

ADRC has been playing significant role in Disaster Reduction and promoting disaster awareness programs in its member countries

ADRC and its member countries



ADRC Office in Kobe, Japan.



I am deeply shocked at the huge loss of valuable lives and property from TOHOKU PACIFIC OCEAN EARTHQUAKE -2011 March 11, in Japan. It is my firm believes and hope that courageous Japanese people would very soon be able to recover from this massive disaster.



Geographical settings of Japan and Nepal

Mt .Fuji/Shinkansen/Sakura blossoms In Japan), 3776 m.



Mt. Everest (Nepal), Highest Mountain of the World 8848 m.



Climate condition of Japan & Nepal

Satellite image of Hokkaidō in January



Satellite image of Mt.Everest in October 2002(Rt.)



MY Presentation Outlines

- Specific Aims of my Research
- Research Method
- General information of Nepal &Japan
- Disaster Scenario of Nepal & Japan
- The Great Tohoku Pacific Ocean Earthquake
- Policy and Institutional Frameworks Related to Disaster Management in Nepal & Japan
- Participation , Importance of coordination and Actors for coordination in Nepal
- Community participation in DPP : Nepal & Japan
- Challenges of community participation in Nepal
- Lessons learnt from Disaster Management System in Japan
- Recommendations for effective community participation in Nepal
- Concluding Remarks

Specific Aims of my Research

- The **main objective** of this study is to analyze some prevailing best practices of community participation in disaster preparedness planning in Nepal and Japan and make recommendations appropriate for Nepal.

The followings are the **specific objectives**:

- To study practices of community participation in disaster preparedness planning in Nepal and Japan.
- Look at the roles of government organizations and NGOs in preparedness planning in Nepal and Japan.
- To recommend the appropriate practices of community participation in disaster preparedness planning and mobilizing communities to minimize the damages and losses from disasters.

Research Method

- The general interview guide approach was applied
- appropriate guided questionnaires were developed
- Interviewees were selected from different government organizations, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs.

The main source of secondary data of my research

- **In Nepal:** published and unpublished data and information available in the Ministry of Home Affairs & Published data from other ministries ,departments, NGOs and INGOs
- **In Japan:** ADRC Reference materials, JICA's Training materials and published data from different agencies have been used for Research purpose.

General information of Nepal

- Nepal is a land locked country between Indian and China and occupying the central part of the Hindu-Kush belt .
- Nepal has a rugged topography, complex geological structures with active tectonic process and continued seismic activities.
- The elevation of the country rises from 70m. at Terai to 8848m. at Mt. Everest.
- The spectacular views of the mountains and enjoy mountaineering at the highest peak of the world attracts tourists.

General information of Japan

- Japan is situated in northeastern Asia between the North Pacific and the Sea of Japan. It is divided into 8 regions and 47 Prefectures.
- Japan consists of four major islands, surrounded by more than 4,000 smaller islands. Japan's highest mountain is Mt. Fuji, 3,776 m. height.
- Japan's topographical features include coastlines with varied scenery, towering mountains, volcanic and twisted valleys that invite tourists into the mysterious world of nature.

Conducted Cabinet meeting at Mt. Everest

- Cabinet meeting of Nepal, has been held at Mount Everest on 4th December 2009, to sensitize the impact of climate change on Himalayan region.
- The aim of the meeting was to draw the attention of the international community to consider the impact of climate change on the Himalaya and poorest and most vulnerable communities depending on its resources.

Disaster Scenario of Nepal

- Geological, topographical, climatic and socio-economic condition have made Nepal vulnerable to various types of disasters.
- Nepal is facing various types of disasters; floods, landslides, earthquakes, drought, fire, windstorm, epidemic, lightening, Glacier Lake Outburst etc.
- All these disasters have serious socio-economic impacts on the community as it disrupts their way of life causing immense hardship to the affected people and reduce economic growth rate of Nepal.

