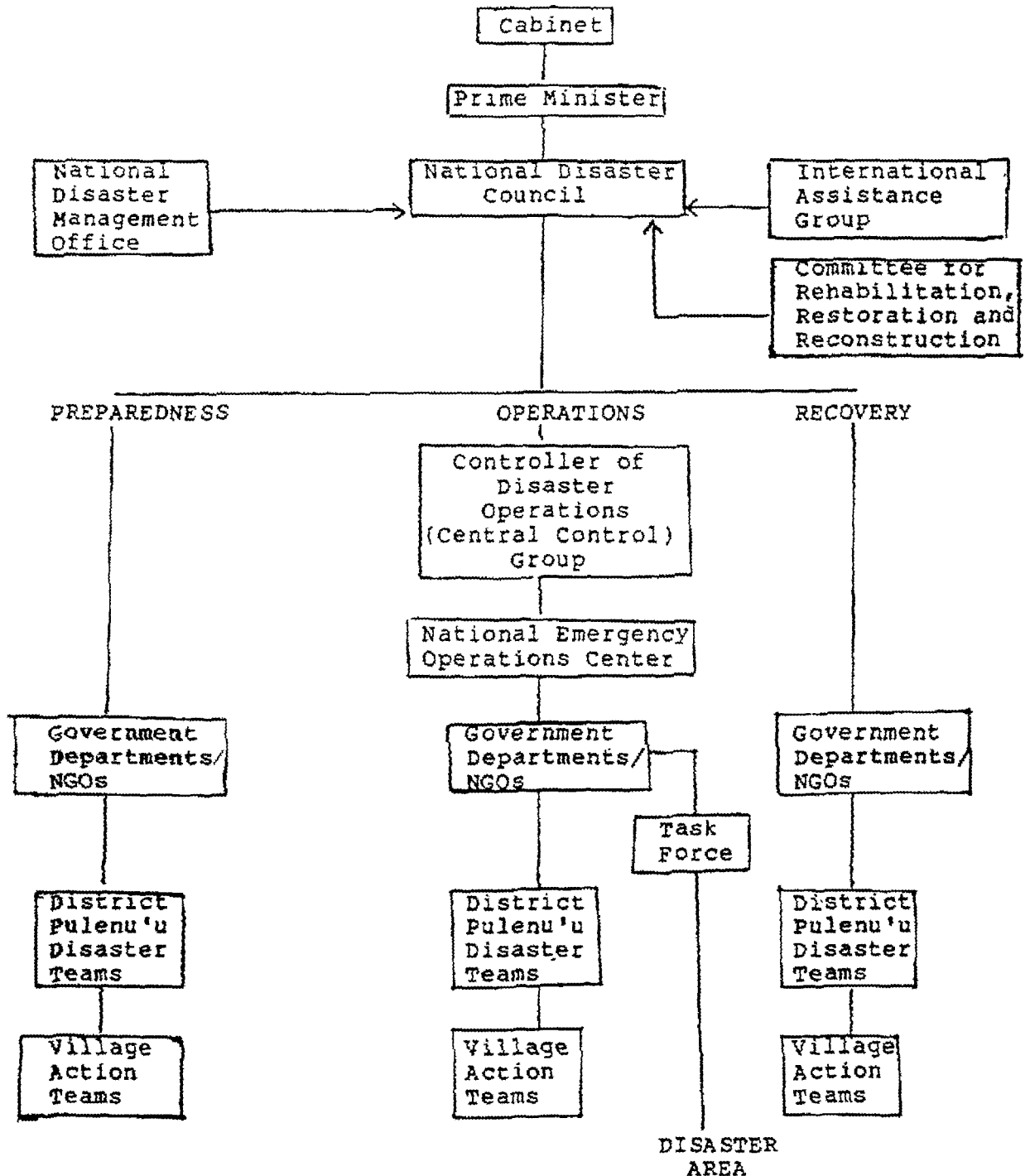


ANNEX I

Organizational Structure of Disaster Management

(Western Samoa)



field of coordination.

* Village Action Teams play an important role in disaster management. They are responsible for distribution of the relief assistance they need on the village level.

(Operational Coordination)

* When INSARAG becomes operational, the South Pacific Region will benefit from it since this region urgently needs the services given by INSARAG.

