



Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group & Region Focus)

GENERAL INFORMATION ON

COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
IN SMALL ISLANDS

課題別研修「島嶼国総合防災行政」

JFY 2018

NO. J18-04394/ ID. 1884913

Course Period in Japan : From November 11th, 2018 to December 16th, 2018

This information pertains to one of the JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group & Region Focus) of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which shall be implemented as part of the Official Development Assistance of the Government of Japan based on bilateral agreement between both Governments.

'JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP)' as a New Start

In the Development Cooperation Charter which was released from the Japanese Cabinet on February 2015, it is clearly pointed out that *"In its development cooperation, Japan has maintained the spirit of jointly creating things that suit partner countries while respecting ownership, intentions and intrinsic characteristics of the country concerned based on a field-oriented approach through dialogue and collaboration. It has also maintained the approach of building reciprocal relationships with developing countries in which both sides learn from each other and grow and develop together."* We believe that this 'Knowledge Co-Creation Program' will serve as a center of mutual learning process.

I. Concept

Background

Across the world, the number of natural disasters has been increasing in recent years, and in particular, there has been a remarkable increase in economic damage. Disasters tend to occur in hazardous areas repeatedly and have huge impact on lives, livelihood and local economy. Much of the suffering caused by disaster damage affects the vulnerable, especially those in lower income brackets. Consequently, disaster risk reduction (DRR) is regarded critical for sustainable economic growth.

“Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030” was adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in March 2015 aiming to “substantially reduce disaster risk, and the loss of lives and livelihoods”. The Sendai Framework aligns the post 2015 development agenda. Several indicators are shared between Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework and Disaster Risk Reduction takes the essential part of SDGs. Climate Change Adaptation closely related to disasters is also included as one of the 17 Goals of SDGs.

Japanese archipelago sits on the Pacific Ring of Fire marking the line of scrimmage between tectonic plates, where seismic and volcanic activities are concentrated. Moreover Asian monsoon brings a number of typhoons and heavy rain falls to Japan. Thus Japan is one of the most exposed country to various kinds of natural hazards from typhoon to earthquake and tsunami, so that it has developed disaster risk management system to reduce its vulnerability for a long time.

Government of Japan is now promoting various countermeasures of disaster risk reduction against predicted Nankai Trough Earthquake and the ensuing tsunami in near future by applying the lessons learned from the experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake. Since Kochi prefecture, located on the Pacific side of Shikoku Island of Japanese archipelago, is the area where heavy damage is anticipated by Nankai Trough Earthquake and consequent tsunami, it is spearheading the preparedness and mitigation against the earthquake and tsunami in Japan.

Island states in Pacific, Caribbean and off African east coast, having the similar type of disasters as Japan such as tropical cyclones, earthquakes and tsunamis, are among the most vulnerable in the world because of their specific characteristics such as smallness, dispersion and isolation. In the Islands states, there is a tendency for people and assets including critical infrastructures to concentrate in the capital and urban areas, and as a result, one disaster can cause catastrophic damage equivalent to those country's GDPs. Therefore

comprehensive disaster risk reduction initiated by the government is fundamentally critical for securing national safety and resilience and the achievement in sustainable development.

At the same time, it is also important to reduce damage caused by local flooding, high waves, and sediment disasters are very frequent in island states. In these countries community-based “mutual help” and “self help” are vital to save their own lives because most of the population are dispersed in remote islands. Awareness, early warning and mitigation, are also the basic preconditions to reduce the disaster mortality under this circumstance.

This program is designed for the government officials responsible for disaster risk reduction in island states. Lectures and observations mainly focus on disaster risk reduction (mitigation and preparedness) of different capacities (national and local governments and communities) which could be applied for island states. It also touches upon local disaster risk reduction policies and strategies as well as disaster statistics as it is outlined in the Global Targets of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Highlight of this program is to formulate an action plan to be implemented after participants return their countries with their own context. Participants will make this action plan utilizing the lesson learned in Japan through lectures and observations and discussion.

