

Disaster Risk Reduction Policies in Japan

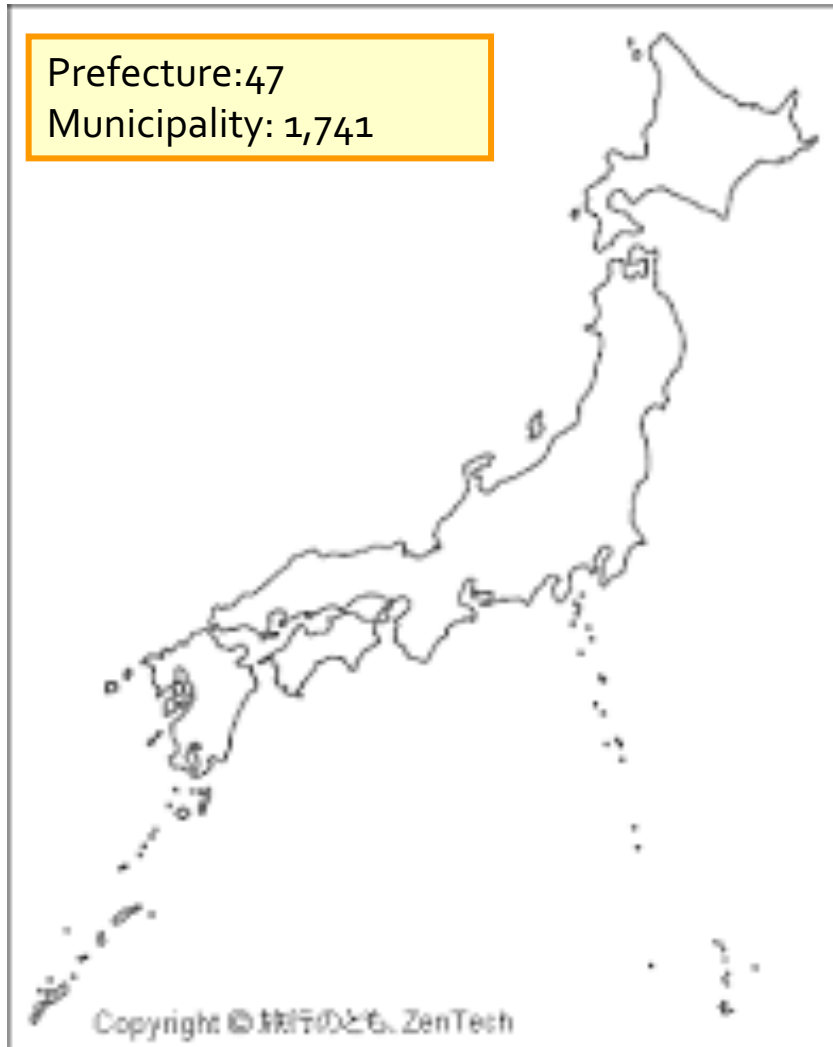
Cabinet Office for Disaster Management

27 January, 2020

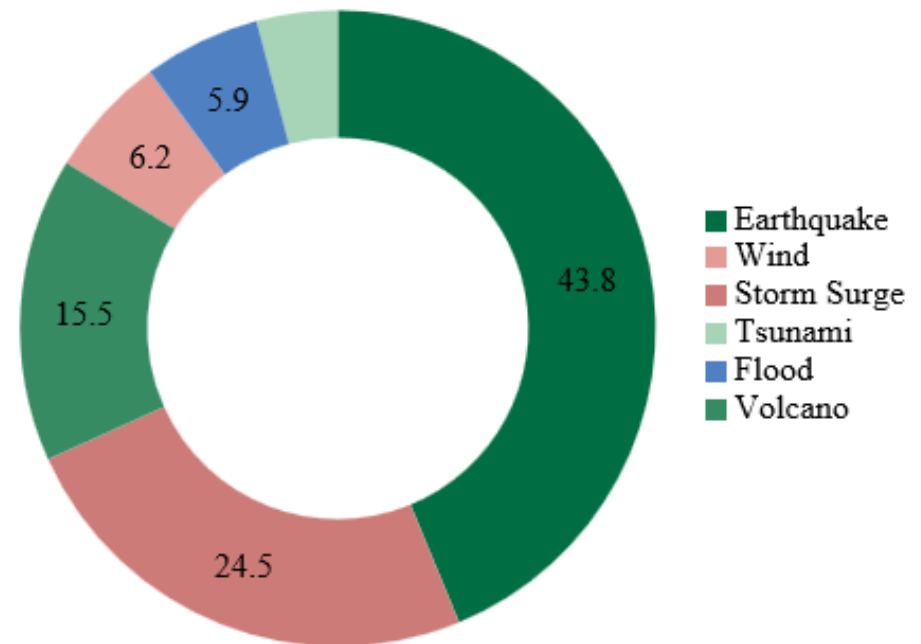
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Japan: Unitary State, Exposed to Diverse Natural Hazard 内閣府