* In operational coordination, we need to carry out:

1. Immediate assessment of damages and relief needs at the occurrence of an emergency
 - It is rather difficult to ask the affected country to make a post-disaster assessment in which the donor countries could have full trust. If INSARAG assumes this responsibility on behalf of the recipient country, it would be a big step forward for the region.
2. Rapid initiation of field coordination of international relief efforts
 - In a lot of cases in the region, the donor countries have given assistance a little sooner than they should do.
3. Development of relief procedures and coordination systems
 - The assisting countries should take responsibility for this.
 - The affected countries should take responsibility for the actual coordination ultimately.
4. Exchange of know-how and techniques, with emphasis on strengthening the capability of disaster-prone developing countries to respond to emergencies.
 - We have made efforts in this area over the last decade through ADPC training. In addition to the training, however, we need to have a political commitment of the government not on a reactive, but on a pro-active basis to materialize all our efforts.
 - The most effective way to enhance the disaster management capabilities has a little to do with bringing in teams from outside to do an assessment, but it has a lot to do with including the teams from the affected country itself and their neighbouring countries in the process.

Presented by: Mr.Furuya

Mr. Furuya explained the outline of Japan Disaster Team(JDR).

* Being frequently struck by natural disasters such as earthquakes, typhoons, floods and volcanic eruptions, Japan has accumulated a lot of experience and technical know-hows on disaster management. Therefore, she has often been asked to extend some sort of assistance when a large-scale disaster hits a country abroad.

Types of disaster relief assistance from Japan

* There are 3 types of relief assistance from Japan: financial aid, dispatch of personnel and donation of relief supplies. JICA is directly involved in the 2nd and 3rd types. The Japanese government has extended disaster assistance in the form of either one of them independently or 2 or 3 types together, depending on the cases.

Establishment and components of JDR

* "The Law to Dispatch JDR" was enforced in September, 1987. Based on this law, the system of JDR was implemented.

* There are 3 categories of teams in JDR:

1. Rescue Team

- The teams in this category engage in SAR activities.
- The participants in the teams are well-trained rescue members with a lot of experience from the National Police Agency, the Maritime Safety Agency, the Fire Defense Agency and the Defense Agency.
- In the Law, a special arrangement was made for the dispatch of rescue teams so that there is no delay in the launch of the operation.
- The teams are equipped with fiber scopes, acoustic ground detectors, night goggles, thermal imaging cameras, rock drills and other necessary items.

2. Medical Team

- The medical teams consist of JICA-registered doctors, nurses and medical coordinators.(There are 450 registered medical personnel

at the moment.)

3. Expert Team

- The teams engage in activities on post-disaster rehabilitation and pre-disaster prevention.
- The participants in the teams come from related agencies such as the National Land Agency and the Ministry of Construction.

Procedure to implement disaster relief

(Refer to Chart 10)

- * The disaster relief from the Japanese government is implemented, according to the flow in Chart 10.

Provision of relief supplies

- * JICA has 5 emergency storage bases to provide its relief supplies. The 4 of them, located in Narita(near to Tokyo), Washington DC ,Mexico City and Singapore are operated by JICA, while another storage base in Pisa is operated by UNDRO. In addition to these 5, JICA also uses a UNIPAC (UNICEF Procurement and Assembly Center) storage in Denmark for medical supplies and special food stuffs.

(Refer to Chart 11)

- * Each storage base keeps relief supplies listed in Chart 11.

Training courses for JDR

- * JICA provides various training courses for JDR members. The courses include:

