

Safer Communities for Sustainable Development



Recent Publications

- 2006 Proceedings: 2006 International Disaster Symposium
"For Children: Earthquake Resistant Schools and Disaster Management Education"
"Diversification of Community Based Disaster Management"
- 2005 Proceedings: UNCRD at UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction
UNCRD Digest: CBDM activities abridged 2002 - 2005
UNCRD Tapestry: Defining the past and building the future of CBDM
A User's Guide: Sustainable Community Based Disaster Practices in Asia
- 2004 Proceedings: 2004 International Disaster Symposium
"Community Legacy in Disaster Management"
Proceedings: UNU-UNCRD Thai Regional Workshop
"Ensuring Flood Security"
- 2003 Proceedings: 2003 International Disaster Symposium
An Earthquake-Safer World in the 21st Century II
Proceedings: ACTAHEAD International Workshop
Community Based Disaster Management Concept to Reality
Patanka Navjivan Yojna (PNY): Towards Sustainable Community Recovery
The Kobe Experience (Kizuna): From Disaster to Community Development
Guidelines: Guidelines for Earthquake Resistant Design, Construction, and Retrofitting of Buildings in Afghanistan
Sustainability in Grass-Roots Initiatives: Focus on Community Based Disaster Management

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United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)
Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office



United Nations Centre for Regional Development

The United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) was founded in 1971 as an instrument to help to achieve the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. UNCRD was created by an agreement between the UN and the Government of Japan, and has worked to promote the following objectives for more than thirty years:

- Serve as a training and research centre in regional development
- Provide advisory services in regional development
- Assist developing countries in promoting the exchange of information, experience, and teaching in regional development; and
- Assist and cooperate with other organizations, national or international, concerned with regional development.

To meet these goals, the Centre targets its programmes towards socially and environmentally sustainable development. The three multidisciplinary themes of "human security" and "environment" disaster management serve as a guide for the Centre's training and research activities.

The Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office, located in Kobe, concentrates on the software aspects of disaster management and carries out various projects for disaster reduction integrating the reconstruction process in Hyogo and other disaster-affected areas in developing countries.

UNCRD has other regional offices located in Nairobi, Kenya and Bogota, Columbia to respond to the needs of the countries in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

**UNCRD
Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office**

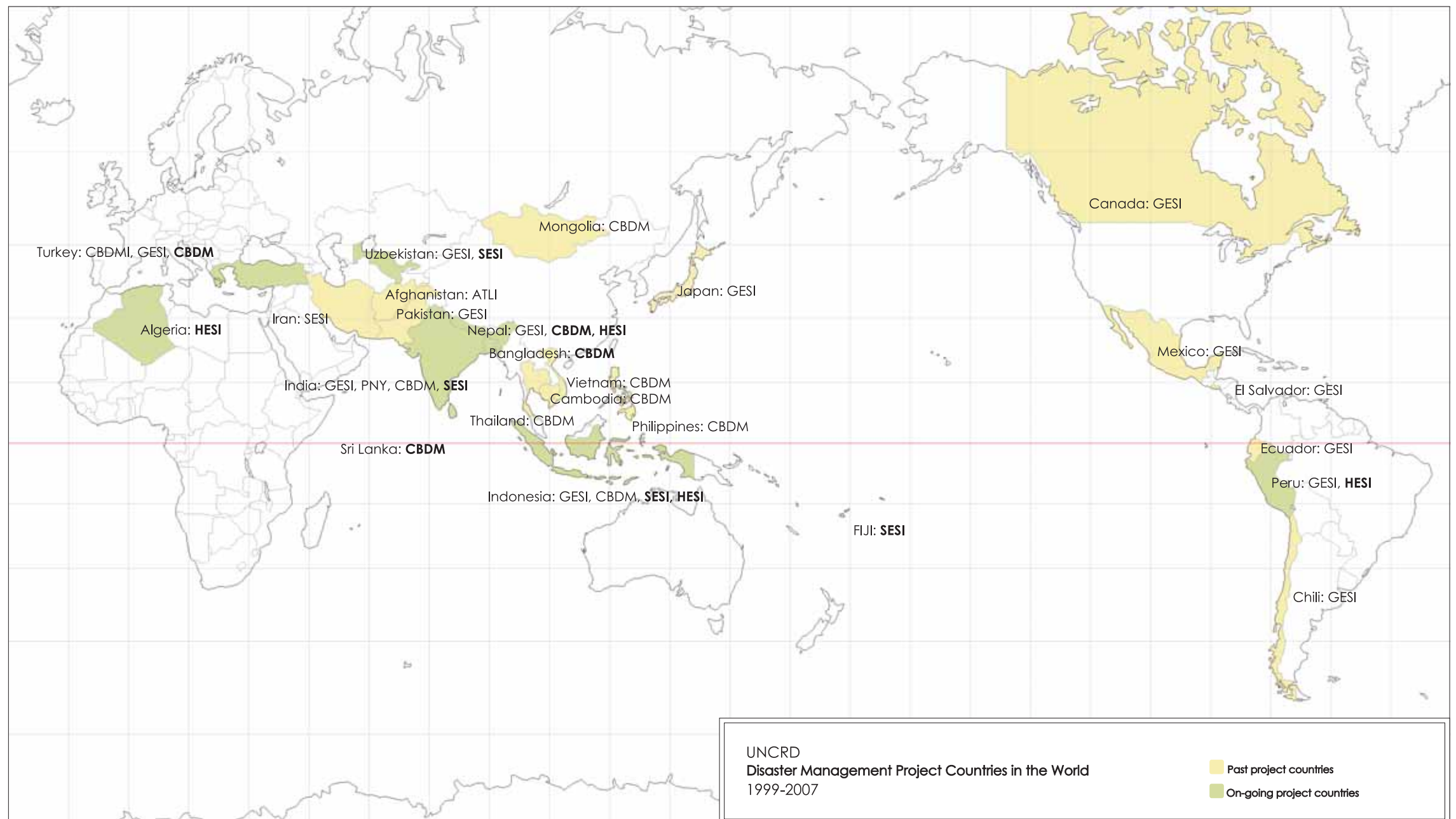
In 1999, the UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office was established in Kobe, where the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake had claimed the lives of more than 6,000 people in 1995.

