

付表6-a 質問表集計結果 (帰国研修員)

FOLLOW-UP SURVEY FOR EX-PARTICIPANTS OF TRAINING COURSE
TSUKUBA INTERNATIONAL CENTER (TBIC)
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)
AND
NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR EARTH SCIENCE AND
DISASTER PREVENTION (NIED)*
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGENCY (STA)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EX-PARTICIPANT
ON
GROUP TRAINING COURSE IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR
DISASTER PREVENTION
(FORMER "SEMINAR IN TECHNOLOGY FOR DISASTER PREVENTION")
"JICA-NIED TRAINING COURSE"

* former National Research Center for Disaster Prevention

I. PERSONAL DATA

- (1) Name in full
- (2) Home address
- (3) Year of your participation on JICA-NIED Training Course

II. YOUR PRESENT ORGANIZATION OUTLINE

- (1) Name, type of organization and size
 - 1) Name of your organization
 - 2) Your present title in your organization
 - 3) Please indicate the type of your present organization. Please choose on the following items.

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Governmental	2	1	4
Semi-Governmental			
Private		3	
Other Type*	2		

*What is it? Please specify.

- Educational
- Freelance counselor

4) How many staffs does your organization have?

Number of staffs	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
	8, 150, 2, 7	23, 4, 5, 23	73, 7, 80, 7

(2) Activities, responsibilities and organization chart

What are the main activities of your organization and what are your activities and responsibilities in it?

* If you have the organization chart, please attach it. (if available)

III. EVALUATION OF JICA-NIED TRAINING COURSE

(1) Ex-participant's evaluation of the course

1) After returning to your country, do you feel that the JICA-NIED training course has been useful? To what extent were your expectations satisfied? Please check.

	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
Curriculum	M/1 E/4 C/1	M/2 E/ C/3	M/1 E/ C/	M/ E/ C/	M/ E/ C/
Course Management	M/3 E/4 C/4	M/1 E/ C/	M/ E/ C/	M/ E/ C/	M/ E/ C/
Contents	M/3 E/4 C/2	M/1 E/ C/1	M/ E/ C/1	M/ E/ C/	M/ E/ C/
Training Methodology	M/2 E/4 C/1	M/2 E/ C/3	M/ E/ C/	M/ E/ C/	M/ E/ C/

2) If your answer is "Fair", "Poor" and "Very poor", please explain your answer briefly.

- I didn't have any promotion.
- Some of the topics were too basic.

3) After the JICA-NIED training, have you had any personal promotion in your position.

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Yes		1	1
No	4	3	3

In case of "Yes", and if possible, please briefly mention how and when?

- I was called to the main office in Santiago in 1993.
- I was selected vice president from 1992 to 1994 and selected again for vice president.

4) After the JICA-NIED training, have you been trying to share with other staff in your organization the knowledge and techniques mainly about the method of researching obtained from your JICA-NIED training course?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Yes	4	4	4
No			

In case of "Yes", and if possible, please give an example to illustrate specifically how?

- I've participated in training for people in case of earthquake, fire or flood as instructor at civil protection department.
- I developed a research project to elaborate a data base of the disasters prevention state of the art in Japan.
- I recommended my former General Director some specific actions in order to link and take advantage of the scientific activities and their issues performed by the universities and other research centers, avoiding unnecessary efforts and expenses. On December 1994 Mexican authorities had to cope with volcanic activity and I prepared a document showing the usefulness of SABO WORKS.
- I have tried to introduce the SABO work, concept into a project, which needed protective works or safeguard for local subject against floods mixed with a great volume of sand.
- I had to speak about training course, experience and everything I knew in Japan to the organization's staff. After that only personal conversation.
- Activities such as seminars and workshops.
- With all my organization and others organizations related with disasters.
- Seminars have been conducted by the participants.
- Making presentations of the training experience to national emergency committee technical board.
- I have been teaching my work mates in fire departments about disaster prevention techniques.
- I gave advice and assistance in the different seminars for different areas.

* As to the following (2) and (3), "the knowledge and techniques" means itself and "the method of researching".

(2) Technical improvement

1) Have your knowledge and techniques improved through the JICA-NIED training course?

(ナリ 3名のみ回答あり)

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Fairly	2	3	2
Somewhat	2	1	1
No			

2) In case of "Fairly" or "Somewhat", please give an example(s) of the knowledge and techniques newly acquired through your JICA-NIED training.

