



Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group & Region Focus)

General Information on

Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction
課題別研修「コミュニティ防災」

JFY 2018

NO. J18-04280 / ID. 1884498

Course Period in Japan: From October 8th to November 17th, 2018

This information pertains to one of the JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Programs (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 (KCC) Program' as a New Start

In the Development Cooperation Charter which was released from the Japanese Cabinet in 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

On January 17th, 1995, the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake shook violently Kobe and nearby cities, resulting in losses of more than 6,000 lives and property damage of over 10 trillion yen (US\$ 100 billion). This was the first-ever experienced earthquake of Japan which directly hit urban city area. Limitation of “public-help” capabilities and importance of “self-help” and “mutual-help within a community” were recognized as one of the great lessons from 1995. The fact that 80% of those who were rescued were saved by local citizens evidently indicates the importance of community participation to disaster risk reduction (DRR) to build disaster resilient society.

In Japan, based on the lessons learnt from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, Kobe City started their original approach of developing voluntary community based organization for DRR named “Disaster-Safe Welfare Community (BOKOMI).” BOKOMI has two functions of DRR and welfare services, aiming to develop safer (disaster-safe) and comfortable (welfare) city through these community-based activities. It is expected that important community information will be collected through welfare service activities in normal time, and such information will be well utilized at the time of emergency. As a result of great efforts of Kobe City Government, now 192 BOKOMI are formulated in Kobe, reaching 100% coverage of the city area. (More details about BOKOMI is explained in Annex 2.)

With recent increase of disasters around the world, the importance of community-based disaster risk reduction is considered more than ever before. In the “Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA)”, which was announced at the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction (UNWCDR) held in Kobe 2005, “building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters” is defined as a main title and “capacity development of community to disaster” is set as one of the main strategic goals. Following to the HFA, the “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030” was adopted as post-HFA at the UN 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, retaining an emphasis on involvement of communities to DRR. Moreover, the “UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” also sets a target “develop and implement holistic disaster risk management at all levels” in the Sustainable Development Goal 11 “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”. Hence, community-based disaster risk reduction remains as a key issue in international disaster risk reduction and eventually spread over into SDGs, which is meant to strengthen worldwide resilience against natural disasters.

This program will contribute to promotion of community-based disaster risk reduction in each participating country by introducing the Japanese experiences, especially Kobe City’s effort of “Disaster-Safe Welfare Community (BOKOMI)” as a leading example.

For what?

This program aims to deepen understanding on the significance of disaster risk reduction for natural disasters and needs of self-help and mutual-help, and to develop concrete methods for promotion of community-based disaster risk reduction in each country by learning the activities of residents (BOKOMI), schools, private companies, NPOs, etc., in Japan.

For whom?

This program is designed for organizations which can play a leading role in promotion and dissemination of community-based disaster risk reduction. (e.g. Disaster management planning organization/division, community development organization in central/local government)

How?

Participants shall have opportunities to learn concept and practical techniques about community-based disaster risk reduction through lectures, observations and exercises. In the end, they will formulate an action plan describing how to promote community-based disaster risk reduction in each country by utilizing knowledge and ideas acquired in Japan. Participatory sessions will be also emphasized in this program. Participants will have some chances to join disaster drills in which residents play a leading role.

II. Description

1. **Title (J-No.):**
Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction (J1804280)
2. **Course Period in JAPAN**
October 8th to November 17th, 2018
3. **Target Regions or Countries:**
Antigua and Barbuda, Angola, Burundi, Dominica, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Maldives, Micronesia, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan
4. **Eligible / Target Organization:**
This program is designed for organizations which can play a leading role in promotion of community-based disaster risk reduction and dissemination of self-help organization of residents for disaster risk reduction.
(e.g. Disaster risk reduction planning organization/division, community development organization in central/local government, municipal government, etc.)
5. **Course Capacity (Upper limit of Participants):**
14 participants
6. **Language to be used in this program:**
English
7. **Course Objective:**
Participants will understand the significance of disaster risk reduction for natural disasters and needs of self-help and mutual-help, and develop concrete methods for promotion of community-based disaster risk reduction in each country.
8. **Overall Goal:**
Activities of community-based disaster risk reduction are strengthened, preparedness in community is improved, and disaster risk reduction/mitigation is promoted.