High risk for a variety of disaster: earthquake, tsunami, flood, typhoon, landslide, volcano etc.
Government structure: Unitary (national, prefecture, municipality)



Risk structure



Source: UNISDR

The Great East Japan Earthquake (2011)

The return period is estimated to be 500 to 1000 years.

Inundated area: 535km², Housing destruction: 128,801 units

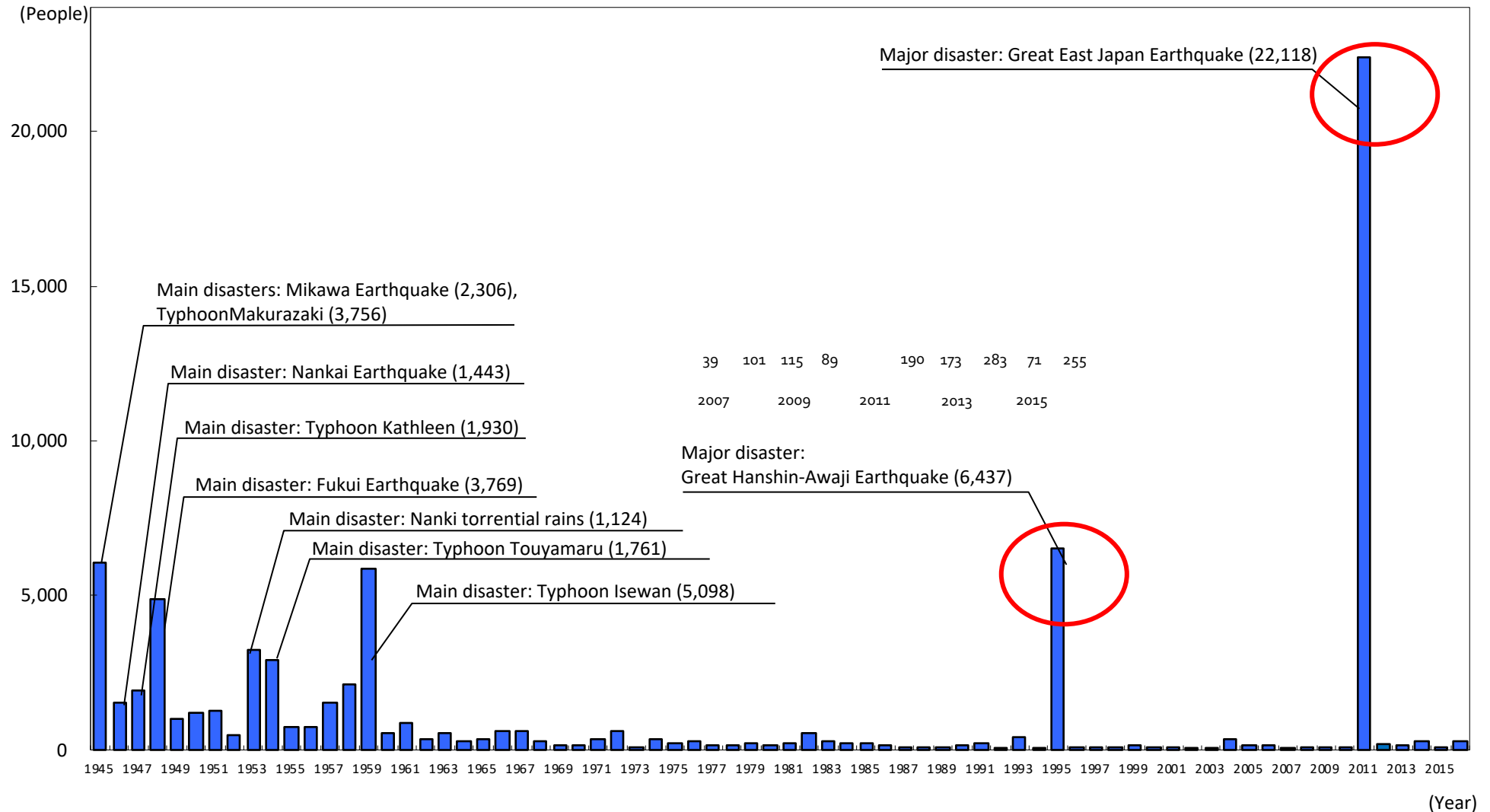
Fatalities: around 15,882 Missing persons: around 2,668



