

災害対策

Disaster Management in Japan





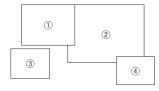


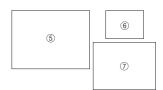


Cabinet Office, Government of Japan

Contents IX

表紙写真 Cover Photo





- ① 御嶽山噴火 (2014年9月) Volcanic eruption of Mt. Ontake (September 2014)
- ② 東日本大震災 (2011年3月) Great East Japan Earthquake (March 2011)
- ③ 秋田県における豪雪(2014年1月) 写真提供:毎日新聞 Heavy snowfall in Akita Prefecture (January 2014) Photo: Mainichi Newspapers
- ④ インドネシア バダン沖地震での 国際緊急救助隊 (2009年9月) International Rescue Team of Japan dispatched in the event of Sumatra earthquake in Indonesia (September 2009)
- ⑤ 阪神·淡路大震災 (1995年1月) 写真提供:神戸新聞社 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (January 1995) Photo: Kobe Shimbun Co., Ltd
- ⑥ 伊勢濟台風(1959年9月) 写真提供:每日新聞社 Isewan Typhoon (September 1959) Photo: Mainichi Newspapers
- ⑦ 広島県土砂災害 (2014年8月) Landslides in Hiroshima Prefecture (August 2014)

Ι #	比が国の	国十	と災害対策	の歩み
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The Nation and the Progress in Disaster Countermeasures	Page
1 災害を受けやすい国土 A Disaster-prone Country	
2 災害の状況 Disasters in Japan	
3 戦後の防災法制度・体制の歩み Progress in Disaster Management Laws and Systems since 1945	
Ⅲ 防災体制 The Disaster Management System	
1 総合的な防災体制の確立一災害対策法制	6
Establishment of a Comprehensive Disaster Management System: Disaster Countermeasures Laws and Act	is
2内閣府の役割 Mission of the Cabinet Office	
3-1中央防災会議 Central Disaster Management Council	
3-2防災計画 Disaster Management Plans	
4 災害発生時の対応 Emergency Response to Disasters	······ 10
Ⅲ 災害対策の現状 (各論)	
Disaster Countermeasures — From Prevention to Preparedness, Response and R	ecovery
1 事前防災投資 Investment in Disaster Risk Reduction	····· 13
①地震·津波対策 Countermeasures against Earthquake and Tsunami Disasters	
v 南海トラフ地震対策 Countermeasures Against Nankai Trough Earthquake	····· 17
Column 建築物の耐震化 Earthquake-resistant Construction of Houses and Buildings	19
vi首都直下地震対策 Countermeasures Against Tokyo Inland Earthquake	····· 20
Column 政府業務継続計画 The Government Services Continuity Plan	
②風水害対策 Storm and Flood Countermeasures	 25
③火山災害対策 Volcano Disasters in Japan	
4雪書対策 Snow Disaster Countermeasures	
2 災害応急対応とその備え Disaster Emergency Response and Preparedness	
①早期警戒の仕組み Early Warning Systems	01
②情報·通信体制 Information and Communications Systems	32
◆防災訓練・人材育成 Disaster Reduction Drill / Human Resources Development	
●防災拠点施設 Disaster Management Base Facilities	
3 災害復旧·復興対策 Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction	
①災害復旧・復興対策の概要 Outline of Recovery and Reconstruction Measures	30
Outline of Hocovery and Hocorist detion Widasures	
IV 国民の防災活動 Disaster Reduction Activities of Citizens	
11防災意識の啓発と防災知識の普及	····· 40
Awareness Raising and Knowledge Dissemination on Disaster Reduction	
2 防災ボランティア活動の環境整備	····· 42
Improvement of Environment for Disaster Reduction Volunteer Activities	
3 企業の防災力向上の推進	····· 43
Promotion of Disaster Reduction Activities of Corporations	
V 国際防災協力 International Cooperation in Disaster Reduction	
1 世界の災害 Disasters Throughout the World	····· 44
2世界の災害への我が国の対応 Japan's Responses to Disasters in the World	····· 45
3 国際防災協力への取組 Japan's International Cooperation for Disaster Reduction	
Column 防災技術の海外展開 Overseas Deployment of the Disaster Management Technology	···· 47
Column より良い復興の取組 Action for Build Back Better	····· 49

