



ONLINE ISSN: 1881-6967

(As of October 18, 2013) Registered articles: 3

[Browse](#) [About The Publisher](#)

[Latest Issue](#)

[Contact Information](#) [Other Titles in J-STAGE by the Publisher](#)

[J-STAGE Home](#) > [Publications - Top](#) > [Bibliographic Information](#)

SUISUI Hydrological Research Letters

Vol. 1 (2007) P 5-10



<http://dx.doi.org/10.3178/suisui.1.5>



JST.JSTAGE/suisui/1.5

Language: **English**

[Previous Article](#)



[Next Article](#)

Enhancement of disaster preparedness with social capital and community capacity: A perspective from a comparative case study of rural communities in Kochi, Japan

Junko Mimaki¹⁾, Rajib Shaw²⁾

1) Japan International Cooperation Agency 2) Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Kyoto University

Released 2007/08/30
received 2007/05/17 accepted 2007/07/30

[Full Text PDF \[65K\]](#)

[Abstracts](#)





[References\(21\)](#)




[Cited-By\(1\)](#)

[Supplementary materials\(1\)](#)

Social capital is defined as the factors promoting useful cooperative actions, such as social organizations and systems, norms, networks, people's sense of values, consciousness and beliefs, held by members of the community and/or concerned external parties. It is argued that social capital can play an important role in the enhancement of communities' disaster preparedness. Recently the importance of disaster preparedness has been widely recognized, and community based approaches have drawn significant attention. This paper attempts to clarify the key factors that local governments should take into account in order to enhance a community's capacity for disaster preparedness, through field observations and surveys in rural communities in Japan. Surveys were carried out in two communities of Tosashimizu city of Kochi Prefecture, which was highly affected by a torrential downpour in 2001. After the experience of the 2001 disaster, different actions were taken in the two communities during the catastrophic disaster of Typhoon 23 in 2004. Through key informant interviews and qualitative comparison of the two communities, it can be concluded that aspects of social capital such as 1) *community leader's leadership*; 2) *community's bonds and networks*; and 3) *institutions and systems within the community* should be considered to enhance a community's disaster preparedness.

☰ Article Tools

-  [Add to Favorites](#)
 -  [Citation Alert](#)
 -  [Authentication Alert](#)
 -  [Additional Info Alert](#)
-

-  [Copy the URL](#)
-  [Mail to Author](#)
-  [Download Meta of Article](#)
- [RIS](#)
- [BibTeX](#)
- [\[Help \]](#)
-  [Contact us](#)

☰ Share this Article