- General Training Course
- Leader Training Course
- Coordinator Training Course

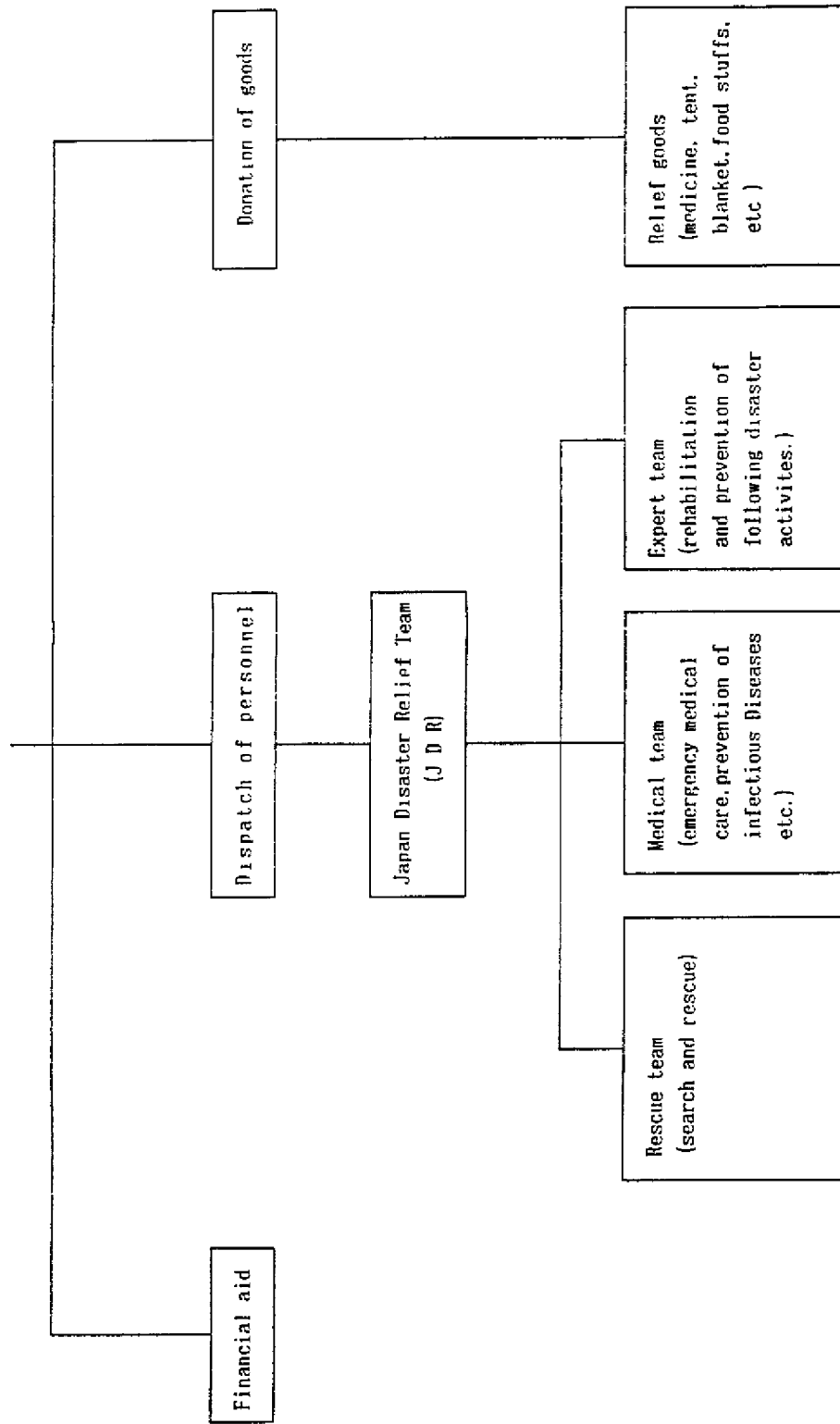
- * In their training, the members are given lectures on:

- specific types of disasters
- first aid care
- how to use special equipment such as a fiber scope, an acoustic ground detector and so forth.
- the society, culture, customs and language of the local community in the affected country

Activity record

(Refer to Chart 12)

JAPAN DISASTER RELIEF SYSTEM



rescue members of
National Police Agency,
Maritime Safety Agency,
Fire Defense Agency.

doctors, nurses, etc.
registered with JICA

officials of Ministries and
Agencies concerned

List of relief goods

Annex IV

place	NARITA (TOHYO, JAPAN)	SINGAPORE	MEXICO	PISA (UNDRO)	WASHINGTON
space	1, 023m ²	405m ²	380m ²	200m ²	200m ²
contents	blanket, tent, lighter. can opener, water purifier. generator, cordreel, trans- ceiver, transistor radio. tool kit, water tank, emer- gency medical set, polyeth- ylene bag, sleeping mat. torch light, shover	blanket, tent, lighter. can opener, transceiver, ra- dio, kerosene stove, torch light, soap, shovel. carpenter kit, towel, knocher. eating utensil set, detergent sleeping mat, generator. polyethylene bag	blanket, tent, lighter, can opener, radio, torch light, generator, polyethyl- ene bag, kerosene stove, tool kit, kocher, eating utensil set, sleeping mat, shovel, detergent, soap, towel	blanket, tent, water tank, plastic sheet	blanket, tent, water tank, plastic sheet

* So far, JDR has dealt with 75 cases of disasters.

JDR in JICA

* As a semi-governmental organization, JICA is in charge of various programs. JDR is one of the major programs among them.