Disaster Scenario of Japan

- Japan frequently, affected by unpredicted events of natural disasters such as earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruptions, floods, landslides and typhoons.
- Many large scale Earthquake, Tsunami, and Typhoons struck the country, which caused massive damage to lives and property and great loss of economy.
- Enormous disasters have been contributing to the development of sustainable disaster management system especially, advanced weather forecasting system and disaster communication system in Japan.
- The commonest disasters in Japan are Earthquake and tsunami which cause catastrophic damages to the coastal belt of the country.
- The large waves of tsunami that crash up against the shore and often wash away people, buildings, and bridges. For example recent EQ and Tsunami (2011, Tohoku Pacific Ocean Earthquake)

The Great Tohoku Pacific Ocean Earthquake

- The great Pacific Ocean Earthquake occurred on March, 11, 2011 at 2:46 pm at a magnitude of 9.0 at a depth approximately 25 kilometer and tsunami hit along Sanriku offing, near the east coast of Honshu, Japan
- The magnitude of the main shock was the largest and the strongest quake ever recorded in Japan.
- It caused confirm death of 14,084 people and missing of 13,511 people officially (**Source: Police Agency of Japan, date: 21 April 2011**) and estimated economic loss around 309 billion US dollars.
- The need for more community involvement in the tsunami devastated areas through organizing community volunteers has been suggested by Civil society.
- Meanwhile, community members have already started working to gear up the relief and rehabilitation program.
- The Great Hanshin Awaji and other disaster experiences would help Japan to recover soon from this great disaster and human catastrophe.

Some Touchable photos after Tohoku Pacific Ocean Earthquake:



Pictures of Great Hanshin Awaji EQ, 1995/1/17



Participating on Hanshin Awaji Earthquake Memorial Ceremony on 17 January 2011.



Earthquake Safety Awareness Rally in Nepal



1934 Earthquake in Nepal



Before 1934 earthquake



After 1934 earthquake

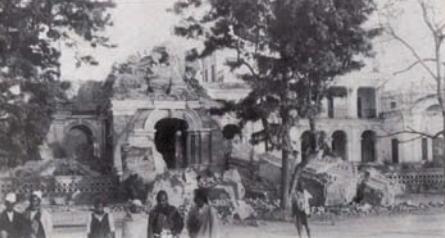
1934 Earthquake in Nepal

Glimpses of 1934 earthquake

Clock tower before
earthquake



Glimpses of 1934 earthquake



The clock tower after destruction by the earthquake. The tower was reconstructed later.

1988 Earthquake, Eastern Nepal



Some similarities of Flood disaster , about Nepal and Japan

Koshi flood of
Nepal,August,2008



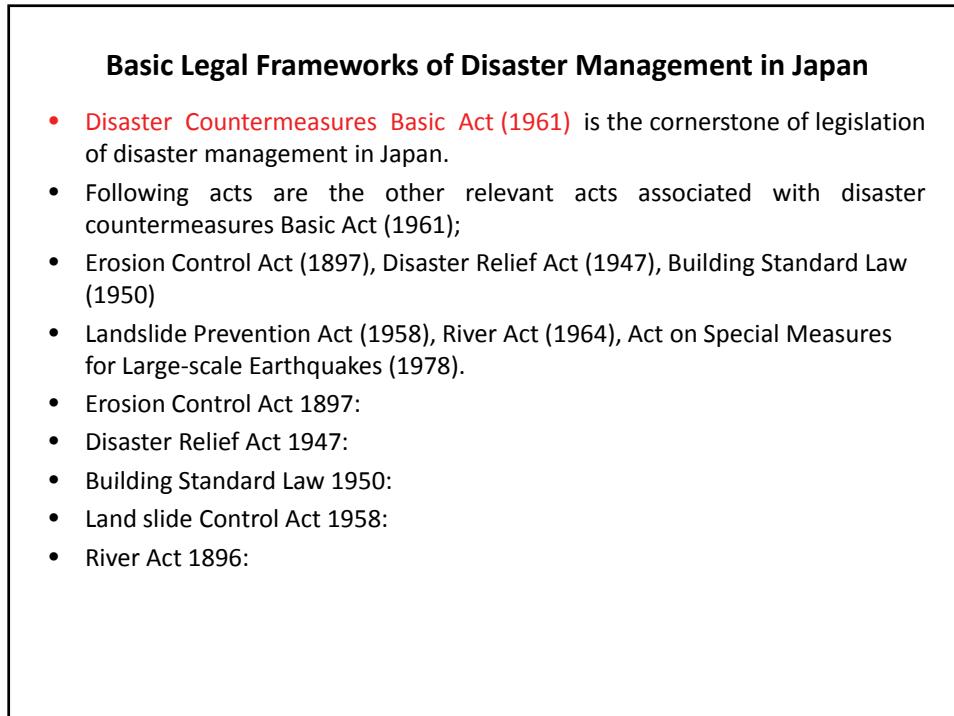
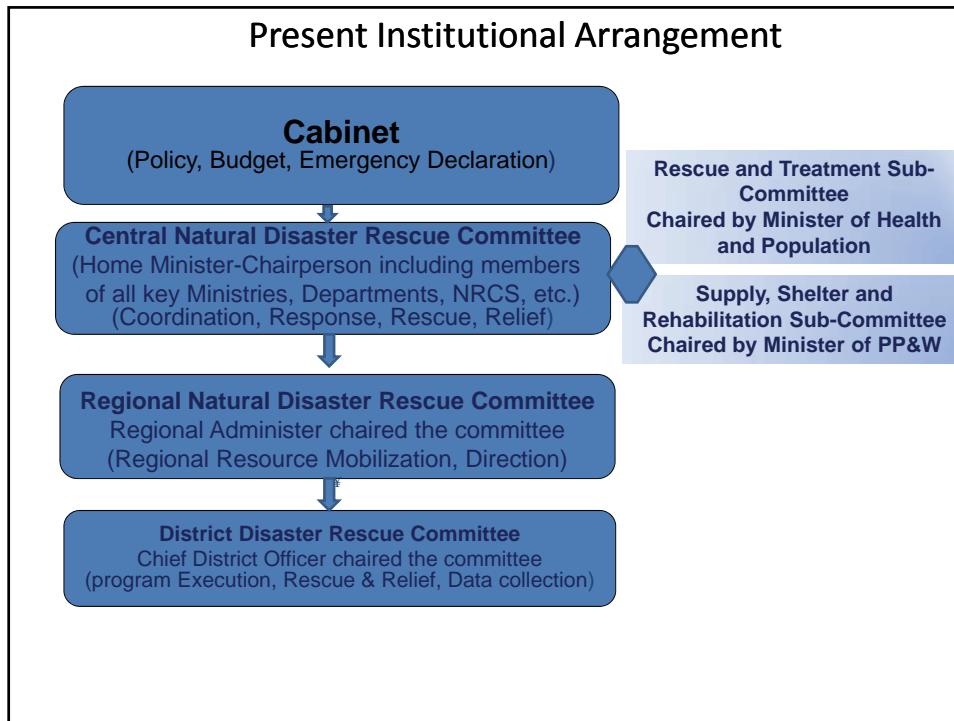
Inundation of Toyooka City,
Japan,(21,Oct.2004)



