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## 5. Disaster Reduction Education and Training

### 5-1. Disaster Reduction Education and Training Programs by ADRC

#### 5-1-1. JICA Seminar on Disaster Management

##### 1)Objective

Improve disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasures and reduce damage caused by natural disasters, through learning about disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasures using Japan's disaster reduction system as a model. Also, having trainees themselves understand the current situation, problems, tasks, and solutions of disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasures in their countries and surrounding regions through the exchange of experiences and opinions of participating countries, and reviewing the course of action for improvement.

##### 2)Background

Japan is located in an area frequently hit by typhoons. As seen by the recent Tokai torrential rains, every year the country suffers disasters such as torrential rains and floods, etc. Japan is also located in the Pacific earthquake and volcanic belt where earthquakes and volcanoes are active. Particularly after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, earthquake activities such as the Tottori Seibu Earthquake, and volcanic activities such as the eruptions of Mt. Usu in Hokkaido and Mt. Osu in Miyakejima have been noted. Historically, there have also been numerous tsunami disasters, making Japan one of the few disaster countries both meteorologically and geologically.

As a result of the country's efforts to improve disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasures based on experience and lessons learned from damage caused by numerous natural disasters in the past, Japan is one of the top advanced disaster reduction countries in the world today. On the other hand, natural disasters continue to increase in the international community, and many developing countries suffer massive human loss and material damage, which impedes their efforts for social and economic development.

The sharing of knowledge and experience with these countries to improve disaster reduction is the most important and essential duty of countries like Japan, which has extensive experience with disasters and are equipped with a consistent disaster reduction system. This is also in line with the efforts of various countries of various levels such as the UN; which has been promoting international disaster reduction cooperation since the 1990s. The reinforcement of such efforts needs to be continued in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, which is expected to see increased vulnerability to disasters in many countries due to climate changes on a global scale and rapid urbanization. As part of Japan's international disaster reduction cooperation, this program is aimed at the sharing of knowledge and experience, with disaster reduction and disaster management officials from various countries to promote the reduction of damage and loss of life incurred by natural disasters and contribute to the international community.

##### 3)Goal

To understand the general disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasures using Japan's disaster reduction system as a model, understand the current situation of disaster reduction measures in countries participating in training, and review the necessary procedures for disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasures of respective countries, in order to improve the disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasures of participating countries and reduce the damage caused by natural disasters.

- (1) Through the understanding of the mechanism, current situation, direction and tasks of disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasures of the Japanese government and local municipalities, understand the tasks for improving disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasures in the trainees' countries.

- (2) Through the understanding of roles, meanings, current situations, direction, and tasks of disaster reduction measures of mass media and non-governmental organizations such as the private sectors, understand the tasks for improving disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasures of the trainees' countries.
- (3) Understand how international disaster reduction cooperation systems are actually implemented, and study methods to apply these systems to reduce damage from disasters in one's country and surrounding regions.
- (4) To achieve reduction of damages from disasters in one's country and surrounding regions, compile plans to improve disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasures, and review implementation procedures.

#### **4) Training program**

- a) The trainees shall report the disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasure in their countries, exchange opinions, and understand the current situation of disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasures in other countries.
- b) Understand the current situation and tasks of disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasures of the Japanese government.
- c) Understand the current situation and tasks of disaster reduction measures and disaster countermeasures of local municipalities, particularly based on the experience of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.
- d) Grasp current situation and tasks in terms of roles of mass media and private sectors in disaster reduction.
- e) Understand the current situation and tasks of international disaster reduction cooperation.
- f) Carry out practical training according to different themes and hold discussions in these areas.
- g) Compile and report on plans of action.

#### **5) Trainees**

There were applications from 15 countries, 21 persons of the 17 countries assigned. After screening, 14 disaster reduction administrative officers from 13 countries were accepted. Eventually, 13 trainees from 12 countries participated in the training, as one Honduras trainee was unable to attend.

#### **6) Organizations implementing and running the training program**

##### **Training organizations**

The ADRC was commissioned by the Japan International Cooperation Agency-Hyogo International Center (JICA-HIC) to handle the overall coordination of the training program.

##### **Supervision**

The cooperation of the Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE) was entrusted to supervise the training.