- I've participated in a research about dam design for floods prevention and civil protection department.
- Landslide prediction, tsunami, volcanic prevention
- The use of satellite images, the flood control measures, the use of SABO WORKS and the application of remote sensing technology for disaster prevention.
- I have learnt, for example, a technique to protect a locality from tidal floods, by constructing a huge flood gate that can control the whole width of the river at its outlet on the sea.
- At present I am dedicated to file documents of rains and seismic register.
- Knowledge about remote sensing.
- Ways of educating population.
- I have acquired a knowledge about technology to be applied in flood defense, tsunami and earthquake.
- Knowledge and techniques have been updated and improved.
- Ways to face a disaster crisis.
- Embankment of river to avoid floods or landslides. (In general sabo work)
- Knowledge and techniques have been updated.

3) If you do not think you improved/acquired any new/obvious knowledge and techniques, what do you consider the reasons? Please choose any out of the following items.

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Difference between levels of training (too high)	1	1	
Difference between levels of training (too low)			
Language barrier		1	
No interest in the training contents			
Problems in method of instruction			
Other reasons*			2

*Please specify.

- I had seen most of the topics in my professional studies.
- It's okay for an engineer but not for my personnel training

(3) Applicability

1) Are the knowledge and techniques you acquired in the JICA-NIED training course useful and applicable to your current work? Please choose one.

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Fully		2	
Mostly		1	
Partly	2	1	2
Slightly	2		1
Not at all			1

(1名不明、1名二重回答)

2) In case of "Fully", "Mostly" and "Partly", please specify what knowledge and/or techniques are useful and applicable?

- Because I don't work full time as researcher.
- All the topics are very useful.
- The statistics are very important in every study, and I could see it in my training course. That's why I am working on it. Rains and Seismic Register.
- River's defenses
- Method of instruction. Experiences from other participants. Field trips.
- Ways to face a disaster crisis.
- We make recommendations what to do to prevent disaster in vulnerable areas.
- Method of instruction and techniques in different areas.

3) In case of "Slightly" and "Not at all", what are the main causes?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Different type of work at present	1		1
Techniques level gap(s)	1		
Difference in technical background (Methods etc.)			1
Others*			

*Please specify.

4) Which field of JICA-NIED training course was most beneficial to your job?

- Research in earthquake and flood mainly.
- All the topics gave me a panoramic view.
- Flood, Earthquake source mechanism, Overview on disaster prevention and SABO WORKS.
- The field related to floods.
- Everything was beneficial to my job. Principally study trips.
- High technology shown in disasters prevention was very useful for me.
- Earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis.
- High technology showing and the success that Japan has achieved in disasters prevention was very useful for me.
- Earthquakes, floods.

- Sharing disaster experiences with the other participants.
- Landslides and floods.
- I think the most beneficial for me was the knowledge in the laboratory about the earthquakes and floods.

5) Have you ever reported a research paper and/or presented orally at an academic meeting about the results of researching obtained from your JICA-NIED training course?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Yes	2	1	2
No	2	3	2

In case of "Yes", please give the name of the research paper and/or the academic meeting.

- Dimension of dams for flood prevention.
- Meeting on technology for disaster prevention.
- Conference : Tecnologia para la prevencion de desastres : LA
- Experiencia de Japon
- OFDA/AID seminars
- Returning to my country I have done an academic meeting to the chiefs of staffs in my office.
- I reported my results to management of fire department welfare organization in El Salvador.

IV. INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION (IDNDR) PROMOTED BY UNITED NATIONS.

(1) Do you know IDNDR

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Yes	3	4	4
No	1		

(2) What is the most important problem for the activity of IDNDR in your country?

- Earthquake, floods, typhoon, volcanology
- I think the most important problems are the lack of an appropriate planning, the lack of projects continuity and the frequent change of personnels to specific projects due to political and administrative changes, as well as the particular top management points of view.
- The country needs to attend economical problems before other matters. Lack of information. Lack of prevention culture.
- The principal problem to attain this activities are the geographic and morphological aspects of the country.
- We need to change the procedure for members nomination in order to include more organizations related with disasters.
- Flood activity and earthquakes, occasionally.
- Lack of leadership.

- Earthquakes.
- The most important problems to IDNDR is the floods in the urban and rural areas and the earthquakes.

(3) What is the most necessary problem for IDNDR in your organization?

- Earthquakes and fire prevention
- Lack of trained personnel.
- Equipment for rescue and rescue training with new knowledge and techniques..
- It is necessary to adjust the planning of the organization and improve the administrative process. The second phase of IDNDR should be adjusted.

(4) What kind of activities on IDNDR are you interested in?