For what?

This program aims to deepen understanding on the significant roles of national/local governments and communities for disaster risk reduction and to acquire the concrete method for promotion of disaster risk reduction in each country by learning the good practices of various stakeholders such as disaster risk reduction organizations, public and private actors in Japan.

For whom?

This program is offered to officials currently responsible for disaster risk reduction in island states: Especially those who are involved in prevention, mitigation, preparedness and recovery/reconstruction either in central or local government.

How?

Participants shall have opportunities in Japan to learn Japan’s experiences and skills related to comprehensive disaster risk reduction. Participants will also formulate an action plan describing what the participant will do after they go back to home country putting the knowledge and ideas acquired and discussed in Japan among others into their on-going activities.

II. Description

1. Title (J-No.): Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction in Small Islands (J1804394)

2. Course Period in JAPAN

November 11th, 2018 to December 16th, 2018

3. Target Regions or Countries

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Marshall, Micronesia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Saint Christopher Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago

4. Eligible / Target Organization

This program is mainly designed for the organization that responsible for disaster risk reduction - from prevention to preparedness, response and recovery - at central, prefecture/state and local level governments.

5. Total Number of Participants

19 participants (Maximum)

6. Language to be used in this program: English

7. Program Objective:

To formulate an Action Plan for improving disaster risk reduction in each participant's organization.

8. Overall Goal

Disaster risk reduction policy of each country is enhanced and the damage of the disasters is reduced.

9. Expected Module Output and Contents:

This program consists of the following components. Details on each component are given below:

| Module | Expected Module Output | Methodology |
|--------|---|------------------------------------|
| (1) | To understand role of national government in disaster management in Japan and Japanese international cooperation in disaster risk reduction. | Lecture Observation Exercise |
| (2) | To understand experiences of recovery and rehabilitation from Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and their application to new disaster risk reduction countermeasures. | Lecture Observation Exercise |
| (3) | To understand the relationship between climate change and natural disaster and learn disaster prevention measures to reduce disaster risk peculiarly assumed in small island countries. | Lecture Observation Exercise |
| (4) | To understand the role of local governments and communities in disaster risk reduction. | Lecture Observation Exercise |
| (5) | To formulate action plans for solving the problems in each country. | Exercise |

<Structure of the program>

Topic outline (subject to minor changes)

| Module | Contents |
|--------|--|
| (1) | Disaster management system of Japan |
| | International cooperation in disaster risk reduction by Japan |
| (2) | DRR measures in Kobe City to work together with the community by taking advantage of lessons learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji earthquake disaster |
| (3) | Storm surges and wave disasters in small islands (especially coral reef coasts) and countermeasures |
| | Ingenuity and challenges in the small island-specific DRR administration |
| (4) | Various DRR measures by Kochi Prefecture, one of the “disaster prone prefecture”, and preparedness for predicted mega earthquake and tsunami |
| | Participatory disaster risk reduction by community-based organizations and municipal governments |
| | Observation on disaster education at school |
| | Observation on disaster prevention facilities such as; coastal embankment, tsunami evacuation tower, ground liquefaction prevention method, check dam etc. |
| (5) | Exchange information of disaster risk reduction among participants |
| | Formulate action plan by consideration of disaster risk management with own country's context |
| Others | Program orientation |
| | Inception report presentation |
| | Action plan presentation |
| | Evaluation meeting/ Closing ceremony |

10. Follow-up Cooperation by JICA:

In this program, JICA might extend follow-up support to participating organizations that intend to develop the result of the program further. Please note that the support shall be extended selectively based on proposals from the participating organizations.

Further Information:

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/types_of_assistance/tech/follow/alumni/association_support.html

III. Conditions and Procedures for Application

1. Expectations for the Participating Organizations:

- (1) This program is designed primarily for organizations that intend to address specific issues or problems identified in their operation. Participating organizations are expected to use the program for those specific purposes.
- (2) This program is enriched with contents and facilitation schemes specially developed in collaboration with relevant prominent organizations in Japan. These special features enable the program to meet specific requirements of applying organizations and effectively facilitate them toward solutions for the issues and problems.

