Effort for Preparedness for Effective Response Towards Sustainable Development

Secretariat of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

21 June 2016
Junichi HIRANO
Purpose of my presentation

(1) To understand outline of JICA’s activities on DRR
(2) To share JDR’s good practices and suggest recommendations for effective response

Expected impact of my presentation
To change our mind from response into development
Profile: JICA – Three main arms of operations

Finance and Investment
(ODA Loans and Private-sector Investment Finance)

- JICA provides ODA Loans with concessional conditions (similar to development finance provided by Multilateral Development Banks, etc.) for developing countries to finance investment for development.

Technical Cooperation

- By sharing Japan’s technologies and expertise, technical cooperation aims to foster the human resources who will lead economic and social development in developing countries.
- Training Program: around 26,000 participants per year

Grant Aid

- Assistance in the form of grants with no repayment obligations to provide the goods and services necessary for economic and social development in developing countries.

FY2016 Budget JPY bn (USD bn)

- Finance and Investment: 1,052.5 (8.8)
- Technical Cooperation: 149.0 (1.2)
- Grant Aid: 162.9 (1.4)

In FY 2015, 77% of JICA’s overall budget is allocated to Finance and Investment operations.

(See also IV. Financial Statements and Funding Plan – Budget and Funding Plan for FY2016)
Overview of JICA – Three main arms of operations/breakdown

- JICA aims to contribute to the promotion of international cooperation as well as the sound development of Japanese and global economy by supporting the socioeconomic development, recovery or economic stability of developing regions by following three ways.
- JICA also contributes by personnel cooperation and sent **9,889 people as experts and 24,101 people as technical training participants** in FY 2014.

### Finance and Investment (ODA Loans and Private-sector Investment Finance)

- **JPY 1,016 bn**
- **USD 8.5 bn**
- Distribution by region
  - Asia: 58%
  - Africa: 19%
  - Middle East: 7%
  - North and Latin America: 7%
  - Europe: 8%
  - Others: 1%

### Technical Cooperation

- **JPY 176.4 bn**
- **USD 1.5 bn**
- Distribution by region
  - Asia: 35%
  - Africa: 27%
  - Middle East: 5%
  - North and Latin America: 23%
  - Europe: 8%
  - Others: 2%

### Grant Aid

- **JPY 111.2 bn**
- **USD 0.9 bn**
- Distribution by region
  - Asia: 51%
  - Africa: 14%
  - Middle East: 13%
  - North and Latin America: 11%
  - Others: 5%

### Distribution by sector

- **Finance and Investment (ODA Loans and Private-sector Investment Finance)**
  - Transportation: 34%
  - Electric Power and Gas: 22%
  - Social Services: 15%
  - Program Loans: 15%
  - Others: 8%

- **Technical Cooperation**
  - Public Works and Utilities: 57%
  - Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: 17%
  - Planning and Administration: 13%
  - Others: 13%

- **Grant Aid**
  - Public Works and Utilities: 57%
  - Human Resources: 14%
  - Health and Medical Services: 13%
  - Energy: 11%

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Exchange rate: USD/JPY = 120
JICA’s supporting sector to achieve MDGs/SDGs

JICA covers all necessary sector for mainstreaming DRR towards sustainable development
JICA’s Seamless Assistance System to cover Whole Disaster Management Cycle

Disaster

Preparedness

Response

Recovery/Reconstruction

Build Back Better

Prevention /Mitigation

<Science based hazard map>

<Fire fighting drill>

<Rescue team>

<Medical team>

<Expert team>

<River improvement>

<School cum shelter>

<Countermeasures for landslide>

<Reconstruction of health center>

<Recovery of water system>

<Recovery of livelihood>

Japan International Cooperation Agency
JDR (Japan Disaster Relief) activities
Schemes for Disaster Relief

Japan’s International Disaster Relief

Dispatch of personnel

Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team

Carried out by JICA based on orders from the Japanese government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Search and Rescue Team (Search and rescue)
Members from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Police Agency, the Fire and Disaster Management Agency of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs and Communications, the Japan Coast Guard, doctors, nurses, construction professionals, and JICA