Photo: Tohoku Construction Association

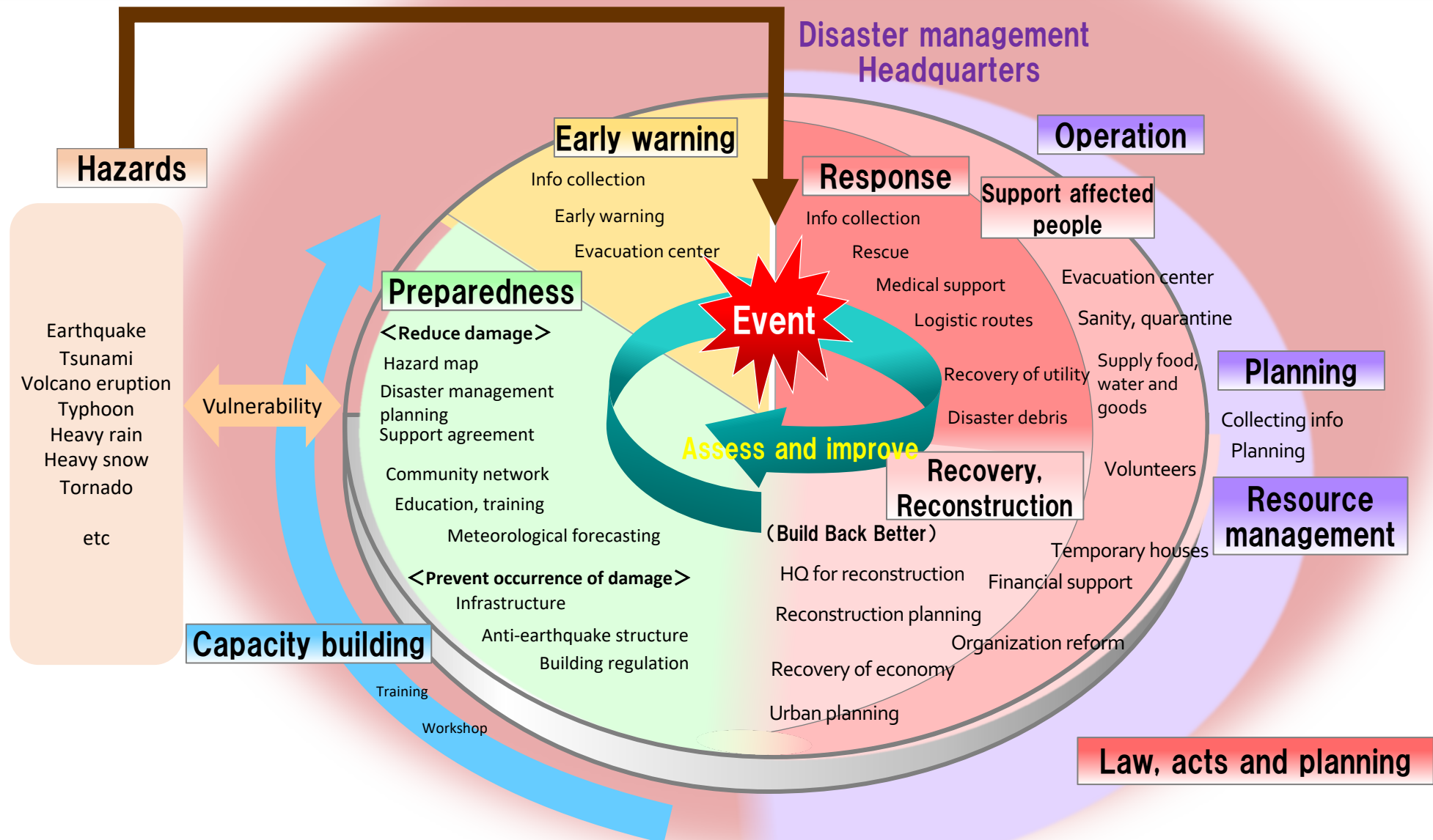


The Mortality Attributed to Natural Disaster



Source: 1945 year, the deaths / missing person due to major disasters (according to science chronology). 1946 to 52 year, annual report of Japan Meteorological Agency. 1953 to 1962 materials of the National Police Agency, and Since 1960, from material of Cabinet Office based on Fire and Disaster Management Agency

Process and Scope of Disaster Management Policies 内閣府



Progress in Laws

Disaster Events		Disaster Management Acts	
1959	Typhoon Ise-Wan	1961	▪ Basic Act on Disaster Risk Management
1964	Niigata Earthquake	1966	▪ Act on Earthquake Insurance