- River engineering
- I'm interested in the natural hazard assessment design, incorporation of mitigation measures into regional development plans, reduction of human and material losses, community organization for risk management, urban planning with consideration for physical environment, data management systems to provide information to the end-users, programmes to raise and awareness of population and decision makers.
- Conferences, meetings, lectures on flood in which we can participate. General information about the activities carried out by IDNDR.
- To inform population of potential hazard and teach them how to face them.
- Activities about disaster prevention and technology transfer thereof.
- Hazard maps, warning systems, evacuation procedures, education of the population.
- International conferences to acquire knowledge from the other countries.
- Prevention of damage to ecology.
- Sponsored research.
- I am interested in getting rescue training in time of disaster.

V. TRAINING COURSE IMPROVEMENT

(1) Time allocation: Training course as a whole and among each of the programs

1) Overall course duration (Present course: 3 months)

How do you evaluate the whole length. Please choose one.

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Too long			
Fair	1	4	3
Too short	3		1

In case you think it is "Too long" or "Too short", what do you think is the appropriate length?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Months	4~5		4

The reason why?

- Advanced study course should be longer.
- Time for study trips is too short.
- To give one month for the advanced study and discussion with other participants.
- I think the Advanced Study Courses should have more duration.

2) Time allocation for each programs

Any comment/opinion regarding the length of Orientation, Japanese Language Classes, Lectures, Advanced Study Courses and Study Trips:

- Orientation: two weeks.
- Japanese Language Classes. I'd prefer everyday.
- Lectures: they are fine.
- Study Trips should be longer.
- Advanced Study Courses: one week more.
- Japanese Language Course should begin with participants selected for the training course and should continue for three months. Study Trips should be a little longer than they are now in order to visit institutions, public offices and research centers and learn the experiences of people about the implementation of disaster prevention countermeasures.
- Concerning the Advanced Study, I think it would be better to extend the duration to two or three weeks in order to go deeply in the subjects of interest. One week is not enough.
- Right now I think it is Ok. But when I was there I thought everything was too short.
- Orientation very good, Japanese Language sufficient, Lectures good, Advanced Study Courses very good, Study Trips too short.
- I think it would be helpful having more Study Trips, but focusing them to get to know Japanese people and way of living and facing life and disasters.
- The length of Orientation it's okay.
The Lectures were okay. Advanced Study and Study Trip were in too short time.
- Orientation---OK, Japanese Language Course---Too short, Lecture---Too short, Advanced Study Course---Too short, Study Trips---OK.
- I think every subject is perfectly allocated in the program I don't find any thing wrong subjects.
- I think we had very good training and orientation in the course. The Japanese Language Course was too short. The advanced training course was short too. I think the study trips were good.

(2) Subject(s) to be added or deleted

*Subject(s) means the contents of curriculums, not specialized training subject.

Training subjects to be added or deleted in the content of the technical circumstances/
conditions in your home country:

1) Considering the circumstances/conditions at your home country, what do you think are the training subject(s) to be more emphasized and/or added?

- Earthquake, flood prevention, volcanology
- I think social subjects should be added in order to set the link between social science and pure science and to understand the importance of both kind of sciences.
- Floods, earthquake and a new subject in which we could discuss how to apply Japanese technology to our countries.
- If I consider that we have to face almost every natural disaster, it is not easy to say what is the subject to be more emphasized. Everything is important.
- Add technology to control forest fire.
- Not expensive ways of facing problems. Use of computers to simulate situations. Safety in crowded places. Administration of shelters. Applicability of the Japanese studies in developing countries.
- Includes procedures for coordinating the operations for helping citizens under disasters conditions.
- Earthquake and volcanic eruptions crisis.
- Forest fires.
- I think the planning of the city.

2) If you consider some training subject(s) not needed in the program, what are they?

- I think all topics are important because in my home country all kind of disaster have happened.

3) The study trips include observation/visit of institutes, universities, factories.

What type of sites are preferable for visits? What do you like to see there?

- All of them are very important, but I'd like to visit the universities because their systems is developed. I'd use techniques and knowledge in the school where I work.
- The citizens' life safety education center. I would like to have more time to visit at the center and to participate in more activities there.
- I think there is a good balance of the sites for visits, however I'd like to see some disaster prevention drill in a big city such as Tokyo.
- For me it has been very interesting to visit the private and governmental institutes in which they make research and experimental models in order to solve some real problem.
- I would like to have more time to visit the places which conduct experiments like a seismic resistant structures, landslides, etc. I think our visit there were too short.
- I would like to see the training of the people, and exercises of response organizations.
- It's okay about the training for big cities, but we needs to know more about small towns where common people live.
- Monitoring activities headquarters. Alarm starting criteria.
- Visit of institutes where disaster prevention technology is developed.
- I liked the visit to laboratories and the different interview with public officials.

(3) Suggestion for the improvement of future programs

Any other comments/opinions for the improvement of JICA-NIED training course.

- If possible invite more often to disaster prevention meetings and lectures.