9. Expected Module Output and Contents:

This program consists of the following components.

(1) Preliminary Phase in a participant's home countries (September to October 2018) <i>Participating organizations make required preparation for the Program before departure from respective countries.</i>	
Expected Module Output	Activities
Preparation of Job Report	Preparation of Job Report: At the beginning of the program, participants are requested to make a presentation to explain about present situation and issues and challenges of community-based disaster risk reduction in each organization. The report will be prepared based on the Job Report format (VI. ANNEX 1) and be submitted together with application form.

(2) Core Phase in Japan (October 8th to November 17th, 2018) <i>Participants dispatched by the organizations attend the Program implemented in Japan.</i>		
Expected Module Output	Subjects/Agendas	Methodology
General Orientation on Japan	Politics and Administration, Economy, Society, History and Culture of Japan	Lecture
1) To understand the significance of disaster risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster risk reduction in each participating country (Job Report preparation) - Global tides of disaster risk reduction (The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)) - Disaster management of Japan - Overview of the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake - Disaster and crisis management of local government (Kobe City) - Role of fire station and related facilities - Gender conscious community-based disaster risk reduction - Visit to disaster reduction museum 	Lecture Observation Exercise Presentation Discussion
2) To understand the concepts of community based disaster risk reduction and the needs of self-help and mutual-help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept of Community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) - Kobe City's approach in promotion of CBDRR - How to establish & manage CBDRR organization (<i>BOKOMI</i>) - DRR activities against various disasters - Countermeasures against the Nankai Trough Earthquake - Visit to the affected area of the Great East Japan Earthquake 	Lecture Observation Exercise Discussion

3) To understand how to conduct drills through the activities of community organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of tsunami evacuation - First aid and its dissemination method to citizens - Town walk and hazard map making for DRR - Planning and demonstration of DRR drill - Participation to community DRR drill - Role of community radio in DRR 	Lecture Observation Exercise Discussion
4) To understand disaster education and the concrete method for its dissemination and enlightenment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster education system of Kobe City - CBDRR and disaster education (high school and university) - Case study of CBDRR and disaster education in overseas - Disaster education programs (event "Iza! Kaeru Caravan!", etc.) - Psychology for DRR 	Lecture Observation Exercise Discussion
5) To understand role of local government in promoting community-based disaster risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster management by local government; Disaster and crisis management - Promotion of CBDRR - Promotion of disaster education - Collaboration with community in DRR - Local Disaster Management Plan and Community Disaster Management Plan (including model plan making workshop) 	Lecture Observation Exercise Discussion
6) To formulate an action plan for promotion of community-based disaster risk reduction in each country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simulation on establishment/strengthening of a voluntary (self-help) community based organization for DRR - Formulation of Action Plan by using project cycle management (PCM) method - Action Plan consultation 	Exercise Discussion Presentation

(3) Finalization Phase in the participant's home country

(November 2018 -)

Participating organizations produce final outputs by making use of results brought back by participants. This phase marks the end of the Program.

Expected Module Output	Activities
Implementation of the action plan	<p>Share and discuss an action plan among people / organizations concerned in participant's country and improve it for implementation.</p> <p>Implement the action plan and submit its progress report to JICA accordingly.</p>

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.

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 operations. Applying organizations are expected to utilize the program for those specific purposes.
- (2) In this connection, applying organizations are expected to nominate the most qualified candidates to address the said issues or problems, carefully referring to the qualifications described in section III-2 below.
- (3) Applying organizations are also expected to make use of knowledge acquired by the nominees for the said purpose.