1978	Miyagi-Ken-Oki Earthquake	1981	▪ Amendment of Building Standard Law
1995	Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake	1995	▪ Amendment of BADRM ▪ Act on Promotion of Earthquake-proof Retrofit of Buildings
2011	Great East Japan Earthquake	2011 2012 2013	▪ Tsunami Resident City Development Act ▪ Amendment of BADRM ▪ Amendment of BADRM

**Objectives: To protect people's lives and assets from disasters,
and contribute to the societies' safety and well-being**

1. Goals and Responsibilities

- oGoals of DRR policies — reduce damage
- oResponsibilities of the government
- oResponsibilities of residents

2. Organizations

3. Disaster Management Plans

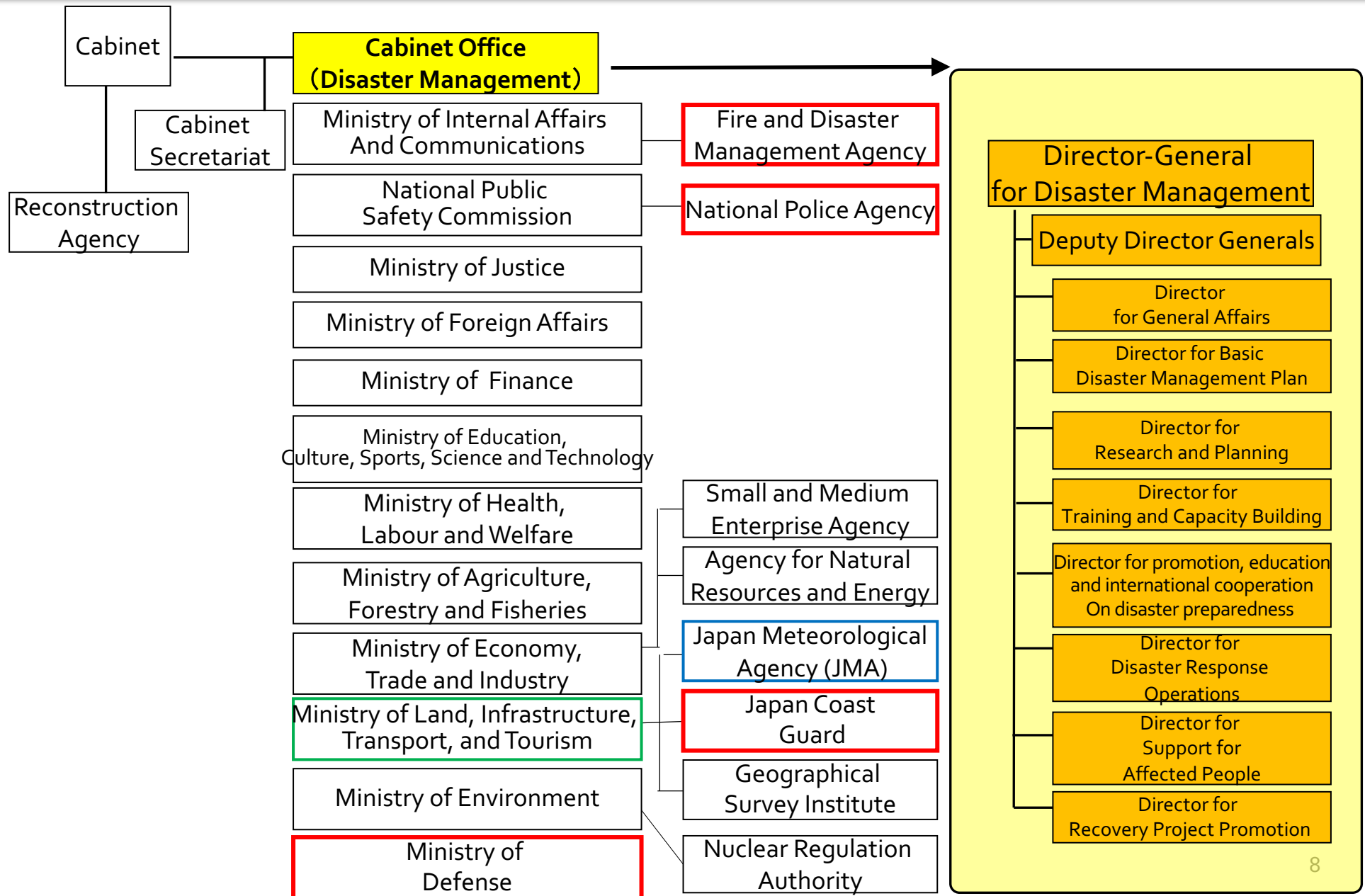
4. Promotion of Disaster Countermeasures