Medical Team (Emergency medication and public health)
Doctors, nurses, pharmacists and other co-medical staff registered with JICA, personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA

Expert Team (Disaster response and reconstruction)
Government officials, etc. and JICA

Self-Defense Force Units (Transportation, epidemic prevention and medical care)
Personnel from the Ministry of Defense and Self-Defense Forces

Provision of emergency supplies
Tents, blankets, sleeping pads, plastic sheeting (tarpaulins), portable water containers (plastic jerry cans), water tanks, water purifiers and electric generators, etc.

Relief Supplies

Financial Aid

Emergency Grant Aid
Carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Record of JDR assistance

From 1987 to June 2016.

19 times
Nepal Earthquake 2015

57 times
Nepal Earthquake 2015
Vanuatu Cyclone PAM 2015
Philippines Typhoon Haiyan 2013

45 times
West Africa Ebola
Philippines BBB 2013
Thailand Flood 2011

16 times
Nepal Earthquake 2015
Haiti Earthquake 2010

All over the world

496 times
Functions of JDR Secretariat

- Dispatching of JDR Team
- Procurement and distribution of equipment
- Stock and supply of relief goods
  - Transport of private relief goods
- Evaluation of JDR activities
- Planning and implementation of trainings for JDR teams
  - Evaluation of effectiveness of trainings
- Collecting and analyzing of various information about disaster and humanitarian aid
- Contact and coordination with domestic and overseas humanitarian aid organizations
- Planning Technical Cooperation Project on strengthening national and regional response capacity (rescue and emergency/disaster medicine etc.)
Search & Rescue (USAR) Team

1. Objective:
   - To save lives in urban environment such as collapsed building (Urban Search and Rescue (USAR))

2. Team Structure: 70 persons & 4 dogs
   - Rescue workers mobilized by National Police Agency, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Japan Coast Guard
   - More than 1,000 personnel on stand-by
   - Team Leader from MoFA
   - Members undertaking Coordination, Logistics and Medical functions are mobilized by JICA

3. Deployment: within 10 hrs after the foreign minister’s order

4. Duration: approx. 10 days

5. Re-clarified by INSARAG as INSARAG HEAVY USAR team in 2015.
# Constitution of JDR USAR Team Members

## Deploying Agencies, Positions and Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gov. Authorities</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Staff Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)</td>
<td>Team Leader</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Police Agency (NPA)</td>
<td>Deputy Team Leader</td>
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<td>Communication Officers</td>
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<td>Canine Handlers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rescuers</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Rescuers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan Coast Guard (JCG)</td>
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<td>JICA</td>
<td>Deputy Team Leader</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logistic Coordinators</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Medical (Doctors and Nurses)</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Structural Engineer</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 70
JDR Urban Search and Rescue Equipment
(total 15.5t)
JDR Annual Training – Framework –

**PDCA cycle**

**Management**
- Basic Training for Management (2)

**Search**
- K9/Handlers day to day training
- Rescuers day to day training
- Equipment Maintenance (4-5)

**Rescue**
- Basic Training for Medical Unit

**Medical**
- Basic Training for Logistician (6)
- Basic Training for Structural Assessment (1)
- JDR Secretariat Simulation on Team Mobilization (4)

**Logistics**

**Others**

**Advanced**
- Subject specific training (2)
- USAR Skills Training (1)
- K9 Care Training (1)
- CSM Training (1)
- Adv. Training for ICT, Camp Management, Coordination (1)
- Consolidation Course for Engineers (1)
- Team Mobilization Simulation with stakeholders (1-2)

**Deployment Tr.**
- Fire IRT
- Comprehensive Joint Training / SIMEX (1)

*Number shown in () is times of training conducted annually.*
Skills Training for JDR USAR Team

Modules

**INSARAG Awareness**, Structural Assessment, Coordination System, Decontamination, International USAR environment, Cultural Awareness, Safety and Security

**USAR techniques**: Cribbing, Lifting, Cutting, Shoring, Breaching (dirty/clean), Rope, CSM, Canine Search, Tech Search, Physical Search, Assessment (Interview) and so on.