- Some excellent candidates can't go to Japan because they are married. They would go if a place for wife were available.
- First of all the importance of social science must be considered and be incorporated in to the curriculum. The text book should be on the most important topics of the lectures and the contents of often lectures can be put into computer floppy disk. This will allow the reduction of shipping cost.
- The course participants should better prepare for each session report. The course is very interesting, but instead of talking about different natural disasters, each year can focus on disaster. Thus, it could be possible to go deeper into one natural disaster which we are interested. We can choose the course according to the subject.
- The study trips are important to understand every information we have got it.
- More workshops to exchange experiences.
- It is important to consider the professional formation of the participants. (They all should have similar studies.)
- Maybe you can include more workshop with the students because the lectures are too doctoral.
- To the improvement of future programs, the best would be to select the people who are eager to learn English and Japanese language.

VI. JICA AFTER CARE SERVICES

(1) Requests as to JICA-NIED course follow-up

1) After the JICA-NIED training, have you somehow contacted your host institute in Japan?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Yes	2		2
No	2	4	2

2) If "Yes" in what situation? Please specify.

- Requiring some additional issues of the final report.
- Through documents related to later courses.
- Just friendship letters.

3) Please specify any requests as to JICA's follow-up care for ex-participants and its support after the training?

- Please send information about new lectures or activities after each training course.
- I would like to receive all the JICA-NIED report.
- Information about new courses
- I liked a lot of Japan and the way of being of it's people. I would like to keep receiving information from Japan.
- Maybe you can send information about new training courses every year and offer a short stay (2 weeks) to bring us up-to-date technologies.
- Availability of JICA regional office.
- Send information about recent disaster occurred in Japan and other countries.
- I'd like to know about new courses and knowledge on ecologic programs.

(2) Alumni Association of JICA Ex-participants

1) Are you a member of Alumni Association of JICA Ex-participants?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Yes		4	
No	4		4

2) If "Yes", what activities do you take part in?

- The association is very young (1 year old). Activities will start soon.
- Commission for social and culture activities.
- I'm vice president and member of communication committee of alumni association of JICA ex-participants.

VII. YOUR IMPRESSION ON JAPAN'S UPDATE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR NATURAL DISASTER PREVENTION

Please write down freely and frankly.

- The technology in Japan is one of the most advanced in the world. And it is expensive for using in countries not developed. But it is very useful to learn new technologies and theories that give ideas for future application.
- Japan has an important experience in disaster prevention policies and organizational development in this field.
- Japan has invested in science and technology along the years and now these investments are paying off because nowadays this beautiful country ranks as one of the world's major scientific and technological countries, particularly in the disaster prevention fields.
- Furthermore one of the main admirable points of the Japan's technological progress is that today Japanese people have a high level of security and awareness about disasters. To share this knowledge and promote research activities will contribute to the solution of problems related to natural and technological disasters. Finally Japan has shown the world how science and technology can be used in harmony with nature, obtaining different solutions to environmental problems and creating infrastructure that enhances people's living standards.
- Japan's science and technology is highly qualified with a big financial investment. It's a country in which natural disaster prevention takes a main part in the governmental plans and actions. Due to the natural disasters, people has been suffering all along their history, and due to their interest to reduce the number of death, they have a very good disaster culture.
- The best way to cope with disaster is to exchange knowledge and experiences and improve the country plans.
- I admire the way of using science for care of the people. It doesn't matter (It looks like) how much money there is to spend, but the only thing is to protect the persons. I think there might be ways (cheaper) of preventing disasters in 3rd world countries, but it would be necessary to investigate about it.
- My personal impression is that Japan has a very special kind of technology. But all these are nothing when the nature attacks like in case of earthquake. I feel very sorry for Kobe disaster. All these people died, wounded, and this beautiful city is with too many debris. It's really a pity.

- You're doing fine. I wish you all the best in any disaster prevention activity initiated.
- I am very impressed about the technology for disaster prevent but I would like to know what was wrong with the last earthquake in Kobe city and neighbor areas. Many casualties occurred there.

VIII. REQUEST TO JICA

If you have any requests to JICA, please specify here.

