

Final Presentation
(Findings of Study in Japan)



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Nepal:

Religion

- 86.2% Hindus
- 7.8% Buddhists
- 1.0% Islam
- 2.2% Others

• South Asian Country, between India and China. 147,181 Sq.kms of area covered.

• Lowest elevation 70 meters and highest 8,848 meters from the sea level.

• Population 23 million

• Growth rate 2.24%

• Literacy 47%

India (West)

China (North)

Kathmandu

Mount Everest (Pick of the world) 8848mts

India (North)

India (East)

Administratively Divided

- 5 Development Regions
- 14 Zones
- 75 Districts
- 58 Municipalities
- 3,914 VDCs (Village Development Committees)

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Disaster Types in Nepal:

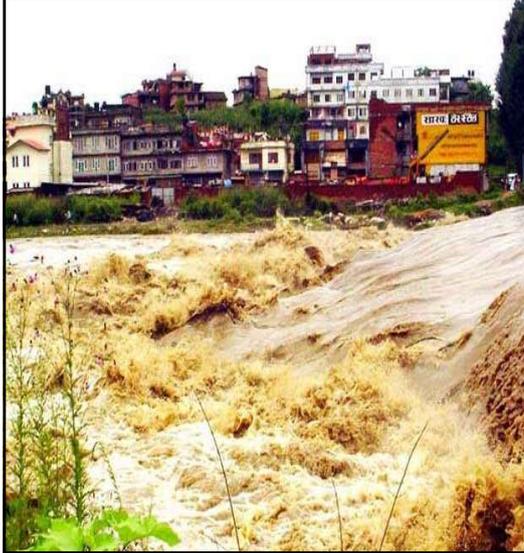
- Flood
- Landslide
- Fire
- Earthquake
- Windstorm
- Hailstorm
- Lightning
- Drought Epidemic
- Avalanche a Glacier Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF)

Main and Regular Disaster Types:



Flood

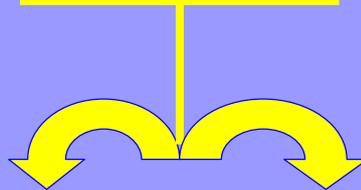
Landslide



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Main Achievement of Study in Japan

January-June 2003



Knowledge Increase

Skill Development

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Methods of Knowledge Increase and Skill Development:



- Experiences Shared
- Visit and Observation
- Lectures
- Practices
- Self-Study

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Areas Covered by the Study:



- Theoretical Aspect of Disaster Management
- Legislative Framework
- Organizational Setup
- Role and Activities of Center / Local Government and Resident Level
- Role of Learning Center, Private Company, Community, NPO and Media
- Role of Research and Development
- International DM Cooperation
- Lesson of GHAE-1995
- Landslide, Flood Control and Sabo System so on.

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Experiences Shared:

- Country Report Presentation
- Questions
- Discussion



Disaster Management
Of
Japanese Center
Government:

- Cabinet Office
- Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transport
- Japan Meteorological Agency
- Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare
- Tachikawa Disaster Prevention Base



Disaster Management of Japanese Local Government:

- Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake Kobe Earthquake)
- Disaster Reduction & Human Renovation Institute (DR)
- Disaster Management Center-Hyogo Prefecture
- Kobe City Municipal Government
- DM in High School (Maiko)
- DM in Elementary School (Ashiya)



Store of Relief Materials of Elementary School



Kobe Municipality



DM Activities of High School



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Landslide and Flood Control System:

- Erosion Control in Hyogo Prefecture
- River Control System in "Waju"
- Flood Countermeasures
(Case Study: Lake Biwa)







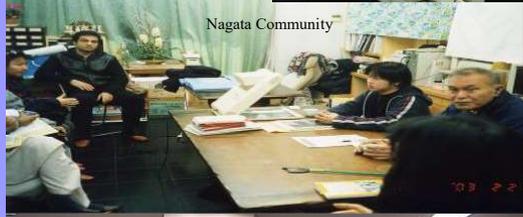
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Role of Private Sector and Mass Media

- Radio
- Newspaper
- Television
- P & G Japan
- Co-ops
- Nagata Community

International Disaster Management Cooperation

- JICA
- ADRC
- UNCRD
- UNOCHA
- Japan Red Cross Society



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Learning Centers:

- Kyoto Learning Center
- Nojima Fault
- DRI



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Practice

Hazards

Mapping

This technology is very important for the mitigation of human loss and suffering in the time of disaster.