Source: Toyooka city government

Policy and Institutional Frameworks Related to DM in Nepal

- Disaster risk management always hinges on the sound policy guidelines and competent institutions.
- The Government of Nepal has enacted **Natural Calamity (Relief) Act, 1982** for disaster management in Nepal.
- The Three -Year Interim Plan (2007-2010) recognizes disasters as one of the major impediments of national development process, and addresses DRM tasks
- Prime Minister's Natural Calamity Relief Fund
- National Strategy for DRM 2009. This new Strategy, based on Hyogo framework of Action, which encompasses prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery.
- National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA),2010
- Local Self Governance Act, 1999
- Sectoral Policies and Acts Related to Disaster Risk Management



Disaster Management System of Japan (source: Japan DRM)



Participation is an active Process in which the Participants take initiatives and actions that are stimulated by their own thinking and by deliberations over which they exert effective control.

Collective effort by the People

To pool whatever resources they have and available resources from outside

To attain objectives they set for themselves



Participation Process

Participation means Following:

- Use of participation to achieve some predetermined goal or objective
- It is an attempt to utilize the existing resources in order to achieve the objectives of Programmers/Projects
- Participation is viewed as a series of exercises for data collection and activity implementation.

Participation as a process:

- Participation attempts to empower people to participate in their own development
- The focus is on improving the ability of the people to participate beyond achieving the objectives of the project.
- Participation is an end, is viewed as a long term process
- Participation is relatively more active and dynamic.

CBDP Planning Program as a good initiative

General Objectives:

- **To reduce the losses of life and properties cause by disaster through strengthening DP/DM capacity of vulnerable communities**

Specific Objectives:

- To raise the awareness level of community people on Disaster Management
- To enhance the DM capacity of community people through the provision of training, sensitization, simulation exercises and establishing good networking
- To encourage the community people for disaster mitigation initiatives at local levels
- To develop and execute community DP plan
- To further strengthen coordination mechanism with stakeholders for DP/DM activities.

