



Fig. 4-1-3-7-1 [Bangladesh] Visit to Cabinet Office Japan to learn DRM System



Fig. 4-1-3-8-1 [Mongolia] Participation in the International Recovery Forum

4-2. Seminars and Training Course

4-2-1. JICA Training Course “Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management”

The ADRC conducted a training course entitled “Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management” in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) from 16 January to 24 February 2012. This course aimed to help participants formulate and further develop Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plans in their own countries based on the concept of total disaster risk management by enhancing their understanding of the disaster management systems adopted by the central and local governments of Japan.

Thirteen central/local government officials involved in disaster management in Brazil, China, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Myanmar, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Tonga participated in the training. Participants attended a series of lectures on such topics as Japanese disaster management systems at the central and local levels, Japanese measures against flooding, sediment disasters, and earthquakes, community-based DRM, the role of the media in disaster risk reduction, DRM for lifelines, Project Design Method (PDM), and Business Continuity Planning (BCP). The participants’ other activities included a disaster management drill, a Kaeru Caravan event, hazardmap making, a Memorial Walk for the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, and a site visit to Sendai City (which was affected by the 2011 tsunami).

These experiences provided an invaluable opportunity for the participants to see how Japanese government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector are promoting disaster risk reduction in Japan. The trainees were excited to utilize what they learned in Japan to contribute to efforts aimed at promoting disaster risk reduction in their respective countries.

ADRC would like to express its sincerest gratitude to all of those who contributed to the success of this course.

4-2-2. JICA Training Course: Comprehensive Disaster Management for Central Asia and Caucasus

From 27 June to 5 August, the ADRC conducted a training course for disaster management officials from Central Asia and the Caucasus with cooperation from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The course, which was conducted in Russian, has been held eight times since this program was launched. It was attended by a total of 13 central and local government officials representing 4 countries: Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan in Central Asia, and Armenia in the Caucasus.

The training is designed to convey basic knowledge and experiences related to natural disaster management, and to further promote the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in the participants' countries.

During this training, participants were asked to identify a major problem in their own countries and to formulate an action plan for addressing it. They attended lectures and visited central and municipal government agencies, research institutes, a meteorological organization, a broadcasting company, a medical institution, a school, a disaster management base, private companies, UN offices, and an NPO in order to comprehensively enhance their understanding of Japan's disaster management system.

They also heard about lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, which struck on 11 March.

In addition, they participated in community activities, such as “Town Watching” for hazard map making, and went on an excursion to the Shikoku Mountain Range where landslide and erosion control countermeasures are being implemented.



Fig. 4-2-2 Town Watching for DRR



Fig. 4-2-2 Making Community based Hazard Map

4-2-3. JICA Training / Disaster Management Planning for China 2011

From 19 October to 8 November, the ADRC conducted a training course for disaster management and urban design officials from the central and local governments in the People's Republic of China, in cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). A total of 19 people participated in the course.

This training course was designed to convey basic knowledge and experiences related to natural disaster management in Japan. During the course, participants were given an outline of the disaster management practices used in urban areas in Japan and were taught how to formulate plans for effective urban disaster management within their organizations. In addition to attending lectures, they visited central and municipal government agencies, a lifeline facility, a research institute, and a broadcasting company to enhance their understanding of Japan's disaster management system. In Iwate Prefecture, they also conducted a field survey in the area devastated by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. They learned about the current situation in the affected area and lessons gained during the recovery process. An official from the Iwate prefectural government gave a presentation on debris management, one of the largest recovery challenges being faced in the area.

After the completion of the training, the participants submitted reports indicating the following lessons learned: the importance of holding lectures to disseminate knowledge, the importance of making structures more resilient, and the need to focus on public education in disaster management.

China, which has a vast land area and large population, has confronted various disasters such as earthquakes and floods. It is hoped that the participants will make good use of the knowledge, technologies, and methods they learned from the training course to implement various projects and help strengthen the disaster management systems in their home country.

This course also enabled participants to reinforce their relationships with one another, and is expected to strengthen disaster management information networks in China.

4-2-4 JICA Training / Japan-Mongolia Joint Seminar on Preparedness and Mitigation to the Earthquake Disaster

From 1st to 11th February 2012, the ADRC conducted a training course on "Japan-Mongolia Joint Seminar on Preparedness and Mitigation to the Earthquake Disaster", with cooperation from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). A total of 17 people participated in the course.

This training course was designed to convey basic knowledge and experiences related to earthquake disaster management in Japan. During the course, participants were given an outline of the disaster management practices used in urban areas in Japan and were taught how to

formulate plans for effective urban earthquake disaster management within their organizations. In addition to attending lectures, they visited central and municipal government agencies, a lifeline facility, a research institute, and a broadcasting company to enhance their understanding of Japan's disaster management system. In Iwate Prefecture, they also conducted a field survey in the area devastated by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. They learned about the current situation in the affected area and lessons gained during the recovery process.

After the completion of the training, the participants submitted reports indicating the following lessons learned: the importance of earthquake disaster prevention planning, the importance of making structures more resilient, and the need to focus on public education in disaster management on the coming project for “Strengthening the Capacity of Seismic Disaster Risk Management in Ulaanbaatar City”.

Ulaanbaatar city, where 30 percent of Mongolian population live, is in the process of rapid urbanization. It is pointed out there is a growing risk of a major earthquake in the near future, although disaster prevention measures have not been fully developed. It is hoped that the participants will make good use of the knowledge, technologies, and methods they learned from the training course to implement the coming project and help strengthen the disaster management systems in Ulaanbaatar city.

This course also enabled participants to reinforce their relationships with one another, and is expected to strengthen disaster management information networks in Mongolia.



Fig. 4-2-4-1 Kamaishi-Higashi Junior Highschool damaged by Tsunami



Fig. 4-2-4-2 Reconstructed Kobe city area