

3. Human Resource Development

3-1. Activities of Disaster Reduction

3-1-1. JICA Disaster Management Training Course for Central Asia and the Caucasus

The Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), with financial support from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), conducted its fourth Russian language training course on disaster management for the Central Asia and the Caucasus from August 20 to September 14, 2007. These areas are prone to natural disasters such as floods, droughts, landslides, and earthquakes, and the damage caused by such events tends to spread into neighboring countries. These countries also share common disaster reduction challenges, such as flooding triggered by the melting of mountain glaciers.

Seventeen central and local government officials in charge of disaster management came from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to participate in this training. They visited related organizations and facilities, and learned about the roles that need to be played by the central and local governments, lifeline companies, research institutes, meteorological agencies, the media, hospitals, and NPOs. They also learned about GIS technologies, international disaster reduction cooperation, and disaster prevention education. Participants visited sites in the Rokko Mountains where landslide countermeasures and erosion control measures have been implemented, and saw the Nojima fault on Awaji Island. They also participated in disaster drills in Hyogo.

This training course incorporated “Town Watching,” a method of identifying the underlying risks in a community through the creation of hazard maps. This enabled trainees to better appreciate the effectiveness of this method in raising public awareness of disaster reduction.

The component in last year’s training was a workshop for developing action plans based on the PCM (Project Cycle Management) method. Over the course of three days, trainees learned the basics of PCM as well as how to put what they had learned into practice. The trainees were able to achieve the objectives of the workshop in a very short time. Upon returning home, they are expected to be leaders who can apply what they have learned to various disaster reduction projects in their own countries.



Fig. Scenery of the visit to Training Center of Tokyo Fire Station at Tachikawa



Fig. Scenery of making Hazard Map

3-1-2. JICA Training Course “Disaster Prevention Education in Schools”

In cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) conducted a training course on “Disaster Prevention Education in Schools” from August 26 to September 15, 2007.

This course aims to provide opportunities for people involved in school education in the countries affected by the Indian Ocean Tsunami to learn about disaster prevention education in Japan and to promote disaster prevention education in schools in their own countries.

The 19 participants included school principals and officials in charge of disaster prevention education, such as ministry of education officials, from four countries including India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. They heard a series of lectures by the Hyogo Prefectural Board of Education, and Kobe City Board of Education on disaster prevention education systems, disaster prevention teaching materials, and manuals on disaster prevention education in schools.

They also visited disaster prevention education classes at Maiko High School, Awaji High School in Hyogo Prefecture, Futto Elementary School in Mihama Town, and Onizaki-kita Elementary School in Tokoname City.

These visits provided an invaluable opportunity for the participants to see the lessons for disaster education in various grade levels from elementary school to high school. The trainees were excited to utilize what they learned in Japan to contribute to the development of disaster education in their respective countries.



Fig.3-1-2 Scenery of the training at a school

3-1-3 JICA Seminar for Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management

The Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) conducted JICA Seminar for "Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management", which is the successor training course of "Disaster Management for Governmental Officials", between January 15, 2008 and February 22, 2008.

The purpose of this training course was to improve the disaster prevention measures and to reduce the damage of the disaster, in line with the Hyogo framework for Action (HFA) that is adopted by the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2005 in Kobe. Administrative officers in charge of disaster prevention participated this course and learned wide-ranges of disaster prevention measures in Japan, taking into account of the current disaster-related conditions and problems and the disaster-prevention measures of the participants' own countries

The training course provided the participants with the lectures and activities on disaster-prevention measures of Japan's central and local government, and roles and efforts of the media and the private sector.

The ADRC carries out the duty of sharing our own knowledge and experience of the disasters to help improve disaster prevention measures of the participants' country. Our principle meets the goals of the United Nations that has promoted international disaster prevention cooperation since 1990.



Figure Tachikawa Disaster Management Base



Figure Town Watching

Seventeen government's disaster management officers from fourteen countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Bhutan, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Laos, Mongolia, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand, Tonga, and Uruguay) participated and learned Japan's disaster prevention system.

In the beginning of the training course, each trainee reported their country's disaster situation. Throughout the training period, trainees attended lectures and visited related organizations and facilities, and learned about the roles that need to

be played by the central and local governments, lifeline companies, research institute, meteorological agencies, the media, hospitals and NPOs. Participants visited sites in the Rokko Mountains where landslide countermeasures and erosion control measures have been implemented, in addition to their visit to the Nojima Fault on Awaji Island, Hyogo and Mount Unzen-Fugen in Nagasaki. Also, they visited Kobe Maiko high school in order to grasp the current situation of the disaster education. The training course incorporated "Town Watching," a method of identifying the underlying risks in a community through the creation of hazard maps. "Town Watching" enabled the trainees to better appreciate the effectiveness of the method in raising public awareness of disaster reduction.