- I'd like to have more communication between JICA and me more often. Mainly because the place where I work has many students and researchers interested in disaster prevention.
- I would like to have the opportunity to visit Japan again.
- JICA promotes training courses but doesn't have any guarantee about the utilization of the new knowledge by the local institutions, neither give any consideration about their effects to the trainee. As is in the Mexican case, the authorities keep changing their staffs at their will. For this reason I'd like to suggest a making of governmental agreement to assure a certain period of employment for the former JICA trainees. This is important for the Japanese government support IDNDR, tries to achieve its goals and helps developing countries to succeed in the struggle against natural phenomena. Finally I'd like to request information about other courses which would upgrade our acquired knowledge and about the possibility of enrollment in them. This information could be send to our knowledge home address.
- It would be very fruitful if JICA could organize courses concerning floods, maritime engineering, rivers and dams' management and other subjects related to flood prevention.
- Possibility to attend specified courses such as emergency management.
- We are so far away from Japan and we hear so few about it, I always try to hear about it, but it's hard. I don't know if there is a magazine about it. I don't know if there is a way of working for a Japanese organ here or there, or developing projects here related with warning systems and education of the population.
- I would like to return to Japan, but to a small training course to study new things about my subject.
- The newly-founded Alumni Association will submit some requests promptly.
- Support to JICA ex-alumni organization.
- I would like to get information about fire prevention course and information about disaster management.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

付表6-b 質問表集計結果 (所属機関及び関連機関)

FOLLOW-UP SURVEY FOR EX-PARTICIPANTS OF TRAINING COURSE
 TSUKUBA INTERNATIONAL CENTER (TBIC)
 JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)
 AND
 NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR EARTH SCIENCE AND
 DISASTER PREVENTION (NIED)*
 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGENCY (STA)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ORGANIZATION CONCERNED
 ON
 GROUP TRAINING COURSE IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR
 DISASTER PREVENTION
 (FORMER "SEMINAR IN TECHNOLOGY FOR DISASTER PREVENTION")
 "JICA-NIED TRAINING COURSE"

* former National Research Center for Disaster Prevention

I. ORGANIZATION OUTLINE

(1) Name, type and size of organization

<MEXICO>

- Centro Nacional de Prevencion de Desastres (G)
- Instituto Politecnico Nacional (SG)
- Instituto de Ingenieria, UNAM (O)

<EL SALVADOR>

- Fire Department of EL SALVADOR (G)
- Patronato del Cuerpo de Bomberos de EL SALVADOR (P)

<CHILE>

- Oficina Nacional de Emergencia (G)

1) Name of organization

2) Please indicate the type of your organization. Please choose on the following items.

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Governmental	1	1	1
Semi-Governmental	1		
Private		1	
Other Type*	1		

*Please specify.
 Educational

3) How many staffs does your organization have?

Number of staffs:

	MEXICO			EL SALVADOR		CHILE
	(G)	(SG)	(O)	(G)	(P)	(G)
Total	127	400	643	23	6	80
Research/Technical	43	60	448	15	1	
Administration	84	50	195	8	5	

(2) Activities, responsibilities and organization chart

1) What are the main activities and responsibilities of your organization?

* If you have your organization chart, please attach it.

(3) Relation with Japan

1) How many of your staff members have participated in JICA training course in the past? and what were the Courses they participated in.

	MEXICO			EL SALVADOR		CHILE
	(G)	(SG)	(O)	(G)	(P)	(G)
Total	1+1*	5	4	3	1	8
Technology for Disaster Prevention (JICA-NIED Training Course)	1+1*	1	1	3	1	5
Other JICA's Courses	0	4	3	0	0	3

*changed his occupation

2) Does your organization have any joint project or program (research/training) with Japanese institute(s) except JICA?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Yes			
No	3	2	1

If it does, could you please specify the name of program and/or project?

3) Does your organization have similar relationship with any other countries?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Yes	1	1	1
No	2	1	

Please specify the name of program and/or project, if possible.

- Nine projects with France
- OFDA (USAID Disasters Administration) APD-E-DAN-CPI training courses.
- Fire and Disaster Prevention Programs in Costa Rica and Partner of the America.

4) Do you have any request about a joint program and/or project with Japanese research institute?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Yes	1	2	1
No	2		

In case of "Yes", what is it?

- We would like to obtain knowledge/technique(s) to apply in case of disaster.
- A Latin American academy in civil protection. Joint research in common risks.
- We have made a request to the local Japanese Embassy in order to obtain necessary equipment.
- To get training about fire prevention and fire extinguishing.

II. APPLICATION AND NOMINATION OF CANDIDATE TO JICA TRAINING COURSE

(1) Procedure of selection

1) Please let us know the procedure of candidate nomination

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
The organization advertise for candidate and judge from his/her aptitude and qualification	2	1	
After judging from staff's aptitude and qualification, the organization order the candidate to go to Japan		1+1	1
Others	1		

In case of others, please specify the procedure below.

- The organization advertises the course. The interested candidate with aptitude and qualification requests the nomination. The organization judges the candidate intention.

2) How long does it take you to choose the final candidate(s) for the JICA-NIED Training course?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
within one month	2	1	1
more than one month	1	1	

If it takes more than one month, how many months?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
months	2	2	

3) What are the standards of candidate selection for the JICA-NIED Training Course?

