

4. Promoting Cooperation with Member Countries, International Organizations and NGOs

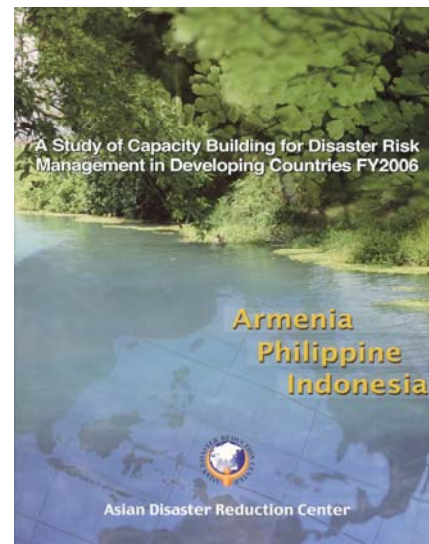
4-1-1. Cooperative Projects with Member Countries

Based on the Asian countries' needs identified through its network with member countries, ADRC has been providing technical and financial support in the form of cooperative projects to disaster reduction programs implemented by governments of member countries and international organizations.

Through these collaborative projects, ADRC has contributed to the improvement of disaster reduction capabilities of member countries, and disseminated information on the achievements and lessons of the projects to member countries as well as the rest of the world.



Japanese Version



English Version

4-1-2 Urban Search-and-Rescue Training in Singapore

(1) Basic concept

Asia is the most disaster-prone region in the world. The natural disasters occurred in recent years were more severe, prolonged and widespread in the region. Moreover, vulnerability tends to increase due to the rapid urbanization, insufficient speed in building infrastructures to cope with urbanization; coupling of independent risk sources (interaction of natural hazards with chemical, technological, lifestyle, and social risks), insufficient management capacity.

The Singaporean government holds a training course every year for search and rescue officers. The course has been receiving trainees from outside Singapore for the past eight years and providing training on search and rescue expertise required in urban disaster situations. The training facility complex of the Civil Defence Academy (CDA) of the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) is one of the advanced facilities in Asia. In an effort to utilize their expertise and facilities, ADRC has been inviting fire fighters and rescuers from member countries to the training course since 2001. Officers from Bangladesh, Republic of Korea, Nepal and Philippines participated in this year's course.

(2) Dates

25 February to 7 March 2008 (2 weeks)

(3) Details

1) Participants

4 officers (from 4 countries: Bangladesh, Republic of Korea, Nepal and Philippines)

2) Lecturers

Staff of SCDF



Fig. 4-1-2-1 Simulation Facilities of Singapore Civil Defence Academy

3) Training program

a) Lectures

- Principle of USAR operations
- International marking system
- Overseas missions sharing
- Confined space rescue operation
- Emergency behavior management
- INSARAG System

b) Drills & Practices

- BA search procedures and techniques
- Single/Mass casualty management
- Evacuation of casualties with/without equipment
- High angle rescue techniques
- Methods of shoring
- Simulation exercise

(4) Overview

SCDF constructed CDA in 1999. The Academy houses high-tech training facilities such as computer-controlled simulators like the LPG bullet tank fire-fighting simulator, and the nine-storey fire fighting and rescue training tower. These provide realistic indoor and outdoor training in fire-fighting, rescue, paramedical and other emergency functions to its trainees

ranging from full-time Civil Defence National Servicemen and regular staff, to members of the public as well as foreign trainees.

This training course is beneficial to international participants since there is not much opportunity for them to learn search and rescue expertise in such well-equipped facilities. The information and knowledge gained from the experienced instructors would be of great help for their career and the advancement of search and rescue capability of their countries. In addition, this project provides a great opportunity to develop the network of fire fighters and rescuers around the world.



