



JICA's Efforts in Disaster Management

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Outline

1. Basic concept of JICA's cooperation on disaster management
2. Vulnerable people and disaster situations
3. An example of disaster management cooperation project
 - ▶ Disaster Management Capacity Development Project in Thailand

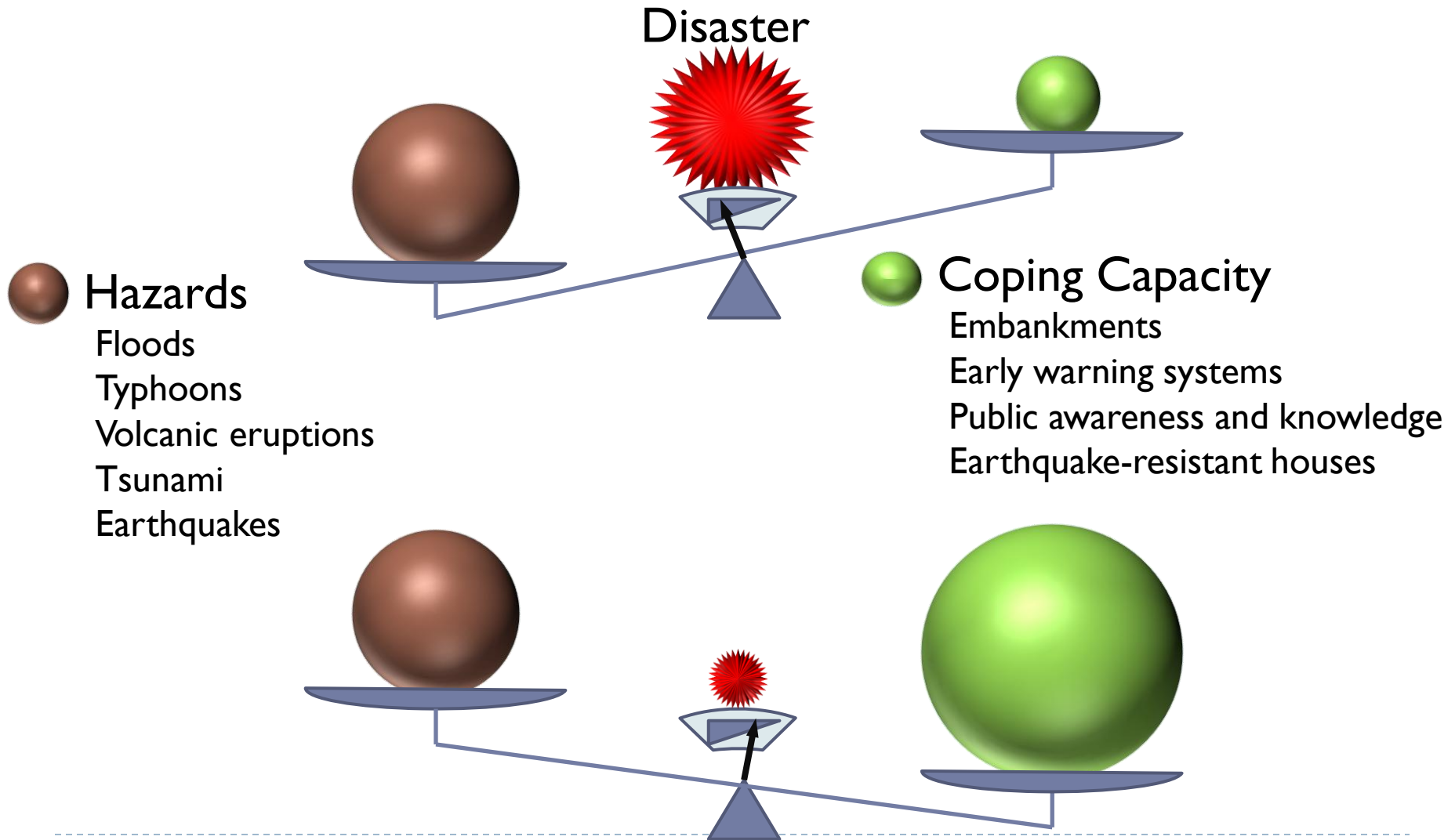


