

5-5. Poster Session

5-5-1. Community Based Hazard Mapping

The ADRC participated in the Poster Session of the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR). As one of the themes, the ADRC gave a presentation on “Community-Based Hazard Mapping: an effective tool for public awareness raising”, citing several examples of good practices. The focus of the presentation was placed primarily on Town Watching for Disaster Reduction.

The figures below show the outline of the poster session.

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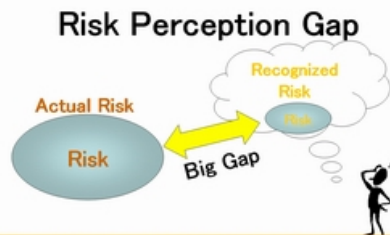
Town-Watching for Disaster Reduction

– Community Based Hazard Mapping: an effective tool for raising public awareness –

Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)

BRIDGING THE RISK PERCEPTION GAP

- Our society is vulnerable to disasters due to, among other things, “*risk perception gaps*”, i.e. a disparity between the actual risk and that recognised by people.
- It is vital that we *plug this gap* in order to lessen the negative impact of disasters.



People fail to properly appreciate the information

LIMITATIONS OF HAZARD MAPS

- A “*hazard map*” provides graphic information: on *potential natural hazards* (seismic intensity, flood inundation depth, etc.), and on *evacuation matters* (location of shelters, evacuation routes, etc.).
- Because of the risk perception gap, people tend to *pay scant attention* to hazard maps, or fail to properly appreciate the information conveyed on such maps.

WHAT IS COMMUNITY BASED HAZARD MAPPING?

- “Community Based Hazard Mapping” focuses on *the process of developing* hazard maps, not just their distribution.
- By working through the process, communities will gain enhanced awareness of risks, thereby *bridging the risk perception gap*.
- CBHM has three key objectives:
 - 1) To *involve local residents* in developing the hazard map
 - 2) To *reflect the opinions of local residents* in government policies
 - 3) To *foster common understanding of risks* among local residents, government officials and experts



TOWN-WATCHING FOR DISASTER REDUCTION

- “Town-Watching for Disaster Reduction” is a practical *tool* for efficiently implementing Community Based Hazard Mapping in various local communities around the world.

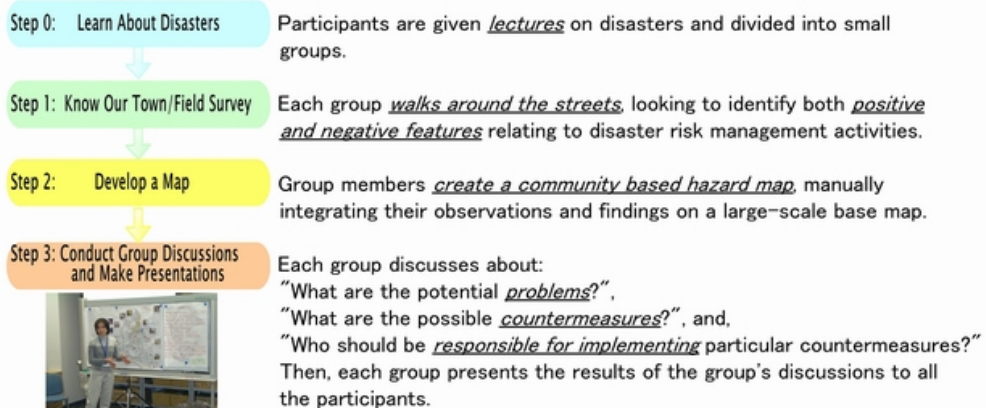


Fig. 5-5-1-1 “Community Based Hazard Mapping” (page 1)

SUMMARY

The major merits of Town-Watching are that people are better able to:

- 1) Develop a **concrete image of disaster reduction activities** among all stakeholders including government officials, experts, local residents, etc.
- 2) **Autonomously identify problems** in their own communities
- 3) Share opinions and reach a reasonable **social consensus** through face-to-face discussions

– GOOD PRACTICES –

Town-Watching is an adaptable tool. It can easily be applied to local conditions and needs. Here, we present actual examples where ADRC has made a contribution.

Case 1: TOWN-WATCHING FOR EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS IN JAPAN

In Collaboration with the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Japan



Field survey: Each group had an area map (containing detailed information: individual residents' names and addresses, roads, stations, bus stops, etc.) major showing previous and projected tsunami inundation depths.



Meeting: Each group shared the information and observations (potential risk areas, previous tsunami inundation areas, evacuation shelters and routes, location of vulnerable people, etc.) obtained by the field survey onto a larger-scale (1:1,000) base map.



Final Presentation: A group presented their community-based hazard map and recommendations for disaster reduction activities.

Case 2: TOWN-WATCHING FOR FLOODS IN VIETNAM

In collaboration with OCHA, UNDP, Government of Vietnam, USAID



Field survey: Interviewed a farmer to gather concrete information on a recent severe flood.



Meeting: Field-observed facts (topographic features (river flows, roads, land areas, etc.) and evacuation information (over-story buildings for shelter during floods, evacuation routes, etc.).



Hand-drawn community-based flood hazard map developed from Town-Watching.



Presentation of the results of group discussion.

Case 3: TOWN-WATCHING FOR FLOODS IN REP. OF KOREA

In collaboration with the Typhoon Committee



Field survey



Making the observations



Presentation of the results of each group: a mapping and group discussion

Case 4: TOWN-WATCHING FOR EARTHQUAKES IN TURKEY

In collaboration with the Government of Turkey and JICA



Case 5: TOWN-WATCHING AS A PART OF JICA TRAINING COURSE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN KOBE



Case 6: TOWN-WATCHING FOR FLOODS IN INDONESIA

In collaboration with BAKORNAS PBP, the Government of Indonesia and Bandung Institute of Technology



Fig. 5-5-1-2 “Community Based Hazard Mapping” (page 2)

5-5-2. GLIDE: a global identifier for disaster data sharing

Assessing disaster information can be a time-consuming and laborious task. Not only are the data scattered, but frequently identification of the disaster can be confusing in countries with many disaster events. In order to address this problem, a globally common, unique identification scheme for disasters has been proposed. The initiative was named “GLIDE” for Global unique disaster IDentifier. A GLIDE number consist of two letters to identify the disaster type (e.g. EQ - earthquake); the year of the disaster; a six-digit, sequential disaster number; and the three-letter ISO code for the country of occurrence. So, for example, the GLIDE number for West-India Earthquake in India is: EQ-2001-000033-IND. GLIDE is extensible to support sub-national codes to enable recording at the provincial and municipal levels. The GLIDE website, <<http://www.glidenumbers.net/>> has been established as a central repository of GLIDE numbers as well as a reference point for the initiative. This session aims to promote the use of GLIDE as a tool for better disaster data accumulation and analysis. When information suppliers join this initiative, documents and data pertaining to specific events can be easily retrieved from various sources, or linked together using the unique GLIDE numbers. The GLIDE concept has been discussed under the guidance of the ISDR WG3, but the success of GLIDE depends on its widespread use and its level of utility for practitioners. Please see 2-6-3 for your more understanding of GLIDE.



Fig. 5-5-2-1 Introduction Poster of the GLIDE

5-5-3. The Activities of ADRRN (Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network)

The Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN) participated in the Poster Session of the WCDR in order to be better understood and supported by various disaster and response-related agencies. In the session, the ADRRN briefly introduced itself and some of the activities of its member NGOs for reducing the negative impacts of the disasters in the region.



Fig. 5-5-3-1 Introduction Poster of the Activities of ADRRN