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Lessons Learnt from the Study in Japan Jan.-June 2003

- Essential of an appropriate Law and effective enforcement of it.
- Essential of accountable organizational set up.
- Work of Disaster Management is not possible from only Government.
- Learning Organization should be necessary.
- Effective Information System should be necessary.
- “Harmonious Coexistence between People and Nature, People and People and People and Society” should be the main theme for Disaster Management.
- Effective Coordination is Essential Among the Actors of Disaster Management.

Gaps ?

1. Lack of clear and practicable law as well as clear roles and responsibility of stakeholders;
2. Lack of the role of local government in disaster management;
3. Lack of citizen participation and initiation in disaster management;
4. Lack of learning and training center;
5. Lack of effective information, communication and coordination system and
6. Lack of sufficient budget for total disaster risk management.

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How to Fulfill the Gaps ?

First (First Phase);

1. To improve existing basic disaster law:
Law should be:
 - Practicable, proactive and concrete
 - Clear the Responsibility and Accountability
 - Participatory and Sustainable

2. To improve organizational setup:
Organizations should be:
 - Knowledgeable
 - Skillful
 - Participatory
 - Coordinative
 - Informative (vertically and horizontally)
 - Accountable

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Second (Second Phase);

1. To manage learning and training center as well as schooling program;
2. To allocate sufficient budget for disaster management;
3. To deploy awareness and demonstration programs as close as to people;
4. To improve information, communication and coordination system;
5. To mobilize socio-economic fund;

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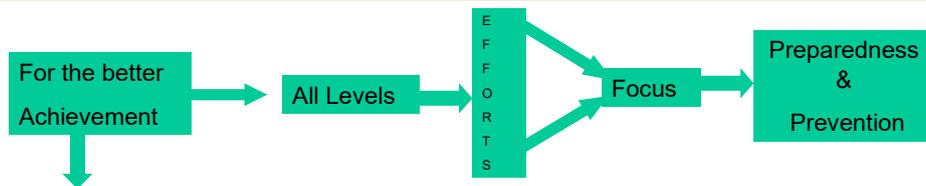
Third (Continuous Phase);

1. Periodic exercise in every phase of disaster management.
2. Provision of equipment for getting better achievements in disaster management.
3. Continuous public extension in every phase of disaster management.
4. Monitor and evaluation on the effectiveness of the Law and promptness of forwarded activities in every phase of disaster management.
5. Emphasis on people participation;
6. **“Disaster Management is not only the government business it is the business of all people.”**

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Conclusion:

- Natural hazards are the phenomenon of earth and nature.
- Disaster is the result of hazard.
- RRRR are the part of humanitarian assistance.
- Human control is possible for disaster control but not natural hazard.
- Preparedness & Prevention is the major part of mitigation of hazard.
- All efforts should be integrated for the mitigation of hazard.



- To Increase the Effectiveness of Information, Coordination, Participation and Cooperation,
- To Strengthen the Local Capabilities,
- To Enable the Local Community,
- To Provide Essential Support for Citizen's Initiative

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Other Observations:

- High technological advancement,
- Ultra-chic fashion sense,
- Shinto Shrines,
- Ancient tombs,
- Buddhist Temples,
- Castles
- Famous gardens,
- Theatres,
- Tea ceremony,
- Flower arrangements,
- Martial arts,
- Kimono-clad beauties,
- Social discipline and
- Generating respect for their heart-winning courtesy and hospitality

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Suggestions for Previous and Future VRs

- Reduce the period of study & Increase the number of VRs
- Establish the network among the VRs
- Utilize the knowledge and services of VRs
- Rethink about course of study of VRs

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ありがとうございました

Thank you very much

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