Fig.4-1-2-2 Participants

Table 4-1-2-1 Evaluation by the Trainees (including 4 participants from ADRC and 17 from other schemes)

1. Course Objective

Very well achieved	33.3 %
Well achieved	42.9 %
Adequately achieved	23.8 %
Not well achieved	-
Not all achieved	-

2. Learning Objective

Very well achieved	9.5 %
Well achieved	66.7 %
Adequately achieved	19 %
Not well achieved	4.8 %
Not all achieved	-

3. Course Structure and Content

a. Relevance of the topics

Very relevant	23.8 %
Relevant	47.6 %
Adequately relevant	14.3 %
Less relevant	4.8 %
Not relevant	-

b. Overall planning and preparation

Excellent	47.6 %
Very Good	38.1 %
Good	14.3 %
Satisfactory	-
Poor	-

c. Course duration

Too long	-
Just right	61.9 %
Too short	38.1 %

d. Overall pace of the course

Too fast	4.8 %
Just right	85.7 %
Too slow	4.8%

e. Quality of the handouts in the terms of readability and clarity

Excellent	4.8 %
Very Good	42.9 %
Good	33.3 %
Satisfactory	9.5 %
Poor	4.8 %

f. Usefulness of the course materials as a learning aid

Extremely useful	9.5 %
Very useful	47.6 %

Adequately Useful	33.3 %
Less Useful	4.8 %
Not at all useful	-

4. Trainer Effectiveness

a. Effectiveness in delivering the lesson

Excellent	57.1 %
Very Good	19 %
Good	23.8 %
Satisfactory	-
Poor	-

b. Trainer's preparation and organization for lessons

Excellent	57.1 %
Very Good	28.6 %
Good	14.3 %
Satisfactory	-
Poor	-

c. Effectiveness in using practical examples and demonstration

Excellent	61.9 %
Very Good	28.6 %
Good	9.5 %
Satisfactory	-
Poor	-

d. Interactions between the participants and the trainer(s)

Excellent	71.4 %
Very Good	14.3 %
Good	9.5 %
Satisfactory	4.8 %
Poor	-

e. Overall presentation of the trainer(s)

Excellent	61.9 %
Very Good	28.6 %
Good	4.8 %
Satisfactory	4.8 %
Poor	-

5. Administration

a. Lecture room/training facilities/equipment in order

All the time	61.9 %
Most of the time	28.6 %
Some of the time	4.8 %
Very little of the time	-
Not at all	-

b. Quality of the refreshments/meals served

Excellent	14.3 %
Very Good	28.6 %
Good	23.8 %
Satisfactory	28.6 %
Poor	-

c. Overall administration

Excellent	42.9 %
Very Good	28.6 %
Good	23.8 %
Satisfactory	4.8 %
Poor	-

The questionnaire shows clearly that Singapore owns invaluable human resources as well as facilities for search and rescue training. The ADRC continues collaborating with Singapore and providing training courses to suit the needs of member countries.

4-1-3 Table: List of Past Cooperative Project

Fiscal Year	Country	Contents of Project
1999	Papua New Guinea	Public Awareness of Tsunami Disaster Reduction
2000	Cambodia	Disaster Management Training for Local Government Official
2000	Nepal	Public Awareness of Disaster Reduction for Community Leaders
2000	Indonesia	Community-based Flood Disaster Mitigation Project
2001	India	Multinational Investigation of Gujarat Earthquake
2001	Sri Lanka	Disaster Management Training for Local Government Official
2001	Singapore	Urban Search and Rescue Training
2001	Philippines	Seminar on School Educational Programme for Disaster Reduction
2002	Singapore	Urban Search and Rescue Training
2002	Bangladesh	Seminar on Improvement of Early Warning System and Responses
2002	Cambodia	Disaster Management Information System Training
2002	Lao PDR	Training Project for Local Government's Officials
2003	Cambodia	Disaster Management Information System Training
2003	Philippines	Training on SUMA and Logistic Management of Humanitarian Supplies
2003	Vietnam	Seminar on Flood Disaster Management
2003	Singapore	Urban Search and Rescue Training
2003	Mongolia	Vulnerability and Risk Assessment of the Possible Earthquake and Extensive Measures to Prevent Earthquake Disaster in Urban City (March 2004)
2004	Tajikistan	National Workshop on Disaster Risk Management
2004	Vietnam	Training Course on Flood Hazard Mapping
2004	Singapore	Urban Search and Rescue Training
2005	Kyrgyz	Development and dissemination of information and education/training materials for disaster reduction
2005	Singapore	Urban Search and Rescue Training
2006	Armenia	Knowledge, Education and Training for Earthquake Disaster Awareness and Preparedness Raising in Public Schools in Synunik Marz (Prefecture) of Armenia
2006	Singapore	International Fire Fighting Course (First priority)
2006	Philippine	Development of a web-based, GLIDE associated national disaster event database(CALAMIDAT.PH)
2006	Indonesia	Capacity building project on community base
2007	Mongolia	Web Based and GLIDE associated Disaster Event Database
2007	Thailand	Strengthening Thailand's Capacity on Tsunami Warning : The activity is to organize a workshop focusing on the early warning systems in use nationally and internationally. :
2007	Singapore	International Urban Search and Rescue Course
2007	Tajikistan	Disaster Risk Mapping in Tajikistan

