

## 4-2. Seminars and Training Course

### 4-2-1. JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Program: “Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction for Central Asia and Caucasus”

From 19 June to 29 July 2017, the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) conducted a training course for disaster management officials from Central Asia and the Caucasus with cooperation from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Kansai International Center. The course was conducted in Russian and attended by a total of eight central and local government officials representing four countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan in Central Asia, and Armenia in the Caucasus.

The training was designed to convey basic knowledge and experiences related to natural disaster management, and to encourage the disaster management activities that have been conducted in these countries. Central Asia and the Caucasus frequently experience disasters such as floods, droughts, landslides, and earthquakes, some of which extend across several countries. Also, heavy snowfall in the winter can lead to flooding when mountain glaciers thaw in the warmer seasons. Thus, these regions have common concerns in terms of disaster risk management. During the training, participants were asked to identify a major problem in their own countries and to formulate an action plan for addressing it. They attended lectures and visited central and municipal government agencies, research institutes, a meteorological organization, a broadcasting company, a disaster management base, private companies, and an NPO to comprehensively enhance their understanding of Japan's disaster management system.

Participants were able to learn about disaster management and information sharing in heavy snowfall events at the Snow and Ice Research Center of the National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience (NIED), located in Yamagata Prefecture. Heavy snows are one of the biggest challenges for participants, and this was good opportunity to consider suitable disaster management approaches to be taken in each country. They also participated in “Town Watching and Community-based Hazard Mapping” activities, which provide a good model of community-based disaster risk management. In addition, participants visited a lot of disaster management agencies and organizations in Tokyo, Tsukuba, Niigata, and Hyogo Prefecture.



Fig.4-2-1. Lecture at the Snow and  
Ice Research Center

---

It is hoped that the participants will make good use of the knowledge, technologies, and methods they learned from this training course to implement various projects and help strengthen the disaster management systems in their home countries. This course also allowed participants to reinforce their relationships with one another, and is expected to strengthen disaster management information networks in the region. ADRC would like to express its sincerest gratitude to all the organizations that contributed to the success of this course.

#### **4-2-2. JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Program: “Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management”**

From 11 January to 23 February 2018, ADRC, in collaboration with JICA, conducted the JICA Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Course for 8 countries, namely Bhutan, Chile, Iraq, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Peru, and Viet Nam. The participants consist of national or local government officials in charge of DRR, and some are researchers. Those who have vary backgrounds and expertise took part in the 7-week training. This course aimed to contribute to formulation and further development of disaster management activities and plans in participating countries by enhancing their understanding of Japanese disaster management systems and countermeasures implemented by central/local government and multi-stakeholders.

The training provides a various content, for instance, the lecture series of Japanese disaster management policy, participation in activities implemented by communities or private sectors, and case studies of past disasters in Japan. Therefore, participants comprehensively understood DRR efforts all over this country. At the international level, it is important to focus on implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, so that we included a lecture on gender and disaster management as well as a lecture on disaster risk education by NPO, since women and civil society should be taken into consideration as stakeholders for the implementation.

Furthermore, we conducted observatory tours to devastated area of the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, and to local municipalities in Kochi prefecture, which are working for countermeasure against Nankai Trough Earthquake in the future.

Participants were strongly impressed to DRR efforts in Japan and learnt through exchange their perspectives among the members from multiple countries. These implications were adapted into their action plan, and it is hoped that they will make good use of what they experienced during this course to develop and strengthen DRR capacity in their home countries.



Fig.4-2-2. Participation of Community-based DRR drill

### 4-2-3. JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Program: “Raising Awareness of Disaster Reduction”

Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) implemented the Knowledge Co-Creation Program training program in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for persons in charge of (a) raising awareness of disaster risk reduction (DRR) or the dissemination of disaster knowledge for communities by the central/local government, (b) raising awareness of DRR in the ministry in charge of education or the board of education, or (c) public relations for the central/local government related to raising awareness of DRR. This program was conducted in English and the participants were 11 officers and experts selected from 11 countries: Afghanistan, Bahama, Bhutan, Chile, Egypt, Fiji, Myanmar, Niue, Sri Lanka, Tonga and Viet Nam.

