

(帰国研修員用)

Questionnaire for ex-participants

NAGOYA INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE (NITC)
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

No. 73, 2-chome Kamenoi, Meito-ku, Nagoya 465
Japan

QUESTIONNAIRE

I. Personal Data:

1. Name in Full: _____ Date of Birth _____
(Please underline family name)

2. Name of institution where currently employed: _____

Address: _____
(Street and Number) (City) (State/Country)

(Zip code) (Cable/Telex) (Telephone)

3. Current home address: _____
(Street and Number) (City)

(State/Country) (Zip code) (Telephone)

Remarks: page 1 - 5 帰国研修員 用
6 技協窓口機関用
7 - 9 所属機関 用

II. Educational data:

4. Have you ever attended any other training course sponsored by donors other than JICA?

Yes, _____ No, _____
 If yes, which donor _____

5. Comment by comparing the above mentioned training course with the one sponsored by JICA, if any.

6. Education/Training (Degree/non-degree) before attending training at JICA

Name, education/ training inst.	Location of institution	Years attended from~to	Certificate/Diploma/ Degree & Major in

7. Education/Training (Degree/non-degree) after attending training at JICA

Name, education/ training inst.	Location of institution	Years attended from~to	Certificate/Diploma/ Degree & Major in

III. Present Work and Effect of Training:

8. Current position and your responsibility: Please describe briefly your current position and responsibility:

9. Nature of present job: Indicate by an (x) mark in the corresponding box.

Activities	Full aprox. 85%	Major aprox. 75%	Partly aprox. 50%	Slightly aprox. 25 %
Research				
Instruction				
Extension				
Administration				
Others, specify				

10. Were there specific objectives set before attendance of course?

Yes, _____ No, _____

If yes, who by _____
 what are they _____

11. To what extent can you apply the knowledge/skills etc. acquired through the JICA training to your present job?

Full over 85%	Major aprox. 75%	Partly aprox. 50%	Slightly aprox. 25 %	None less 25%

Please explain your answer briefly

12. Which part of your training held by JICA was most useful to you in relation to your subsequent position and responsibility?

13. If there is any personal improvement in your job/work after the JICA training, please indicate below;

_____ (yes) improved (_____ a lot) (_____ some what)
 _____ (no) improvement

If, yes, please check below where applicable;

_____ work conditions _____ for other (better) Job
 _____ responsibility _____ content of work
 _____ for future prospects _____ professional recognition
 _____ salary _____ international contact

IV. Technological Knowledge Transfer

14. Now that you have returned to your home country, do you intend to transfer any technology/knowledge learnt during the training course to others in your organization?

Yes, _____ No, _____

If you answered yes to the question 15, please answer below.

If No, skip to the question 17.

15. What methods have you used to transfer skills within your organization? Please explain in detail on each categories below. (content, the number of people trained, duration e.t.c.)

a) On the job training

b) Fomal training sessions

c) Written materials of technology learnt

d) Others (please explain them.)

16. What are the main obstacles to be overcome in transferring technology to others within your organization?

V Problems

17. What do you consider to be the biggest problems in the performance of your present job? (Check 4 or less in each row below;)

Lack of

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> trained personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> support of supervisor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> technical literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> funds | <input type="checkbox"/> national training institutes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> foreign experts | <input type="checkbox"/> transport facilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> research facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> career perspective |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other, specify; | |

Please explain them briefly.

Various constraints:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> economic situation | <input type="checkbox"/> brain drain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> poor management | <input type="checkbox"/> promotion structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> too much foreign influence | <input type="checkbox"/> no suitable training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> political situation | <input type="checkbox"/> poor maintenance of equipment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other, specify; | |

Please explain them briefly.

VI Request or Suggestion

18. What subjects do you think supposed to be added to the training course you attended.

19. Request or suggestion to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), if any.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retraining | <input type="checkbox"/> Technical informations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> JICA publication | <input type="checkbox"/> others, please mention below; |

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EX-PARTICIPANTS (帰国研修員所属機関)
(The team will be very happy if the following questions are replied)

The group training courses (Fire Prevention Techniques) has been conducted annually by JICA. Recent Training curriculum is attached as reference . (Annex 1)

Name of organization (with location) _____

I. Nomination

1. Please let us know the necessary processes to nominate candidates, after you receive the General Information (GI) of the Group Training Course in Fire Prevention Techniques sent from JICA office, and the time required for each process.

2. Mark one item matched with the selection of the applicants for the participants in this Group Training in your country.
1) _____ Difficult to select one, due to the large number of applicants
2) _____ Easy to select one, due to the small number of applicants
3) _____ Others (list other reasons)

3. What is your policy in selecting the candidates.

4. Please explain the procedures from the time your organization receives the notice of participant's acceptance, until he leaves the country for Japan, and the time required for each process.

5. Do you have sufficient time requirement for completing the procedures described in Item 5 ?

Yes, _____ No, _____
If No, state the time required.

II. Effect of Training

6. Is there a duty for ex-participants to report to your organization when he/she returns to your country after finishing the training in Japan?

Yes, _____ No, _____
If yes, what kind of report are they? If no, skip to the question 7.

7. What extend do you think the curriculums of the course correspond to the needs in your country? Indicate by an (X) mark in the corresponding box. (Please refer to the Annex 1,2 as a reference.)

full 75% ~100%	Major 50%~75%	Partly 25~ 50%	Slightly 0~ 25%

8. In what specific area in your organization have you gotten the most beneficial effect from the training courses in Japan ?
(Please refer to the Annex 1)

9. Among the following technique in the training course in Japan, what have been practically applied to the work in your organization ?
(Please refer to the Annex 1)

How are they utilized ? Give some examples.

10. What methods have you used to transfer skills into your organization ? Please explain in detail on each categories below. (Content, duration, the number of people trained, e.t.c.)

1) On the job training

2) Formal training sessions

3) Written materials of technology learnt

4) Others (Please explain them.)

III. Present Situation

11. Indicate any probable problems which impede the development of the Fire Prevention Techniques in your country ?

12. Please describe the training method and staff development systems for officials who are in charge of Fire Prevention Techniques in your organization. (place, equipments, number of instructors and students, kinds of class, duration of training, e.t.c.)