2. Nominee Qualifications:

Applying Organizations are expected to select nominees who meet the following qualifications.

(1) Essential Qualifications:

- 1) Officially nominated by his / her own government.
- 2) Current Duties: be an official currently responsible for the natural disaster management, especially those who are involved in disaster prevention, preparedness, response, rehabilitation and recovery either in central or local level government.
- 3) Experience in the relevant field: have practical experience of more than three (3) years as an administrator in the field of disaster management / mitigation.
- 4) Educational Background: be a graduate of university.
- 5) Language: have a competent command of spoken and written English which is equal to TOEFL iBT 80 or more. (This program includes active participation in discussions and action plan development, thus requires high competence of English ability. Please attach an official certificate for English ability such as TOEFL, TOEIC, etc, if possible).
- 6) Health: must be in good health, both physically and mentally, to participate in the Program in Japan. Pregnant applicants are not recommended to apply due to the potential risk of health and life issues of mother and fetus.

(2) Recommendable Qualifications:

- 1) Age: be between the ages of twenty-five (25) and fifty (50) years, in principle
- 2) It is preferable that at least one of the applicants from each country is the central government official who engage in policies and plans at national disaster management organization.

3. Required Documents for Application

- (1) **Application Form:** The Application Form is available at **the JICA office (or the Embassy of Japan)**.
- (2) **Photocopy of passport:** to be submitted with the application form, if you

possess your passport which you will carry when entering Japan for this program. If not, you are requested to submit its photocopy as soon as you obtain it.

*Photocopy should include the followings:

Name, Date of birth, Nationality, Sex, Passport number and Expire date.

- (3) **Nominee's English Score Sheet:** to be submitted with the Application Form. If you have any official documentation of English ability (e.g., TOEFL, TOEIC, IELTS)
- (4) **Inception Report:** to be submitted with the Application Form. Fill in Attachment of this General Information, and submit it along with the Application Form. Inception Report is very useful for us to get information about the applicant and his/her country. So **basically, we would not examine the application form without Inception Report appropriately prepared.**

■ Power Point presentation data based on Inception Report

Only accepted applicants are requested to prepare power point data for short presentation during early part of training in Japan to introduce him / herself and share experiences or challenges among participants.

4. Procedure for Application and Selection

(1) Submission of the Application Documents:

Closing date for applications: **Please inquire to the JICA office (or the Embassy of Japan).**

(After receiving applications, the JICA office (or the Embassy of Japan) will send them to **the JICA Center in JAPAN** by **September 10, 2018**)

(2) Selection:

After receiving the documents through proper channels from your government, the JICA office (or the embassy of Japan) will conduct screenings, and then forward the documents to the JICA Center in Japan. Selection will be made by the JICA Center in consultation with concerned organizations in Japan. *The applying organization with the best intention to utilize the opportunity of this program will be highly valued in the selection.* Qualifications of applicants who belong to the military or other military-related organizations and/or who are enlisted in the military will be examined by the Government of Japan on a case-by-case basis, consistent with the Development Cooperation Charter of Japan, taking into consideration their duties, positions in the organization, and other relevant information in a comprehensive manner.

(3) Notice of Acceptance:

Notification of results shall be made by JICA office (or Embassy of Japan) to the respective Government by **not later than October 10, 2018.**

5. Conditions for Attendance:

- (1)** to strictly adhere to the program schedule.
- (2)** not to change the program topics.
- (3)** not to extend the period of stay in Japan.
- (4)** not to be accompanied by family members during the program.
- (5)** to return to home countries at the end of the program in accordance with the travel schedule designated by JICA.
- (6)** to refrain from engaging in any political activities, or any form of employment for profit or gain.
- (7)** to observe Japanese laws and ordinances. If there is any violation of said laws and ordinances, participants may be required to return part or all of the training expenditure depending on the severity of said violation.
- (8)** to observe the rules and regulations of the accommodation and not to change the accommodation designated by JICA.