The purpose of this program is to share the experience, knowledge, and skills accumulated in Japan related to the work conducted by communities, schools, and the mass media, and to share the ongoing challenges related to outreach measures and public relations facing each country. The program also creates a forum for discussing opinions and ways to improve implementation. The participating countries all experience disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, storm surges, typhoons, droughts, floods, and landslides. The participants therefore went on site visits and heard lectures by experts from a variety of sectors, including government (national and local), research institutes, mass media, schools, non-profit organizations, international organizations, and others. They learned a great deal from these interactions.



Fig.4-2-3. two participants from Afghanistan and Egypt talk with elementary school students who participated in the “IZA! Great Wonderful Kaeru Caravan.”

In the case of the reconstruction of an erosion control dam implemented by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation following the 2014 Hiroshima Landslide, they learned about the necessity of proceeding with effective structural measures while improving local residents’ understanding of natural disasters, and the importance of raising DRR awareness. Furthermore, they also learned about the dissemination of DRR capabilities in communities and schools through proactive participation in the disaster reduction event entitled “IZA! Great Wonderful Kaeru Caravan.” They visited several relevant organizations in Higashi-Matsushima, Minamisanriku, Tokyo, and Tsukuba where they were able to hear lectures on DRR.

---

It is hoped that the participants will make good use of the knowledge, technologies, and methods they learned from this training course to implement projects and better raise awareness of DRR in their home countries. It also is essential that they use the contacts made and networks developed during this program for future collaboration on DRR.

ADRC would like to express its sincerest gratitude to all the organizations that contributed to the success of this program.

#### **4-2-4. Japan-Singapore Partnership Program for the 21st Century "Disaster Risk Reduction and Management"**

ADRC conducted the Japan-Singapore Partnership Program for the 21st Century "Disaster Risk Reduction and Management" for disaster management officials in ASEAN countries from 4 to 15 December 2017. This event was conducted in cooperation with the JICA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore.

The Japan-Singapore Partnership Programme for the 21st Century (JSPP21) was established in May 1997 to signify a widening of the scope of technical cooperation between Singapore and Japan with the intention of enhancing ASEAN integration and sharing the two countries' experience in their areas of expertise. Priority is placed on training and capacity building for officials who are in charge of disaster management. The training course was the second time to be held in Japan. The course was conducted for 16 central and local government officials representing seven countries: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Palestinian Authority, Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam.

The contents of the training are as follows:

1. Structure of gradual lecture of the national / local government / community

At first, Cabinet Office and FDMA made lectures on the overview of DRR measures in Japan, then efforts in local governments, CBDRM and disaster education. It brought easier to understand.

2. Lectures and Field visits

In Tohoku, after receiving a lecture on the outline and correspondence of the Great East Japan Earthquake from Sendai City, next lectures and visits were led by the Tohoku University and the Minami Sanriku Tourism Association about the actual condition of the damage in various places of disaster and the progress of reconstruction. Deep understandings were obtained by linking the lecture and field visit.

3. Connecting the lecture with the country report presentation

Sendai City participated not only in the lecture but also in the country report presentation, and was able to provide a forum for discussion between instructors and trainees who exceeded lecture questions. At the Exchange Session, participants were able to deepen the discussion on the differences in the institutions and efforts of each country by the lead of JICA expert.

4. Assigning of Note Taker and information sharing

Assigned note taker made note at each discussion time, and all participants shared it. It strengthened the awareness of trainees, and it helped to establish knowledge.

5. Workshop for making action plan

The action plan should be included the content of the training course, considered appropriate scale that the trainee could handle the plan, etc. were introduced. Furthermore, time management for presentation and formed power-point-file were presented. As a result of this efforts, Most of action plans were better created with enough focuses and scale.



Fig.4-2-4. Field Visit to Tokura community center in Minami-sanriku



Fig.4-2-5. Experience on Disaster Education in SONA area



Fig.4-2-6. Community-Based Hazard Mapping

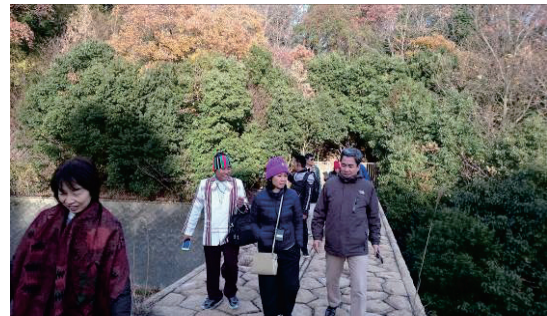


Fig.4-2-7. Field Visit to Rokko Sabo Dam