* The Secretariate of JDR was reorganized this April to reinforce its capabilities. However, the total budget this year is limited to 1.5 billion yen and the number of the staff members in the Secretariate is only 8. Given these sizes of the budget and man-power, it is rather difficult to answer all the requests from the affected countries.

* Besides relief activities, JDR has committed itself to strengthening relationships with other countries and organizations such as UNDRO and PAHO. We are determined to continue our efforts to promote such international networks in the future as well.

Regional Activity Review (7)

Presented by: Mr.Terry

Mr. Terry gave a presentation on the outline of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center(ADPC).

* ADPC was established in 1986.

* The role of ADPC is to assist countries in the Asia and Pacific region, stretching from Iran in the west to the Cook Islands in the South Pacific, in formulating their policies and developing their capabilities in all aspects of disaster management. ADPC is to serve the needs and requirements of the clientele in the region in collaboration with UN and other international organizations.

* ADPC is involved in:

- training activities, both in general and in technical nature.

- advisory and consulting activities.
- information services. For instance, we provide information materials and conferences.

Disaster management course

* Since the establishment, ADPC has conducted training courses as follows:

1. Basic disaster management courses, conducted twice a year in a 6-month duration for each course.
2. Specialized courses on technical programs such as those related to practitioners or engineers, or those pertaining to cyclone-resistant structures.
3. Specialized courses, which has become more important recently:
 - on shelter and urban development.
 - on private-sector engagement in disaster preparedness and response capabilities.

* The major principle of the programs is to develop capabilities in the countries concerned through working with international, bilateral and multilateral organizations.

The relevance of INSARAG to ADPC

* INSARAG has become a considerable interest on the part of ADPC, because it has provided an opportunity to focus on:

- disaster management training.
- network development.
- incorporation of fundamental elements in larger activities and environment in the region.

* However, the relevance of INSARAG to ADPC also presents some challenges.

One example is:

- OSOCC handles coordination of on-site operational elements with an emphasis on local activities. In fact, there are other coordinating bodies on the national, international and inter-agency levels.

* From ADPC standpoint, there are a number of opportunities and

goals in INSARAG.

1. Build a regional focus of INSARAG to Asian disaster management aspects.

2. Develop national initiatives to address issues of prior coordination mechanism.

3. Promote collaborative dialogue among the sending organizations and countries as well as affected countries.

4. Provide the opportunity to promote national focus and capabilities.

* Exercise' 93 should be conducted on a more regional, practical, manageable and directly-related basis, rather than on an international basis.

* There are some special concerns pertaining to INSARAG from ADPC viewpoint. They are on:

- disaster management capabilities based on the national institutional development.

We have had a variety of experiences, but mostly, the experiences are vested in either individuals or individual departments.

INSARAG intentions should be translated into sustained institutional capabilities, which transcend the abilities of one individual or one experience. That is a real challenge INSARAG is faced with.

Regional Activity Review (8)

Presented by Mr.Zeballos

Mr.Zeballos gave a presentation on SAR operations in general and in relation to PAHO and INSARAG Regional Group for the Americas.

PAHO(Pan American Health Organization)

* PAHO was established in 1902, as an oldest organization in the inter-American system. After the creation of WHO in 1944, PAHO became its regional office for the Americas. In short, PAHO has dual entities:

- a part of an UN organization, WHO.
- an organization within the inter-American system.

* PAHO Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Relief Coordination Program was created in 1978. Since 1981, the Program has been fully implemented to provide technical cooperation for its member countries. The range of activities in this area covers relief operations in natural and technical disasters as well as social type of disaster situation. Recently, however, responding to the needs in the region, we have expanded the range of activities to other elements in disaster management such as preparedness, prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation.

* Latin American and Caribbean countries are highly vulnerable to natural disasters. Most of the populated areas are either located close to the "Fire Ring", or subject to hurricanes. Between 1980 to 1990, the number of fatalities caused by natural disasters in Latin America amounts to 135,000 and the number of affected population reaches 10 million.

SAR operation

* In SAR activities, there are 2 important elements:

1. SAR operations should be carried out timely and effectively.
2. Affected countries' capabilities should be strengthened as much as possible.

Technical elements

* In the past disaster cases in Latin America, the first response came from the affected communities, using hands, ladders or any

means available to them. This response can be categorized as an urban SAR operation. The experience in the past major disasters, like the earthquakes in Guatemala 1976, Mexico 1985, Italy 1980 and Armenia 1988, indicates that the number of survivors rapidly declines after the first days. Therefore, it is important to carry out SAR operations during the first 48 hours.

