

Practice of SATREPS **(Science and Technology** **Research Partnership for** **Sustainable Development)**

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Purpose of the Program

In view of tackling global issues, which are difficult for just one country to handle, Japan will implement technical cooperation in developing countries through joint research activities.

This science and technology cooperation aims at:

- **the human resource development and capacity-building** of researchers and research institutions in developing countries utilizing Japanese science and technology
- **development of new technology and applications** as well as **acquiring new knowledge** through science and technology cooperation.

What are constraints to apply appropriate science and technology to DRR activities?

- Scientific and evidence-based information has not been collected in one country and the information which exist in other countries have not been utilized appropriately;
- “Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction” has not established, which restrains the utilizing science and technology for DRR;
- Observation and accumulation of the data on natural phenomenon have not been realized for hazard risk assessment;
- Capacity of Central and local governments is limited to utilize the risk assessment;
- Observation and analysis of natural phenomenon for disaster information are not realized correctly;
- Recipient of the information (residents) doesn't have enough capacity to utilize the disaster information.

How can we overcome those constraints to build resilient society?

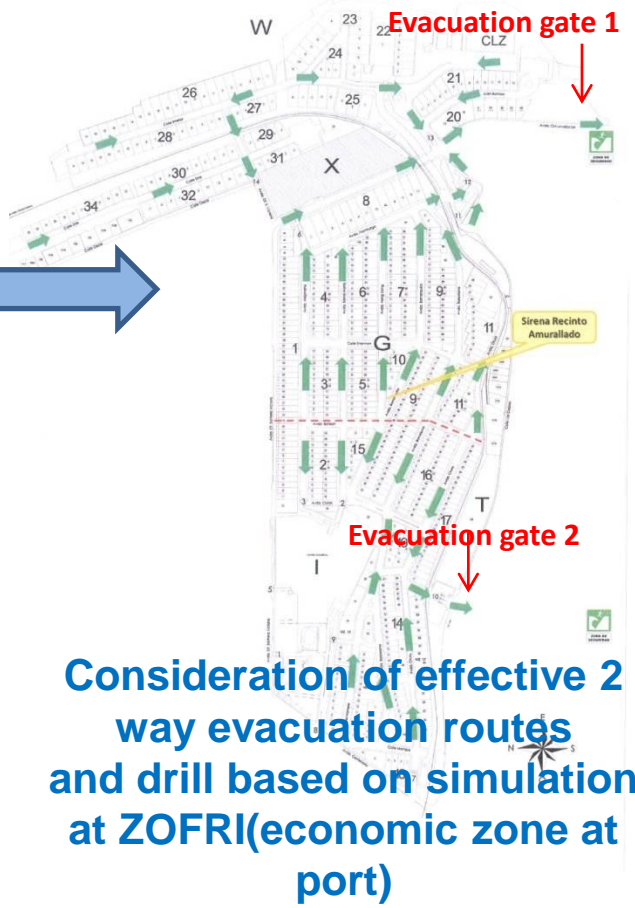
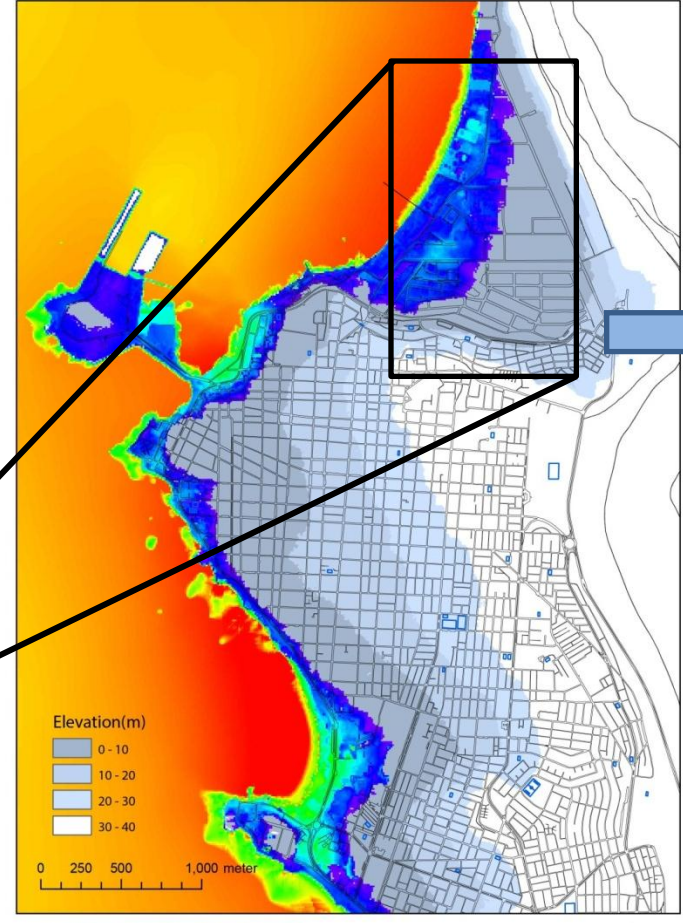
- Capacity building for the analysis of scientific & evidence-based information for disaster information;
- Capacity building for risk assessment and damage prediction based on the disaster information;
- Promotion of the prior investment for DRR by Scientific & evidence-based information and risk assessment;
- Capacity building for central and local governments and disaster management;
- Establishment of the framework to enhance the collaboration between Academia and public sector;
- Strengthening for observation and transmission of the information and raising awareness of DRR.

“Research Project on Enhancement of technology to develop tsunami-resilient community in Chile”

- To improve capacity for tsunami monitoring/warning, damage assessment for formulation of hazard map in order to realize resilient society.
- Lesson from Chilean Tsunami in 1960 and East Japan Great Earthquake and Tsunami in 2011



Situation of Container damage in 2010



Consideration of effective 2 way evacuation routes and drill based on simulation at ZOFRI(economic zone at port)

At the time of Tsunami on 1st April, 2014 (M8.2 earthquake in Iquique), death toll was minimized “6”. This is the success case of safe evacuation based on reliable Tsunami warning.