4-1-4. Formulation of Disaster Education Program for the Children in Tsunami-Affected Countries (Seminar on Disaster Reduction Education Knowledge and Methods and Teacher's Manual for Disaster Education)

4-1-4-1. Background

The Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) has been conducting research in serious tsunami-afflicted Banda Aceh, Nanggroe Aceh Darusalaam Province, Indonesia on "Consideration and Promotion of Appropriate Awareness Raising Initiatives on Disaster Reduction through Self-Help, Mutual Help and Public Help in line with the Condition of each Asian Country."

A questionnaire survey conducted among residents and children in fiscal 2005 clearly showed that school disaster education was the most effective means of conveying experiences and lessons learned from disasters and of raising residents' disaster awareness. Based on this finding, the ADRC developed disaster education programs for five school levels ranging from kindergarten to senior high school in Banda Aceh for FY 2006 and 2007. These efforts have been cooperated with Syiah Kuala University, Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland e.V. (ASB), participating pilot schools, and the Provincial Ministry of Education.

4-1-4-2. Objectives

To build children's and teacher's capacity on disaster preparedness through the disaster education in school using the Teacher's Manual for Disaster Education tailored to the local context.

4-1-4-3. Target Area

Banda Aceh, Nanggroe Aceh Darusalaam Province, Indonesia

4-1-4-4. Methodology

(1) Participants

- Students in kindergarten, lower and higher elementary school, junior high school and senior high school, and teachers and education personnel

(2) Activities

1) Workshop on Methods of Implementing Disaster Education

A two-day workshop was held for instructors who will teach the pilot lessons on disaster reduction.

2) Pilot Lessons Conducted

Based on the pilot lesson guidelines created at the workshop, the teachers implemented pilot lessons at each education level. A total of 200 participating students actively participated in the lessons to learn about disaster reduction.



Fig.4-1-4-4-1 Lesson
(lower elementary school)

3) Seminar on Disaster Reduction Education Knowledge and Methods

Based on the results of the pilot lessons, a seminar was held for teachers and other education personnel on methods and knowledge on disaster reduction education. Here participants discussed efforts to further improve skills of disaster reduction education in the classroom and the contents of the Teacher's Manual for Disaster Education being developed.

- Year: 2007
- Participants: Teachers: 50 (including 10 pilot teachers)

Lecturers and observers: 19 (from the ADRC, Syiah Kuala University, ASB, and Ministry of Education, and university students)

Fig.4-1-4-4-2 Group practice



Fig.4-1-4-4-3 Group discussion



4) Evaluation Meeting of the Teacher's Manual for Disaster Education

The relevant parties gathered to discuss the contents of the then-current version of the Teacher's Manual for Disaster Education. The manual was revised based on the results of this evaluation meeting, and at the end of FY 2007, the Teacher's Manual for Disaster Education has been designed to meet the specific needs of Banda Aceh and the schools there.



Fig. 4-1-4-4-4 Evaluation meeting

- Date: 20 October 2007
- Participants: Pilot teachers: 10
- Lecturers and observers: 7 (from the ADRC and Syiah Kuala University)

4-1-4-5. Conclusion

Ensuring that each participant understands the importance of disaster preparation and creating communities where people support one another -- these are the bedrock upon which safety and security are built. The mission of disaster reduction education is to instill the concepts of “self-help” and “mutual help,” and to cultivate self-motivated people who will take responsibility for creating ‘a disaster-resilient society.’



Fig. 4-1-4-5 Teacher's Manual for Disaster Education