- * SAR teams should study the trauma categories or types of injuries treated in the the past disaster cases so that they can be better prepared to administer proper medical treatment.

- * SAR teams should be aware of the priorities which characterize sudden disasters. For instance, in the first 2 days should be devoted to SAR for the victims and after that, priorities are shifted to water supply, sanitation, food, shelter and so forth.

- * The impact of disaster on population ranges from physical trauma to psychological and socio-economical aspects. Therefore, the workers should be selected carefully to meet the requirements.

- * In order to excute most effective SAR operations, early assessment of damages and needs is essential. The selection for the personnel in charge of the assessment should be made rather carefully. They should be "seasoned disaster experts", be familiar with the affected country and the local language and capable of making decision with a certain leadership. Given these conditions, the assessment should be carried out under the responsibility of the affected country.

Challenges in INSARAG

In order to field out INSARAG initiatives, there are some challenges to be addressed.

1.DHA/UNDRO should

- strengthen its own coordination and operation capabilities.
(-be more operation-oriented, fully mobilize its existing resources and try to make operations on real time.)
- provide independent communications means for every disaster-prone country through UN system in order to transfer information on close to real time. (These means include portable satellite

equipment and a computer network)

- reinforce training programs such as the UNDP/UNDRO Disaster Management Training Program.
- monitor disaster-prone countries by means of, for instance, a remote sensing system.
- categorize SAR teams to make it easier to see which team is qualified for a certain operation.
- provide capacity to activate SAR assistance at a short notice.

2. Assisting countries should

- develop their language capabilities.
- develop self-sufficiency.
- transfer technology to affected countries.
(technology transfer should be carried out at a pre-disaster stage.)
- standardize their SAR skills.

3. Recipient countries should

- develop capacity to make early assessment on the disaster.
- be specific about their requests for international assistance.
- develop internal capacity to respond during the first 8 to 12 hours.

Improvement in SAR operation

There are some needs for technical improvement in SAR operations. They are:

1. Search techniques: We should

- study the effectiveness of various means for search operations, including both basic and highly-advanced techniques.

- standardize search techniques, based on the information collected from the study mentioned above.
2. Extrication techniques: We should
- list up standard light and heavy equipment.
 - standardize extrication techniques for rescue operations.
 - develop extrication and rescue procedures in a confined space.
3. Medical emergency techniques: We should
- identify how far medical teams should go in order to provide complex medical techniques like an on-site amputation to facilitate extrication.
 - identify what type of regulations exist between international teams and the legal systems in affected countries.
 - identify the difficulties teams are supposed to be confronted with.
 - identify the types of equipment to be used.
 - standardize emergency medical techniques, based on the identification the the elements mentioned above.

INSARAG Regional Group for the Americas

* The preparatory meeting on the Regional Group for the Americas was held in Phoenix, Arizona this May.

Objective of the meeting

* The objectives of the meeting were the same as those in this meeting.

Criteria for participation

- * The participant in the Americas Regional Group should:
 - represent a country likely to be affected by a disaster requiring SAR (affected country) or
 - represent a country with SAR capabilities and willingness to assist (assisting country).

- be recognized as a technical expert in his/her field.
- be from a country with SAR experience.
- be officially endorsed by some appropriate authority in the member country.
- be officially endorsed by international organizations working in the region.

* Representation should be inter-disciplinary, including at least:

- medical
- technical
- search
- rescue
- management
- national emergency coordination
- academician
- military.

* Members should be willing and able to commit time to participate in the group.

* Individuals should be team players.

* Individuals should have good communication skills.

Activities

* Among the activities proposed in the Regional Group for the Americas, the most important one is the initiation of training. The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) in the US Agency for International Development and other organizations are scheduled to have a meeting on training issues.

* The Inaugural Meeting is to be held this December to finalize the ideas advanced in the preparatory meeting.

Regional Activity Review (9)

Presented by: Mr. Gunn

Mr Gunn gave some reflections and comments on what he believes disaster management activities should be and what he has perceived during the discussions in this meeting.

There are 2 extremes in human resources in disaster management. On one end, there are the stricken people or the stricken communities that are suffering. On the other end, there are "specialists" or "enlightened experts" who bring assistance to the stricken people.

However, even in Italy, which is quite experienced in earthquake management, 96 percent of the people who respond first are the villagers of the stricken communities. These people are not equipped with any sophisticated materials, but only with hands, shovels, pickles, axes and community spirit. They try to participate in whatever element or whatever stage of disaster management. They are good managers and ,in fact, better than experts in that they effectively meet the needs in the communities.

