

5-5 ポスターセッション

5-5-1 地域密着型ハザードマップ作成

アジア防災センターは国連防災世界会議のポスターセッションに参加した。発表したテーマのひとつは「地域密着型ハザードマップ作成：住民意識啓発の効果的な道具として」であった。ポスターでは主に防災タウンウォッチングとその具体的な実施例をいくつか説明した。

実際のポスターは下記の図のとおりである。

PS 041

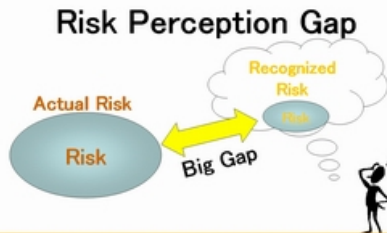
Town-Watching for Disaster Reduction

- 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.



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.

People fail to properly appreciate the information

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.

Step 0: Learn About Disasters

Participants are given lectures on disasters and divided into small groups.

Step 1: Know Our Town/Field Survey

Each group walks around the streets looking to identify both positive and negative features relating to disaster risk management activities.

Step 2: Develop a Map

Group members create a community based hazard map, manually integrating their observations and findings on a large-scale base map.

Step 3: Conduct Group Discussions and Make Presentations

Each group discusses about:
 "What are the potential problems?",
 "What are the possible countermeasures?", and,
 "Who should be responsible for implementing particular countermeasures?"
 Then, each group presents the results of the group's discussions to all the participants.



図 5-5-1-1 「地域密着型ハザードマップ作成」 (1 ページ目)

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 processes and projected tsunami inundation depths.



Meeting: Each group shared the information and observations (potential risk areas, evacuation routes, 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.



Field 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



図 5-5-1-2 「地域密着型ハザードマップ作成」(2 ページ目)

5-5-2 GLIDE

災害情報へのアクセスは、時間がかかる困難なタスクである。データは散在し、頻繁発生する災害の識別は、多くの災害の出来事を持った国々を混乱させる。このために、世界中で発生する災害にユニークな識別番号をつける計画が提案された。これが世界災害共通番号「GLIDE」である。GLIDE はいくつかのパートからなり、最初の2文字は災害タイプ(例えば EQ-地震)、次の4桁が災害発生年、6桁がその年の災害発生番号、最後の3文字が災害発生国の ISO コードである。例えば、2001年に西インドで発生したグジャラート地震の GLIDE 番号は次のようになる。EQ-2001-000033-IND。GLIDE は州・市のレベルの記録を可能にする付加コードにも対応している。GLIDE の登録と参照のためにウェブサイト、<http://www.glidenumber.net/>を開設している。

本セッションは、よりよい災害データ蓄積および分析用のツールとして GLIDE の使用を促進することを目標とし、OCHA ReliefWeb との共同で世界災害共通番号 GLIDE についてポスター展示を行った。本セッションにおいて、GLIDE の広告宣伝用ポスター (A1 版) を掲示するとともに、GLIDE の考え方から、web 上での利用方法、現状等について説明を行い、配布用パンフレット (A4 版) を配置した。

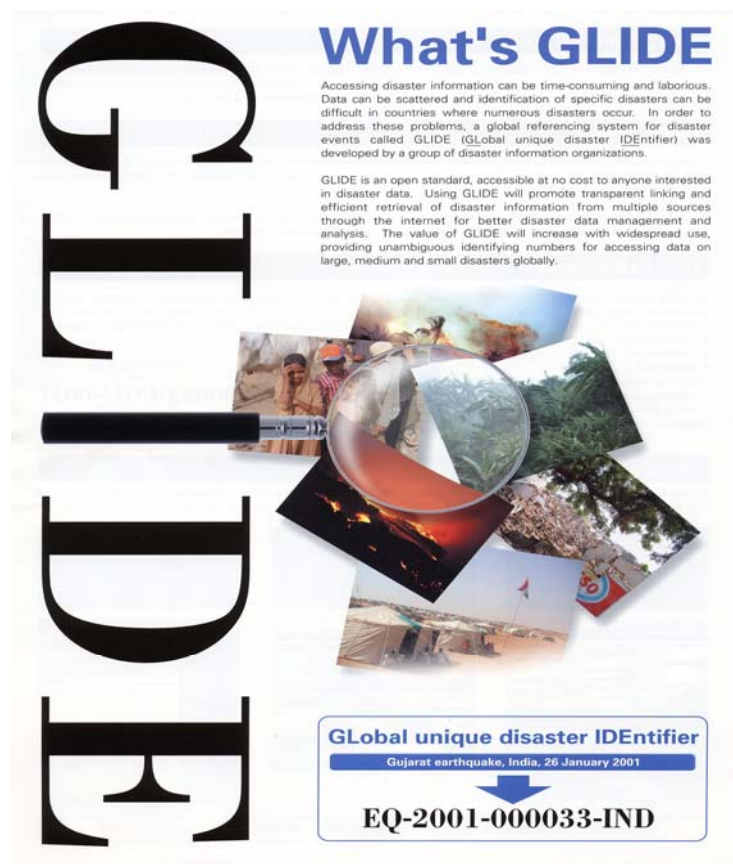


図 5-5-2-1 「GLIDE」ポスター

5-5-3 ADRRN(アジア防災・災害救援ネットワーク)活動紹介

アジア防災・災害救援ネットワーク(ADRRN)は、防災関連機関のネットワークの活動への理解と支援を得るために、ポスターセッションに参加した。ポスターでは、主に ADRRN の組織の概要と、これまで各メンバーNGO が行ってきた防災・災害救援に関する活動について紹介した。

実際のポスターは下記の図のとおりである。



図 5-5-3-1 ADRRN(アジア防災・災害救援ネットワーク)活動紹介ポスター