Please choose any out of the following.

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
present post of candidate			
educational background	1	2	
research record	3	1	
intention	1	1	
service record		1	1
interchange between the training institutes	1		
others			

(2) General Information (G.I.): brochure of the course from JICA

1) Did you get enough information from the "G.I." for selecting final candidate(s), i.e., prospective participant(s) in the training course? Should any other piece of information be added to the "G.I."?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Yes, it is enough	1	1	
No, it is not enough	1	1	1

(1カ所不明)

In cases of "No", please specify the information to be added.

- Practical application of the course. Practical skills which the candidate will bring back.
- I would like to get a better information.

2) Do you usually receive "G.I." well in advance?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Yes	1	1	1
No, it arrives late	1	1	

(メキシコ 2カ所のみ回答あり)

(3) Number of prospective applicants/candidates

1) How many applicants/candidates do you have every year for JICA-NIED Training Course?

MEXICO			EL SALVADOR		CHILE
(G)	(SG)	(O)	(G)	(P)	
1	0	1	2	1	1 or 2

2) How many staffs in your organization do you consider are adequate for JICA-NIED Training Course in the future?

MEXICO			EL SALVADOR		CHILE
(G)	(SG)	(O)	(G)	(P)	
5	-	3~4	4	3	2 or 3

III. EVALUATION OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM

(1) Results/achievements of the training

Have you found any good results/achievements in your staff after JICA-NIED Training Course at the point of the following? Please specify if available.

a) the method of researching

- Port Engineering, Hydraulics Engineering

b) the knowledge/technique(s)

- In Port Engineering, In Hydraulics Engineering
- He has increased his knowledge
- The person who attended this course apply her knowledge in the hydrometeorological risk area to prevent floods caused by hurricanes.

- Seminars have been conducted by the participants in order to share their new found knowledge.
- Teaching our personal about technology for disaster prevention.

c) Others

- Structural Engineering.

(2) Applicability of the knowledge/technique(s) obtained through the training in Japan

1) Are your ex-participants applying the knowledge/technique(s) obtained through the training in Japan to their works back at home?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
a lot	1	1	
to some extend	2	1	
no application			1

2) If there are some examples of good application, please specify them.

- In coastal engineering
- To develop programs and projects of disaster prevention
- To prevent floods caused by hurricanes in the pacific coast and gulf of Mexico every year between May to September.
- The knowledge and techniques obtained through the training in Japan have been applied in the technical committee of our organization.
- They are applying their new knowledge and techniques to prevent urban and forestal fire, and all kind of emergency to the community.
- To inspect risk areas and make recommendation to correct risk problem.

3) In case of "no application", why do you think the reason?

- There isn't enough money for program projects.

4) Do you try to assign ex-participants to responsibilities/posts where they can make good use of the knowledge/technique(s) obtained through JICA-NIED Training Course?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Yes	2	1	1
No	1	1	

5) In case of "Yes", please give an example to illustrate specifically how?

- In Port Engineering aspects, Coastal Engineering aspects and Hydraulics aspects.
- Giving them responsibilities in areas where they can use their skills (Seismology, volcanology, telecommunication planning).

(3) Expectations for future JICA programs

1) Would you like to continue sending your staff to participate in JICA-NIED Training Course

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Yes	3	2	1
No			

2) In case of "Yes", what/how intense are your expectations?

- It is very important for us, because it is the first time that we have information about JICA-NIED Training Courses.
- To send all staff of interdisciplinary disasters research.
- We will try to cover the main activities for research in order to acquire Japanese techniques to prevent disasters caused by active volcanoes, earthquakes, hurricanes, etc.
- To be part of a full project.
- We have very strong expectations from our staff they want to participate in your courses, especially in the areas of floods, earthquakes and fires.
- We would like to send more staff to learn new techniques about earthquakes, floods, urban and forestal fire.

(4) Compare with other programs

How do you evaluate the JICA-NIED Training Course compare with other one?

- level of content - (メキシコ 2カ所のみ回答あり)

	high	low	neither
MEXICO	1		1
EL SALVADOR	2		
CHILE	1		

- length -

	long	short	neither
MEXICO		2	1
EL SALVADOR	1		1
CHILE	1		

- quantification -

	difficult	easy	neither
MEXICO		1	2
EL SALVADOR		1	1
CHILE	1		

- number of participants -

	many	not many	neither
MEXICO		2	1
EL SALVADOR		1	1
CHILE		1	

IV. IMPROVEMENT OF FUTURE JICA-NIED TRAINING COURSES

(1) Knowledge/technique(s) your organization hopes to obtain from JICA-NIED Training Course

In future, what knowledge/technique(s) would you expect your JICA training participants to acquire from the future JICA-NIED Training Course.