Meanwhile, we, experts are struggling to find out the way to carry out the operation and the people to engage in them. Of course, the training is an important element in disaster management. However, one of the dangers of being experts is that we take it for granted.

Training the communities and training ourselves are down-to-earth problems. To train ourselves, first of all, it necessary for us to do some research to know what we should train about. We, experts in disaster management are still embryonic since we do not know the essentials in these specialties yet. In a sense, we are still learning in a difficult and expensive way, learning at the expense of the stricken population.

There is an good example: We used to use any kind of medicament sent by any kind of people from any country without any respect for the needs of the communities. Basic field research has shown us that out of 30,000 or 40,000 drugs that can potentially be sent, there are only 56 that will meet the majority of the needs

of any disaster. Going through a lot of research, experience and trial and error, we finally standardized the medical kit, which now we teach both the receiving and donor governments or communities to stick to so that the response will be more effective, more timely and easily or more inexpensively attainable.

One other element that was not mentioned today is the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). IDNDR is an umbrella for the next ten years to do something about our disasters, though it has its shortcomings, saving-graces and advantages.

One training element that has come through IDNDR is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). UNESCO is supposed to be in charge of the earthquake element of disasters, and it has commissioned a series of manuals and guiding textbooks both for communities and disaster experts at various levels. These manuals and textbooks should come out as a fruit and an input of UNESCO into IDNDR, just as WHO and national committees have chosen their respective inputs into IDNDR.

In the following institutions, there are a lot of training going on:

- The European Center for Disaster Management under the aegis of the Council of Europe has taken up only training.
- The Synergic Institution carries out research and trains disaster managers on burns as a clinical problem and fires as a society or an environmental problem. In this institution, burn surgeons and fire chiefs are brought together to study the synergies between burns and fires.
- The University of Bradford is giving training while carrying out theoretical research into risks, hazards, the whole theory of catastrophes.

It is a pleasure that we are given this opportunity, but this opportunity should not be missed on the preparation of all the

people and of all the things that we are saying are necessary.

2nd Day

(10) Sub-group Discussion

Based on the result of the meeting on the previous day, the conference was divided into 3 sub-working groups to continue the discussion on the following items.

(Common theme for 3 groups) "Participation"
the ideal member-composition of
the Asia-Pacific Regional Group.

(Additional themes and names of participants in each group)

Group1 : "Exercise' 93"
-how to develop good programs for Exercise' 93

Participants: Grande, Rajak, Manurung, Iqbal, Honda, Hirata,
Kohashi, Furuya
Moderator/Presenter: Grande

Group2 : "Training"
-how to develop effective programs and management
systems for the future training
-how to re-evaluate the existing training programs
"Responsibilities for assisting countries"

Participants: Xiaohong, Gunn, Chung, Ukai, Uehara, Shirata,
Furukawa,
Moderator/Presenter: Uehara

Group3 : "Priority Issues"
"On-site Operations Coordination Center"

Participants: Terry, Zeballos, Yamazaki, Almgren, Kakei
Moderator: Terry/ Presenter: Kakei

(11) Report on Sub-group Meeting

After the sub-group discussion, each group gave a presentation on its conclusions on the given themes. The following report is the summary of the presentations given by 3 groups.

1.Participation(Common Theme)

"Participation" is the focal point in the Regional Meeting. Therefore, it would help us clarify the other issues in question if we tried to address this focal point.

To be specific,

we should

- * bring in more countries in the Region.

(Majority of the countries in the Region should join the Group)

- * establish communication linkage in the Region to transmit information on INSARAG to newly participating countries.

(It is important to get to know one another among member countries)

- * establish a small secretariate office with a small number of staff and the minimum level of office equipment to promote INSARAG in the Region.

- * characterize the Region

- particularities and problems in the Region should be identified.

- language or cultural diversities and differences in the health service systems should be recognized.

- * incorporate Asia-Pacific elements in the Regional Meeting, rather than be oriented only to European or American concepts.(Otherwise, the results of the Meeting would be irrelevant to the Region.)

- * outline specific strategies in this Region, taking account of cultural, political,administrative and other dimensions so that the procedures of technical methodologies could be established accordingly.

Meeting.

* 2nd-layer participants were also selected according to the same criteria.