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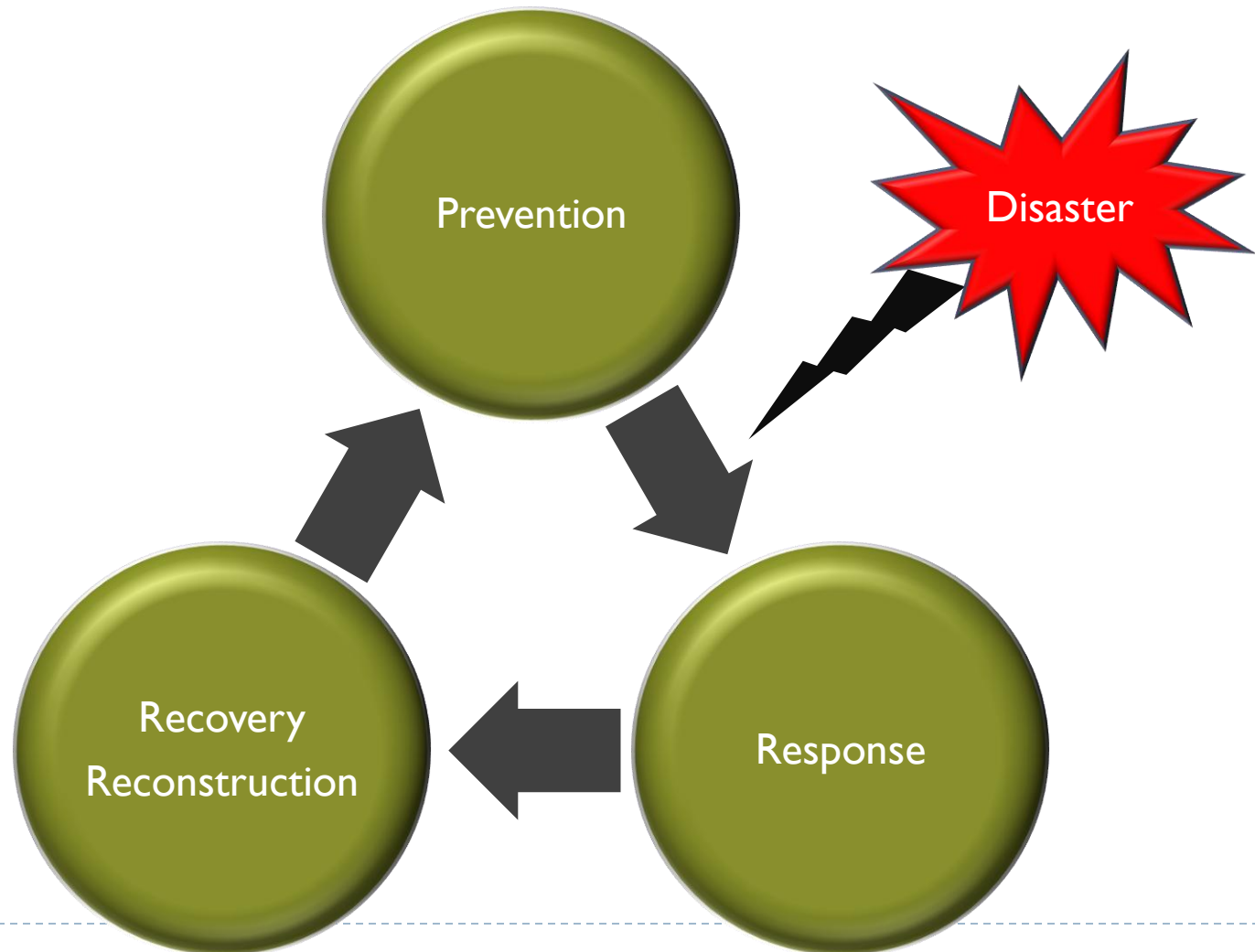
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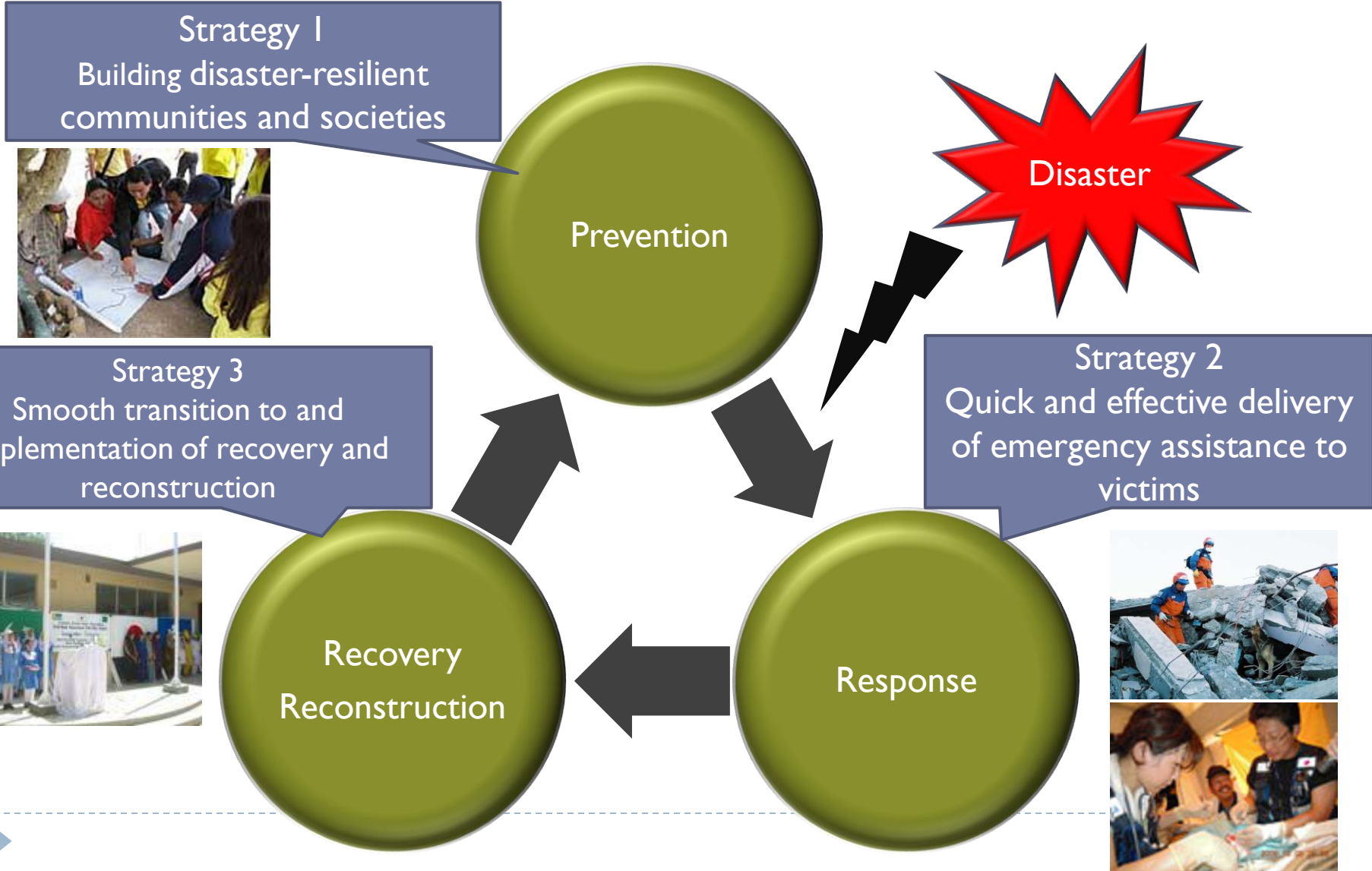
Why do disasters occur?