13. Considering the present situation on Fire Prevention Techniques introduced in your country, are you satisfied with the number of engineers and officials who are in charge of planning, operation and equipment.

Yes, _____ No, _____

If no, in what specific area of engineers are lacking in ?

IV. Others

14. Please attach the pamphlet, or organization chart which shows the activities of your organization.

15. Request or Suggestion to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), if any.

Thank you very much for your cooperation!

QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE PARTICIPANTS NOMINATING GOVERNMENT (技協窓口機関用)

1. Please tell us the processes of nominating the participants after you received the Information(GI) on Group Training Courses in Fire Prevention Techniques sent from the JICA Office in your country, and also the time required until a nomination is made.

Your office - related organizations - your office

1) more than 2 months _____ 2) Less than 2 months _____

2. Do you finalize the nomination on the basis of GI(1) or on the related organization's criteria(2)? (1) _____ (2) _____

3. Do you think the GI of these courses are clearly described about the objectives, contents and level? (1) YES _____ (2) NO _____

4. How long does it take till a participant to finish all the procedures needed for departure after he received the information of his acceptance? (1) More than 1 month __ (2) More than 2 weeks __ (3) Less than 2 weeks __

5. Does the participant report to your office after he finishes his training (1) Usually yes _____ (2) Usually no _____

6. Concerning on the Technology for Fire Prevention Techniques, do you have a chance to get an assistance from donors other than JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)

Yes, _____ No, _____

If yes, what kind of assistance are they?

7. If you have any opinion about this course in comparison with other similar courses inside or outside your country, please state below;

Thank you very much for your cooperation

SEMINAR OF FOLLOW-UP TEAM FOR JICA EX-PARTICIPANTS
IN FIRE PREVENTION TECHNIQUES COURSE

Title: Outline of Japanese Legislation and Administration of
Fire Service

Mr. Masahiko WADA, Fire Fighting Division,
Fire and Disaster Management Agency,
the Ministry of Home Affairs

• National Fire Defence Administration

Fire and Disaster Management Agency is the national agency under the
Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with fire service.

• Fire Defence Administration in Prefecture

Prefectures, as comprehensive local public bodies, which cover a wider
area, including cities, towns and villages, are not directly involved
in fire fighting operation except for special cases. Prefectural
governments, however, have to endeavor to maintain close relations
with municipalities and assist them in effecting liaison and
cooperation.

• Fire Defence Administration in Municipalities

Fire Organization Law stipulates that cities, towns, and villages take
the responsibility for fire defence and it is incumbent upon cities,
towns, villages, as basic local public bodies to establish fire defence
organs such as fire defence headquarters, fire stations or volunteer
fire corps, and engage in various kinds of fire service.

Title: Outline of Japanese Regulations on Hazardous Materials

**Mr. Akihiko HATTORI, Co-Director of Fire Prevention Division,
Nagoya City Fire Bureau**

Regulation of hazardous materials and its facilities is the important in fire prevention as well as the other buildings.

1. UN Recommendation and Hazardous Materials in Japanese Fire Service Law
 - Definition of Hazardous Materials in Japan
 - Classes according to its properties
2. Legal Systems to Regulate Hazardous Materials
 - Specified quantity is one of criteria to regulate hazardous materials.
 - Hazardous materials exceeding the quantity is more strictly regulated.
3. Installation of Hazardous Material Facilities
 - Permission of municipal mayor and inspection are required when it exceeds the specified quantity. The facilities complied with the standard are accepted through the procedures.
4. Classification of Hazardous Material Facilities
 - Business which is dealt in hazardous material facilities are divided into handling, storing, and manufacturing.
5. Regulations Imposed on Hazardous Materials Facilities
 - The facilities are regulated in terms of location, personnel, process of storage and handling, process of transportation and others
6. Statistics

**Title: Fire Service Systems and Measures for Fire Prevention Administration
in Nagoya City**

**Mr. Masayoshi OKUMURA, Chief of Prevention Section, Fire Prevention
Division, Nagoya City Fire Bureau**

1. Outline of Nagoya Fire Bureau (video)

2. Fire Consent of Buildings
Safety in the buildings is secured by means of Building Standard Law and Fire Service Law. Fire Bureau examines building plans, focusing on fire equipment, while the other administration authority does from the view point of structural safety, strength, environment.

3. Fire Protection Management Systems in Nagoya
Installing fire protection equipment is not enough to achieve safety from disasters. In terms of human control and protection plan, key role is played by fire protection manager.

4. Prevention Inspection
Fire Service Law empowers fire officers to enter and inspect buildings and Fire Bureau keeps close eyes on building safety to maintain good condition of fire protection equipment.

5. Fire Intelligent Network System (video)
Integrated computer system has been developed to make use of various information in all aspects of fire service, supporting ground operation at fire scene.

COMMISSIONER'S MESSAGE



1995 has been a fruitful year for the SCDF. Most of the targets that the SCDF has set for itself were achieved. I am particularly pleased with our performance in the area of fire fighting, rescue and ambulance services. There was only one fatality from fire and this reflects well on our fire fighting operations as we were able to extinguish most fires in less than an hour. It also reflects well on our efforts at inculcating fire safety and preventive measures to the population. Last September, we introduced the Emergency Ambulance Service Feedback System to seek public views and comments on the service provided by our ambulance crew. It is heartening to know that more than 95% of the feedback received praised our ambulance crew for their efficiency and professionalism.

Besides the achievements of our professional forces, we have done equally credibly in other areas such as fire safety enforcement. Despite the increase in the number of plans submitted due to the buoyant growth in the construction industry, the Fire Safety Bureau was able to clear the plans quickly. As for compliance with fire safety regulations, the SCDF has taken actions against the number of recalcitrants.

