



**KOBE REPORT draft**  
**Report of Session 5.6, Thematic Cluster 5**

**Case studies on Preparedness for effective response**

**1. Summary of the session's presentations and discussions**

- Preparedness for effective response is contingent on the cooperation between countries, and between a country's central agencies, regional agencies and communities. It is equally important for preparedness for disasters, that individuals and their families take responsibility for personal preparedness. It is the joint experience that disaster prevention education for that is necessary.
- Countries that are resilient have linked their measures for disaster reduction and mitigation to the development of their response capability.
- A model of disaster management which includes national agencies working with regional and community agencies for preparedness and which then have a coordinated approach to response during a disaster, is the most effective means of sustaining a country's disaster management arrangements.
- While countries need to build their own resilience, the technology and knowledge of nations advanced in disaster prevention and management can be of great benefit and should be shared with nations who are less well resourced.
- It is most important for processes to be in place in advance of the event, for the distribution of disaster relief resources to be effective. In-country disaster management resources will be overwhelmed by a large scale disaster, such as the recent tsunami in the Indian Ocean, and a cooperative approach by the international donor program is effective in providing and coordinating assistance to the affected country. The use of common international processes such as that through the United Nations can be of benefit to countries in their planning to manage this. There should be no discrimination by race and poverty when a disaster occurs.
- We should not wait and to start making our own, organizational and community contingency plan. To do these it needs strong commitment. If the organization and communities have good and appropriate disaster management contingency plan, the community men and women will be safer.
- We announced that always the necessity of disaster management progress with communication of all level society, such as official organizations, fire fighting groups, voluntary disaster preventing organizations.

**2. Primary issues**

- Relation between damage control and damage reduction
- A forward plan that identifies potential humanitarian crisis, establishes priorities, encourages preparation and improves human capacity for a quick, coordinated and effective response to the crisis
- Contingency Plan help to respond to emergencies more quickly and effectively. This can save more lives, time and money. It is always better to plan when it is not needed than not have planned when it was necessary
- Correspondence to developing countries
- Cope with each level such as country, regions, and locals
- Externally applied solutions (into a country or into a community) only work with
  - the commitment of existing institutions of the community
  - involvement and commitment of the community, informed and prepared to respond,
  - a coordinated process between national, regional/provincial and local/community mechanisms, supported by the international community.

### **3. Suggested targets and indicators to measure accomplishments**

1. The preparedness against the disaster by the resident oneself is important and the disaster prevention education is propelled.
2. Preparedness must start from the households, villages, communities, districts/provinces and national level today.
3. A measure is promoted associating the both sides of damage control and damage reduction.
4. It is effective to grant the technology and the knowledge from disaster prevention advanced countries.
5. Distribution of the effective emergency relief resources at the time of natural disaster occurs is promoted.
6. Promotion of enlightenment activities to losing discrimination by the race and poverty at the time of natural disaster occurs
7. When you see the large-scale disaster, especially the damage of tsunami in the Indian Ocean at the end of last year, the cooperation between regions including developing countries and the approach of the international donor program are necessary to build the system.
8. To set up a special force, corresponding to the large area disasters such as a special disaster, armed attack terrorisms, and large-scale earthquakes disaster, is promoted.
9. Coordinated pre-planning by key institutions which must continue to provide their services but come together through preparedness planning to provide a coordinated response
10. National planning which embodies a top down, bottom up approach
11. Establishment of parallel processes between national, regional and local agencies
12. Solutions for community actions need to be simple and practical and relevant to the particular characteristics of the community.
13. This process must be supported by mutual cooperation between people and organisations.

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