The Hyogo Office focuses on various disaster management initiatives through multi-lateral collaboration at an international level under the Hyogo Framework for Action, adopted at the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction (UNWCDR) in Kobe in 2005 in order to establish disaster prevention as an essential component of sustainable development.

We promote effective disaster mitigation, focusing on key elements of self-help, cooperation, and education through activities such as (a) research projects, (b) training and capacity-building, (c) a series of international workshops, and (d) advisory services.

UNCRD in Disaster Management (1999 - 2007)

Theme	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
CBDM Community Based Disaster Management	CBDM I: Community Based Projects			CBDM II: Sustainability in CBDM			Urbanisation and CBDM		Gender in CBDM	
	PNY: Patanka New Life Plan			ATLI: Afghanistan Training and Livelihood Initiative						
	GESI: Global Earthquake Safety Initiative							HESI: Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative		
					SESI: Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes					
SESI School Earthquake Safety Initiatives					Kathmandu Exchange Program (advisory service)					
					Hyogo-Gujarat Freindship Fund (advisory service)					
					Hyogo-Kerman Friendship Fund (advisory service)					





Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative



Java, Indonesia



Muzaffarabad, Pakistan

BACKGROUND

Achieving safer housing through Effective Dissemination of Building Code

The collapse of houses and buildings is the single largest cause of human deaths and economic losses resulting from earthquakes. It is obvious that regulations that ensure the structural safety of buildings play a key role in preventing these losses. However, many houses and buildings in developing countries have structural deficiencies, putting them under high risk of damage in the event of an earthquake.

The cause of the prevailing risk is ineffective implementation of earthquake resistant building standards in many developing countries with seismic risk. These standards are not effectively applied to housing construction in these countries because of insufficient capacity of government officials to enforce the regulations and other socio-economic barriers.

In this context, the Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI) was launched in order to identify country specific problems and promote the implementation of building safety regulations in four project target countries of Algeria, Indonesia, Nepal and Peru. Under this initiative, UNCRD will provide an international information exchange platform to share policy experiences. The project aims to improve the safety of houses and of people living in them, and ultimately, to assist earthquake prone developing countries to meet the Millennium Development Goals.