- 2nd-layer participants are with still small or new disaster management approaches. However, they are possessed of the basic skills or interests and eager to develop their capabilities to get involved in disaster management furthermore.

(All these selections were made solely to get down to specifics in terms of priority considerations and emphases. No exclusionary sense was intended.)

(Classification 2)

* The participating countries could be divided into the following 4 categories.

1. Donor countries
2. ASEAN(the Association of South-East Asian Nations)/
South-East Asian countries
3. SAARC(the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)/
South Asian countries.
4. Pacific countries

- This classification indicates: despite all diversities in the Region, there is still a Possibility of grouping participants in the future meetings.

- This grouping could help address the problems on the sub-regional basis with relative affinity and homogeneity in approaches.

2.Exercise' 93 (Group 1)

We should

* go on to the next steps after completing the full participation.
(the integration of the Region.)

* explore and develop INSARAG disaster management training programs with some help from existing organizations such as ADPC and JICA.

3. Responsibilities of Assisting Countries (Group 2)

The number of assisting countries in the Region is limited. We need to enhance assisting capabilities and quality of assistance.

Therefore, we should

- * improve managerial capabilities.
- * set up priorities of assistance.
 - particularities of the disaster in some countries should be kept in mind.
- * allow the non-assisting countries to accumulate experience so that they could be assisting countries in the future.
- * exchange information between assisting and affected countries.
- * educate the general public on the disaster preparedness.
- * re-examine the reporting system to UNDRO.
 - Should we report to other organizations such as WHO or ICRC?
- * examine the potentials and affiliation of the Regional Information Center.
- * develop standardized approaches both in the technical and managerial functions.
- * improve coordinating capability among the assisting countries or organizations participating in an operation.
- * respect specific relations between affected countries and the countries close to them.
- * share the role.
 - The most capable functions in assisting teams could be reciprocated one another to reinforce the operation as a whole.

- * identify the person or organization to notify the assistance request after a disaster.
- * feed back post-operational evaluation to affected countries to improve the future operation.
- * promote cooperation between central governments in affected countries and local coordinating units to avoid unnecessary confusion in the assisting teams.
- * identify the medical supplies and drugs used in the operation. to facilitate the local health service care afterward.
- * identify each country's profile in the Region to prepare for the future operation.

3.Training (Group 2)

We should

* review the existing training courses to design the configuration of INSARAG training courses.

* set up INSARAG guidelines for disaster management.

- these standards are modifiable in accordance with the type of the disaster or the particularities of the country.
- WHO standards could be used as a draft. But it is necessary to incorporate other elements such as communications and transportation into the new guidelines.
- UNDRP should integrate all suggested elements into the standards.
- academic support for standards formulation
- in addition to technical standards, standards for managerial procedure should also be set up.
- early deployment method should be included in the guidelines.

* promote information exchange among trainers and trainees who have experience in various disasters.

* give training to the general public to make them aware of the importance of preparedness.

* establish an institution or committee in charge of the training courses.

- its responsibilities include the lecture arrangement.

2.OSOCC (Group 3)

* Appropriate standard procedures for OSOCC should be based on the 3 golden rules.

1. No parallel structures

There should be the only one OSOCC

2. The OSOCC must be able to take and implement decisions on the running of the relief operation

3. The flow of information must be both to and from the OSOCC.

We should

- * promote OSOCC concept.
- * enhance assessment systems in OSOCC.
 - incoming SAR teams need to get an assessment on the situation in advance.
 - general assessment: impact on the infrastructure
 - the population
 - the lifeline
 - specific assessment/the leaders of SAR teams need to obtain specific assessment to secure safety in the operation, and to make the operation more effective.
- * send and receive assistance requests promptly.
- * secure the contacts and establish a reliable network in the Region.
- * improve preparedness and readiness among the people.
- * locate OSOCC at entry points for international SAR teams.
(Usually, teams arrive at international airports)
- * prompt affected countries to designate working areas to SAR teams immediately after their arrival.
 - This recommendation is to facilitate the operation and to avoid the competition among SAR teams.

The Interregional Working Group on OSOCC has been in progress since the start of INSARAG. However, there is no participant from the Asia-Pacific Region, working in this group. It might be helpful for the Region if some participants here would join this Working Group on OSOCC, trying to bring in specific aspects related to the Region.

3. Priority Issues (Assessment is a part of this theme) (Group 3)

The following items are priority issues to be discussed in future meetings.