#### **7) Training program**

##### **(1) Module 0: Orientation**

###### **Outline**

During the general orientation, the JICA-HIC personnel and JICE training administrator gave a briefing mainly dealing with enrollment in the HIC, how to set up a bank account, etc. the ADRC carried out an orientation course on the training.

###### **Evaluation**

An hour-long briefing incorporated the introduction of the ADRC and a Q&A on objectives, outline and complete details of the training program. It was a good opportunity for the ADRC staff members who were going to conduct the training to become acquainted with the trainees.

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## **(2) Module 1: Basic concept of disaster management, etc**

### **Lecturers**

Dr. Ogawa, the Special Advisor of the ADRC (lecturer)

**Professor Shiono, Nagaoka Technical Junior College (Coordinator)**

### **Outline**

Taking into consideration the feedback from last year's trainees about unfamiliarity of the basic system of Japanese disaster reduction measures, a briefing was given about the roles of Japan as an ADRC member country, prefectural and municipal governments, including information on the police and fire departments, the Self Defense Force, etc. was given.

After the report on each country by the trainees under the coordination of Professor Shiono, a Q&A session followed. The aim of the session was to deepen trainees' understandings of the natural disasters and disaster reduction measures in each country and to deepen mutual friendship during the training.

The presentations were given using an overhead projector or PC, and many questions were asked during the Q&A session. At the end of the session, Professor Shiono presented a list of keywords on disaster management. Active discussions proceeded, which indicated the enthusiasm of the trainees.

### **Evaluation**

The roles of central government, local government, the police, the self-defense force, etc. differ in respective countries. The advisor Ogawa provided detailed information based on his experience and thorough knowledge on the situation overseas, using a power point presentation.

The country report session was succeeded from the last year, but was conducted at the initial stage of the training program, reflecting the past conduct. As a result, trainees could share understandings of the definition of disaster and disaster management from the initial stages.

On the other hand, since this session offers a good opportunity to directly understand the current situation of disaster reduction from disaster reduction officers of respective countries, it is expected that the ADRC staff will be actively involved in the discussions next year so that both the hosts and the trainees will reap the benefits.



**Trainees participating in the lecture presented by Mr. Ogawa, the ADRC Special Advisor**

## **(3) Module 2: Disaster Reduction Measures of the Japanese Government**

### **Lecturer**

Cabinet Office Official in charge of disaster reduction and officials of disaster reduction related ministries, agencies, organizations

### **Outline**

Lectures by officials from ministries, agencies, and organizations on disaster reduction measures by the Japanese government, and tours of disaster reduction related facilities were implemented. Lectures and tours included the following:

**(Lectures)**

- Outline of disaster countermeasures in Japan
- Response to Disaster management
- Countermeasure for flood damage
- Meteorological information on disaster reduction and information on earthquakes and volcanoes
- Rescue methods during disasters



**Training at Cabinet Office**

**(Tours)**

- Communication systems including the central disaster reduction radio
- Meteorological Agency Forecast Department and Earthquake and Volcano Department
- Tachikawa Disaster Management Headquarters Backup Facility
- Tokyo Fire Department, the 8<sup>th</sup> Rescue Team
- Tokyo Disaster Medical Center in the National Hospital



**Tour at the Tokyo Metropolitan Fire Department**

**Evaluation**

The training on Japan's disaster reduction measures was very significant using lectures to describe the latest situations, and the trainees toured the Tachikawa Disaster Management Base, which functions when the central government is affected by disaster.

**(4) Module 3: Disaster management by local government**

**Lecturers**

Officers of related organizations such as the Disaster Reduction Planning Section of Hyogo Prefecture Disaster Management Bureau, Erosion Control Division of Hyogo Prefecture Public Works and Development Department, Hyogo Phoenix Plaza, Safety Planning Division of the Citizens' Service Bureau of Kobe City, Nagoya City Fire Department, etc.

**Outline**

As examples of disaster management by local governments, trainees toured the Disaster Management Center and the Phoenix Plaza in Hyogo Prefecture which experienced the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Lectures were provided by the Planning and Arrangement Bureau, Industrial Development Bureau, Fire Defense Agency, Mental Health Center, etc. in Kobe city under the Disaster Reduction Section for Citizens as a liaison office.