In the area of professional development for the Force, the Fire Investigation section (FIS) was established last year and is capable of developing fire investigation skills and doctrine which were lacking in the Force previously. To date three HAZMAT stations have been established in Tuas, Alexandra and Woodlands Fire Stations to handle incidents involving hazardous materials. Professional capability has to be matched with professional personnel and towards the end, the Firemanship Skill and Proficiency test was introduced to ensure that our fire fighters maintain their fitness and proficiency level at all times.

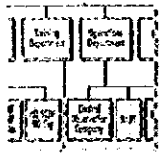
The Force has grown in leaps and is continuing to mature gradually. We have even developed our own capability to carry out and complete a comprehensive review of our organisation and structure. The revamped organisation and structure for the SCDF will act as a catalyst to spur the Force on to the next platform.

Much has been done in 1995. However, that is not an excuse to rest on our laurels. In the years ahead we will have to work even harder to propel our Force further to even greater heights. There is no limit to improvements in our efforts to lead and spearhead emergency preparedness for the nation. But this we cannot do alone. We need every Singaporean to help us by doing their part in the total defence of our country - help us by making Civil Defence an integral part of their lives. Only then can we ensure the survival of our nation and its people in any eventuality.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, sweeping initial 'J' followed by a long horizontal line.

COMR JAMES TAN CHAN SENG
Commissioner
Singapore Civil Defence Force

C O N T E N T S



Organisation Structure **5**

6

Our Mission



Personnel **8**

10

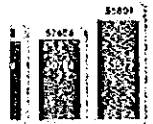
Training



Logistics **12**

14

Operations



Statistics **20**

22

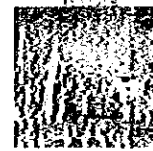
Fire Safety Bureau



International Cooperation **24**

26

Preparing The Population



Community Relations **28**

30

Into The Future



SINGAPORE CIVIL DEFENCE FORCE

The Singapore Civil Defence Force is a uniformed organisation under the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs which takes charge of the provision of emergency services to the population during peacetime and emergency. The history of the SCDF goes back to 1982 with the inception of the National Civil Defence Plan which calls for the establishment of the main civil defence systems, the establishment of a civil defence force and the education of the population in civil defence.

Operating as a wing under the Singapore Police Force then, the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) was formed in 1982 to lead and spearhead emergency preparedness for the nation. With the enactment of the Civil Defence Act in 1986, the SCDF was established as an independent organisation under the Ministry of Home Affairs. In the same year, the Hotel New World collapsed and paved the way for joint operations between the SCDF and the Singapore Fire Service which were formally integrated in April 1989 due to the similarity in roles and functions.

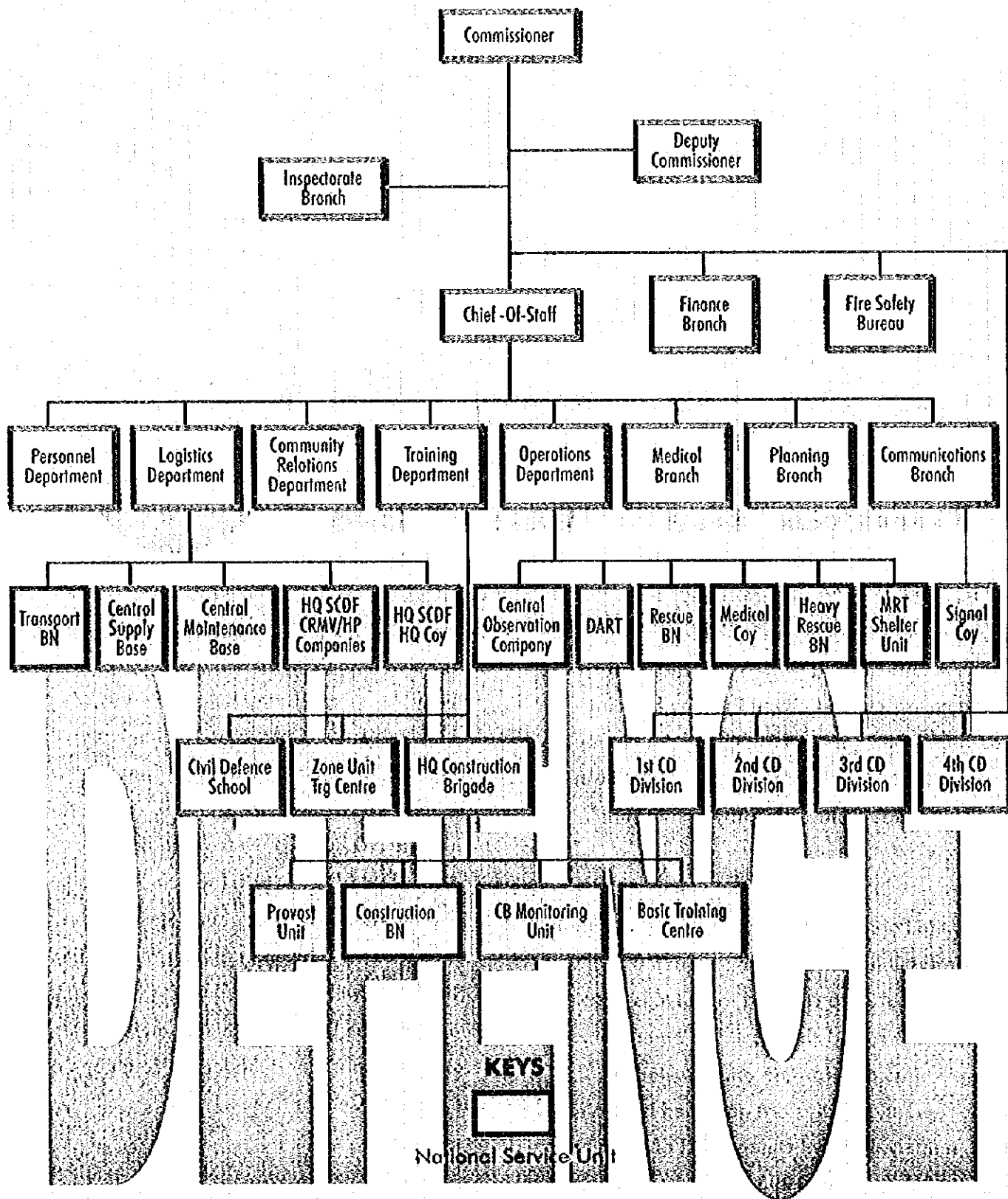
Today, the Force is recognised by the population as a professional body of well-trained officers and men geared to respond to all types of emergencies round-the-clock. Its emergency preparedness programme and disaster management activities are governed by two main laws: namely the Civil Defence Act of 1986 and the Fire Safety Act of 1993.