2. Nominee Qualifications:

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

(1) Essential Qualifications:

- 1) Current Duties: be officials currently responsible for the natural disaster risk reduction and engaged in promotion and dissemination of community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR): Especially those who can play a leading role in promotion and dissemination of CBDRR (e.g. Disaster risk reduction planning organization/division, community development organization in central/local government).
- 2) Working Experience: have more than 3 years' experience in the field mentioned above.
- 3) Educational Background: be a graduate of university or equivalent
- 4) Language: have a competent command of spoken and written English. (Please attach an official certificate copy for English ability such as TOEFL, TOEIC, etc.)
- 5) Health: must be in good health, both physically and mentally, to participate in the Program in Japan, as this program will contain some outdoor practice and observation. 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: between 30 (thirty) to 45 (forty-five) years old.

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 Expiry date.

(3) Nominee's English Score Sheet (photocopy): to be submitted with the Application Form, if you have any official documentation of English ability (e.g., TOEFL, TOEIC, IELTS).

(4) Job Report: Fill in ANNEX-1 of this General Information, and submit it along with the Application Form. This job report should be typewritten in English and not be more than five (5) pages. Please submit both pdf and word format.

* Job Report will be used for screening of applicants, and applications without completed Job Report will not be considered as duly qualified.

4. Procedures 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 August 17th, 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 will be made by the JICA office (or the Embassy of Japan) **not later than September 7th, 2018**

5. Document(s) to be submitted by accepted participants:

(1) Job Report Presentation:

To be prepared by each participant (not by country). It is recommended to use Microsoft Power Point.

During the program, participants are required to present the contents of the Job Report within 20 minutes (including Q&A) in front of other participants and Japanese attendants in order to share the information on disaster risk reduction in each country.

Presentation report should be sent to JICA Kansai by **September 28, 2018.**

E-mail to: Gotouda.Fukiko.2@jica.go.jp and jicaksic-unit@jica.go.jp

(2) Materials for the community-based disaster risk reduction in your country (If any):

It is useful to share them among the participants and Japanese attendants during the program in Japan. (e.g., brochures, leaflets, hazard maps, educational kits)

6. Conditions for Attendance:

- (1)** to strictly adhere to the program schedule (including logistic preparation, condition of accommodation, etc.),
- (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 program expenditure depending on the severity of said violation, and
- (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 Kansai

(2) **Contact:** Fukiko GOTOUDA (Ms.)

(Gotouda.Fukiko.2@jica.go.jp and jicaksic-unit@jica.go.jp)

2. Implementing Partner:

Name:

• Kobe City Fire Bureau

<http://www.city.kobe.lg.jp/safety/fire/index.html> (Japanese Only)

• Kobe International Center for Cooperation and Communication (KIC)

http://www.kicc.jp/index_en.html (English)

• For your information: English website of Kobe City is as follows;

<http://www.city.kobe.lg.jp/foreign/english/index.html>

• **BOKOMI GUIDEBOOK (Official textbook of the course) URL:**

(ENGLISH)

http://www.jica.go.jp/kansai/drlc/ku57pq000005kh18-att/01_bokomiguide.pdf

(SPANISH)

http://www.jica.go.jp/kansai/drlc/ku57pq000005kh18-att/01_bokomiguide_sp.pdf

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 the following accommodations for the participants in Japan:

JICA Kansai

Address: 1-5-2, Wakinohama-kaigandori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo 651-0073, Japan

TEL: 81-78-261-0386 FAX: 81-78-261-0465

(where "81" is the country code for Japan, and "78" is the local area code)

If there is no vacancy at JICA Kansai, JICA will arrange alternative accommodations for the participants. Please refer to facility guide of JICA Kansai at its URL, <https://www.jica.go.jp/kansai/english/office/index.html>

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, and dental treatment are not included),

and

- (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 Embassy of Japan), to provide participants with details on travel to Japan, conditions of the participation in the program, and other matters.

