

<b>Sub-program (Target Priority Area)</b>	2. Ensuring Human Security and Improvement of Social Infrastructure
<b>Component (CP) (Development Issues)</b>	<b>2-1 Strengthening Disaster Management Capacity</b>
<b>Expected Research Areas</b>	Disaster Risk Assessment and Disaster Advance Prevention Investment Plan Design, Comprehensive Watershed Management(Method for reducing Flood Damage), Enlightenment of Awareness of Disaster Risk Management and Spread Knowledge/Experiences <i>* Take the following "Direction of Study (Background of Component)" into account before making your research plan.</i>
<b>Accepting University</b>	<b>Hiroshima University</b> (Acceptable number of seat: 3) <b>GS of Advanced Science and Engineering</b> (1) <u>Division of Advanced Science and Engineering, Transdisciplinary Science and Engineering Program</u> <b>&lt;Available degree (s)&gt;</b> Master of Philosophy, Master of Engineering, Master of International Cooperation Studies <u>If applicants do not fulfill a regular period of school education (16 years from primary school to university), the eligibility will be assessed.</u>
<b>Target Officers</b>	All CSS/Cadre officers and Federal Ex-Cadre officers (BPS17 and above)
<b>Target Organizations</b>	All Government Organizations (except Corporate Body)
<b>Direction of Study (Background of CP)</b>	<p>Pakistan is prone to suffer flood, earthquake, landslide, cyclone, and other natural disasters. After the large earthquake which hit the northern area, the government of Pakistan fundamentally reviewed its conventional disaster management centered on post-disaster measures and individual event-based countermeasures and started efforts for strengthening disaster management system focusing on prevention and reduction of disaster risks and cross-sectional disaster management. As a result, the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) was established in 2007, with the prime minister as the chairman and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) as the secretariat. Furthermore, as a part of the national institutional framework, the National Disaster Management Act was promulgated in 2010. As the first-tier plan to put the act into practice in a concrete manner, the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) was established in 2012 with support of JICA, along with supporting volumes: National Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Plan, Human Resource Development Plan on Disaster Management, and Guidelines on Community Based Disaster Risk Management. To minimize human and socioeconomic losses due to flood and other natural disasters, the necessity for the following parameters has been pointed out: (1) improving the forecast and warning system, (2) increasing community awareness on disaster management, (3) developing risk assessment, (4) measures for structures, and (5) strengthening the capacity of disaster-related administrative institutions which support these activities, etc. As for the forecast and warning system, meteorological radars, facilities and equipment for weather observation stations and rain gauge stations, and Pakistan Meteorological Department's ability in observing and forecasting weather conditions have been improving, but they are not sufficient and need to be further improved. There are still issues regarding structures, such as weirs, water channels, and levees. In addition to aging of these structures, the effect of flood countermeasures is not fully demonstrated because of destruction of levees in many floods, changing flood patterns, etc.</p> <p>As a priority area for Pakistan, the government of Japan aims to develop a natural disaster resilient society in Pakistan, and this component is positioned in this context. The JDS project is expected to contribute to capacity development of administrative officials in charge of formulation of disaster management policies and promotion of disaster countermeasures at the national, state, and province levels.</p>