GOAL & OBJECTIVES

GOAL:

To improve the structural safety of houses to prevent damage and safeguard people's lives, property and livelihood from earthquakes through effective implementation of building safety regulations

OBJECTIVES:

- I. To raise awareness on the importance of implementing building safety regulations effectively to reduce risk of life and property losses caused by earthquakes
- II. To develop policy recommendations on improving the safety of houses, particularly that of traditional houses
- III. To develop capacity of national and local government officials to implement building safety regulations effectively

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Countries

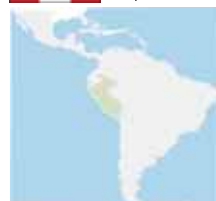
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria



Nepal



Republic of Peru



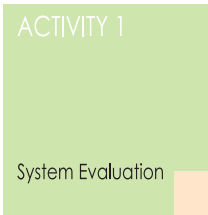
Republic of Indonesia

Duration: : 2007 - 2009

Funding Source:

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT), Government of Japan

ACTIVITIES



ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY 1

System Evaluation

The project collects information on and evaluate the system of implementation and dissemination of building safety regulations in over 30 countries through a survey to identify the causes for inadequate and impartial implementation of building regulations. Issues surrounding the implementation as well as the regulations themselves are analyzed.

ACTIVITY 2

Awareness Raising

Workshops are convened to raise awareness among stakeholders on the need to improve the implementation of building safety regulations nationwide in each target country. The aim is to develop common understanding among officials from national government and code implementing local governments, technicians, engineers and house owners.

ACTIVITY 3

Policy Development

The project develops policy recommendations, including easy-to-understand and locally adoptable building guidelines for traditional houses, to improve housing safety in the target countries.

ACTIVITY 4

Capacity Development

Several national and local workshops and training programs are held involving stakeholders of housing safety. Several educational materials for capacity development and community empowerment are also distributed. Results of the project are distributed through diverse channels in the target countries and beyond.

OUTPUTS

ACTIVITY 1

- Evaluation report on the effectiveness of building control systems

ACTIVITY 2

- Analysis report of the perception gaps among stakeholders
- Principles of building safety regulation implementation/ dissemination

ACTIVITY 3

- Policy recommendations on HESI
- Integrated policy recommendations for traditional houses

ACTIVITY 4

- Educational materials for capacity development and community empowerment
- Final report and proceedings of the World Conference on HESI

ACTIVITY REPORT

During the first phase of the Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI), UNCRD sent a questionnaire to national and local governments in selected countries to collect information on building safety regulations and on the status of implementation and dissemination in their countries and regions. Subsequently, with several co-hosts, the UNCRD held an expert meeting on **Anti-seismic Building Code Dissemination (ABCD)** in Kobe, Japan on 17-19 January 2007 to present an analysis report on the questionnaire replies and identify pertinent issues.

During the event, UNCRD also held an international symposium on "Culture of Disaster Prevention in the Context of Housing and Urbanization" to present international experiences on housing earthquake safety including that of India, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal and Peru to the general public and raise public awareness on the need to make disaster prevention a cultural practice.

The second phase of HESI (**Capacity Development: CD**) will be implemented aiming to develop capacity of national and local government officials in the target countries to effectively implement and disseminate building safety regulations.



Java, Indonesia



Kathmandu, Nepal



Cuzco, Peru





School Earthquake Safety Initiative

Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes



BACKGROUND

Building Safer Communities through Safe Schools

Like other infrastructures, school buildings are subject to damage and collapse in the event of earthquakes. An unsafe school in a seismic region can incur the loss of the lives of hundreds of school children in addition to the potential damage to the property.

On the other hand, a safer school can save valuable lives of children, provide a safe haven for the local community, serve as a temporary shelter and help bring normalcy back to society in times of disaster.

In addition, the process of making schools safe against earthquakes propagates the seismic safety message to communities. The initiative to make schools safer against earthquakes not only protects school children, but also educates local communities to protect themselves against disasters.

PROJECT CONCEPT

Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes

United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) is, currently, promoting the **School Earthquake Safety Initiative (SESI)** through a project "**Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes**" in the Asia-Pacific Region.

The project aims to make schools safe against earthquakes and build disaster-resilient communities through a process of "self-help", "cooperation", and "education".

The project includes retrofitting of school buildings in a participatory way with the involvement of local communities, resource institution, local governments ; and training on safer construction practices to technicians, disaster education in schools and local communities.

These activities are being carried out in **Fiji, India, Indonesia,** and **Uzbekistan** as demonstration cases which will be disseminated throughout the regions .