Number of Training Opportunity
1 times a year (since 2009)

Training Target
SAR Technicians (work together with Medical Unit, Communications, Logistics)
JDR Functional Training – Logistics and Coordination -

Modules
-Generators, Camp Management, BoO settlement, Toilet, Waste Management, ICT Kit Use, Coordination Support GPS and Mapping, International Travel, Documentation, Cash management, Past Experience Learning, and so on.
-International Trainings including Regional Earthquake Response Ex

Number of Training Opportunity
-6-7 times a year

Training Target
Logisticians
Simulation Exercise - JDR USAR Team

Modules
- **48 hrs Simulation Exercise** (Team Assemble, Border Crossing, Arrival in Affected Country, LEMA meeting, OSOCC interaction, USAR Coordination Meeting, Accountability System, Safety and Security, Decontamination, Reconnaissance, BoO Camp Management, Development of Plan of Actions, and so on)
- Debriefing session with lessons learnt

**Number of Training Opportunity**
1 times a year

**Training Target**
All Team Components including SAR technicians, Management, Medicals, Engineers, Logistics, K9, Comms.
70 members at 1 time
Medical Team

1. Objective
   To provide medical assistance to people in affected areas

2. Members
   1,100 medical practitioners pooled in JDR roster: JMTDR

3. Team Structure: 23 (minimum) personnel
   - Leader 1, Doctor 4, Nurse 7, Pharmacist 1, Medical Logistics 5, Team Logistics and coordination 5

4. Deployment: within 48 hrs after the foreign minister’s order

5. Duration: 2 weeks (2nd and 3rd team can be dispatched based on request from recipient country)

6. Capacity:
   - About 100 patients / day
   - Medical material for 1,000 patients
   - Area of capacity ranges from traumatic care to obstetrician

7. EMT: Type I and II (WHO verification visit had done in June 2016)
Constitution of JDR Medical Team

Total: 23 members (minimum) + Local Support Staff

Logistics Section

1. Leader
2. Sub Leader
3. Sub Leader
4. MC

Logistics Section

1. 2. 3. 4. Logisticians

Medical Section

1. DR
2. DR
3. DR
4. Chief NS
5. NS
6. NS
7. NS

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. Medical Logisticians

Administrative Issue
Procurement
Arrangement of Transportation
Public relations
Communication (Reporting)
Security and Safety Management
Coordination among other teams

Data Processing
Reception
Equipment Management
Capacity of Medical Team

- Mobile Clinic
- Laboratory (biochemical examination)
- Ultra Sound (Echo)
- Air tent for the clinic
Equipment and Medicines
1. Objective
   - To provide technical advice to affected government to prevent occurrence and/or spread of disasters

2. Members
   - Experts from governmental and/or private organizations
   - Wide cooperation with relevant orgs such as MLIT.

3. Area of operations
   - Analysis of Volcanic activities
   - Prevention of infectious diseases (eg. SARS)
   - Water pumping of flooded area
   - Oil spill control
   - Early Recovery and Reconstruction for “BBB” (eg. Infrastructure, transportation)

JICA supports BBB reconstruction since response phase
Self Defense Force Units

1. Goal
-To facilitate smooth operations by providing logistics/Operational capacity by JSDF
Minister of Foreign Affairs consults with Minister of Defense for seeking cooperation
> Context in wide-spread/scale disasters
> Case in robust self-efficiency is needed due to the massive destruction cause by disasters

2. Composition
- Ministry of Defense decide the scale and assets to provide

3. Operations
   - Logistics
   - Emergency Medical
   - Vector Control
JICA launches the Japan Disaster Relief Infectious Disease Response Team

JICA is now accepting applications for membership in the Japan Disaster Relief Infectious Disease Response Team. Though JICA has been providing various forms of support including provision of emergency relief supplies (as pictured) to help countries deal with pandemics such as Ebola, this team was newly established in October to increase JICA’s effectiveness in minimizing and addressing large-scale outbreaks of infectious diseases overseas.

