

Summary of Session Proceedings 12-13 June 2003

Second Session (B): Practicum on Hazard Mapping

1. For the practical exercise on hazard mapping, the participants visited Tomozawa community at Kakogawa River Basin. Preparing the groups for the exercise, Mr. Fumiaki Yoshimura of ADRC explained the procedures for the field activity and the mechanics of group work. He also briefly presented and discussed the checklist for hazards mapping. The field exercise was preceded by an orientation on the Kakogawa Disaster Prevention Center, the hazard map of the city, and the current flood mitigation and preparedness efforts in the community.
2. In the exercise, the participants checked the various information on flood hazard, including inundation areas, evacuation centers, dangerous spots, communication channels, facilities and organizations.
3. At the plenary session, the groups presented their respective findings and hazard maps for the Tomozawa area. Furthermore, Prof. Takashi Komura of Fuji-Tokoha University, Japan, presented tips for developing hazard maps. He highlighted the need to reach and benefit communities at risk. He cited the manual on flood hazard mapping as a useful disaster reduction tool for local communities when adopted according to each country's conditions. The discussions conveyed the importance and challenge of linking expert knowledge to the community, developing hazard maps together with the community, and enabling people to recognize and accept the importance of hazard maps in their lives.

Third Session: Disaster Assessments - Damages and Needs

1. Mr. Terje Skavdal, Regional Disaster Response Advisor, UN OCHA/ADRU, gave an introduction to disaster assessment and assessment methodologies. He discussed the objectives of disaster assessment and its relevance to the various phases of the disaster management cycle. He then elaborated on the elements of disaster assessment, types of information collected, including sources, classes and types of data. He discussed the best practices in disaster assessment as he presented the methods for data collection, analysis and interpretation, and the keys to successful assessment. Moreover, Mr. Skavdal presented the steps in planning for disaster assessment, citing the some existing checklists such as Sphere, USAID-Field Operations Guide, and the UNDAC Handbook. In concluding, he reviewed the essence of assessment and emphasized the value of common sense and variety of skills required in carrying out different kinds of assessment.
2. After the presentation, the participants formed three groups and discussed the application of TDRM in disaster assessment. They shared their experience on planning disaster assessments, and identified current strengths and weaknesses in Asian countries. They also determined ways of improving the quality of disaster assessments, adopting the TDRM approach in disaster assessment planning, and enhancing the sharing of best practices.
3. The following are the integrated outputs of the groups: (1) The strengths in Asian countries include existing collaborative and networking arrangements, established administrative structures for data generation, consolidation and reporting, and good

public education and information programs with the participation of media. (2) The weaknesses included cultural diversity, bias, lack of standard format for assessment, and inadequate information on disaster assessment at the community level. (3) The steps to improve the quality of disaster assessment proposed by the group included standardizing disaster assessment formats, improving communication systems, training and education, enhancing community awareness, and sustaining cooperation in the field. (4) In applying TDRM in disaster assessment planning, the groups suggested the adoption of community based approach in planning, enhancement of capabilities and capacities of disaster management agencies and workers in disaster assessment planning, and the development of TDRM templates for an integrated planning process. (5) On the strategies for sharing best practices on disaster assessment, the groups recommended among others the pursuit of regional networking and advocacy initiatives, regular forums for information exchange, creation of TDRM website, echo-training on TDRM, and sharing of expertise among countries. The groups also cited the significant role of ADRC as a focal point and resource for regional cooperation and networking.