「 我が国の国土と災害対策の歩み

The Nation and the Progress in Disaster Countermeasures

1 災害を受けやすい国土

日本は、地震、火山活動が活発な環太平洋変動帯に位置し、 世界の0.25% という国土面積に比較して、地震の発生回数や 活火山の分布数の割合は極めて高いものとなっています。

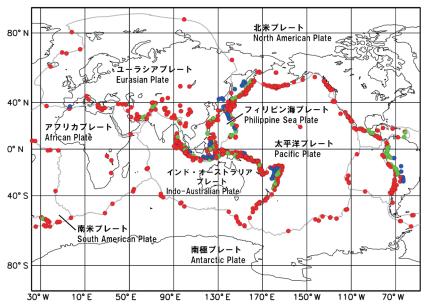
また、地理的、地形的、気象的諸条件から、地震や津波に加え、 台風、豪雨、豪雪等の自然災害が発生しやすい国土となってい ます。

A Disaster-prone Country

Japan is located in the Circum-Pacific Mobile Belt where seismic and volcanic activities occur constantly. Although the country covers only 0.25% of the land area on the planet, the number of earthquakes and active volcanoes is quite high.

In addition, because of geographical, topographical and meteorological conditions, the country is subject to frequent natural disasters such as typhoons, torrential rains and heavy snowfalls, as well as earthquakes and tsunami.

世界の震源分布とプレート World Geographical Distribution of Hypocenters and Plates



凡例 Legend (2004 ~ 2013 年、マグニチュード 5.0 以上) (2004 ~ 2013, Magnitude ≧ 5.0) 深さ Depth ●: 0 ~ 60km ●: 60 ~ 300km ●: 300 ~ 700km ■: プレート境界 Plate Boundaries

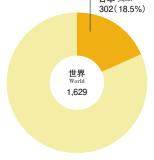
出典: 防災白書 Source: White Paper on Disaster Management 注:2004年から2013年に発生したマグニチュード5.0 以上の地震の震源を分析

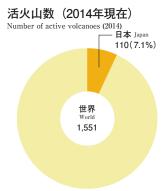
ote: Analysis of magnitude 5.0 and greater earthquakes' epicenters from 2004 to 2013.

世界の災害に占める日本の災害の割合

The Ratio of Natural Disasters in Japan to Those in the World

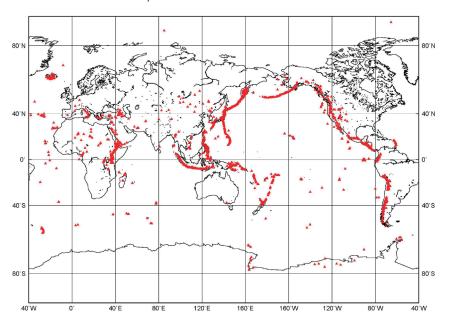
マグニチュード6.0以上の 地震回数 (2004年~2013年) Number of earthquakes with magnitude of 60 or greater (2004-2013)





出典:防災白書 Source: White Paper on Disaster Management

世界の主な火山 Principal Volcanoes in the World



出典:防災白書 Source: White Paper on Disaster Management

我が国の国土と災害対策の歩み The Nation and the Progress in Disaster Countermeasures

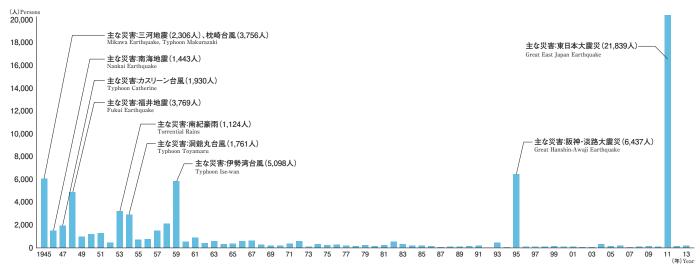
2 災害の状況

日本では、毎年、自然災害により多くの人命や財産が失われています。昭和30年代前半までは、大型台風や大規模地震により、死者数千人に及ぶ被害が多発しましたが、その後、防災体制の整備・強化、国土保全の推進、気象予報の向上、災害情報の伝達手段の充実等を通じた災害対応能力の向上、災害に対する脆弱性の軽減により、自然災害による被害は減少してきました。

Disasters in Japan

Every year there is a great loss of people's lives and properties in Japan due to natural disasters. Until the second half of 1950s, large-scale typhoons with earthquakes caused extensive damage and thousands of casualties. Thereafter, with the progress of society's capabilities to respond to disasters and mitigate vulnerabilities to disasters by developing disaster management systems, promoting national land conservation, improving weather forecasting technologies, and upgrading disaster information communications systems, disaster damage has shown a declining tendency.