GOAL & OBJECTIVES

GOAL:




To ensure that school children living in seismic regions have earthquake safe schools and that local communities build capacity to cope with earthquake disasters



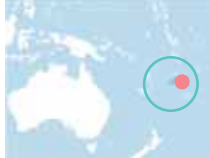
OBJECTIVES:


- I. To ensure the seismic safety of schools through retrofitting of school buildings, disaster education and training of teachers and students
- II. To build safer communities through demonstration of school retrofitting, training of masons and technicians, community workshop, and educational campaigns
- III. To disseminate a culture of safe schools and safe communities through regional and international workshops

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Countries

 Tashkent, Uzbekistan	 Shimla, India	 Suva, Fiji
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 Bandung, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Duration: 2005 - 2008
Supported by United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (TFHS)

PROJECT FRAMEWORK



School Earthquake Safety Initiative

Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes

SESI

ACTIVITIES

COMPONENT 1

Seismic Retrofitting of School Buildings

The project includes seismic vulnerability analysis of about 10 selected schools in the project city in each country and the retrofitting of some of them which incorporate prominent construction typologies of the region.

This leads to the development of country-specific guidelines on earthquake safe construction which incorporates solutions to the practical problems experienced during school retrofitting. Following is the schematic diagram of the process of this component.

- 1 Criteria Development for School Selection
- 2 Guideline Development for Preliminary Assessment / Evaluation
- 3 School Selection
- 4 Preliminary Evaluation of School Buildings
- 5 Detail Seismic Analysis and Retrofit Design of Selected Schools
- 6 Retrofitting of School Buildings
- 7 Retrofitting Guideline Development

COMPONENT 2

Capacity Building of Communities

Retrofitting of schools in local communities can act as a demonstration of proper earthquake technology to residents.

Masons in these communities get on-the-job training during the retrofitting of schools. In addition, technicians in each project city get training on earthquake design and construction of houses.

Consideration is given to local practices, material availability, indigenous knowledge, and affordability of earthquake technology during trainings.

COMPONENT 3

Disaster Education and Awareness Raising

The project includes the development and wide distribution of educational booklets, posters and guidebooks on teachers' training and students' drills for earthquake disaster preparedness and response. The guidebooks gain verification and are updated through training and mock drills.

In order to integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) education into school curricula, current curricula are being assessed. Integration modality and plan will be developed for the improvement of school curricula to take the DRR measures into account.

The project also develops an interactive educational tool for awareness-raising on earthquake disasters and simple seismic risk assessment of buildings aiming to motivate householders to plan the seismic upgrading of their houses.

COMPONENT 4

Knowledge and Experience Dissemination

Regional and international workshops on school seismic safety will be held to disseminate lessons from the project cities to a wider audience.

It is expected that distribution of guidelines on safe construction, training manuals for technicians, and education and awareness booklets will help to generate a sustainable demand for the seismic safety of schools and buildings.

Educational interactive software on general awareness and risk assessment at the household level will be published in local languages to facilitate their application and distribution.

OUTPUTS

COMPONENT 1

- Guidelines for vulnerability analysis of schools.
- Guidelines and manuals for retrofitting
- Retrofitted Schools

COMPONENT 2

- Manuals for masons and engineers training on seismic design and construction.
- Capacity building of masons and engineers

COMPONENT 3

- Disaster education materials (e.g. booklets)
- Educational software on seismic safety
- Guidelines for teachers training
- Guidelines for students drills
- School earthquake safety plan
- Template for disaster education into school curriculum.

COMPONENT 4

- Conference proceedings
- Template of guidelines and manuals for adaptation to other regions.

Consultative workshop
Suva, Fiji



Community training and drill
Shimla, India

Targeted school and retrofitting design
Bandung, Indonesia



School retrofitting work
Tashkent, Uzbekistan





Gender in Community Based Disaster Management Hyogo Trust Fund Action Research Project



BACKGROUND

Gender Sensitivity in Disaster Management

In 2005, the "Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)" was adopted at the **UN World Conference for Disaster Reduction (WCDR)**, which took place in Japan. The HFA reaffirmed that "A **gender perspective should be integrated into all disaster risk management policies, plans and decision-making processes**, including those related to risk assessment, early warning, information management, and education and training", and that there is a need to "Ensure **equal access** to appropriate training and educational opportunities for women and vulnerable constituencies; **promote gender and cultural sensitivity training** as integral components of education and training for disaster risk reduction".

HTF IX and X, or Phases 1 and 2 of the "Gender in Community Based Disaster Management" project will put additional

focus on the issue of gender relations and gender based disaster management considerations within case communities.

Gender itself is a neutral word, referring to both men and women. Therefore, it is important to note that the focus here is not simply on the vulnerability of women but also on the role of men and the needs arising from their actions or awareness level in regards to disaster management and saving lives. Without proper awareness raising amongst men as well as women, the needs of women and children and other socially more vulnerable groups in times of disasters will not be met

The Hyogo Trust Fund Research Project "Gender in Community Based Disaster Management" seeks to achieve the goals set forth under the HFA and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) to investigate strategies for sustainable development and disaster management that incorporates viewpoints of gender equality and participation for effective long-term disaster risk reduction.