- We would like to send them to the training course on civil Engineering areas: (Hydraulics, Structural, Geotechnical, Environmental aspects.)
- All the topics are useful.
- The more recent knowledge in research, planning and development to prevent disasters.
- Qualified skills, audiovisual expertise, information and computer aid skills.
- Our main interests are in the areas of floods, fires and other general disaster prevention techniques.
- New techniques to combat urban and forestal fire and techniques to prevent natural disaster.
- To include forest fire prevention in the course.

(2) Improvements of JICA-NIED Training Courses

If you have any opinions/comments regarding the improvements of future courses, please specify as to the following.

a) Duration of program

- From three to eleven months.
- It's O.K.
- Too long for this organization that requires all their professionals and has a very little staff.
- A course duration of ten weeks would be of our convenience.
- I would like programs with more time to learn better all the knowledge and techniques.

b) Curriculum

- Civil Engineering, Master of Science.

- It's O.K.
- Very well designed
- We believe that your curriculums are doing fine.
- We would like to know the new techniques and investigations about the different natural disasters.

c) Contents of training

- It's O.K.
- Adequate
- More emphasis should be placed on practice and exercises.

d) Technique levels

- The usual, good enough.
- It's O.K.
- Very good..

e) Others

- Show some experiences (practices).
- If it is possible, amend the application requests on work experience. Five years are enough.

V. JICA AFTER SERVICES

JICA conducts after care services for ex-participants of JICA-NIED Training Courses. If you (as an organization) have any opinions/requests concerning this services. Please specify here.

- JICA gives a good help in training courses in the Civil Engineering aspects.
- We would appreciate if you would make it possible for us to receive updated printed material concerning your programs.
- Please send to exparticipants information about the recent disasters occurred in Japan, what did the Japanese people do to solve the problems of that disasters.

VI. MAJOR PROBLEMS OF TECHNOLOGY FOR DISASTER PREVENTION FACE IN YOUR COUNTRY

Please describe the present problems in your country and/or in your organization.

- Mexico is situated at trembling zone so this organization has to prepare for this situation and disaster prevention; another problem may be the extensive coast line. It may be affected by cyclone, hurricane and tornado.
- There are few persons with deep knowledge in disaster prevention. There are topics which have not been studies.
- The educational problem in civil protection culture for all the people. The economic capacity to attend disaster prevention programs especially in this year. The relations between the national civil protection system and it's similar units in the states of Mexico to apply technologies in disaster prevention.

- Lack of a national academy in civil protection, 100% reliable communicational network, lack of budget applied to prevention and mitigation, lack of computer aid simulation programs.
- We suffer from a lack of trained personnel.
- In my country there is not technology, equipment and staff to prevent and combat the fire and natural disasters.
- Lack of economic resources to construct countermeasures like sabo works, rivers embankment, etc.

VII. IDNDR (International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction) - promoted by United Nations

(1) Has your organization participated some events of IDNDR?

	MEXICO	EL SALVADOR	CHILE
Yes	1	2	1
No	2		

If "Yes", please specify the names of events.

- International symposium on earthquake disaster prevention. National week of civil protection. International day IDNDR.
- Disasters in megacities written information, Yokohama May 1994 world meeting, scientific and technological meeting in Washington D.C. (February, 1995)
- World Conference for Disaster Prevention. (Nov., 1993)
- World conference for disaster in Nagoya city. (November 1993)

(2) What is the most important problem for the activity of IDNDR in your country?

- Seismic disasters, Meteorological disaster
- It is necessary to have more international cooperation for IDNDR activities.
- There already exists a national organization doing most of the agenda propounded by the decade.
- Flood activity during the rainy season.
- Earthquake research in this area.

(3) What kind of activities on IDNDR is most interesting one for your organization?

- To prepare a plan with natural disaster experience by which we can utilize our knowledge and select the parameters to design civil constructions.
- Research projects on natural hazards.
- Forest fire prevention.
- Ability for medical, rescue and staff areas, as well as prevention, and combat of natural disasters.
- Make recommendations about disaster preparedness.

VIII. REQUEST TO JICA

If you have any request to JICA, please specify here.