To finalize the training course, the participants attended a workshop for developing action plans based on the PCM (Project Cycle Management) method, and presented what they have learned in Japan and proposed their own disaster countermeasures to meet their own characteristics of the disasters.

It is highly expected that the participants of this training course will perform as the leader of the disaster prevention training projects, taking advantage of what they have learned through this training course.

3-1-4 JICA Training "Strengthening the Disaster Coordination System" for Istanbul

(1) Outline

Name: "Strengthening the Disaster Coordination System" for Istanbul

Target Country: Turkey (Istanbul)

Training Period: 27 August ~ 7 September 2007

Implementing Agency: Hyogo International Centre, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Number of trainees: 1 professor from Istanbul Technical University (also an advisor for the city of Istanbul), 9 officers from Istanbul Metropolitan Agency and Istanbul Disaster Coordination Center (AKOM)

(2) Purpose

To help strengthen the disaster management capabilities of officials working for the municipal government and the city's Disaster Coordination Center, as well as to help strengthen the structures linking the provincial and municipal governments

(3) Training contents and outcomes

The trainees attended a series of lectures on Japan's disaster and fire management systems. They learned about the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's "Promotion Plan for a Disaster Resistant City," as well as the disaster management systems of Hyogo Prefecture and Kobe City, disaster risk reduction-oriented urban planning process, disaster insurance systems at national and local levels. In addition, they visited the Tachikawa Life Safety Learning Center, the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Center, and E-Defense, observed disaster management drills, and participated in a town watching exercise. Since 1 September was Disaster Prevention

Day in Japan, the trainees were fortunate to have a chance to observe Hyogo Prefecture's Comprehensive Disaster Management Drill and a disaster preparedness drill held by a community in Kobe's Nada ward. Trainees were impressed with the drills, which involved a variety of participants ranging from local government officials to fire service personnel, the police, members of the community, private companies, and others.

Learning from the Japan's experiences, they are keen to further promote public awareness for disaster risk reduction and community based disaster risk management in Istanbul, as well as coordination among relevant actors including municipalities and the province.



3-1-5 JICA Training "Strengthening Disaster Management Capacity of Municipalities"

(1) Outline

Name: Strengthening Disaster Management Capacity of Municipalities

Target Country: Turkey

Training Period: 24 February ~ 14 March 2008

Implementing Agency: Hyogo International Centre, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Number of trainees: 10 local government officials from Turkey

(2) Purpose

To provide opportunities for local disaster management officials from Turkey to learn about Japan's local disaster management systems and to examine approaches to community-based disaster risk management

(3) Training contents and outcomes

Turkish local government officials comprised of civil engineers and urban planners participated in this course and attended a series of lectures on Japan's disaster management system (central/local governments), seismic design and reinforcement, urban planning after

the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, town development by NGOs, efforts to raise awareness of residents, the development of disaster-resistant lifelines, and Town Watching activities. What surprised them most during the course of their studies of urban planning in Japan were the lack of parks and the narrowness of roads as compared to Turkey. One trainee mentioned that urban planning is very different in Japan than in Turkey. Since Turkey has approximately double the land area and half the population of Japan, the Turkish trainees saw Japan's crowded residential areas and narrow roads as a particularly risky hazard.

On the other hand, one of the trainees was impressed to learn about the community meetings that are held when town redevelopment or land readjustment projects are being undertaken, as these meetings not only help to improve the residents' understanding of those plans, but also help to raise awareness of the importance of disaster risk reduction.

On the last day of the course, the trainees presented action plans that highlighted the need to raise the disaster awareness of residents, coordinate the activities of relevant organizations, integrate disaster risk reduction into urban planning efforts, and seismically reinforce shelters and install necessary equipment. Each trainee will be expected to implement these action plans in their own municipalities upon returning home.



3-1-6 Workshop on the “Training of Trainers on the Community-Based Hazard Map Development “ in Chennai, India

The ADRC worked with the National Disaster Management Authority of India (NDMA) to hold a workshop entitled “Training of Trainers Program on Community-Based Hazard Map Development” on 20-21 December 2007. The workshop, financed by the UN/ESCAP “Multi-donor Voluntary Trust Fund on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia” aimed at training local officials to be trainers through community-based hazard mapping and town watching activities designed to enhance the disaster resilience of communities

Over the course of the two-day workshop, the trainees gained a better understanding of the natural disaster risks in Foreshore Estate, discovered the effectiveness of creating hazard maps based on town watching activities, and learned how to engage in risk communication (methods of filling in the information gap between individuals with regard to risk) through town watching and hazard mapping.