3 Stages of Disaster Management Cycle (DMC)



3 Strategies for DMC



Strategy 1

Building disaster-resilient communities and societies

- ▶ Risk assessment

- ▶ Develop a disaster prevention map.
- ▶ Share the map among community people.



- ▶ **Raise communities and societies' capacity to cope with disasters.**

- ▶ Develop disaster prevention plans, building safety regulations, etc.
- ▶ Develop the capacity of officials and engineers.
- ▶ Build and repair the infrastructure.
- ▶ Develop forecast and warning systems coupled with evacuation plans



Strategy 2

Quick and effective delivery of emergency assistance to victims

- ▶ **Establish a structure for emergency responses.**
 - ▶ Check the damage situation and the needs for emergency responses.
 - ▶ Establish an effective organization for emergency responses.
- ▶ **Rescue human lives.**
 - ▶ Search and rescue. (“Golden 72 hours”)
 - ▶ Provide critical care.
- ▶ **Support sufferers.**
 - ▶ Support for emergency evacuation.
 - ▶ Provide food, water and goods.
 - ▶ Provide emergency shelters (tents).
 - ▶ Provide health care (including psychological support).



Strategy 3

Smooth transition to and implementation of recovery and reconstruction

- ▶ **Establish systems for recovery and reconstruction.**
 - ▶ Check recovery and reconstruction needs.
 - ▶ Establish effective systems for recovery and reconstruction works.
- ▶ **Develop plans for recovery and reconstruction.**
 - ▶ Support sufferers for their independence and reconstruction efforts.
 - ▶ Repair and rebuild the local infrastructure.
 - ▶ Support sufferers' livelihood.
 - ▶ Continuing provision of psychological care support
- ▶ **Recovery and reconstruction of social functions**
 - ▶ Resume public services.
 - ▶ Recovery and reconstruction of economic systems
 - ▶ Rebuild disaster areas.



Cross-cutting issues

1. Accumulation of experiences in community-based disaster management
 2. Mainstreaming of the disaster management in the cooperation in other sectors
 3. Timely transition from the emergency response period to the recovery and reconstruction period
 4. Give due attention to vulnerable population (poor persons, elderly persons, children, persons with disabilities).
 5. Give due attention to local contexts of each community
 6. Utilize Japan's knowledge and experiences
 7. Closer cooperation with other development partners
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Vulnerable people and disaster situations

- ▶ Poor population tend to live in disaster-prone areas such as steep mountains and urban slams.
- ▶ Women, older persons, children, persons with disabilities are especially vulnerable in disaster situations.
- ▶ Protection of such vulnerable people and their involvement in decision-making processes are very important in disaster management cooperation.
 - ▶ Build a stockpile of the goods for the specific needs of women.
 - ▶ Design emergency shelters and other facilities, which can prevent further damages to women.
 - ▶ In making and implementing disaster management plans, considerations are needed to protect the vulnerable population, who cannot evacuate quickly in disaster situations



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Timeframe and partner agencies

▶ Timeframe

- ▶ Phase 1: August 2006- August 2008
- ▶ Phase 2: June 2010 – May 2014

▶ Partner agencies of Thai side

- ▶ Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) of Ministry of Interior
- ▶ Ministry of Education



Activities

- ▶ Activities in 3 pilot areas (areas prone to flood, landslide and tsunami), in a participatory manner
 - ▶ Conduct awareness workshops to develop a hazard map.
 - ▶ Conduct evacuation drills by using the map.
 - ▶ Build early warning systems in communities, using simple rain gauges.
 - ▶ Educate students, teachers and local disaster managers in schools. Students are expected to share their experiences and the acquired knowledge at home.
- ▶ Based on those experiences, the school disaster management education will be systematized and shared nationwide.



Activities (continued)

- ▶ **Activities to enhance the capacity of local governments' disaster prevention staff**
 - ▶ The disaster management staff take leading roles in preparing and conducting workshops and evacuation drills.
 - ▶ Develop manuals to enable local disaster management staff to lead community disaster prevention activities.



Activities (continued)

- ▶ Activities to develop and revise disaster management plans with particular attention to vulnerable population at central, province and sub-district levels
 - ▶ Training to central and local officials
 - ▶ Develop and revise the plans based on disaster imagination games (DIG).



Thank you for your attention!