To carry out its functions, the SCDF is organised into a 3-tier territory-based command structure consisting of the HQ SCDF, four territorial CD Divisions and the ground units namely the fire stations. The SCDF is headed by a Commissioner responsible to the Minister for Home Affairs, with the assistance of a Deputy Commissioner. Operating from Headquarters, the nerve centre of the SCDF, the Commissioner and his staff exercise command and control over the SCDF territorial HQs, units and training establishments.

At HQ level, the Force's activities and developments are overseen by the various staff departments, namely Operations, Personnel, Logistics, Training and Community Relations, as well as the specialist staff departments like Communications, Finance and Medical. HQ SCDF also commands a regulatory wing, the Fire Safety Bureau, which formulates, implements and enforces fire safety regulations in buildings and installations and implements the Civil Defence Shelter Programme.

While the HQ SCDF provides planning and control of all CD activities, the actual execution of CD operations is through the Division Commander and his men at the ground. Each Division HQ will have the same staff elements supporting the Division HQ, and all line units, e.g. fire stations, come under the command of the Division Commander.

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



O U R M I S S I O N

To protect and develop the land
resources
for the benefit of the people.

To ensure that the land is used in a way
which is in the best interests of the
people and the environment and to
ensure that the land is used in a way
which is in the best interests of the
people and the environment.

To ensure that the land is used in a way
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people and the environment.

MILESTONES

**6th
NOVEMBER
1982**

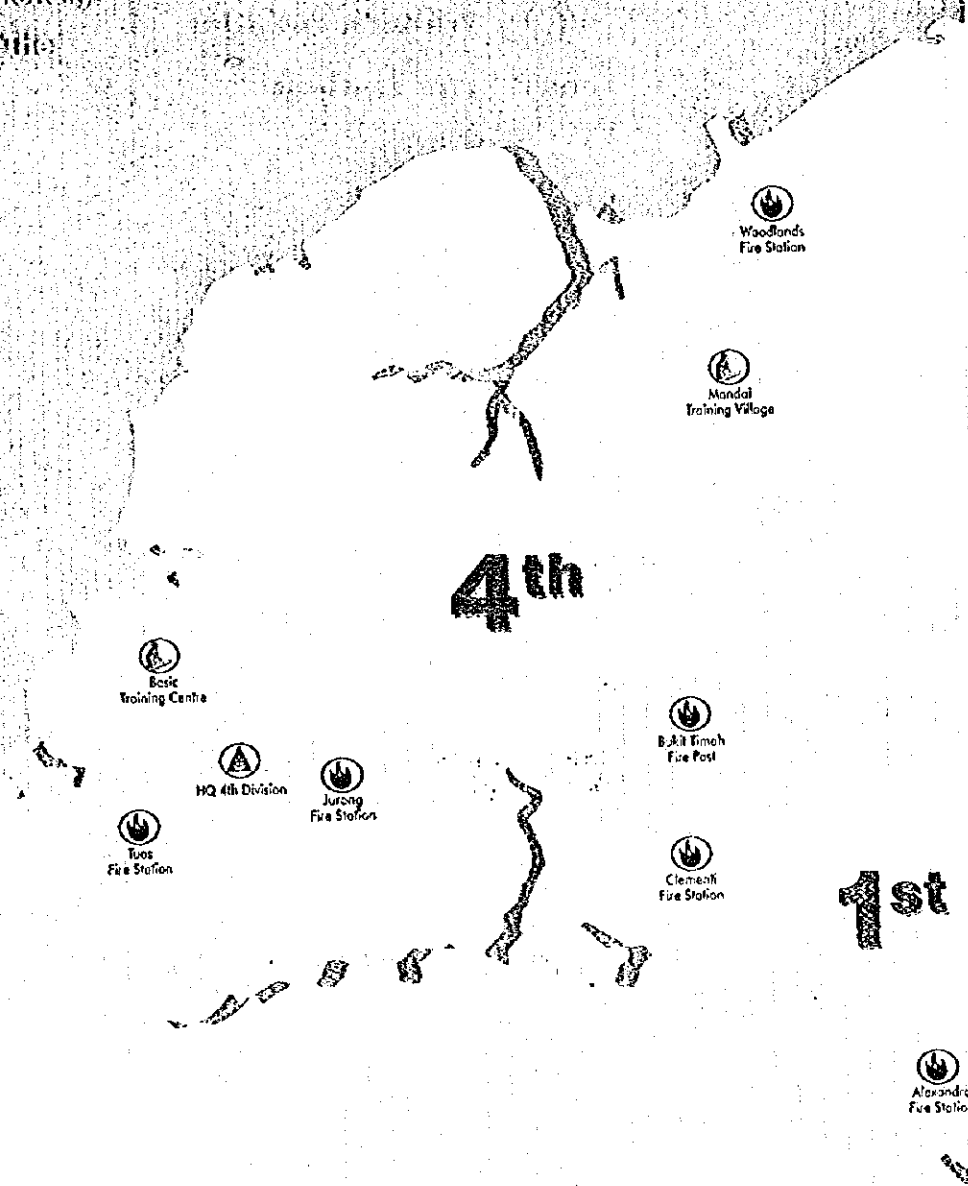
Launching of the
National Civil
Defence Plan by
Mr Chua Sian Chin,
Minister for Home Affairs
at Shell Sports Club.

**1st
DECEMBER
1982**

Formation of the
1st Civil Defence
Coordinating Committee
at MacPherson
Constituency.