As for flood control measures, Hyogo Erosion Control Division provided a lecture on flood control and afforestation of Mt. Rokko, and the trainees toured a mudslide-control dam of Mt. Rokko. Also, the Nagoya City Fire Defense Agency provided a tour of the Port Disaster Reduction Center and gave a briefing on flood control measure focusing on flood damage caused by the typhoon last year.

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**( Lecture )**

- Disaster management by Hyogo Prefecture based on lessons learnt from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake
- Disaster management by Kobe city
- Flood prevention works and afforestation of Mt. Rokko
- Countermeasure for floods caused by typhoons



**Trainees experience a virtual earthquake at Nagoya City Port Disaster Reduction Center**

**( Tours )**

- Hyogo Phoenix Plaza
- Hyogo Prefecture Disaster Management Center
- Nagoya City Port Disaster Prevention Center

**Evaluation**

The trainees learned about countermeasures taken by Kobe City and Hyogo Prefecture, such as emergency measure, restoration and rehabilitation activities after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. For example, in Kobe city, trainees had an opportunity to acquire comprehensive measures including future disaster prevention plans by the whole city of Kobe as well as the Disaster Reduction Authority, which gained valuable lessons from the massive earthquake.

Taking into consideration that trainees' countries often encounter flood damages, a briefing was conducted on flood control and afforestation measures at Mt. Rokko and a countermeasure taken when the Gulf Ise typhoon hit the area. Afforestation started at the beginning of the Meiji era at Mt. Rokko, and they handle landslide damages or floods by establishing mudslide-control dams and improving river conditions. The insights learned here were valuable for the trainees for their countries face the similar issues.



**Trainees Visiting**

**(5) Module 4: Roles of Private Sectors and Mass Media at the Time of Disaster**

**Lecturers**

Kobe Town Developing Institute, Co-op Kobe, the Local News Section of the Kobe News Paper, MBS Radio, NHK

**Outline**

Kobe Town Developing Institute conducted a lecture on the role of NPO based on its experience of intermediate support between inhabitant and administration to restore the town of Kobe after the earthquake. Coop Kobe also lectured on its own measures based on its activities such as supplying commodities immediately after the earthquake and measures taken to help those who were most vulnerable to disaster such as the elderly living-alone. Japan Red Cross lectured on its role in international disaster reduction support. The local news section of Kobe

News Paper, MBS Radio, NHK lectured on roles of mass media in disaster reduction not only in times of disaster but also during normal times.

**( Lectures )**

- Management of NPO for the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake
- Management of Coop for the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake
- Management of Japan Red Cross
- Management of mass media for the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake
- Increase awareness of disaster reduction during normal times
- Roles of mass media in disaster reduction

**( Tours )**

- Higashi-Nada Living Center of Coop Kobe
- NHK
- NGO Disaster Symposium (participated)



**Trainees Touring NHK Studio**

**Evaluation**

In times of large-scale disasters such as the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, the private sector such as NGO/NPO and mass media play major as well as administration roles. Therefore lectures and tours of the private sector and mass media were adopted for the first time this year. The lecture conducted by Kobe Town Developing Institute, Coop Kobe and the Kobe News Paper were persuasive because of useful information based on their experience and involvement in restoration and rehabilitation of the stricken area.

A briefing on the NGO's position in international support, etc. was implemented during the lecture by the Red Cross and NGO symposium, both of which gave an abundance of knowledge to the trainees who were government officials. MBS lectured on the role of media in terms of dissemination and awareness of disaster reductions during normal times, and NHK implemented the tour in the related facilities as well as a lecture on media's mission in society for disaster reduction. This program was meaningful for trainees because these kinds of activities by the private sectors and mass media have not been progressively implemented in trainee countries.

**(6) Module5: International Cooperation**

**Lecturers**

- Development and Disaster Reduction (Professor Kaji from Keio University)
- Efforts of the ADRC
- Efforts of the UN OCHA in Kobe
- Efforts of the UNCRD
- Measures by JICA
- International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

**Outline**

Professor Kaji lectured on the importance of considerations for disaster reduction in the process of promoting the development of developing countries, by introducing examples.