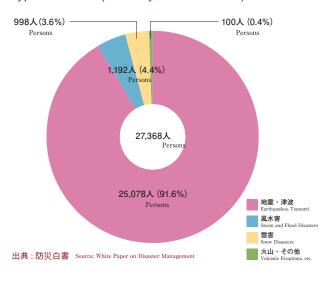
自然災害による死者・行方不明者数の推移 The Number of Deaths and Missing Persons Caused by Natural Disasters



出典:防災白書 Source: White Paper on Disaster Management ※阪神・淡路大震災及び東日本大震災については、震災関連死を含む
Note: With regard to the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and the Great East Japan Earthquake, those figures include earthquake-related deaths

災害種類別死者・行方不明者の比率 (過去20年: 1994~2013年)

The Number of Deaths and Missing Persons by Type of Disaster (Past 20 years: 1994-2013)



防災白書

White Paper on Disaster Management

政府では、災害対策基本法に基づき、防災白書を毎年国会に報告しています。防災白書では、我が国で発生した災害の概況や様々な統計、政府が講じた災害対策等を体系的に記載しています。

The Japanese Government, in accordance with the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, annually submits to the National Diet a report, the White Paper, which includes overview of disasters occurring in Japan, various statistical data and disaster management measures taken by the Government.



しかしながら、平成7年には阪神・淡路大震災により6,400 人以上が犠牲となり、また平成23年には東日本大震災により 18,000人以上の死者・行方不明者が発生しています。また、南 海トラフ地震や首都直下地震等大規模地震の切迫性が指摘されており、自然災害は国の安全・安心に関わる大きな脅威となっています。 In spite of such efforts, in 1995, more than 6,400 people died of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Also, in 2011, more than 18,000 people died or went missing due to the Great East Japan Earthquake. There is also a high probability of the occurrence of large-scale earthquakes in the near future including impending possibilities of Nankai Trough Earthquake and Tokyo Inland Earthquake. As such, natural disasters remain a menacing threat to the safety and security of the country.