IV. Administrative Arrangements

1. Organizer

(1) **Name:** JICA SHIKOKU

(2) **Contact:** Mr. Makoto HATANO (Hatano.Makoto@jica.go.jp)

2. Implementing Partner

(1) **Name:** KOCHI University

(2) **URL:** <http://www.kochi-u.ac.jp/english/index.html>

3. Travel to Japan

(1) **Air Ticket:** The cost of a round-trip ticket between an international airport designated by JICA and Japan will be borne by JICA.

(2) **Travel Insurance:** Coverage is from time of arrival up to departure in Japan. Thus traveling time outside Japan will not be covered.

4. Accommodation in Japan

JICA will arrange hotels or JICA International Center for the participants in Japan according to the program schedule.

5. Expenses

The following expenses will be provided for the participants by JICA:

(1) Allowances for accommodation, meals, living expenses, outfit, and shipping

(2) Expenses for study tours (basically in the form of train tickets.)

(3) Free medical care for participants who become ill after arriving in Japan (costs related to pre-existing illness, pregnancy, or dental treatment are not included)

(4) Expenses for program implementation, including materials

For more details, please see “III. ALLOWANCES” of the brochure for participants titled “KENSU-IN GUIDE BOOK,” which will be given before departure for Japan.

6. Pre-departure Orientation

A pre-departure orientation will be held at the respective country's JICA office (or Japanese Embassy), to provide participants with details on travel to Japan, conditions of the workshop, and other matters.

V. Other Information

1. By the end of the program, each participant is expected to prepare, submit and present Action Plan in order to spread his / her acquired knowledge, ideas and skills among colleagues in their organization. The action plan should be shared in the participant's belonging organization.
2. Participants who have successfully completed the program will be awarded a certificate by JICA.
3. For the promotion of mutual friendship, JICA Shikoku encourages international exchange between JICA participants and local communities, including school and university students as a part of development education program. JICA participants are expected to contribute by attending such activities and will possibly be asked to make presentations on the society, economy and culture of their home country.
4. Participants are recommended to bring laptop computers for your convenience, if possible. During the program, participants are required to work on the computers, including preparation of Action Plan(AP), etc. Most of the accommodations have internet access.
5. Allowances, such as for accommodation, living, clothing, and shipping, will be deposited to your temporary bank account in Japan after 2 to 5 days after your arrival to Japan. It is highly advised to bring some cash / traveler's check in order to spend necessary money for the first 2 to 5 days after your arrival.
6. It is very important that your currency must be exchanged to Japanese Yen at any transit airport or Kansai International Airport (KIX) in Osaka, Japan soon after your arrival. It is quite difficult to exchange money after that, due to no facility or time during the program.

VI. ANNEX:

Inception Report

This report is considered to be very useful not only for adjusting the details of program contents items to fit for the needs of each participant but also for cultivating personal acquaintance each other.

Please read “IV. Priorities for action” part of “**Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**” (please download PDF document from http://www.wcdrr.org/uploads/Sendai_Framework_for_Disaster_Risk_Reduction_2015-2030.pdf) and describe current situation of your country ,based on the four main priorities for action described in “IV. Priorities for action” as below.

Priority 1: Understanding Disaster Risk

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030” PDF data download
http://www.wcdrr.org/uploads/Sendai_Framework_for_Disaster_Risk_Reduction_2015-2030.pdf

※This Inception Report will be used as the reference information of participant selection.

In addition, the presentation of the Inception Report with Power Point (about 15 minutes per participant including Q & A) will be carried out at the beginning of the program.

Therefore **selected participants for the program need to summarize your Inception Report to a few Power Point slides for the presentation before the program starts.**

(Detailed guidance will be informed for selected participants after selection.)

Inception Report

Applicants to the program are required to submit Inception Report in the format below together with the application forms. This report will be used as reference in the selection of the program's participants.