5. Measures to Support Affected People

6. Financial Measures

7. State of Disaster Emergency

Organization Chart of the National Government of Japan 内閣府



- Established under the Basic Act on Disaster Management
- Chaired by **the Prime Minister**.
- Consists of **Ministers**, heads of public institutions and experts.

The Roles of the National Council is...

- to formulate and promote major disaster management policies, including deciding the **Basic Plan for Disaster Risk Management**



-Stipulated in the Basic Act on Disaster Risk Management

National Basic Plan for Disaster Management

(since 1963, last update in 2019)

- Approved by the National Council on Disaster Management (Chair: Prime Minister)

Prefecture Basic Plan for DM (47 prefectures)

- Approved by the Prefecture Council on Disaster Management (Chair: Governor)

Municipality Basic Plan for DM

(all municipalities; 1,718)

- Approved by the Municipality Council on Disaster Management (Chair: Mayor)

Community Disaster Management Plan

- Draft prepared by citizens
- Propose the draft to the municipality to be include in the Municipality Basic Plan

Objectives:

- Improve preparedness
- Response efficiently in case of emergency
- Facilitate recovery and reconstruction processes

Actions in DRR phases

1. Prevention/preparation
2. Response
3. Recovery and reconstruction

Specific actions for each type of disasters

- Earthquake
- Tsunami
- Water related (floods)
- Volcano
- Snow
- Maritime accidents
- Railroad accidents
- Road accidents
- Nuclear accident etc

Comprehensive Disaster Reduction Drills

“Disaster Reduction Day (1 Sep)”

-Exercise by Central Government Headquarter (at PM's Office)-

- Target: Simulating response to the Major Nankai Trough Earthquake, conducted drill with Prime Minister and his Cabinet
- Contents: Holding a meeting of Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters, extraordinary Cabinet meeting, report from Governors of affected prefecture, press conference by Prime Minister and Minister of State for Disaster Management



- Conduct exercise of operating Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters simulating 15 hours after the Tokyo Inland Earthquake, and review the coordination of relevant local governments and designated public corporations



Legal responsibilities of municipalities and prefectures

Municipality

- Municipalities have responsibilities to implement disaster risk reduction policies and disaster response policies.
- To achieve the responsibilities of municipalities, mayors have a lot of legal authority.