In the past, the following teams were dispatched in response to disasters overseas: rescue teams that conduct search and rescue operations, medical teams specialized in providing disaster medical care, expert teams that give advice on disaster emergency response and recovery, and Japan Self Defense Forces Units.

Based on the response to the Ebola epidemic in West Africa, the Japan Disaster Relief Infectious Disease Response Team was established to carry out more effective assistance in the case of global outbreaks of infectious diseases.

In order to provide support in a wide range of areas relating to infection control measures, JICA will seek and register experts with specialized knowledge and experience in the following five fields: epidemiology, clinical examination, medical examination and infection control, public health response and logistics.

H.E. Mr. Nikai, Japanese Ambassador to Ghana, hands over relief goods to Mrs. Ruhle, Charge d'Affairs of Liberia High Commission in Ghana (September 2014)
JDR Table top exercise for team mobilization

Modules
JDR HQ Mobilization Simulation (Information collection – Take off)
Aircraft chartering, Deployment Briefing, Information Collection, Liaison, Equipment mobilization, Cash, Administration, K9 mobilization, Ketamine process, and so on.

Number of Training Opportunity
3-4 times a year (since 2009)

Training Target
JDR Office Staffs (supported by MOFA and other contractors)
Emergency Relief Supplies

-6 items in 2 categories that have been stored and frequently requested

1) Tent family use (Normal and Winterized)
2) Blanket (Normal and Winterized)
3) Plastic Sheet
4) Sleeping pad
5) Portable jerry can
6) Water purifier

*if necessary, other goods can be procured instantly so that JICA can assist affected people by considering social and cultural background.
Stand-by for urgent relief supply
Own warehouses and collaboration with WFP

- **Items**: NFI stands: Tent, Blanket, Plastic Sheet, Sleeping Mattress, Water Purifier, Generator (+Cord Reel), Water Tank, Portable Gerry Can
- **UNHRD**: UN Humanitarian Response Depot run by WFP
### Expected outcome
The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

### Goal
The prevention of new risk and the reduction of existing risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthens resilience.

### Priorities for Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk</th>
<th>Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</th>
<th>Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience</th>
<th>Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Role of Stakeholders

| Civil society, volunteers, organized voluntary work organizations and community-based organizations | Academia, scientific and research entities and networks | Business, professional associations and private sector financial institutions, including financial regulators and accounting bodies, as well as philanthropic foundations | Media |

### International cooperation and global partnership
International cooperation in DRR

Figure 2.1: Disaster financing as a proportion of total international aid, 1991-2010

Total international aid
$3.03 trillion

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) does not include DRR investment are NOT sufficiently allocated.

Donors are spending heavily on emergency response, reconstruction and rehabilitation, not enough on prevention and preparedness.

Funding for natural disasters
$106.7 billion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster risk reduction</th>
<th>Reconstruction &amp; rehabilitation</th>
<th>Emergency response</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$13.5 billion</td>
<td>$23.3 billion</td>
<td>$69.9 billion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

12.7% 21.8% 65.5%

*ODI & GFDRR(2013)”Financing Disaster Risk Reduction – A 20 year story of international aid” P38-40
JICA’s contribution to HFA

Assistance in DRR increased after HFA, especially in “PA 4’ Reduce Risk Factors”

Aiming to end “poverty cycle caused by disaster” and achieve sustainable development by DRR
JICA’s challenges for Preparedness
“Capacity development for effective response”

1. **Technical cooperation project in DRR**
   (1) Project on Capacity Development in Disaster Management (Phase 1 and 2) in Thailand
   (2) Japan-China Cooperation Plan of Earthquake First-aid Capacity Training Project
   (3) Cooperation for Strengthening ASEAN Regional Capacity on Disaster Health Management

2. **Training course on Response**
   (1) Training program on rescue techniques “264 rescuers from 69 countries”
   (2) Training program on fire fighting and disaster preparedness education.
   (3) Training programs on emergency/disaster medicine.
Project on Strengthening Disaster Health Management in ASEAN

How Does ASEAN Collaboration Mechanism Work?