GOAL & OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVES:

- HTF IX will be implemented in order to:
1. Evaluate the gender sensitivity of disaster management policies and statistical and social indicators in the target countries;
 2. Raise the awareness of stakeholders including governments, academic institutions, NGOs and communities;
 3. Disseminate effective and efficient educational materials through workshops and/or trainings, and policies of gender sensitivities in the target countries; and
 4. Build the capacity of stakeholders in the target countries for the evaluation and development of gender sensitive policies.

ACTIVITIES:

1. System Evaluation
2. Awareness Raising
3. Phase II, HTF X

ACTIVITIES for HTF IX Gender in Community Based Disaster Management Phase I

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Countries
During the HTF IX project period, research activities will be conducted in Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Turkey.



Turkey



Nepal



Bangladesh



Sri Lanka

Duration: 2007-2008
Funding Source:
Hyogo 21st Century Earthquake
Memorial Research Institute
(Hyogo Trust Fund [HTF])

ACTIVITY 1

System Evaluation
Investigation of gender sensitivity in current disaster management strategies and studies.

ACTIVITY 2

Identification of policy gaps and bottlenecks amongst disaster management stakeholders

ACTIVITY 3

Development of action plans and production and distribution of educational materials

Phase II - HTF X

Further research and programme development

Gender in Community Based Disaster Management Hyogo Trust Fund Action Research Project

ACTION RESEARCH

PARTICIPATORY WORKSHOPS

Direct Dialogue with Case Communities

The HTF projects are executed in the style of an action research, actively engaging the members of case communities in which the research activities are being carried out. Care is taken to consult and involve all disaster management and development stakeholders in a given community and cooperation is sought from local governments.

Some workshops have set a ground-breaking precedent for community - government dialogue for sustainable planning and such initiatives are being disseminated by means of local language and English publications produced by UNCRD and its local counterparts.

HTF WORKSHOPS

2006
PARTICIPATORY WORKSHOP
- Dhaka, Bangladesh July 12 - 13
- Kathmandu, Nepal July 19 - 21
- Moratuwa/Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia, Sri Lanka July 28 - 29

Local language and English edition proceedings were published and distributed in Nepal and Sri Lanka.

2007
- Extended Demonstration and Participatory Workshop in Dhaka, Bangladesh 24 April to 23 May
- Thalala, Matara, Sri Lanka, 12-13 May
- Kathmandu, Nepal June

ACTIVITIES - HTF IX (Phase I)

ACTIVITY 1

System Evaluation: Existing Practices and Data

Current policies and data on gender related disaster indicators will be examined and evaluated through data collection, field surveys, and preliminary workshops in the target countries.

Case study sites will be identified in this stage for further study and a more structured workshop designed through local community and stakeholder input.

Local and national government data and representatives will also be consulted for further analysis.

ACTIVITY 2

Awareness Raising: Gender Sensitivity in CBDM

In response to the findings from Activity 1, awareness raising and further research activities will be undertaken.

Extensive communication will be made with governments, experts, and communities to identify perception gaps and these stakeholders will be invited to take part in a preliminary workshop to identify gender sensitivity needs in CBDM.

Current policies will be examined and assessed through these stakeholder meetings, elucidating local disaster management and gender sensitivity needs that were identified in Activity 1.

ACTIVITY 3

Joint Development of an Action Plan

Further community and expert meetings will take place to holistically analyse the gender sensitivity needs for sustainable disaster management.

Considerable attention will be given to training and dissemination of gender sensitive strategies and information, along with the creation of a local Action Plan by case communities and stakeholders.

These findings, along with local examples, will be shared in an inter-country forum by means of a regional workshop, which will act as a platform for stakeholders in the four target countries to share lessons and ideas for a joint action plan.

OUTPUTS: HTF IX

ACTIVITY 1

- Data collection and review of existing practices and documents;
- Identification of case study sites and conducting field surveys including Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (VCA);
- Organisation of community and expert meetings and workshops.

ACTIVITY 2

- Stakeholder consultation;
- Community and expert meetings for the identification of perception gaps;
- Assessing gender sensitivity in current policies.

ACTIVITY 3

- Development of community action plans;
- Deliver gender sensitivity trainings;
- Dissemination of gender sensitive strategies and information through local language publications and regional workshops.