V. Other Information

1. Participants who have successfully completed the program will be awarded a certificate by JICA.
2. For the promotion of mutual friendship, JICA Kansai 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.
3. 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. Also, there is a computer room in JICA Kansai where 6 desk-top computers are available with internet access.
4. Allowances, such as for accommodation, living, clothing, and shipping, will be deposited to your temporary bank account (opened by JICA) 2 to 5 days after your arrival in Japan. It is highly advised to bring some cash in order to cover necessary expense for this period.
5. It is very important that some of 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 limited availability of facility or time during the program.
6. It would be convenient to bring a small bag for short trips of up to a few days away from JICA Kansai, which are planned in this program. It is also recommended to bring comfortable walking/sport clothes and shoes for traveling.

<p>3. Please specify main/representative laws and regulations related to disaster risk reduction in your country. Please also specify the year enacted.</p>
<p>4. Based on the laws and regulations listed above 3., please specify if there are any policies, plans, or guidelines to promote community-based disaster risk reduction in your country.</p>

3 Information regarding the program

<p>1. Principal natural disaster in your country</p>
<p>2. Responsible organizations for serious natural disaster like earthquake, flood, high tides (If the organizations are plural, please describe it briefly.)</p>
<p>3-1. The functions and authorities of your organization/department, regarding;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion of community-based disaster risk reduction - development / establishment of community-based organizations.
<p>3-2. Please attach explanatory photos of 3-1, showing how community-based disaster risk reduction works are carried out at your organization.</p>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><example></p> </div>

VI. ANNEX 1:

COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION Job Report

A. Preparation of Job Report
This Job Report will be used for the selection of participants.
Submission: <u>1)To be submitted together with your Application Form.</u> Note: Application without Job Report shall not be duly considered for selection. <u>2)Please submit Job Report in 2 formats of pdf and word.</u>

*Please answer clearly and concisely. You may expand the space of each row and column of the format, if necessary.

1 Basic Information

1	Name of participant (Country)	()
2	Your organization	Number of staff members:
3	Your department, division, section or unit.	Number of staff members:
4	Your job title and duty/assignment	
5	Please attach Organization Chart which you belong to (English preferably)	

2 General Information on the Country

1. Responsible Organizations for the following events	
(1) Fire incidents	
(2) Emergency	
(3) Crime	
2. Organization(s) which is in charge of the Disaster Education toward citizen.	



Staff of Fire Department conducting emergency training to school children



Community organization implementing a fire extinguish drill

3-3. During the program, participants will have an opportunity to introduce each country's DRR training menu at Japanese local communities, which will be demonstrated within 5 minutes. Please briefly explain one menu of disaster risk reduction trainings or awareness raising activities in your country, with simple structure/rule, which could be implemented in Japan as well.

<example>



<Evacuation rope for children>

This method encourage children to evacuate in a smooth manner at emergency situations.

-Prepare one rope (string) and mark holding points in equal spaces.

- Let children hold each point.

-With singing songs, start to move for evacuation.

<p>4. Present situation and problems/issues in your country regarding;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion of community-based disaster risk reduction - development/management of community-based organizations for disaster risk reduction.
<p>5. Based on the situation described in 4., please describe action(s) or countermeasures taken in your organization to promote community-based disaster risk reduction.</p>
<p>6. Please describe what kind of organizations (including community-based organization) can be involved in the promotion of community-based disaster risk reduction in your country and what kind of roles they can play (e.g., residents' association, young people group, PTA, farmers association, business association, social welfare organization, religious group).</p>
<p>7. What kind of roles are you going to play in your country after completing the course, regarding;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion of community-based disaster risk reduction - development/management of community-based organizations for disaster risk reduction.
<p>8. Your expectation to this program</p>

B. Presentation of Job Report <<ONLY for accepted participants>>

After selection, participants are requested to make preparation for Job Report presentation.

