

## 5. Training and Raising Public Awareness

### 5-1. Training Programs by ADRC

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

ADRC conducts a Seminar on Disaster Management every year based on a request by JICA and with its full support since the fiscal year 2000. The fourth seminar was implemented this year and below is the outline.

##### 1) **Overview**

Seminar Name: Seminar on Disaster Management

Seminar Period: January 18 – February 29, 2004

Implementing Organizations: JICA Hyogo International Center, ADRC

Applicants: 15 officials from 12 countries

Countries: Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Nicaragua, Philippines, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, and Venezuela

##### 2) **Objectives**

Trainees are expected to:

- Improve disaster management capability by studying Japan's disaster management system
- Find out the problems, tasks, and solutions for disaster management in their countries
- Make action plans for improvement.

##### 3) **Background**

Japan is located in an area frequently hit by typhoons. As seen in the recent Tokai torrential rains, every year the country suffers disasters such as torrential rains and floods. Japan is also located in the Pacific earthquake and volcanic belt where earthquakes and volcanoes are active. Historically, there have also been numerous tsunami disasters, making Japan one of the few disaster-prone countries.

As a result of the country's efforts to improve disaster management based on lessons learned from damage by numerous natural disasters in the past, Japan is one of the top advanced countries in disaster management in the world today.

On the other hand, natural disasters continue to increase in the international community, and many developing countries suffer massive human and property losses which impede their efforts for social and economic development.

As part of Japan's international disaster reduction cooperation, this program is designed by JICA and ADRC aiming to share knowledge and experience, with disaster management officials from various countries to reduce loss of life by natural disasters and contribute to the international community.

##### 4) **Trainees**

JICA screened 15 trainees from 12 countries this year.

##### 5) **Seminar program**

To study Japanese disaster management system comprehensively, the program of the seminar consists of the following modules:

- (1) Basic concepts of disaster management
- (2) Disaster management of the Japanese central government
- (3) Disaster management of the Japanese local government
- (4) Role of private sector and mass media
- (5) Countermeasures by Disaster Type
- (6) International Cooperation for Disaster Reduction
- (7) Thematic Disaster Management

The topics and outline of each module are described below.

(1) Module 1: Basic Concept of Disaster Management

■ Topics (Implementing Organization)

- Total Disaster Risk Management: TDRM  
(ADRC)
- Japan's Administrative System of Disaster Management:  
Role of Central and Local Government  
(ADRC)
- Development & Disaster Management  
(Keio Univ.)

■ Outline

Before the beginning of the program, trainees presented their “Country Report” on disaster management in their countries under the coordination of Mr. Anil Sinha, ADRC Senior Advisor. “Country Report” session provided an opportunity for them to deepen their understanding about the disaster situations of other countries.



(Country Report Presentation)

Then Mr. Nishikawa, the Executive Director of ADRC, explained Japan’s administrative system of disaster management including the roles of central government, local government, the police, the self-defense force, the fire fighting etc. Also he introduced TDRM (Total Disaster Risk Management), giving the examples of its main concept, that is, “Disaster reduction is a must for sustainable development.”

Professor Kaji, Keio University instructed to incorporate the disaster reduction into their countries’ national development plans, which is very useful for their country’s future development planning.

(2) Module 2: Disaster management of the Japanese central government

■ Topics

- Disaster Management at National Government Level  
(Cabinet Office)
- Emergency Relief Disaster Information Systems  
(Cabinet Office)
- Tachikawa Disaster Prevention Base:  
Substitute Facility of the Government Headquarters  
for Disaster Countermeasure
- Role of Hyper Rescue Team
- National Disaster Medical Center
- Flood Control Policy of Japanese Government  
(Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)
- Meteorological Information for Disaster Prevention  
(Japan Meteorological Agency)
- Disaster Relief Law  
(Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)



(Cabinet Office)

### ■ Outline

At the Cabinet Office, trainees had a lecture on fundamental topics such as the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, the Basic Disaster Management Plan, and coordination between national and local governments, budget for disaster reduction measures.