The ADRC implemented a briefing on outlines of its activities including the latest disaster information providing service on its homepage, the geographical information system such as VENTEN, GIS, etc., cooperative project with India, Cambodia, etc., and foreign researchers system, etc. The UN OCHA lectured on disaster support adjustment function and Relief Web, and the UNCRD conducted briefings on school projects, the active fault project, etc.

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JICA explained the emergency relief group and JICA plan on disaster reduction, and the secretariat of the ISDR briefed them on its strategy.

### Evaluation

The theme, “Disaster Reduction and Development”, is the tasks which all the trainees’ developing countries actually face. This program was easy to understand and persuasive, introducing examples of failures among development without considering damages caused on nature or disaster reduction. Through lectures by the ADRC, the UN OCHA, the UNCRD and the ISDR, trainees were introduced to and experienced actual activities taken by the international organization for disaster reduction.

Since JICA has its own plan besides emergency aid to utilize disaster reduction including dispatching experts, hopefully the trainees will realize its existence and will access to JICA branch office in their own countries.

### (7) Module 6: Practice by Theme

School education for disaster reduction (Kobe Municipal Miyagawa Elementary School, Hyogo public Maiko High School)

With the roles of school education in disaster reduction as a theme, trainees toured Kobe public Miyagawa Elementary School and Hyogo Public Maiko High School. At Miyagawa Elementary School, the fourth grade students were divided into 10 groups, and drew and disaster management maps regarding earthquakes, flood damages, crimes, etc for the surrounding area and made a presentation. At Maiko High School, where the Department of Environmental Disaster Reduction will be set up in the next academic year, the students reported on disaster reduction exchanges with students of Nepal which is now under progress.

Trainees seemed to be impressed by the students’ activities on Dissemination and awareness of disaster reduction, judging from the feedback from them they wished to bring back this knowledge and information to their own countries to prepare similar programs.



**Miyagawa Elementary School**



**Trainees having a school meal with the students at Miyagawa Elementary School**

Industrial restoration in the stricken area (Nojima fault Preservation Museum in Hokutan-cho)

Trainees toured Nojima Dislocation Memorial Hall in Hokutan-cho to experience an example first hand, which utilized commemoration of the earthquake to restore industry and boost employment. Objectives for the establishment and specific information were given by earthquake victims.

Roles of the Self Disaster Reduction Organization (Community Firefighting Team of Hokutan-Cho)

The Fire Defense team was introduced as an example of a traditional Japanese Self disaster reduction organization, which were actively involved in citizens’ relief activities immediately

after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Trainees were given a briefing directly from the leader of Hokutan Fire Defense Team, and toured the training facilities for self-disaster reduction.

#### Town Development through Inhabitants Initiative (Kobe Nagata T.M.O. Co.Ltd)

It was planned as part of an exchange program with divested community by the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake. Kobe Nagata T.M.O. is the incorporated foundation formed by inhabitants with owners of the shopping street south of Nagata station as the center. After touring, trainees learned about temporary shops and restoration projects of the traditional shopping street from the leader of the residents' association.

#### Citizens Participation Dissemination and Education for Disaster Reduction (Nada ward, Kobe city)

Under the instruction of Mr. Ogawa, the ADRC special advisor, trainees walked the hills of Nada ward to check vulnerable regions, dangerous points, etc. Based on the tour, they drew up a disaster reduction map and discussed their findings. This program is easy to implement and citizens can participate even disseminate and heighten their own awareness of disaster reduction, so that the trainees feedback included wishes to bring this idea back to their countries.

#### Disaster Reduction and Risk Management by Corporations

With an aim to learn risk management by corporations, a tour at the P&G Far East Headquarter was implemented. Since it's an American company, the briefing provided not only on its countermeasures to the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake but also on their risk management manual in times of emergency and reflecting the terrorist attack in the United States.

#### Evaluation

Trainees enthusiastically participated in all training programs and highly evaluated them. Especially, the dissemination and education programs through the schools attracted many interests because The subject is children who will take leadership in the future, Knowledge can be spread to its community overlapped by the school zone, and It's easy to carry out due to a light financial burden. Citizens Participating Dissemination and Education for Disaster Reduction was also highly evaluated because of its feasibility. Self-disaster reduction organizations and town development based on the residents' initiative attracted the trainees' attention due to the very same reasons above.