**18th
SEPTEMBER
1983**

The start of Singapore's
first Civil Defence Week.
It was subsequently
extended to become
the Civil Defence Month
in September 1988



EXISTING FACILITIES



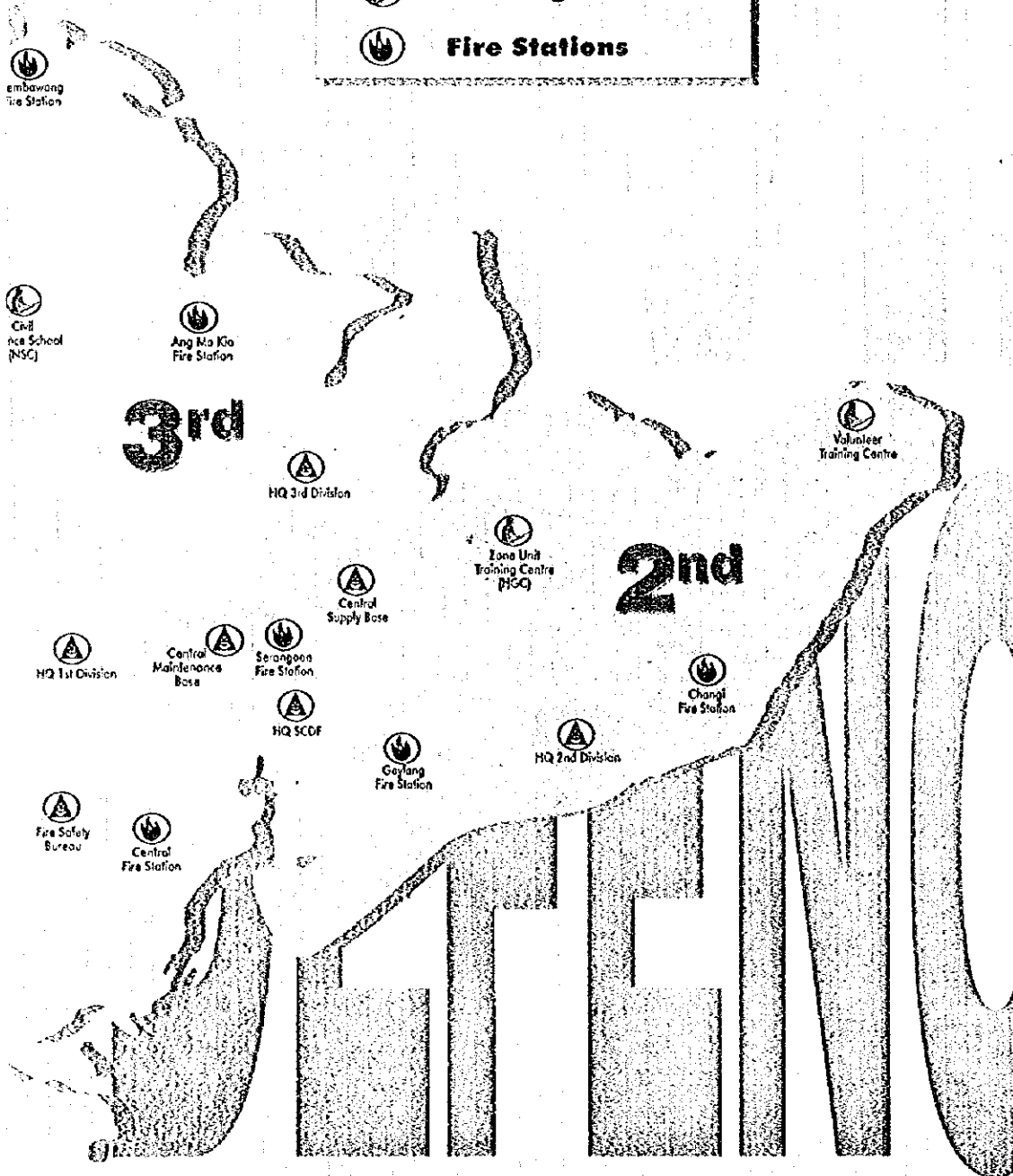
HQ Elements



Training Facilities



Fire Stations



MILESTONES

**8th
APRIL
1994**

Passing of the
Fire Safety Act.

**15th
APRIL
1989**

Integration with
the Singapore Fire
Service.

**22nd
NOVEMBER
1986**

Passing of the
Civil Defence Act
in Parliament.

**19th
NOVEMBER
1983**

First Blood Collection
Exercise at Kolom Ayer
Constituency. Many other
Emergency Exercises were
later held throughout
the nation.

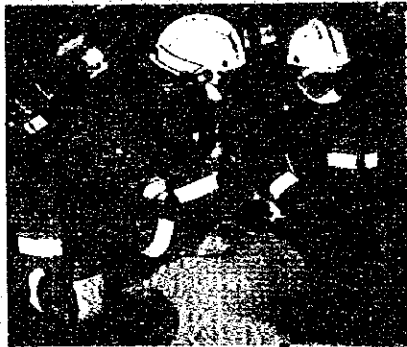
P E R S O N N E L

A fire department's primary responsibility is to protect life and property. This is accomplished through the use of fire-fighting equipment and techniques. Fire-fighters are trained to respond to emergencies and to provide first aid to the injured. They are also responsible for the maintenance of fire-fighting equipment and for the safety of the community.

Fire-fighters are trained to respond to emergencies and to provide first aid to the injured. They are also responsible for the maintenance of fire-fighting equipment and for the safety of the community.



The range of new uniforms is yet another step in enhancing the professionalism and dynamism of the Force.



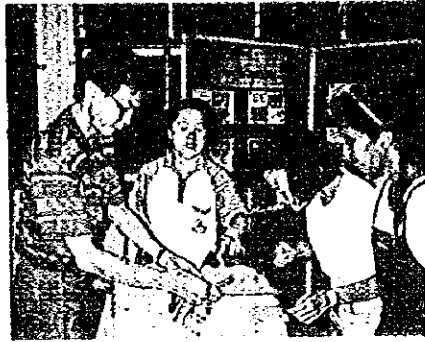
Fire fighters are the mainstay of the Force's day-to-day operations.



National Servicemen train so as to be prepared for any eventuality.



Members of an elite team.