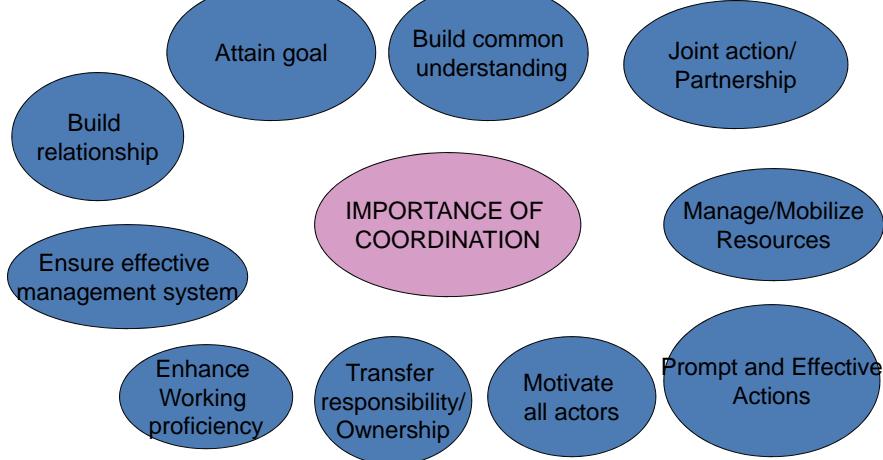
Disaster Reduction Publicity through Street Drama.

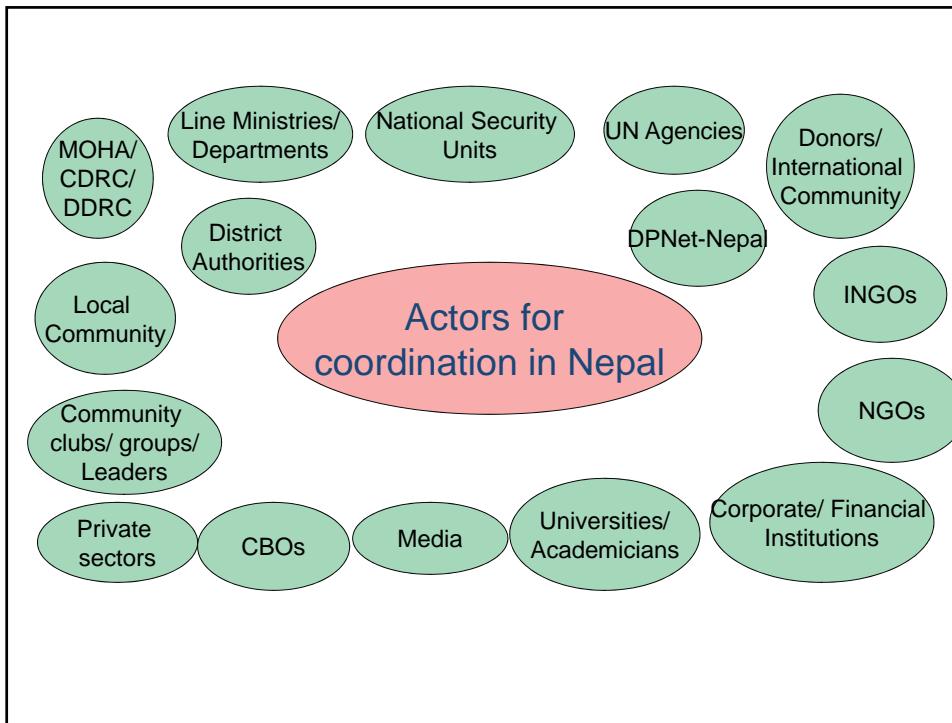


Community Participation in Tarai District of Nepal: Participatory Approach, Tools and Techniques.



Our Participation on disaster drills exercises in Japan.





Community Participation in Disaster Preparedness Planning in Nepal (CPDPP)

- CP-DPP is recently developed phenomenon in Nepal.
- Before the enactment of Natural Calamity relief Act, 1982, there were no any efforts in place for disaster preparedness planning.
- Wait and see policy was in place and funds relief items were allocated on the ad-hoc basis.
- There is little attention or no attention paid to community participation in disaster preparedness planning and implementation

Policy Guidelines for Community Participation in Disaster Preparedness in Nepal

- Natural Calamity Relief Act, 1982
- National Action Plan 1996
- Periodical Plans
- National Strategy for DRM 2009
- Disaster Preparedness and Pre-monsoon Planning Workshops
- District Disaster Preparedness Plans
- Community Participation in UN and DIPECHO Projects in Nepal

Mitigation Work and Community Awareness Programs



A mitigation work (renovation of school building) conducted in Mahankal School, Lalitpur to minimize disaster risk