At Tachikawa Disaster Prevention Base, trainees visited 3 sites, Tachikawa Disaster Management Headquarters, the Hyper Rescue Team Base and the National Disaster Medical Center.

At the Fire Rescue Team Base, trainees observed its training and various training facilities such as the 22m-deep water tank for training in flood disaster situations, a building for firefighting training, equipment for rescues at elevated locations, and fire engines equipped with long-distance water supply capabilities. Many of them commented that they would like to have similar training facilities in their countries.

This module was very important, as trainees were able to learn Japan's disaster management including the Tachikawa Disaster Management Facility, which functions when the capital of Japan is destroyed by a big disaster.



(Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)



(Training of Hyper Rescue Team)

### (3) Module 3: Disaster management of the Japanese local government

#### ■ Topics

- Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake (GHAE), 17Jan.1995  
(Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution)
- GHAE Nojima Fault Preservation Museum
- Disaster Management of Hyogo Prefecture  
(Hyogo Prefecture)
- Disaster Management of Kobe City  
(Kobe City)
- Disaster Management of Hokudan Town  
(Hokudan Town)
- Education in School for Disaster Reduction  
(Nishinomiya City Kitashukugawa Elementary School)

#### ■ Outline

The visit to Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution (DRI) gave the outline of the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake, which occurred in 1995.

Then trainees had the lectures on disaster management of local government in the Disaster Management Center of Hyogo Prefecture, the Crisis Management Office of Kobe City and Hokudan Town, Awaji Island. They studied about countermeasures taken by Hyogo Prefecture and Kobe City, such as emergency measures, restoration and the rehabilitation activities after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. In Hokudan Town, the people who were affected by the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake told about his experience. The officer of the municipal office of Hokudan town explained that it was the neighbors who rescued many of the residents trapped under the collapsed houses. Both emphasized the importance of the capacity building of the

community and suggested to further promote community preparedness to disasters.

To see the example of disaster education in schools, they attended the evacuation drills in Nishinomiya City Kitashukugawa Elementary School. This evacuation drills were conducted not only by the elementary school but also the kindergarden and the Nishinomiya Fire Fighting Station, Nishinomiya Police Station, and voluntary organizations for disaster management, etc.

The drills are composed of various types of trainings such as SAR, fire fighting by students, picking up the kindergarden children by their parents. The trainees had a better understanding of importance of school as a disaster management base.



(Emergency Drills in Elementary School)

(4) Module 4: Role of private sector and mass media

■ Topics

- Introduction to Risk Management & Insurance for Natural Disasters (Tokyo Marine Risk Consulting Co., Ltd.)
- Activities of CO-OP Living -Life Revival Support after GHAE- (CO-OP Kobe)
- Role of Community: Voluntary Fire Fighters (Hokudan Town)
- Reconstruction after GHAE Under the Leadership of Residents (Nagata Town Management Organization)
- Role of NHK (NHK)
- Role of Radio Broadcasting -Broadcast on Preparedness for disaster in Daily Life- (Mainichi Broadcasting System Inc.)
- Disaster Management for Lifeline (Osaka Gas)

■ Outline

In NHK (Nippon Hoso Kyokai -Japanese Broadcasting Corporation-), with employing the latest technologies in disaster reduction, trainees had an explanation on broadcasting at the time of typhoon, which often affects trainee's home countries.

Meanwhile, for trainees from the country where the televisions are not in common use, MBS (Mainichi Broadcasting System Inc.) introduced their radio programmes for disaster reduction. MBS lectured on the role of media in terms of information dissemination and awareness of disaster reduction during normal times.



(Control Center in Osaka Gas Co., Ltd.)

Tokyo Marine Risk Consulting Co., Ltd. gave a lecture about risk management and earthquake insurance of Japan, New Zealand and U. S. A. from the viewpoint of economics.