- We need support to develop the programs indicated in point VII.3 like training courses, equipment and materials.
- We need cooperation for research activities other than to seismic risk. For example, volcanology, hydrometeorology, chemical risk, etc.
- Support for a national and international project for "Academy of Civil Protection".
- We hope to establish and maintain a good relationship based on good communication.
- We would like to have permanent information and communication with JICA to get more assistance like conduct equipment for fire department of El Salvador. We would appreciated.
- We would like to get training in fire prevention and fire fighting course and disaster management course.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

付表7. 持ち帰り資料リスト

- (1)Centro Nacional de Prevencion de Desastres (CENAPRED) パンフレット(1991) . 1-19.
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- (3)Estado Actual de Prevencion y Atencion de Emergencias en JAPON(プログラム) , Sistema Informatico de Consulta de Organismos Proporcionado por Grupo de Investigacion Interdisciplinaria de Desastres, Instituto de Ingenieria UNAM.
- (4)Instituto de Ingenieria UNAM パンフレット(1995) . 25pp.
- (5)Instituto Politecnico Nacional (1995):Investigacion HOY, Revista Mensual de Comunicacion Cientifica y Tecnologica.
- (6)Organo Oficial de la Direccion General del Cuerpo de Bomberos Nacionales de El Salvador (1995):FLAMA. 64pp.
- (7)Ramon D. Mora et. al (1994):Modelo Lluvia-Escurrimiento, Cuadernos de Investigacion Numero 5. 42pp., Sistema Nacional de Proteccion Civil, CENAPRED.
- (8)Ramon D. Mora et. al (1994):Reflexiones Sobre Las Inundaciones en Mexico, Cuadernos de Investigacion Numero 4. , Sistema Nacional de Proteccion Civil, CENAPRED, 24pp.
- (9)Sociedad Mexicana de Ingenieria Sismica, AC, Mexico(1993): Base Nacional de Datos de Sismos Fuertes, Catalogo de Estaciones Acelerograficas 1960-1992 ,Instituto de Ingenieria UNAM, 210pp.

JICA「防災科学技術コース公開技術セミナー」開催にあたっての挨拶
(チリ内務省国家緊急対策局長 Dr. Alberto Maturana P.)

我が国と伝統的な国際協力を維持している国、日本からJICA調査団をここにお迎えすることができ、喜ばしく思います。日本で学び、研修を受け、日本文化を知る特権を得た専門家がここに多数参加しており、日本の協力の成果を表わしています。

専門家によれば、アジアからベーリング海峡を通過して移動してきた人々がアメリカ大陸に住むようになり、われわれの祖先を形成したといわれています。

日本とチリは古くから交友があり、両国は友好関係による恩恵を共有しておりますが、共通の自然災害の脅威にもさらされているのです。日本は、防災科学技術、特に耐震工学を発展させております。チリもその恩恵を受けて多くのことを学ぶことができました。過去に壊滅的な地震を被ったにもかかわらず、それを良い教訓として前進してきたことは素晴らしい意味を持っています。

他の分野においても、両国は国際協力を進めております。例えば、チリ日本消化器疾病研究センターの建設は両国が消化器癌病理学の研究を熱心に進めている良い例といえます。

それゆえ、本日、JICA調査団の皆様を歓迎するにあたり、JICAとチリが有意義に国際協力を進めているその絆を改めて感ずるところであります。

今、世界は多くの活動と目標を通して、防災文化を確立させようとしています。国家緊急対策委員会において防災文化を作る上での疑問点や困難さを認識し、その文化については討論されていますが、まだすべての人が深く関わっているわけではありません。長期的なプロジェクトとしての防災文化の確立は改革や政策を唱える人々の仕事からは遠いものなのかもしれません。

防災文化の確立はわれわれの世代にはその成果が目に見えないかもしれませんが、人類の運命、我々の子孫の運命を考え、誇りに思えるような文化を確立することはとても意義深いことなのです。

それゆえに、国家緊急対策委員会は、ONEMI（内務省国家緊急対策局）に対して防災文化の確立を託したのです。災害を予測することは困難ですが、防災文化を身に付け、人々にそれを説明すれば、おそらくは自らを守るという姿勢が生まれ、そうなれば、「防災文化」の成果を目にすることができるようになるでしょう。

したがって、ONEMIのプロジェクトの目的は、自らが本当の意味での市民防衛科学アカデミーとなり、その意識を普及させ、われわれの現実を他国と共有し、防災文化の高い世界を確立していくことです。

このONEMIのプロジェクトは着実に進んでいます。内務省ではONEMIの新しい本局を建設することが認められています。さらには優秀な日本の科学者の皆様がチリを訪れて下さったことで、この目的を強化し、ラテンアメリカ市民防衛科学アカデミーを創設したいという考えと結び付いたこのプロジェクトをJICAにご紹介できるよい機会になると信じております。

調査団の皆様を心から歓迎すると同時にそのご協力に感謝し、我々の夢を将来実現できることを祈って、終りの言葉とさせていただきます。

ありがとうございました。