Therefore, this report must be typed. **Any HANDWRITTEN or INCOMPLETE report will be DISQUALIFIED.**

The report should be within 4 pages.

Applicant's Information

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1. Name | [Family] | [First] | [Middle] |
| --Nationality | | | |
| --Contact | Tel. | | Fax. |
| | Email address | | |
| 2. Name of Organization | | | |
| 3. Your professional Status | | | |
| --Your duties in charge (Please itemize) | | | |
| --Your relationship with JICA volunteers and/or the other JICA's activities, if any | | | |
| 4. Organization Chart (Mark your position) | Please attach the organization chart. | | |

Current situation in your country

5-1 Current Situation and Issues of DRR in your country

5-1-1 DRR measures currently being focused on in your country and reasons for it

5-1-2 Issues in promoting DRR measures and factors of issues

5-2 Efforts and challenges to the “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030” in your country

5-2-1 Practical Case in the four Priority for Actions
(all or one of the four actions can be described)

5-2-2 Initiative to item (e) out of the seven Global Targets

5-2-3 Efforts against the indicators for the Global Targets

5-2-4 Traditional, indigenous countermeasures to natural hazards in terms of housing method, early warning, evacuation, food security, insurance, etc

Appendix 1

Information of the three major earthquakes in Japan

Exchange Rate: US\$1 ≒ 110 yen

1. The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Date and time of occurrence | January 17, 1995, 5:46 |  |
| Epicenter and scale | Northern Awaji Island, 7.3 on the Richter scale | |
| Human suffering | | |
| Dead | 6,434 people | |
| Injured | 43,792 people | |
| Missing | 3 people | |
| Building damage (housing) | | |
| Complete collapse | 104,906 houses | |
| Half collapse | 144,274 houses | |
| Partial damage | 249,180 houses | |
| Financial damage | About 9.9 trillion yen (109 billion in US\$) (nearly 50% of Hyogo Prefecture's GDP) | |
| Main characteristics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An urban epicentral earthquake - Zonal damage along faults - Populated areas where urban functions are concentrated were affected by the earthquake. - Earthquake occurred in an area with aging society. | |

2. The Great East Japan Earthquake

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Date and time of occurrence | March 11, 2011, 14:46 |  |
| Epicenter and scale | Roughly 24 km deep off the Sanriku coast, 9.0 on the Richter scale | |
| Human suffering | | |
| Dead | 15,893 people | |
| Injured | 2,553 people | |
| Missing | 6,152 people (As of March 10, 2017) | |
| Building damage (housing) | | |
| Complete collapse | 121,764 houses | |
| Half collapse | 280,121 houses | |
| Partial damage | 726,443 houses (As of March 10, 2017) | |
| Financial damage | About 16.9 trillion yen (186 billion in US\$) | |
| Main characteristics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plate-type earthquake and large-scale landslides - A complex disaster that included an earthquake, a large tsunami, and a nuclear disaster - There was widespread damage. - The disaster affected areas had a declining population, the majority of them being fishing and agricultural communities. - The affected areas had an aging rate in the 20% range. | |