Yuhua constituency volunteers conducting their own recall exercise.

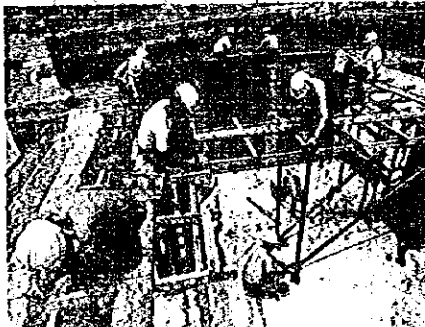
With the launching of THE HOME TEAM concept by the Ministry of Home Affairs in September 1995, the SCDF became a member of this special team which has the unenviable task of protecting the homefront. In line with this concept, the Force introduced its new range of uniform in blue so as to give its personnel a more professional and modern image as well as to blend in colour with the other uniformed departments under the Ministry.



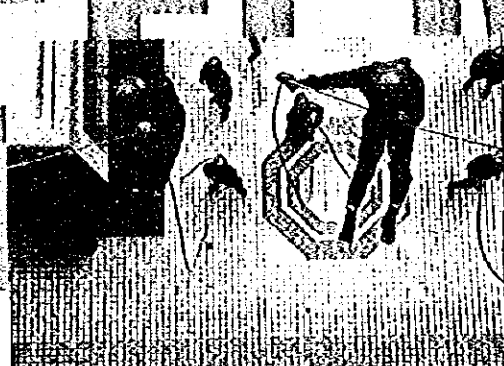
The specialised HAZMAT Team ready for operation.



Ambulance and FRM crew provide speedy medical attention for the sick and injured.



The Construction Brigade NSF in action.



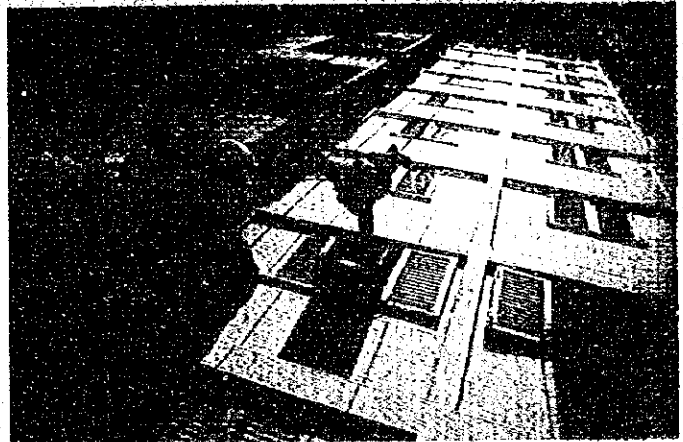
Rescuers putting up a display.



Our Medical Officer attending to a patient.

T R A I N I N G

As a fire department, it is our duty to train our firefighters to be the best at what we do. We provide a variety of training opportunities for our firefighters, including classroom instruction, hands-on training, and field exercises. Our training is designed to ensure that our firefighters are always ready to respond to any emergency.



Training for high-rise rescue.



Instructor in action.



DART members train daily to maintain their operational readiness.



Physical training keeps the men fit for any demanding operations.

The concept of training for the Force is "to train as we operate". Training is conducted on a progressive basis from simple to complex, involving knowledge, skills, tactics, strategies and exercises. Training is also provided on a need basis so as to avoid over-training and unnecessary depletion of training resources.

To further enhance the operational readiness of its ground personnel, the Firemanship Skill and Proficiency Test was introduced aimed at ensuring that the men are not only physically fit but are also skilled and ready to undertake any operation at all times.



Fire fighters undergoing realistic flashover training.



Training with our own leak sealing simulators comprising flanges and pipes.



Civil Defence Volunteers are all trained in first aid, fire fighting, rescue and evacuation procedures.



MRT fire exercises are part of our efforts at ensuring operational readiness for any eventuality.



Fire fighters undergoing the Skill and Proficiency Test which they have to pass annually.

L O G I S T I C S

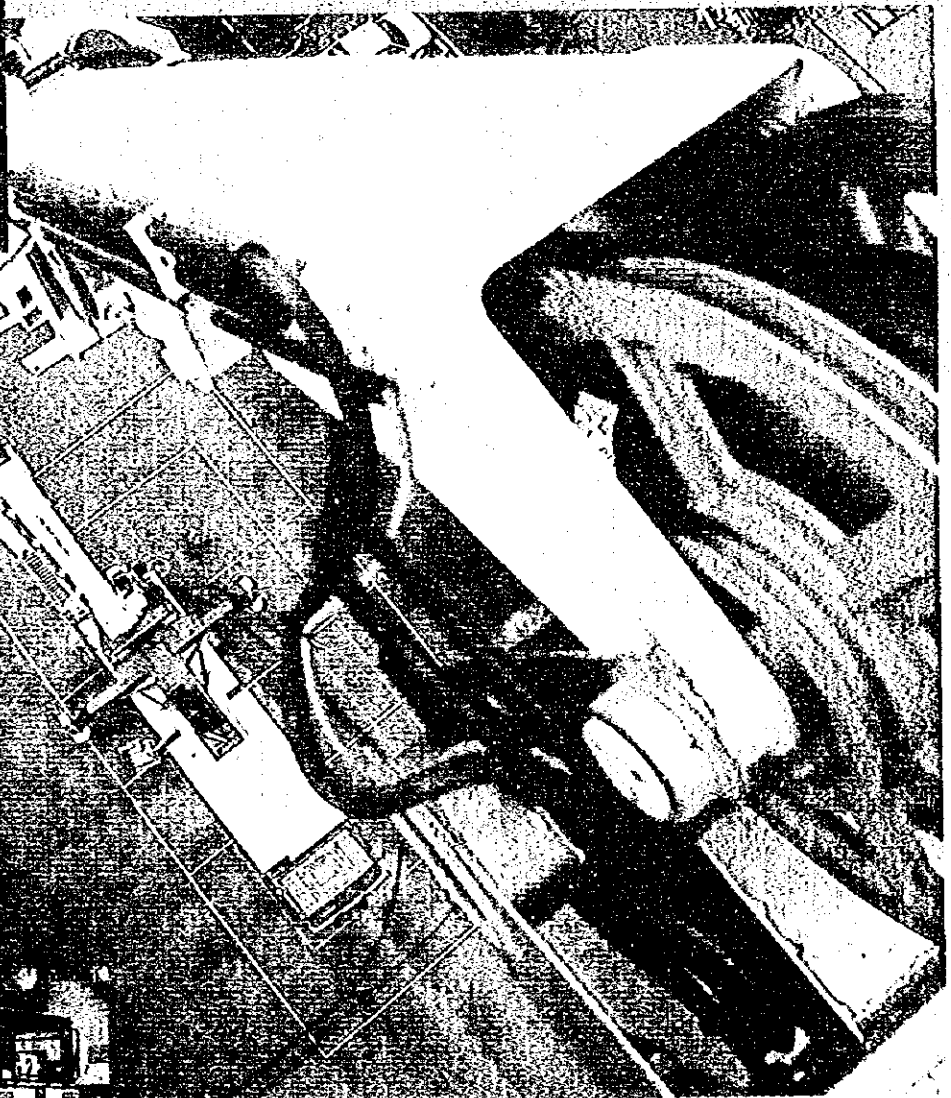
The Force's equipment is maintained and checked periodically to ensure that it is always ready for use. The Force's equipment is maintained and checked periodically to ensure that it is always ready for use.