昭和20年以降の我が国の主な自然災害の状況 Major Natural Disaster in Japan since 1945

年月日 Date	災害名 Disaster N	死者・行方不明者数 lumber of Deaths and Missing	年月日 Date	災害名 死者・行り Disaster Number of Death	
昭和 20. 1.13 1945	三河地震 (M6.8) Mikawa Earthquake	2,306人	昭和 52. 8. 7~ 53.10. 1977	有珠山噴火 Mt. Usu Eruption	3.
昭和 20. 9. 17~18	枕崎台風 (広島、西日本)	3,756人	昭和 53. 1.14	伊豆大島近海地震 (M7.0)	25.
1945 昭和 21.12.21	Typhoon Makurazaki 南海地震 (M8.0)	1,443人	1978 昭和 53, 6,12	Izu-Oshima-kinkai Earthquake 宮城県沖地震 (M7.4)	28
1946	Nankai Earthquake	1,443	1978	Miyagi-ken-oki Earthquake	20
昭和 22. 8.14	浅間山噴火 (群馬県)	11人	昭和 54.10.17 ~ 20	台風第20号(全国(特に東海、関東、東北))	115
1947	Mt. Asama Eruption		1979	Typhoon 20	
昭和 22. 9.14 ~ 15	カスリーン台風(東北以北)	1,930人	昭和 55.12. ~ 56. 3.	雪害(東北、北陸)	152
1947 昭和 23. 6.28	Typhoon Catherine 福井地震 (M7.1)	3,769人	1980 昭和 57. 7. ~ 8.	Snow Disaster 7、8月豪雨及び台風第10号全国(特に長崎、熊本、三重)	439
1948	Fukui Earthquake	0,70070	1982	Torrential Rains and Typhoon 10	100
昭和 23. 9.15 ~ 17	アイオン台風 (四国~東北 (特に岩手))	838人	昭和 58. 5.26	日本海中部地震 (M7.7)	104
1948	Typhoon lon		1983	Nihon-kai-chubu Earthquake	
昭和 25. 9. 2 ~ 4 1950	ジェーン台風 (四国以北 (特に大阪)) Typhoon Jane	539人	昭和 58. 7.20 ~ 29 1983	梅雨前線豪雨 (山陰以東 (特に島根)) Torrential Rains	117
昭和 26.10.13 ~ 15	ルース台風(全国(特に山口))	943人	昭和 58.12. ~ 59.3.	雪害 (東北、北陸 (特に新潟, 富山))	131
1951	Typhoon Ruth	0107	1983	Snow Disaster	101
昭和 27. 3. 4	十勝沖地震 (M8.2)	33人	昭和 59. 9.14	長野県西部地震 (M6.8)	29
1952	Tokachi-oki Earthquake	4.040.1	1984	Nagano-ken-seibu Earthquake	
昭和 28. 6.25 ~ 29 1953	大雨 (前線:九州、四国、中国 (特に北九州)) Torrential Rains	1,013人	平成 2.11.17~ 1990	雲仙岳噴火 Mt. Unzen Eruption	44
昭和 28. 7.16 ~ 24	南紀豪雨 (東北以西 (特に和歌山)	1,124人	平成 5. 7.12	北海道南西沖地震 (M7.8)	230
1953	Torrential Rains	1,1217	1993	Hokkaido-nansei-oki Earthquake	200
昭和 29. 5. 8 ~ 12	風害(低気圧:北日本, 近畿)	670人	平成 5. 7.31 ~ 8. 7	平成5年8月豪雨(全国)	79
1954	Storm Disaster	4.504	1993	Torrential Rains	0.401
昭和 29. 9.25 ~ 27 1954	洞爺丸台風 Typhoon Toyamaru	1,761人	平成 7. 1.17 1995	阪神·淡路大震災 (M7.3) Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake	6,437
昭和 32. 7.25 ~ 28	諫早豪雨	722人	平成 12. 6.25 ~ 17. 3.31	三宅島噴火及び新島・神津島近海地震	1
1957	Torrential Rains		2000	Miyake Is. Eruption and Niijima and Kozushima Is. Earthquake	
昭和 33. 6.24	阿蘇山噴火	12人	平成 16. 10.18 ~ 21	台風第23号(全国)	
1958	Mt. Aso Eruption	4 000 1	2004	Typhoon 23 平成16年(2004 年) 新潟県中越地震 (M6.8)	98
昭和 33. 9.26 ~ 28 1958	狩野川台風 Typhoon Kanogawa	1,269人	平成 16. 10.23 2004	十成10年(2004年) 利海宗中越地展 (NO.8) Niigata-ken-Chuetsu Earthquake	68
昭和 34. 9.26 ~ 27	伊勢湾台風	5.098人	平成 17. 12 ~ 18. 3	平成18年豪雪(北陸地方を中心とする日本海側)	00
1959	Typhoon Ise-wan	1,7.1.1	2005	Heavy Snowfalls	152
昭和 35. 5.23	チリ地震津波	142人	平成 19.7.16	新潟県中越沖地震 (M6.8)	
1960 昭和 38. 1.	Chile Earthquake Tsunami 昭和38年1月雪害(北陸、山陰、山形、滋賀、岐阜)	004 [2007 平成 20.6.14	Niigata Earthquake 岩手·宮城内陸地震 (M7.2)	15
1963	旧作IOO中I方当告(北座、川底、川//)、 放員、「収字/ Snow Disaster	231人	2008	Iwate-Miyagi Inland Earthquake	23
昭和 39. 6.16	新潟地震 (M7.5)	26人	平成 22.12. ~ 23.3	雪害(北日本〜西日本にかけて日本海側)	
1964	Niigata Earthquake		2010	Snow disasters	13
昭和 40. 9.10 ~ 18	台風第23、24、25 号全国(特に徳島、兵庫、福井)	181人	平成 23.3.11	東日本大震災 (M9.0) Great East Japan Earthquake	
1965 昭和 41. 9.23 ~ 25	Typhoons 23, 24, 25 台風第24、26号 (中部、関東、東北、特に静岡、山梨)	317人	2011 平成 23.8.29 ~ 9.7	平成23年台風第12号(近畿、四国)	21,839
1966	ロ/風劣24、20万 (下部、 東来、来れ、1号に 野 画、田来/ Typhoons 24, 26	31/人	2011	Typhoon 12	94
昭和 42. 7. ~ 8.	7、8月豪雨 (中部以西、東北南部)	256人	平成 23.11 ~ 24.3	平成23年11月からの雪害等	
1967	Torrential Rains		2011 ~ 2012	Deep snowfall from November 2011 onwards	133
昭和 43. 5.16	十勝沖地震 (M7.9)	52人	平成 24.12 ~ 25.3	平成24年12月からの雪害等(北日本から西日本にかけて日本海側) Deep snowfall from December 2012 onwards	
1968 昭和 47. 7. 3 ~ 15	Tokachi-oki Earthquake 台風第6、7、9号及び7月豪雨全国(特に北九州、島根、広	(島) 447人	2012~2013 平成 25.11~26.3	Deep snowfall from December 2012 onwards 平成25年11月からの雪害等(北日本から西日本にかけて日本海側)	104
1972	ロ風病の、7、9号及U*7月家附主国(特に北ル州、島水、ル Typhoons 6, 7, 9 and Torrential Rains	447人	+成 25.11~ 26.3 2013~ 2014	Deep snowfall from November 2013 onwards	95
昭和 49. 5. 9	伊豆半島沖地震 (M6.9)	30人	平成 26.7.30 ~ 8.26	平成26年8月豪雨 (全国 (特に広島、京都、兵庫、徳島))	30
1974	Izu-hanto-oki Earthquake		2014	Torrential rains of August 2014	88
昭和 51. 9. 8 ~ 14	台風第17号及び9月豪雨全国(特に香川、岡山)	171人	平成 26.9.27	平成26年御嶽山噴火(長野県、岐阜県) 2014 Eruption of Mount Ontake	
1976 昭和 52. 1.	Typhoon 17 and Torrential Rains 雪害 (東北、近畿北部、北陸)	101人	2014	2017 Elapaon of Would Offices	63
1977	当古(宋化、江畝和印, 礼隆) Snow Disaster	1017			