Fourth Session: Planning for Echo Training at Country Level

4. Md. Fazlur Rahman, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Bangladesh, gave a presentation on human resource development in disaster reduction, citing best practices, issues and concerns in the country. He explained that HRD is the most important aspect of disaster reduction. He cited the critical roles of various service groups in disaster scenarios in Bangladesh. He elaborated on HRD by awareness through media, by coordination through committees and emergency operation center, by standing orders, and through cooperation overseas and with other organizations concerned. In conclusion, he cited the commendable progress in Bangladesh in disaster management towards the TDRM Approach and the importance of cooperation and exchange of views and ideas in HRD for disaster reduction..
5. Ms. Takako Izumi gave a presentation on the training initiatives on TDRM and shared the experiences of UN OCHA Kobe and ADRC in the region. She conveyed the experience collaborative training workshop on the improvement of early warning system and responses towards TDRM in Bangladesh held in December 2002. She also shared the experience in Laos on the training workshop on early warning, public awareness and education against disasters, conducted by the National Disaster Management Office in February 2003. This training emphasized the important role of media in disaster reduction. She also presented the training workshops on disaster damage and needs assessment for local disaster assessment teams in Cambodia. In concluding, she underscored the importance of human resource development at the local level, and the multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary participation that ensures a holistic approach to disaster management.
6. Mr. Manny de Guzman, consultant to UN OCHA Kobe and ADRC, gave an overview of the recent training on TDRM in Nepal organized by UNDP Nepal and supported by UN OCHA Kobe. He cited the training process, development objectives, desired outcomes, component topics and working group exercises, including the specific learning objectives and methodology. He also shared some of the impression of the participants and challenges in conducting training on TDRM.
7. After the presentations, the participants formed three groups, with participants from one

country together in a group. The participants shared their experiences on human resource development for disaster reduction. They identified and discussed the status of training programs and initiatives at country level, the training gaps and needs, and proposed strategies for adopting TDRM.

8. The following are the working group outputs by country:
9. Bangladesh's training programs include disaster management courses for government and NGOs. The identified training gaps and needs include training for specialized teams. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through training and orientation for stakeholders.
10. Brunei's training programs include human health, safety and environment. The identified training gaps and needs include expertise in natural disasters. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through training of stakeholders.
11. Cambodia's training programs include damage and needs assessment at national and provincial levels. The identified training gaps and needs include specialized training and facilities. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through training and orientation of stakeholders.
12. India's training programs include damage and needs assessment, search and rescue, village councils, and earthquake engineering. The identified training gaps and needs include orientation of solons. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through training of stakeholders.
13. Indonesia's training programs include emergency preparedness and response. The identified training gaps and needs include expertise in natural disasters. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through training of stakeholders.
14. Korea's training programs include disaster preparedness day. The identified training gaps and needs include training in disaster awareness and response. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through orientation of stakeholders.
15. Laos's training programs include disaster mitigation and public awareness by NDMO. The identified training gaps and needs include lack of coordination between central and provincial levels. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through enhancement of coordination between national and local levels.
16. Malaysia's training programs include crisis and disaster management. The identified training gaps and needs include community level capacity building. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through socio-economic studies for appreciation by top officials.
17. Mongolia's training programs include courses at the defense university. The identified training gaps and needs include specialized staff for disaster management and training at national level on hazard mapping and vulnerability assessment. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through vulnerability surveys and database development.
18. Myanmar's training programs include disaster prevention and management. The

identified training gaps and needs include coordination at various levels and public awareness activities. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through improving coordination and communication systems.

19. Nepal's training programs include community training. The identified training gaps and needs include capacity building at community level. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through institutionalized database, enhanced TDRM training, and planning for national disaster plan formulation.
20. Philippines' training programs include regional and village level training. The identified training gaps and needs include training of local chief executives. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through institutionalization in the national program.
21. Singapore's training programs include capability building for anticipated emergencies. The identified training gaps and needs include training for emergency planners to further synergize multi-agency response to emergencies. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through enhanced public awareness.
22. Sri Lanka's training programs cover all levels. The identified training gaps and needs include training of trainers, community leaders and resource persons in training institute. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through continuous training program, GIS development, and formulation of national policies.
23. Thailand's training programs include training at the provincial, district and community levels. The identified training gaps and needs include specialized training courses on man-made disasters, The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through integration of TDRM into national disaster management.
24. Vietnam's training programs include disaster preparedness at provincial level. The identified training gaps and needs include technical expertise on information management, trainers and facilities. The country delegates proposed to adopt TDRM through continuous training and hazard mapping.