Trapped Person Locator - Detects life trapped under debris.



Equipment are checked and maintained periodically to ensure that they are always ready for use.

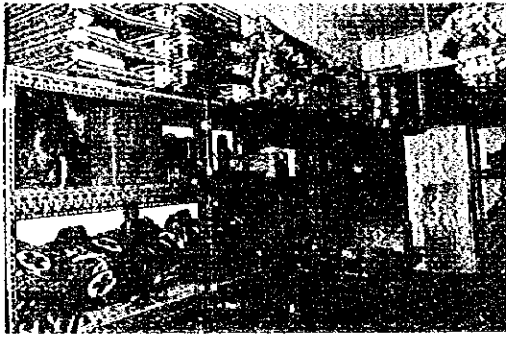


The Force is fully committed to acquire the best equipment.



The latest to join the fleet, this appliance is capable of mechanically discharging water from a roof-mounted monitor operated through remote control.





From one such review, the Force found the concept of equipping units based on the "pull" system to be labour-intensive and time-consuming. To expedite the equipping of mobilised units, the "push" system was adopted recently, whereby the units' equipment are sent to its operational base and handed over to the unit instead of requiring the unit to send their vehicle and men to collect their stores.



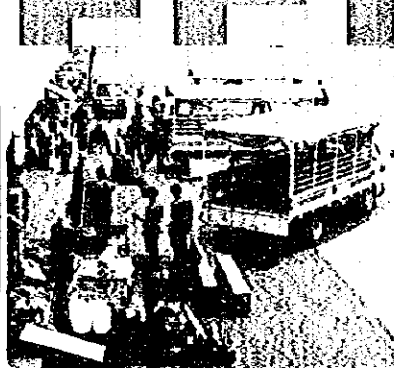
All stores are systematically organised to facilitate equipping of personnel in times of need.



Equipments are sent to units under the new "push" concept equipping.



A Civil Resource Mobilisation Exercise.



Mobilised units do routine equipment checks to ensure their serviceability.



The SCOF has acquired state-of-the-art search and rescue equipment like the Searchcam.

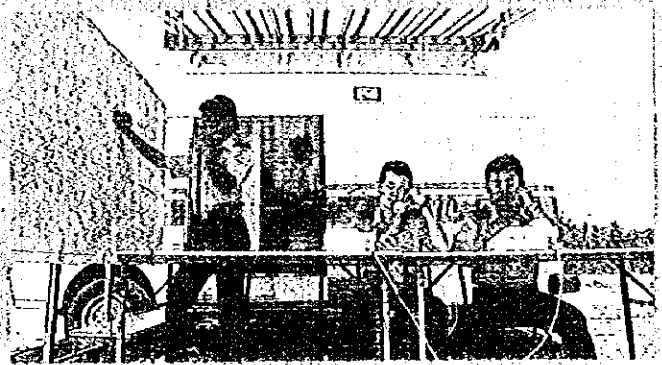
O P E R A T I O N S

The operational capabilities of the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) are demonstrated by its ability to respond to a wide range of emergencies, including fires, floods, and other disasters. The SCDF is a multi-agency organization that works closely with other government departments and agencies to ensure the safety and security of the city-state.