School students are conducting street drama in Kundheshowri School, Sindhuli



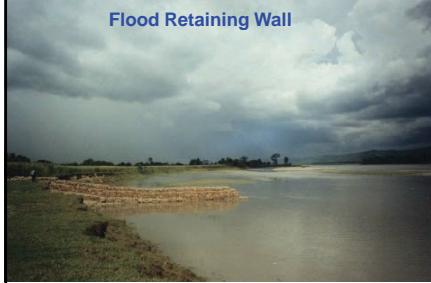
Deputy teacher sponsors are attending DM ToT, at Banepa



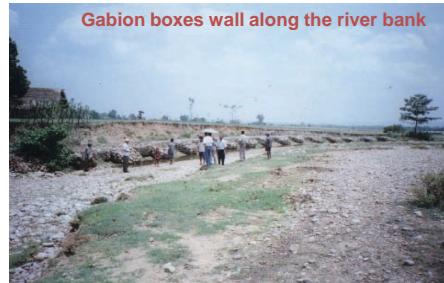
Some Good Initiations taken by Community for Mitigation

Structural Mitigation

Flood Retaining Wall



Gabion boxes wall along the river bank



Gully and Cannel Protection



Sand bags embankment



Response team involved in distribution and record keeping

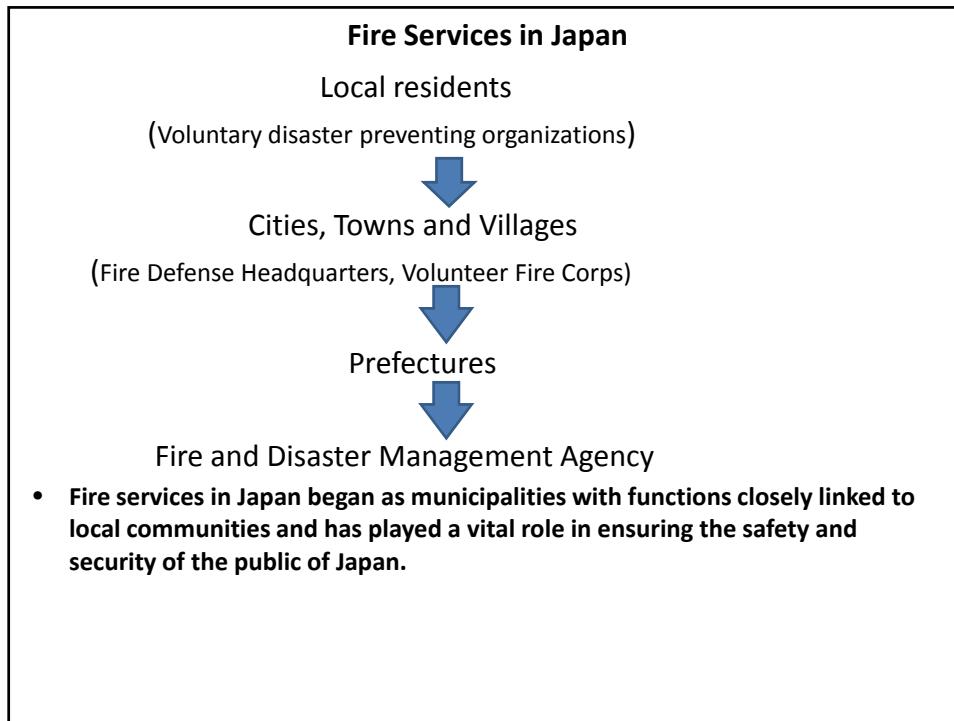


Community Participation in Japan:

- Japan has many experiences about natural disasters most frequently in the world
- gained the knowledge and developed the skills of responding and preparing for disasters through its past experiences
- “Community –based disaster Management” has drawn people’s attention in the field of disaster management
- “preparations” for emergencies that have been made on a regular basis will be greatly valued.
- Recently developed new term, Gensai “to reduce disasters” has commonly be used in Japan.
- Community based disaster prevention led by citizens that plays the central role in reducing disasters.

Community's programs in Japan (Cont.)

- **Community Emergency Drill Programs:** City government has focused on establishing and developing voluntary organization for disaster prevention in communities
- **School Disaster Prevention Education Programs:** This programs are designed and utilized mainly by teachers, but most of the program can be conducted in cooperation with local communities.
- **Fire and disaster management agency in Japan (FDMA):** Role of the FDMA “Safe and secure regional development with the cooperation of local residents” and “National response in times of need”



Iza! Kaeru Caravan

- A new kind of disaster reduction training program learning through Fun Games which makes children active and inspires them to participate in the program repeatedly.