Kobe Nagata T.M.O. is the incorporated foundation formed by the residents with owners of the shopping street. After trainees watched the model of redevelopment plan, they learned about the restoration project of the traditional shopping street from the leader of the residents'

association. The recovery process of the town, which was severely damaged by the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, attracted the interest of many trainees.

Trainees have seen the various examples to know how the private sector and mass media play significant roles in times of large-scale disasters.



(Model of Redevelopment Plan)

(5) Module 5: Countermeasures by Disaster Type

■ Topics

-Countermeasures for Sediment Related Disasters

Case Study:

Sabo Works in Hyogo Pref. (Sabo=sediment control)

Sabo Planning Workshop

Nigawa Hillside Work

-Flood Countermeasures

Case Study: "Waju"

Case Study: Flood Control in Lake Biwa"

-Volcanic Disaster Countermeasures

Case Study: Unzen Volcano

■ Outline

In this module, as a training theme of natural disasters other than earthquakes, countermeasures for other disasters such as flood, sediment related disasters, and volcanic disaster were introduced.

The Erosion Control Division of Hyogo Prefecture provided a lecture on Sabo (sediment control) dam and afforestation of Mt. Rokko. After the lecture, trainees visited a Sabo dam for Mt. Rokko.



(Sabo Dam)

For flood countermeasures, they visited Lake Biwa, the biggest lake in Japan, and "Waju- circle levee area -" near Nagoya city, where frequently suffered from floods by the 3 big rivers.

For volcanic disaster countermeasure, trainees observed countermeasures for sediment control and monitoring system around the Unzen volcano in Kyushu Island, conducted by the Unzen Restoration Work Office, Kyushu Regional Construction Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT). Using unmanned bulldozer for the safe reconstruction works especially impressed them.



(Restoration Office of Unzen Volcano)

(6) Module 6: International Cooperation for Disaster Reduction

■ Topics

-The Role of JICA in Overseas Disaster (JICA)

-Activities of Japanese Red Cross Society (Japanese Red Cross Society)

■ Outline

Through lectures by JICA and Japanese Red Cross Society, trainees were introduced various activities taken by the international organizations for disaster reduction.

Using the network through the program, after they go back to their countries, trainees are expected to play an important role in their countries as the core of international cooperation for disaster reduction.

(7) Module 7: Thematic Disaster Management

■ Topics

-New Technology for Disaster Reduction:

3D Full-Scale Earthquake Testing Facility

-Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Museum

-Protection of Cultural Heritage from Disaster  
Study Trip to Kyoto;

Kyoto City Disaster Prevention Center

Sen-nyu Temple

Traditional Construction Preserved Area

(Kyoto Prefecture, Kyoto Municipal Fire Defence  
Bureau, Kyoto City Planning Bureau)

-First Aid Treatment Practice (Cardiopulmonary  
Resuscitation)

(Chuo Fire Fighting Station, Kobe City)

-Public Awareness Method: Town Watching  
(Fujitokoha Univ.)



(CPR Practice)

■ Outline

Based on the request of trainees last year, first aid treatment practice (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation) was introduced with cooperation of the Chuo Fire Fighting Station, Kobe City Municipal Government.

As to raising public awareness for disaster reduction, Prof. Ogawa of Fujitokoha University conducted “Town Watching.”

In this program, trainees walk around the town to find out the present situation of disaster risks and discuss the issues to be taken some countermeasures. Then they made a Disaster Management Map with the results of Town Watching. Since this method can be easily implemented at the community level with lower cost, it is expected that trainees will promote this method among local people in their home countries.



(Town Wathching)

6) Others

Same as last year, two ADRC visiting researchers (one from Tajikistan, another from Vietnam) also participated in this program.

After 6 weeks of training, many trainees were impressed by the Japanese disaster management system, which includes not only the national government aspects, but also the wide range of organizations and institutes, that are making efforts for disaster reduction. This year was the fourth training program organized by ADRC, and efforts will be made to improve the program for better training next year.