(1) Peace time

The mechanism works as

- Sharing information / Networking
- Conducting practical trainings
- Developing/Maintaining Regional collaboration tools

(2) When disaster happens in ASEAN region

Enhanced mutual understanding at both personal and institutional level and strengthened regional capacity on disaster medicine

Rapid deployment of medical teams and efficient coordination among ASEAN can be achieved.
JAPAN’s Cooperation for Strengthening ASEAN Regional Capacity on Disaster Health Management

(Tentative Framework of the Project)

**Overall Goal**
ASEAN collaboration mechanism on disaster health management is established.

**Project Purpose**
Regional coordination on disaster health management is strengthened in ASEAN region.

**Project Period**
3 years

**Output 1**
Coordination platform on disaster health management is set up.

**Output 2**
Framework of regional collaboration practices is developed.

**Output 3**
Tools for effective regional collaboration on disaster health management are developed.

**Output 4**
Progress and outcomes of the Project are widely shared and disseminated.

**Output 5**
Capacity on disaster health management is strengthened in each AMS.

Project on Strengthening Disaster Health Management in ASEAN

33
Data reporting system for disease trend analysis for prevention

“J-SPEED” was established by learning from “SPEED” of the Philippines and WHO.
Good Practice of the SPEED

✓ Reporting system

✓ Much feasibility
  – Syndromic counting (not solid diagnosis, no need for medical test)
  – For tool, only a paper needed

✓ “Good enough” information for decision making
  – Core information for medical response is a number of patients classified by diagnosis (syndromes), which represent medical recourses in need.

✓ Modifiable list
  – By adding/omitting syndromes

✓ Paper/IT friendly
# SPEED Japanese version (J-SPEED)

## 災害時診療概況報告システム
### J-SPEEDレポーティング・フォーム (Ver1.0)

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<th>9－74歳 (動物除く)</th>
<th>75歳以上</th>
<th>妊婦</th>
<th>合計</th>
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<td>症例</td>
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<td>診療場所からの搬送が必要な病状(実施は関係ない)</td>
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</table>

SPEED日本語版

- (1)Male/Female(Patients number)
- (2)Age category for elderly
- (3)Mental health (suicide commitment)
- (4)“Non related to disaster”
JICA’s good practices for preparedness for effective response and donor harmonization

(1) Israel and Japan Joint Project for Electronic Disaster Medical Record Standardization

- Common format can bring **better information management** and quick **decision making** for resource mobilization.

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**Surveillance in Post Extreme Emergencies and Disasters**

**Israel system**

**WHO**

**JICA’s**

**JDR MOS**

Japan Disaster Relief Medical Mission Operating System
(2) INSARAG Team Leaders meeting of International USAR in Tokyo, Japan

- JICA hosts international USAR’s leader meeting in September, Tokyo, Japan.

(3) Collaboration with UNOCHA

- MOU has signed for joint work at field level.
- JICA send exercise controllers for practical training

(4) Contribution to UNDAC

- Staff of JDR can be deployed to affected country as a member of UNDAC in the case of mega disaster
Recommendation

(1) Work together towards sustainable development through capacity development of response organization (first responder) in developing countries and strengthening regional network for preparedness for effective response.

(2) Promoting donor harmonization for better resource coordination including civil-mil as well as private.

(3) Sharing lesson and experience among region.

(4) Practical training among region especially for USAR and EMT.
(5) Re-Definition of “humanitarian assistance”

Traditional View

“New” Definition

Broader definition of 3 assistance for sustainable development

- Humanitarian Assistance
- DRR
- Development Aid

3 different goals
Thank you for your attention.
Work together before disaster occurs!!

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