Presentation session will be held at the beginning of the program in Japan.

Format:

- Please modify your Job Report (made in the section A) to a presentation file using Microsoft PowerPoint®.
- Please include pictures and maps for better understanding.
- One presentation per participant.
- Number of slides: about 10 slides. (format: to be sent through JICA office separately.)

Language: English

Presentation time:

- Presentation: 20 minutes (including Q&A).

Submission: to be submitted no later than **September 28, 2018**, prior to your departure to Japan, via email to Gotouda.Fukiko.2@jica.go.jp and jicaksic-unit@jica.go.jp.

Presentation Date and Place: To be informed at the beginning of the program in Japan

Others:

- Please bring your presentation data saved in the USB (Flash Drive).
- Please bring material(s) for the community-based disaster risk reduction in your country (If any) in order to share them among the participants and Japanese attendants. (e.g., brochures, leaflets, hazard maps, educational kits)

ANNEX 2:

- **What is “Disaster-Safe Welfare Community” (BOKOMI)?**

Kobe city has undertaken promotion of community-based disaster risk reduction coordinated with welfare services, by establishing community-based voluntary organization called “disaster-safe welfare community” (BOKOMI). Promotion of BOKOMI is based on the lessons learnt from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995.

BOKOMI has two functions of DRR and welfare services, aiming to develop safer (disaster-safe) and comfortable (welfare) society through these activities.

If mutual-help activities take root in community in ordinary times, emergency response by residents will be carried out smoothly and effectively at the time of emergency.

At the time of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, firefighting, rescue and emergency relief were required simultaneously, which was beyond the capability of public support. It is said that nearly 80% of those who were rescued, were rescued by their neighbors. It is also said that communities which had strong tie in daily basis showed remarkable mutual-help activities among residents than other communities.

With this background, BOKOMI is expected to make activities not only in emergency time, but also in ordinary times. Especially welfare activities play an important role in collecting community information - such as existence of person requiring special help- which could be well utilized at the time of emergency. At the same time, daily community activities, such as disaster drills, festivals and other events, could encourage relationship among neighborhood residents.

- **How to establish “Disaster-Safe Welfare Community” (BOKOMI)?**

1 Organizing people

- In Kobe City, each “Disaster-Safe Welfare Community (BOKOMI)” is established based on school area of primary school. This size of organization will be easier to activate mutual-help.
- Secretariat of BOKOMI consists of community organizations such as volunteer fire corps, residents' association, ladies' society, senior people society, social workers, PTA, Council for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, regional shopping center, enterprises, and so on.

Expected roles of “Disaster-Safe Welfare Community (BOKOMI)”	
Activities in ordinary times <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanging information among related organizations • Planning/implementing disaster drills • Planning/implementing welfare activities • Preparing disaster management plan in community (with support of Kobe City) • Promoting cooperation between private enterprises and residents 	Activities in emergency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating response team to act directly within community: Information collection, firefighting, evacuation guidance, rescue and aid, etc. • Sending response team to support neighboring community • Operating evacuation shelter

2 Tips for formulation of “Disaster-Safe Welfare Community (BOKOMI)”

- To understand the community
- To promote activities with fun
- To support/involve vulnerable people
- To involve community members as much as possible
- To involve private enterprises