Purpose of the Iza ! Kaeru Caravan:

- To develop original disaster prevention education system appropriate to local community.
- To create program which is localized, sustainable and participatory.
- Original programs were developed through collaboration work with the local NGOs and preparatory workshop.
- Create a mechanism to organize “Enjoyable Disaster Prevention Drill” by local residents themselves.

Some activities of Community Participation in Japan.



Challenges of community participation in Nepal

- Needed a comprehensive disaster management Program in Nepal, to internalize the board range of issues of DM and DRR
- Ensure successful adaptation and sustainable DM &DRR through Coping and accumulation of useful information to communities at risk.
- Role of media on dissemination of information about disaster is limited
- DRR education and training is inadequate to create awareness among school children, members of the community and in educational curricula.

Challenges (cont.)

- Nepal is situated at a high EQ risk Zone; there is a building code but do not follow seismic building code standard for construction.
- Needed mainstreaming gender perspectives to put emphasis on women focused approach into DM and DRR policy making process.
- To utilize the information for disaster risk reduction initiatives at local level: district and village level to formulate disaster preparedness plans and mitigation strategy.
- Lack of systematic and scientific disaster data base system about hazards mapping

Lessons learnt from Disaster Management System in Japan

- “**self-help, mutual help**”, and then public aid function needed to be properly coordinated to reduce impact of disasters .
- Introduce DM & DR education at schools, “**Disaster Risk Reduction begins at school**”
- Disaster Prevention is the person’s bonds. The motto of every community is “**make a town is happy town, Happy town against disaster.**”
- Disaster education can facilitate people to build awareness about disasters.

Lessons learnt (cont.)

- Booklets, Maps, Sign Plates, are valuable means of communication for disaster mitigation.
- City, Region, Home, Individual role is important for Improvement of the disaster responsive capability in the Region.
- “Kaeru Caravan” is amazing learning tools, to reduce the risk of disasters.
- The most powerful tool for disaster management is community empowerment and community sustainability.

Lessons learnt (cont.)

- Preparing emergency goods that can be easily carried out in case of disaster.
- Community based disaster prevention culture led by citizens reduces impact of disaster.
- Learning from the past fact and experience, is very important for disaster preparedness in future.
- Japanese experience on Disaster mitigation especially “The great Hanshin-Awaji earthquake”, showed the path of facing disaster successfully and early recovery.

O-Naruto Bridge, Awaji, Island





Comparison of infrastructural condition of Japan & Nepal

- Japan is a highly developed country.
- On the other hand, Nepal is a developing country.
- Above picture shows, Japan's most modern bridge, another picture of Nepal shows how school children, cross big river to attend school risking their life everyday by catching ropes.
- Nepal needs more resources for its infrastructural development. That's why Nepal's DR effort needs assistance from developed country.

**Recommendations for effective community participation in
Nepal**

- Compulsory DR training / drills in elementary and secondary and all levels of education.
- A complete action plan has to be developed for increasing seismic safety of public facilities, schools, hospitals, and lifelines especially in Kathmandu and other parts of Nepal.
- Conduct regular research on indigenous knowledge on hazard assessment and risk mitigation measures
- There is no disaster management museum in Nepal. We can open a disaster related museum in Nepal so that citizens and school children can learn from visiting proposed museum.

Recommendations for effective community

- Urgently develop retrofitting strategy for public facilities, schools and hospitals in accordance to proper earthquake technology.
- Prepare a sound disaster mitigation strategy with co-benefits ,so that , vicious circle can be transformed into virtuous circle.
- Arrange need based training on disaster preparedness and recovery to all local level authorities involve in DRR
- Development of disaster mitigation package, to assess disaster risk involving school teachers and students for communities at risk
- Conduct regular research on indigenous knowledge on disaster risk mitigation and disseminate it to communities.
- A community based approach should be adopted, in order to strengthen corps of volunteers on disaster preparedness.

Concluding Remarks

- Disaster is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, neither predictable nor always manageable.
- Though measuring, monitoring and mobilizing the community role for the multi-hazard context is proven approach in DRM.
- Nepalese community preparedness plan has very limited tools, technique and technology than Japanese modality.
- Thus, comparatively, Nepalese DRM practices could be enhanced and expanded by the advance-community owned Japanese preparedness activities.

**Let us learn to walk with
Community.....**

THANK YOU VERY MUCH...

DOMO ARIGATO GOZAIMASU