On the other hand, some of the requests voiced dealt with the introduction of triage for Emergency medical treatment and emergency risk assessment of buildings immediately after a disaster. Thus, the practice by theme should not be occupied by lectures and should introduce examples which will be easily applied by the trainees' countries.

### **(8)Module 8: Assessment Meeting and Closing Ceremony**

#### Assessment Meeting

We asked all trainees to comment on this seminar. Besides evaluations on the lectures themselves, there were comments on "thorough preparation and preciseness of the Japanese people," "enthusiasm of lecturers," etc. Also many requested further introductions of Japanese culture through such programs as home stays, visiting Hiroshima, etc.

Despite the many feedbacks, we couldn't meet all the requests partly due to the shortage of time set by the JICA. Therefore trainees seemed to feel the program ended kind of one sided, and that we should set up time for discussions next time for future feedback.

#### Closing Ceremony

Organizer and guests gave speeches, certificates were presented to the trainees, and commemorative picture were taken. This was followed by a farewell party. It was a meaningful closing ceremony for all the trainees



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## 8)Tasks and future studies

### (1)Tasks

#### Training curriculum

As for modules, reflecting on last year's conduct, lectures and tours on mass media and other disasters besides earthquake were added. Regarding of mass medias, mission in society for disaster reduction, flood control at Mt. Rokko, flood damages in Nagoya and Waju were introduced. Through the introduction of activities of the NGO/ NPO and school education for disaster reduction, it emphasized the necessity that disaster reduction measurers should be taken not only by governments but also in cooperation with various sectors, and the trainee's deeper understanding. Especially, the school education for disaster reduction (school tour) was highly evaluated for its significance and feasibility to adopt.

On the other hand, we felt it necessary to brief the trainees on the Japanese cultural background, which led many sectors to be involved in disaster reduction, prior to the training program. In this regard, trainees with very little background knowledge of Japan might have felt some confusion

#### Schedule

Since the training period was about 5 weeks, which is shorter than other training courses (mostly 3 months), programs were implemented both in the morning and afternoon during almost every weekday. Travel to distant area was implemented during weekends, which made the whole training course very tight with very little spare time.

#### Preparation for training

We started requesting for various facilities and experts to provide training and lectures in November. Since most of them have never been involved in our training programs in the past, we had to explain the outline to them, etc. from the onset of the training. But we were very fortunate that Kobe city and other facilities willingly granted out requests.

Same as last year, we had a hard time preparing lecture materials for translation as promptly as possible. It was ideal to prepare all the materials before the training program started, but it was difficult because time lags occur especially with lecturers and facilities programmed for the latter half of the program. Also those who provided the lectures and training were on a volunteer basis, so we couldn't strongly demand the information in advance.

Most of them actually started working on the program about a week before implementation. While the training was being held, we had to continue to prepare the other training programs, which was very hectic.

#### Manner of trainees

We heard that previously some of the trainees were not in charge of disaster reduction and the level of interests largely differed. However, this year all trainees enthusiastically participated in all the lectures and tours as well as asking a lot of questions. They were all mature and polite showing considerations for the Japanese people.

#### Others

Foreign researchers of the ADRC also participated in this program. It was meaningful for them, gaining opportunities to learn Japanese disaster reduction measures and establish a network with other foreign people. On the other hand, we found it necessary to coordinate office work with the JICA and pay considerations to them in recognition of the conditional difference between the organizations

**(2)Future studies****Training curriculum, schedule**

Despite adoption of disaster management regarding flood damages into the training programs, some comments were voiced that the program was still too focused on earthquake related matter. It may be a good idea to incorporate drought countermeasure such as reservoir and irrigation facilities next year. Furthermore orientation and wrap-up meetings may have to be implemented on the initial day and the last day of each week respectively so that it will help supplement the trainees' lack of knowledge concerning situations of Japanese disaster reduction.

**Preparation for training**

Though fundamental solutions have yet to be found, the more those individuals providing tours and lectures are fixed, the easier it will become for them to handle the training. In Hyogo prefecture, the training staff gathered to receive a briefing, which may have increased their awareness of the trainings.