3 Support Measures by Kobe city government

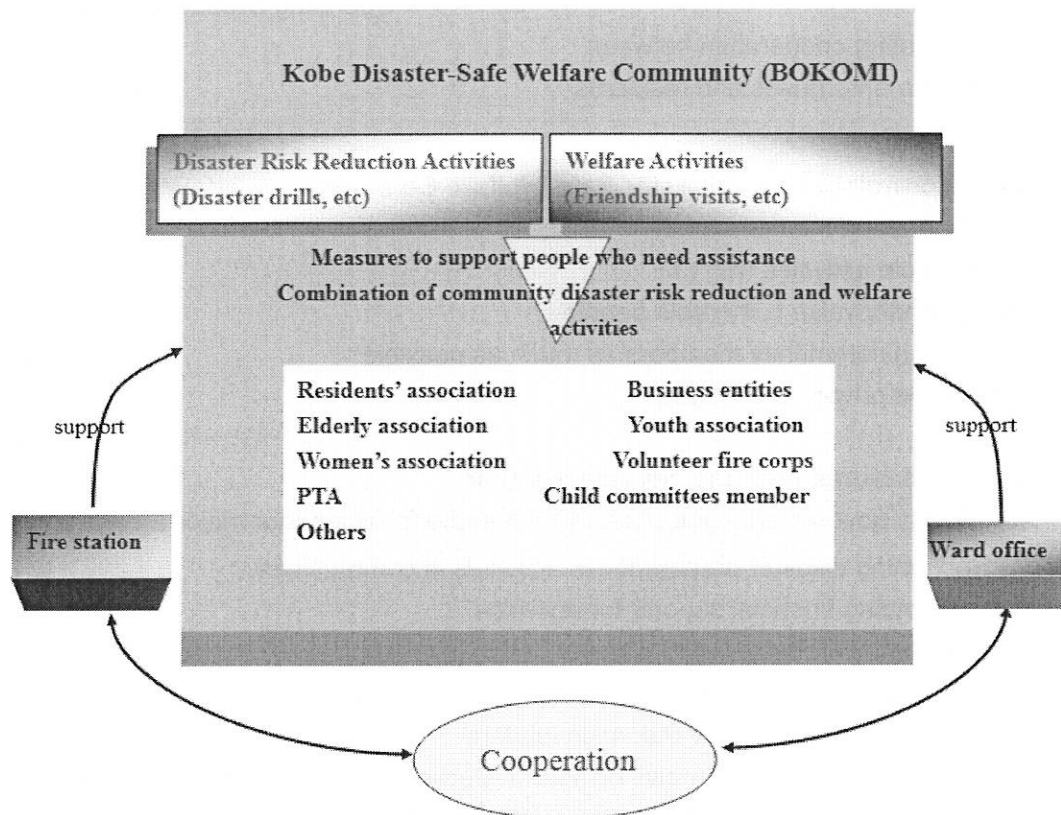
Kobe city government supports BOKOMI in the following four major areas.

- 1) Supporting disaster preparedness activities in communities
 - Providing financial support for activities
 - Dispatch firefighter(s) to disaster drill to give technical instruction
 - Encourage collaboration with volunteer fire corps
- 2) Developing civil disaster reduction leaders
 - Implement training for civil disaster reduction leaders who promote disaster reduction activities among community residents. One leader among 30-50 families is expected.
- 3) Providing disaster reduction machinery and materials
 - Providing tools for emergency response such as bar, shovel, jack, saw, ax, canvas bucket, etc.
- 4) Supporting welfare activities in community
 - Develop welfare center for community for activity support
 - Providing home visit activities, to encourage social interaction between vulnerable and non-vulnerable people within communities.

● The Role of the fire station

- Coordinating related organizations in communities
- Implementing/conducting variety of drills with BOKOMI (drills for first aid, fire drill, flood drill, evacuation drill, drill for the use of equipment and materials for disaster risk reduction, drills for preparing outdoor hot meals (*TAKIDASHI*), etc.
- Supervising in preparing community disaster risk reduction map.