<Examples>

- Evacuation recommendation and direction
- Setting alert area and restriction of entrance to the area
- Temporal use of private properties and facilities
- Work order to residents for disaster management



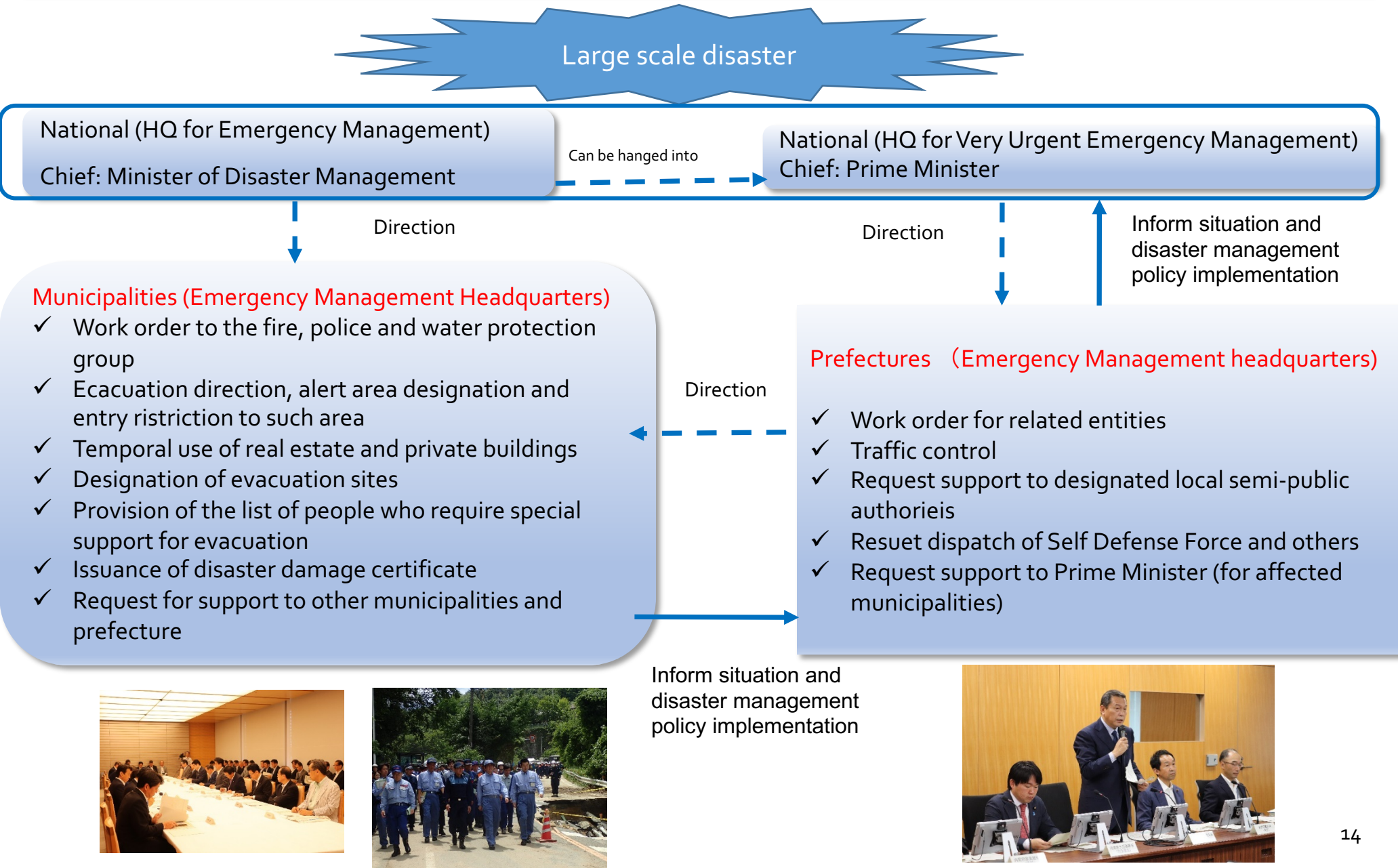
Prefecture

- Prefectures have responsibilities to implement disaster risk reduction policies and disaster response policies, and to support policy implementation of municipalities and coordinate the policies of municipalities under the prefecture.
- To achieve the responsibilities of prefectures, governors have a lot of legal authority.

<Examples>

- Work order for doctors, other experts and residents, storage order to private companies
- Use and management of hospitals
- Direction for mayors to implement disaster management and support other municipalities.
- Implement responsibilities of mayors when mayors cannot fulfill all or part of responsibilities.
- When mayors request the support, governors cannot neglect the request.

When large scale disaster occurs...



- Low awareness of hazard level information such as evacuation recommendation and evacuation direction.
- Many and difficult information leads to the no utilization of such information by citizens.