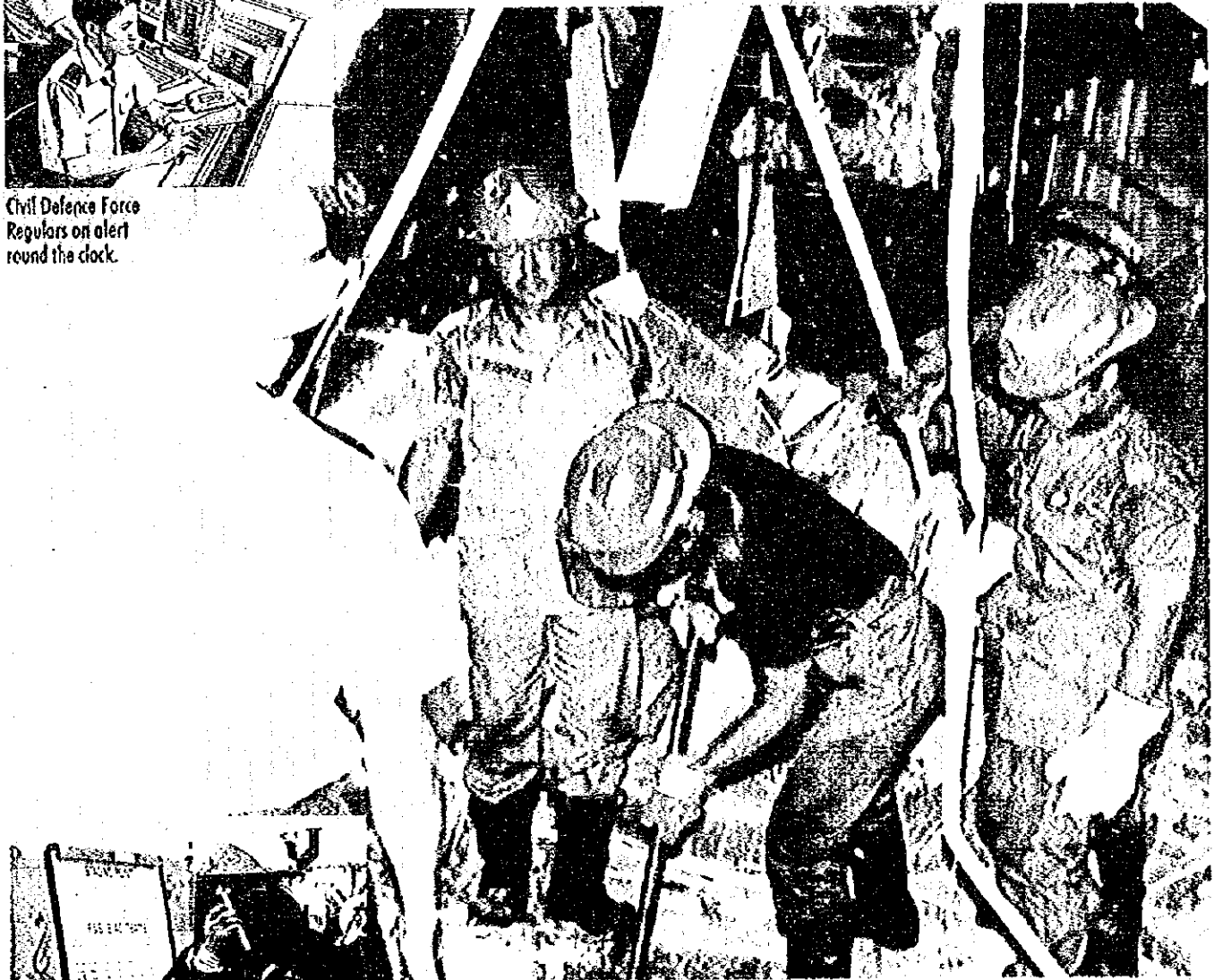
The SCDF is a multi-agency organization that works closely with other government departments and agencies to ensure the safety and security of the city-state.



Civil Defence Force Regulars on alert round the clock.



The Integrated Command & Control Vehicle.



Searching the debris for survivors after an explosion.

One of the SCDF's sector Commander in action.

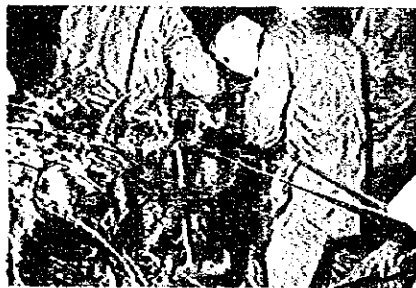




The SCDF Command Post - the nerve-centre of all Civil Defence operations.



Determining the origin of fire is one of the key functions of the Fire Investigation Section (FIS).



Rescuing a victim who had fallen down a ravine.



Rescue of a victim trapped in a vehicle.



Fire fighters fighting a fire at a Penjuru Road warehouse.

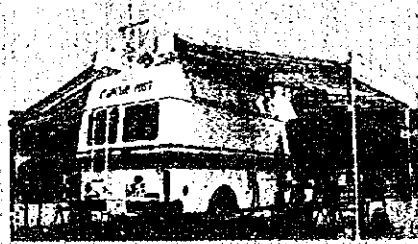


Dart rescuers dig through a floor to reach a suspected trapped victim.

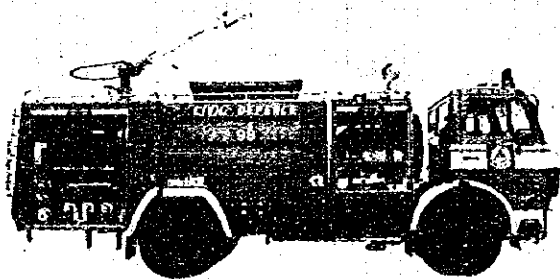
SCDF - THE LIFE



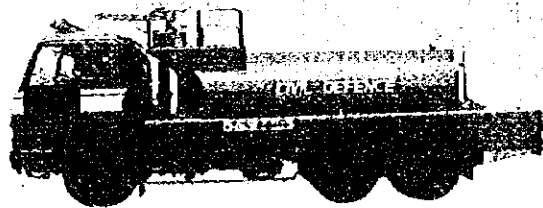
Hazmat Tender



Integrated Command and Communication Vehicle



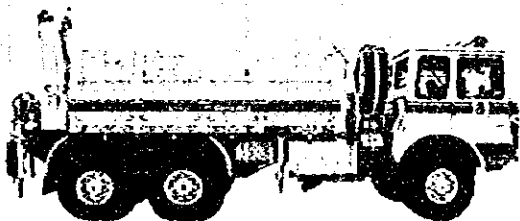
Foam Tender



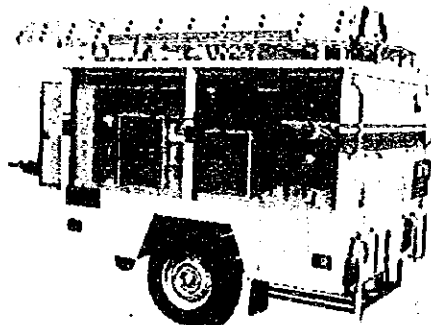
Foam Carrier



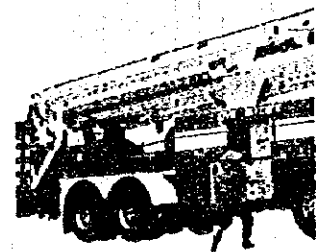
Resc



Lorry Mounted Crane



Rescue Trailer



Aerial P