● **Simplified schematic diagram for Disaster-Safe Welfare Community (BOKOMI)**



(Above-mentioned Information are Provided by Kobe City Fire Bureau)

• **BOKOMI GUIDEBOOK (Official text of the course)URL :**

(ENGLISH)

http://www.jica.go.jp/kansai/drlc/ku57pq000005kh18-att/01_bokomiguide.pdf

(SPANISH)

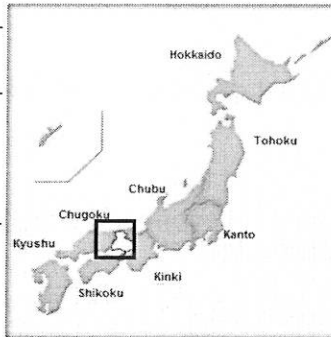
http://www.jica.go.jp/kansai/drlc/ku57pq000005kh18-att/01_bokomiguide_sp.pdf

ANNEX 3:

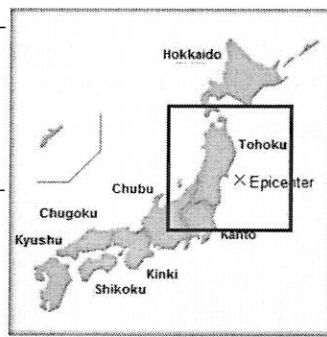
Information of the three earthquakes to be dealt with in the course

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	19,630 people	
Injured	6,230 people	
Missing	2,569 people (As of March 10,2018)	
Building damage (housing)		
Complete collapse	121,781 houses	
Half collapse	280,962 houses	
Partial damage	744,530 houses (As of March 10,2018)	
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.	

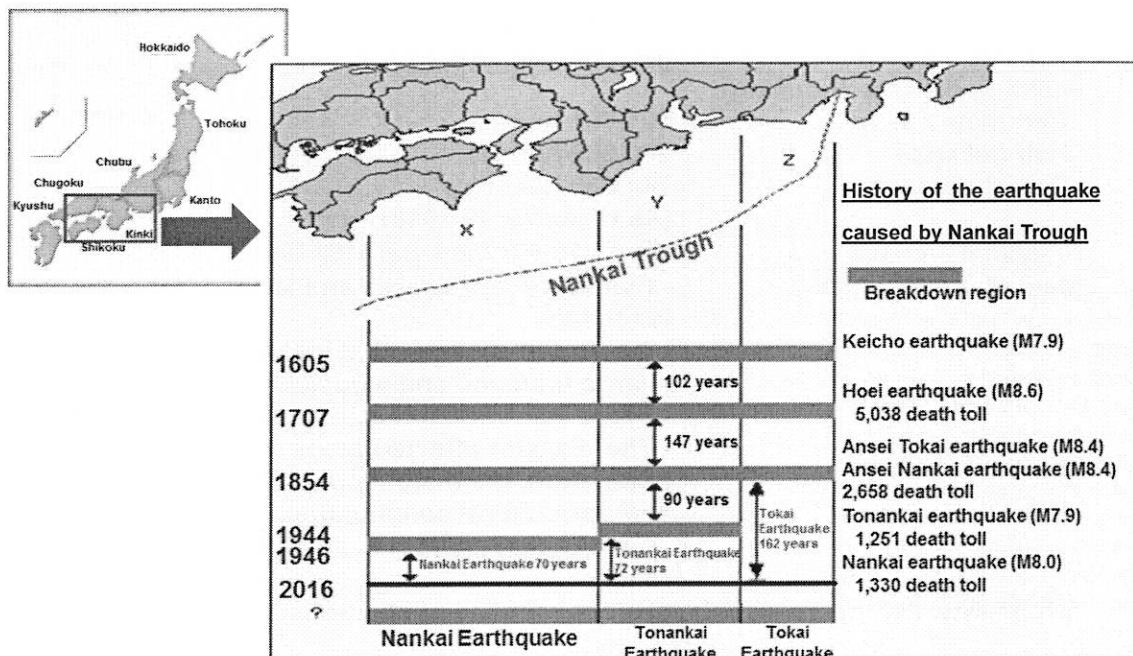
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/earthquake/nuclear/japan-challenges/index.html>

3. Nankai Trough Quake

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

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	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



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, Knowledge Co-Creation programs (until 2015, so called “training”), JOCV programs, etc.

Within this wide range of programs, Knowledge Co-Creation 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.



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