* Participation

- how to establish an effective network in the Region

* Asian-Pacific INSARAG strategy workplan

- the final goal of the meeting
- strategy workplan includes:
 - OSOCC
 - assessment (assessment made by assisting teams,
assessment made by recipient countries)
 - linkage to affected countries (whether assisting teams can
live up to their
expectations)
 - standard operational guidelines for SAR teams

(12) Final Comment

At the beginning of the meeting, 6 Objectives were set up.

1. mandate and structure of INSARAG
2. initiative presently undertaken by the INSARAG
3. format and contents of the regional questionnaires
4. disaster management training
5. member and purpose of the Asia-Pacific Regional Group
6. workplan

Objective 1 to Objective 5 had been already covered in the previous sessions, though some of them should be given further consideration to reach a conclusion. In this final session, the emphasis was laid on Objective 6, the workplan.

The workplan has to be considered both on the short-term and the long-term bases. The participants were requested to advance some comments on the workplan from various perspectives in the framework of the short-term strategy.

The following report is the summary of their comments on the workplan in some different areas.

Priority Issues

* Some of the priority issues in the short-term strategy are:

- how to finance workplans to upgrade existing SAR teams
- how to provide training and equipment
- how to define and apply the original motivation, SAR or INSARAG
- how to define and apply the coordinated response capabilities
(We have to focus on the on-site coordination)
- to identify what our common concerns are
- to promote cooperation and collaboration related to effective response

Regional Questionnaire

* We should make an inventory of SAR teams, country by country.

* There are 2 categories to define SAR teams:

1. The highly specialized

- with sophisticated equipment, language capability and full self-sufficiency

2. The specialized

- with basic skills and equipment, some language capability and certain level of self-sufficiency.

All SAR teams should be classified into these 2 groups.

* The questionnaires distributed to the member countries would indicate:

1. their willingness towards participation
2. the countries in need of the basic training

* Based on the questionnaire results, we can set up a Regional Working Group as a start.

* UNDRO is now working on the 2nd edition of the Directory of the International SAR Teams. Through the experience of editing these 2 Directories, it realizes how difficult it is to get proper information from respondents. Therefore, the following points should be kept in mind when we make questionnaires.

We should

- not circulate too many questions in the same character.
- include some questionnaires pertaining to the points we discussed here in the 2nd edition of the Directory.

Regional Group in the future

* ADPC is prepared to assume responsibility for the issue of participation in future meetings.

- Responding to the commitment made by ADPC, all the participants here should help ADPC by identifying the future members in the Group and by defining "participation".

* JICA is ready to study, coordinate and distribute regional questionnaires in reference to the questionnaires to be attached to the 2nd edition of the Directory.

* The meeting report, in which we can see ideas suggested in the meeting in a more matured form, will contribute to the birth of new additional ideas and initiatives.

* The person or organization to take on responsibilities for future meetings should not be limited to the participants here. After the distribution of the meeting report to all the countries concerned, there might be some volunteers absent now, but willing to assume some responsibilities.

* INSARAG is essentially voluntary in character. It should not be represented by the participant countries' governments. Therefore, it might be a good idea if UNDRO could assume responsibilities to run the Regional Group in the capacity as one of the members in the UN system.

* In case UNDRO asks ICRC for some additional information such as the country fact sheet, the Red Cross will surely provide it with willingness.

* INSARAG process started 2 and a half years ago, while the Asia-Pacific Group initiated its process just 2 days ago. Inevitably, it takes time for the Group to achieve what has been done in the main body of INSARAG.

* In the future discussion, we should focus on operational and technical aspects rather than managerial exercises. Specifically, we need to bring the importance of an immediate post-SAR situation into the foreground and discuss how to inventory the existing capabilities at the ground-level phase, the

sophisticated man-power phase and non-man-power phase (satellite search).

(13)Closing Remark (full text)

Given by: Mr.Kakei

Finally, let me express my appreciation to all the participants here. I really thank you for your attention toward this meeting.

I believe, at the moment, disaster relief activities are carried out still on a country-by-country basis. Today, however, we all realize that the time has come to coordinate all our efforts and to standardize our disaster relief activities in the Region. I feel that all the participating countries are aware of the importance of these aspects, but they have difficulty doing so due to each political concerns.

I am convinced, however, someday we could certainly enhance the quality and effectiveness of the regional operation, overcoming all difficulties. JICA is determined to continue these efforts, contributing itself to the Regional Group, together with all of you attending here.

Thank you again for your participation. Let me conclude the meeting by wishing further development of the Regional Group over the years to come.