Since clerical proceedings have to be paralleled in accordance with the administration, it is ideal to assign two personnel (researchers), regular and a deputy officer, beside an assistant.

**9 ) Impression**

Most impressive was the enthusiasm of the trainees as seen in their frequent questions and excellent teamwork, and the earnest lectures of the training side in response.

Despite the short one month period, it is hoped that the training will help to an extent reduce the damage from natural disasters in the trainees countries.

There were no major illnesses or accidents during January and February, the coldest season in Japan, and we owe the success of this training to the support and cooperation of all JICA-HIC, related organizations, lecturers, the ADRC staff, and trainees. This year was the second training program conducted by the ADRC, and it is expected that expertise will be cumulated in the future.

**5-2. Short-term Training Programs by the ADRC**

The ADRC offers short-term full day training programs. These programs were offered to personnel in various fields, from disaster reduction staff and the fire-fighting staff of local governments, overseas disaster reduction experts, mass media, students, etc. Contents of programs are diverse, from multinational cooperation on disaster reduction with the ADRC as the core, for the current situation of disaster reduction measures in Japan and the Disaster reduction information network, etc. The following is a list of current training courses available for trainees from abroad.

**Table 5-2-1 Short Term Disaster Reduction Training**

Date	Place	Country	Participants/No.	Details
April 18, 2001	ADRC	Greece	Greek National Institute of Technology-25 members	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc.
June 14, 2001	ADRC	Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe	JICA International Emergency Relief Course-6members	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc
July 9, 2001	ADRC	Switzerland	Director of Barzel Museum	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc
August 29, 2001	ADRC	Philippine	Minister of Defense and Chairman of National Disaster Coordinating Council-5 members	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc

September 26, 2001	ADRC	China, Vietnam, Turkey, Mauritania, Peru	JICA Disaster Medical Care Course-5members	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc
October 26, 2001	ADRC	China, Zimbabwe, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Seychelles	JICA Relief and Disaster Reduction Course-6 members	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc
November 13, 2001	ADRC	Ghana, Laos, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Uganda	JICA Geographical Information for Sustainable Dvelopment-5 members	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc
November 21, 2001	ADRC	Fire Defense Agency Prevention Department, Philippine Department of Interior	Training for Exchanging Activity for Self-Government Staff-2 members	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc
November 26, 2001	ADRC	Bangladesh, Laos, Philippine, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Vietnam, Zambia	JICA National Survey Planning /Management Course-9 members	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc
December 10, 2001	ADRC	El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	Disaster Reduction Measurement Course of Central America –10 members	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc
January 9, 2002	ADRC	India	Ministry of the State and Deputy Chairman of National Disaster Reduction Committee-6m members	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc
January 18, 2002	ADRC	India	The Chief of a Bureau of Ministry of Commerce-2 members	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc
January 16, 2002	ADRC	Turkey	Turkey Earthquake Management/Earthquake Restoration Course-7members	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc
February 25, 2002	ADRC	China	Hebei Province members	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc
March 25, 2002	ADRC	Philippines	Undersecretary of Ministry of Social Welfare	Organization and activities of the ADRC, etc

### **5-3. Other Dissemination and Education Activities**

In addition to these activities mentioned above, the symposium will be held co-hosted by the ADRC and Japan Habitat Association under the theme of “International Disaster Reduction Cooperation and Volunteer Activities”.

This symposium will incorporate panel discussions among the UN Habitat, NGOs involving international cooperation, etc. with aims to disseminate and increase awareness of ideal international disaster reduction cooperation including activities in times of disaster and disaster prevention during normal times, etc.

**1)Time of implementation**

March 26, 2001

**2)The host organizations**

The ADRC, Japan Habitat Association

**3)Pannel discussion (Plan)**

Coordinator: Mr. Mari Christine, the UN Habitat Goodwill Ambassador

Panelists :

Mr.Toshiyasu Noda, Director of Cabinet Office

Ms.Mariko Sato, Human Inhabit Advisor for the UN Habitat

Mr.Michiya Kumaoka, Representative of Japan Volunteer Center (JVC)

Ms.Keiko Kiyama, Director-General of the secretariat of JEN