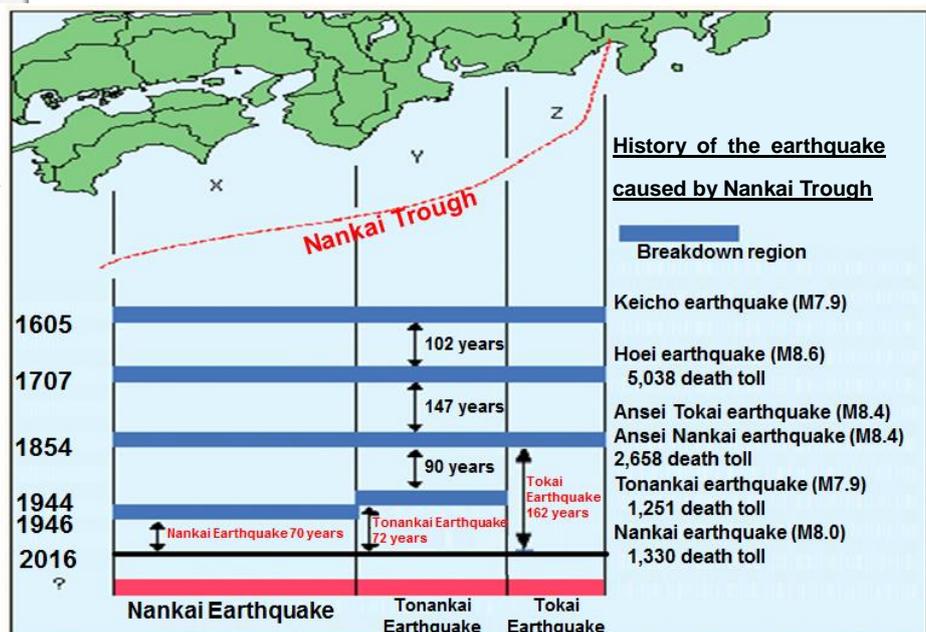
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/earthquake/nuclear/japan-challenges/index.html>

3. Nankai Trough Quake

This is the future earthquake which is estimated to occur within 30 years in a probability of 70-80%.

| Damage estimation of National Government | |
|--|--|
| Death toll | Maximum: 320,000 If countermeasures taken: Number of people killed by Tsunami will be decreased by 90% through quick evacuation. |
| Number of building collapse | Maximum: 2.38 million If countermeasures taken: Number of collapsed building will be decreased by 40% through providing seismic retrofitting to 10% buildings. |
| Impact on economic activity (nationwide) | Maximum: 50.8 trillion yen (560 billion in US\$) If countermeasures taken: To be decreased by 37.9 trillion yen (417 billion in US\$) |
| Fundamental Principles of Emergency Management and Mitigation Measures | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To place “saving lives from tsunami” as a first priority, comprehensive measures are required (e.g. evacuating local residents, providing emergency management facilities, etc.). 2) To continuously implement intangible measures; e.g. evacuation drill, disaster education, passing on lessons learned from past disasters, etc. 3) To promote measures to minimize the damage expansion of the earthquake for economic damage (e.g. facilities). 4) To steadily promote seismic retrofitting measures to deal with seismic motion 5) To prepare and promote countermeasures which are designed for the largest earthquakes and tsunamis |

Source: First report (August 2012) and second report (March 2013) released by Cabinet Office of Japan