注) 死者・行方不明者について、風水害は500人以上、雪害は100人以上、地震・津波・火山噴火は10人以上のもののほか、 災害対策基本法による政府の対策本部が設置されたものを含む。

Note: Data includes Storms or Floods Disasters in which 500 or more persons were killed or reported missing, Snow Disasters in which 100 or more persons were killed or reported missing and Earthquakes, Tsunami and Volcanic Eruptions in which 10 or more persons were killed or reported missing. The data also includes disasters for which a Disaster Management Headquarters was established based on the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act.

※平成26年8月豪雨、平成26年御嶽山噴火については、内閣府取りまとめによる速報値 ** With regard to the August 2014 Rain Storm and the eruption of Mt. Ontake in 2014, Bigures are taken from the preliminary data compiled by the Cabinet Office 出典: 防災白書 Source: White Paper on Disaster Management

3 戦後の防災法制度・体制の歩み

自然災害から国土並びに国民の生命、身体及び財産を保護することは国の最重要課題です。甚大な被害をもたらした昭和34年の伊勢湾台風を受けて、総合的かつ計画的な防災体制の整備を図るため、昭和36年に災害対策基本法が制定されました。大規模災害の教訓を踏まえ、絶えず災害対策基本法を基本とした災害対策法制の見直しを行っています。



Progress in Disaster Management Laws and Systems since 1945

It is a national priority to protect national land as well as citizens' lives, livelihoods, and property from natural disasters. The turning point for strengthening the disaster management system came into effect in response to the immense damage caused by the Typhoon Ise-wan in 1959, and led to the enactment of the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act in 1961, which formulates a comprehensive and strategic disaster management system. Thereafter, the disaster management system has been continuously reviewed and revised following the lessons learned from large-scale disasters.

