig. 2-2-5-2 Participants create a hazard map.