Evacuation information

Evacuation direction (urgent), evacuation recommendation, evacuation preparation / those needing time start evacuation: Municipality

Major meteorological and other hazard information

Flood information: Ministry of Infrastructure (MLIT), prefecture, Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)

Water Level information: MLIT, prefecture

Rainfall estimates, hazard distribution of flood: JMA

Sediment Disaster Alert Information: Prefecture, JMA

Small grid information of sediment disaster: prefecture, JMA

Intensive Rainfall information: JMA

Several alerts: JMA

Rainfall information, water level information: MLIT, JMA and others



Necessary to deliver information that facilitate evacuation of residents in accordance with the increasing disaster risk

- Classify actions to take into 5 levels and clarify the link between meteorological and other hazard information and action that residents should take.
- Clarify the timing of evacuation: In level 3 those needing time (e.g. aged, disabled) should start evacuation, In level 4 everyone should start evacuation.
- In level 5, extremely hazardous event is occurring and residents should take best possible action wherever they are.

Alert level	Action to take	Information to facilitate action	Meteorological and other hazard information <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood information - Sediment disaster alert information - Hazard distribution <p>And so on....</p> </div>
<u>LEVEL 5</u>	Best possible action	Disaster occurrence information	
<u>LEVEL 4</u>	All evacuate	Evacuation recommendation Evacuation direction	
<u>LEVEL 3</u>	Those needing time evacuate	Those needing time start evacuation	
<u>LEVEL 2</u>	Check how to evacuate	Alert	
<u>LEVEL 1</u>	Be prepared	Possibility to issue alert	



Overview

- 【Goals】 Promote disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies and technologies abroad and build DRR capacity around the world with the aim of contributing to the achievement of Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 and SDGs
- 【Participating Companies】 **182** private companies/organizations engaged/interested in promoting their DRR technology (as of 11 December)
- 【cooperation ministries and organizations】 Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office (Science and Technology), Ministry of Internal Affairs, Fire Department Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy and Trade, Ministry of Infrastructure (MLIT), Japan Meteorological Agency, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Defense, JICA, JETRO, Japan Bosai Platform (JBP), Asian Disaster Reduction Center
- 【Secretariat】 Cabinet Office for Disaster Management 【Established】 23 August 2019

Main Activities

A. Holding the JIPAD Meeting

Participating companies and cooperating organizations share information and exchange opinions.

<The JIPAD 1st General Meeting>

Date: 23 August, 2019

Venue: Main Hall,
Government Offices No. 8

<The JIPAD 2nd General Meeting

(Inviting embassies in Tokyo) >

Date and Time : 4.30pm to 6.00pm, 11 December, 2019

Venue : Mita Conference Hall in Tokyo

B. Organizing the Public-Private Conference for DRR

to introduce Japanese policy, technology and know-how and build public-private network with partner countries.

Overseas:

- Turkey (25 November 2019)
- Ecuador and Colombia (20-24 January 2020)

Tokyo:

- Bulgaria (2 October 2019)
- African countries (23 October 2019)
- ASEAN countries (23 October 2019)
- Mozambique (8 November 2019)
- Island countries (11 November 2019)
- Maldives (12 February 2020)



Japan-Africa Public-Private DRR Seminar in Tokyo (Oct, 2019)



Japan-ASEAN Public-Private DRR Seminar in Tokyo (Oct, 2019)

The JIPAD 2nd General Meeting (11 Dec.2019)

- Participants : H. E. Mr. Taira, State Minister, Mr. Aoyagi, Director General, Mr. Murate, Assistant Vice-Minister, other cooperative ministries and organizations, Ambassadors of Turkey, Malawi, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Bulgaria, Minister of Colombia, Embassies in 14 countries, 53 member companies. Total 123 members.
- H. E. Mr. Taira, State Minister :
 - *We aim at applying the latest science and technologies into disaster risk reduction in cooperation with JIPAD member companies.*
- Opening Remark, Mr. Aoyagi, Director General :
 - *Given the expected rise of disaster risk due to climate change, disaster risk reduction is a globally important challenge. Toward the promotion of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and SDGs, the Cabinet Office for Disaster Management will discuss with colleagues of Disaster management agencies around the world and JIPAD members, and continue the activities through public private partnership.*



The JIPAD 2nd General Meeting



Thank you very much! Arigato!