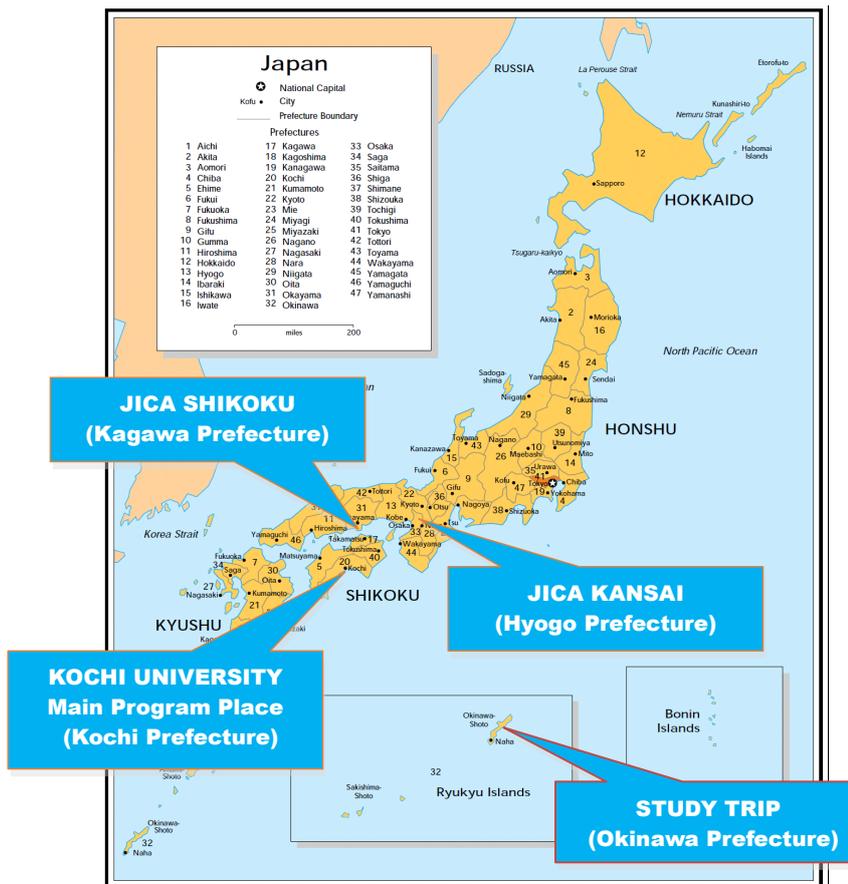


facebook.com/jicashikoku

We post the KCCP articles on our Facebook (JICA SHIKOKU), written by Japanese and English, so please check and "like" us on the Facebook!



Map of JAPAN



*Main program will be held in Kochi prefecture where local governments and communities cope with various natural disasters. The program includes study trip to Okinawa prefecture in islands areas with many natural disasters such as typhoons and suffered from earthquake and tsunami in 1971.

For Your Reference

JICA and Capacity Development

The key concept underpinning JICA operations since its establishment in 1974 has been the conviction that “capacity development” is central to the socioeconomic development of any country, regardless of the specific operational scheme one may be undertaking, i.e. expert assignments, development projects, development study projects, training programs, JOCV programs, etc.

Within this wide range of programs, Training Programs have long occupied an important place in JICA operations. Conducted in Japan, they provide partner countries with opportunities to acquire practical knowledge accumulated in Japanese society. Participants dispatched by partner countries might find useful knowledge and re-create their own knowledge for enhancement of their own capacity or that of the organization and society to which they belong.

About 460 pre-organized programs cover a wide range of professional fields, ranging from education, health, infrastructure, energy, trade and finance, to agriculture, rural development, gender mainstreaming, and environmental protection. A variety of programs are being customized to address the specific needs of different target organizations, such as policy-making organizations, service provision organizations, as well as research and academic institutions. Some programs are organized to target a certain group of countries with similar developmental challenges.

Japanese Development Experience

Japan was the first non-Western country to successfully modernize its society and industrialize its economy. At the core of this process, which started more than 140 years ago, was the “*adopt and adapt*” concept by which a wide range of appropriate skills and knowledge have been imported from developed countries; these skills and knowledge have been adapted and/or improved using local skills, knowledge and initiatives. They finally became internalized in Japanese society to suit its local needs and conditions.

From engineering technology to production management methods, most of the know-how that has enabled Japan to become what it is today has emanated from this “*adoption and adaptation*” process, which, of course, has been accompanied by countless failures and errors behind the success stories. We presume that such experiences, both successful and unsuccessful, will be useful to our partners who are trying to address the challenges currently faced by developing countries.

However, it is rather challenging to share with our partners this whole body of Japan’s developmental experience. This difficulty has to do, in part, with the challenge of explaining a body of “tacit knowledge,” a type of knowledge that cannot fully be expressed in words or numbers. Adding to this difficulty are the social and cultural systems of Japan that vastly differ from those of other Western industrialized countries, and hence still remain unfamiliar to many partner countries. Simply stated, coming to Japan might be one way of overcoming such a cultural gap.

JICA, therefore, would like to invite as many leaders of partner countries as possible to come and visit us, to mingle with the Japanese people, and witness the advantages as well as the disadvantages of Japanese systems, so that integration of their findings might help them reach their developmental objectives.



CORRESPONDENCE

For enquiries and further information, please contact the JICA office or the Embassy of Japan. Further, address correspondence to:

JICA Shikoku Branch Office (JICA SHIKOKU)

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