Training Activities for Capacity Development

30 Sep, 2008

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International Technical Exchange Team
ICHARM
Capacity Development rather than Technology Transfer or Capacity Building

Important part of Capacity Development

- Societal level
- Organizational level
- Individual level

Not only Individual level but also all three levels of capacities are equally important.
Training Courses at ICHARM

JICA’s Technical Cooperation Project

- Flood Hazard Mapping: FY2004-2008, 5 weeks
- Comprehensive Management of River & Dam: FY2008-2010
  14 weeks (Long history more than 40 years)
- Water-related Risk Management Course
  (Disaster Management Policy Program)
  2007. Oct-2010. Sep, one year master program

Funded by ISDR(EU)

- Comprehensive Tsunami Disaster Prevention: 2008, 6 weeks
Schedule of Training Courses

- FHM
- River & Dam
- Flood Master
- CTDP
- Others

Timeline: 06/04 to 09/04
Alumni countries of FHM Training Course

8+1=9 countries

China
Laos
Thailand
Vietnam
Philippines
Cambodia
Malaysia
Indonesia
Sri Lanka
Alumni countries of Master Course

- Nepal
- China
- India
- Bangladesh
- Japan

5 countries

Flood Master
Alumni countries of Tsunami Training Course

India
Sri Lanka
Maldives
Indonesia

4 countries
Alumni countries of ICHARM Major Training Course

14 countries

FHM
Flood Master
Tsunami

Maldives
Alumni countries of River & Dam Training Course

History about 40 years

51 countries, 417 alumni

# of Alumni
- 30 <
- 20 <
- 10 <
- 5 <
- 0 <
Objective: The technology, knowledge and experience, which participants acquired and experienced in Japan, are shared among the officials and engineers who engage in the flood and river management.

Participants: 16 (two participants each from 8 countries; Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam)

Project Duration: 2004 – 2008  
Course duration: 5 weeks

Curriculum: Lecture and Exercise, Field survey, Discussion, Presentation for
- General knowledge about Flood Hazard Map
- Situation of Flood Hazard Mapping in Japan and other countries
- Methods of Flood Hazard Mapping
  Technical term: GIS mapping, Inundation simulation
  Social term: Extracting area specific information and needs of residents
- Methods of run-off analysis for flood prediction
- Methods of data collection
Achievement

All participants achieved to make their own Flood Hazard Map by inundation simulation and GIS mapping in target area by themselves.

Flood Hazard Map made by participants (2007)
FHM Follow-up activity

Objective:
- Reporting and information sharing among 8 countries in terms of Flood Hazard Mapping activities after finishing the course
- Discussion to suggest the solution for the issues
- Enhancing the human network among 8 countries and ICHARM
- Extracting the opinions and suggestions for FHM training course
FHM Follow-up activity (Regional Seminar)

1st Regional Seminar, 7 - 9 February, 2007 @Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Jointly organized by: JICA, Department of Irrigation and Drainage

Participants: 21 ex-trainees from 8 countries and 15 DID engineers, 2 invited lecturers (AIT, ICIMOD)

2nd Regional Seminar, 30 Jan. - 1 Feb., 2008 @Guangzhou, China

Jointly organized by: JICA, Office of State flood Control and Drought Relief Headquarter (SFDH), China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research (IWHR)

Participants: 19ex-trainees from 7 countries and 30 China engineers, 2 invited lecturers (AIT, IWHR)
Result of the 1st seminar (1)

- Latest situation and issues of Flood Hazard Mapping in each countries were clarified
- It was a good opportunity to encourage each participant to promote Flood Hazard Mapping activities in their country
- Our improvement activities of FHM training course were agreed by ex-trainees

Flood Hazard Map in Thailand made by ex-trainees
RM3.6b to tackle Johor floods

Newspaper of the next morning of Flood Hazard Mapping Seminar in Malaysia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Historical FMin Prey Veng State</td>
<td>Anticipated FMin Mekong river basin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Guideline of FHM made, some FHMs in the 36 pilot areas</td>
<td>More than 200 FHMs in the 36 pilot areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Historical FM in Jakarta city</td>
<td>Anticipated FM in Jakarta and compared with Historical FMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Not yet</td>
<td>Not yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Historical FM in Kota Tinggi</td>
<td>Historical FM in TTDI Jaya City by using highly precise topographic data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine</td>
<td>No FHM or Anticipated FM but community based FHM are made</td>
<td>Community based FHM, and Anticipated FM in some areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>FHM in Lampang Prefecture</td>
<td>FHM in Lampang Prefecture to be shown in the bulletin board in the city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Historical FMin ThuaThien Hue State</td>
<td>not attend</td>
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FHM : Flood Hazard Map
FM : Flood Map
BACKGROUND
The Indian Ocean Tsunami on 26th December 2004 caused about 230,000 casualties and enormous property damage along the Indian Ocean. This giant loss is basically due to the lack of proper awareness and preparedness for tsunami disasters from national government level to local level.

Japan has a long experience with tsunami disasters. The 1896 Meiji-Sanriku Tsunami caused about 22,000 casualties, for example. Because of that, Japan has been making major efforts to enhance tsunami disaster prevention.

To make good use of such experiences toward tsunami disaster countermeasures in developing countries, ICHARM launches the "UN/ISDR Tsunami Disaster Prevention Training Course" for section chief-level personnel who are responsible for promoting tsunami disaster mitigation.

OBJECTIVES
The overall objective is to develop human resources who work for comprehensive tsunami disaster mitigation including structural measures, tsunami early warning systems, local disaster management plans in developing countries.

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
Eleven participants: India(2), Indonesia(4), Maldives(2), Sri Lanka(3)
Scene of the Comprehensive Tsunami Disaster Prevention Training course

Comprehensive lectures, which cover management and engineering aspects and also include technical visits, have enhanced participant’s knowledge and understanding on the comprehensive tsunami disaster prevention.

Lecture on Coastal Vegetation by Prof. Tanaka

Chanting “Inamura-no-hi” at Hiro elementary school

“Nishiki Tower” in Taiki Town, Mie Prefecture
Comments on this course by participants:

The participants were not only amazed to see gigantic structures but also overwhelmed by **local people’s high awareness toward disaster mitigation.**

• **Most important was the awareness** among the people about the disasters which is something we can implement in our country through campaigning.  
  (Mr. LALLOO PRASAD SONKAR, India)

• **I learned the philosophy** behind the great efforts in disaster management in Japan. I think, the strength in disaster countermeasures in Japan lies on the collaborative efforts shared by both the formal and informal disaster management organizations/groups.  
  (Mr. TeukuAlvisyahrin, Indonesia)

• **The programme has provided us with an invaluable learning experience on a personal level too.** The dedication and aspirations of individuals and volunteer groups at all levels, and the discipline of the Japanese people and their resilience to withstand and revive back after disasters has touched me and given me hope that together we too will be resilient to future hazards and is able to reduce the impact of tsunamis and other natural hazards.  
  (Mrs. RilweenaAsiath, Maldives)