Disasters	that tr	iggered law/system introduction	_		Disaster Management Laws	Explanation	
1940	1945	Typhoon Ida (Makurazaki)	Н				
	1946	The Nankai Earthquake					
	1947	Typhoon Kathleen	H	47	The Disaster Relief Act		
	1948	The Fukui Earthquake	J_{λ}	49	The Flood Control Act		
1950	1959	Typhoon Vera (Ise-wan)	7	50	The Building Standards Act		
1960		Heavy Snowfalls		61	Soil Conservation and Flood Control Urgent Measures Act Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act 62 Central Disaster Management Council established 63 Basic Disaster Management Plan Act on Special Financial Support to	Focuses Establishment of fundamental disaster prevention la -Clear assignment of federal responsibilities -Development of cumulative and organized disaster prevention structures etc.	aws
	1964	The 1964 Niigata Earthquake		7	Deal with Extremely Severe Disasters	ウボ	
	1967	Torrential Rains in Uetsu	7	66	Act on Special Measures for Heavy Snowfall Areas Act on Earthquake Insurance		宗冲地震、1978 978 Miyagi Earthquake
					Act on Provision of Disaster Condolence Grant		
1970		Mt. Sakurajima Eruption Mt. Asama Eruption The Seismological Society of Japan publishes reports on a possible Tokal Earthquake	>		Act on Evacuation Facilities in Areas Surrounding Active Volcanoes (Act on Special Measures for Active Volcanoes (1978) Act on Special Measures Concerning Countermeasures		
	1978	The 1978 Miyagi Earthquake		, 0	for Large-Scale Earthquakes		
1980		\			Act on Special Financial Measures for Urgent Earthquake Countermeasure Improvement Projects in Areas for Intensified Measures Amendment of Order for Enforcement of the Building Standard Law	→ Induction of current earthquake engineering laws, etc.	
1990	1005	The Coudhard Union Forth mode			<u> </u>	/ made to it out to it and auto originoring laws, etc.	
1990	1995	The Southern Hyogo Earthquake (The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake)		90	Act on Special Measures for Earthquake Disaster Countermeasures Act on Promotion of the Earthquake-proof Retrofit of Buildings Amendment of Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act	-Establishment of disaster management mechanis groups and private organizations, loosening of establishment of a Central Disaster Management C Minister, the codification of disaster relief requests fo	f requirements for the Council led by the Prime
	1999	Torrential Rains in Hiroshima Tokaimura Nuclear Accident (The JCO Nuclear Accident)	<i>[</i> 2	97	Act on Special Measures for Preservation of Rights and Profits of the Victims of Specified Disasters Act on Promotion of Disaster Resilience Improvement in Densely Inhabited Areas Act on Support for Livelihood Recovery of Disaster Victims Act on Special Measures for Nuclear Disasters	写真 The G	本大震災、2011 提供:東京消防庁 reat East Japan Earthquak :Tokyo Fire Department
2000	2000	Torrential Rains in Niigata, Fukushima	7	01	Act on Promotion of Sediment Disaster Countermeasures for Sediment Disaster Prone Areas Amendment of the Flood Control Act Act on Special Measures for Promotion of Tohnankai and	More rivers were added to flood alert lists, anno inundation areas, etc. Expansion of list of designated rivers in expected in Increased efforts in public education through us.	nundation area, etc.
	2004	Torrential Rains in the Tokai Region The 2004 Chūetsu Earthquake	7	03 04	Nankai Earthquake Disaster Management Specified Urban River Inundation Countermeasures Act Act on Special Measures for Promotion of Disaster Management for Trench-type Earthquakes in the Vicinity of the Japan and Chishima Trenches Amendment of the Flood Control Act Amendment of the Act on Promotion of Sediment Disaster Countermeasures in Sediment Disaster Prone Areas	Hazard Maps, etc Establishment of basic national directives and regretrofit plans, and promotion of organized earthqual First Amendment (2012) - Wide-area response for Large-scale Disaster - Incorporating lessons from the disaster, impr management education, and improvements to region capabilities through participation of diverse entities in	gional earthquake-proof ke-proofing. rovements to disaster nal disaster management
					Amendment of the Act on Promotion of the Earthquake- Proof Retrofit of Buildings Amendment of the Act on the Regulation of Residential Land Development Act on Promotion of Tsunami Countermeasures Act on Development of Areas Resilient to Tsunami Disasters	Second Amendment (2013) -Improvement of support for affected people -Improvements to rapid response capabilities in the et wide area disaster -Smooth and safe evacuation of residents, etcImprovements in disaster countermeasures in daily lift -Establishment of obligatory earthquake-proofing exar	e, etc. minations and publication
	2011	The 2011 Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami (The Great East Japan Earthquake)	\		Amendment of Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act Act for Establishment of the Nuclear Regulation Authority Amendment of Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act Act on Reconstruction from Large-Scale Disasters Amendment of the Act on Promotion of the Earthquake-proof Retrofit of Buildings Amendment of the Flood Control Act and River Act Act on Special Measures for Land and Building Leases in	of test results for large buildings in need of emergency Participation of diverse entities including river mana flood control activities, acquisition of appropriate main needs in river management facilities, etc. Designation of Nankai Trough Earthquake Disaster Co Areas, promotion of earthquake disaster management Earthquake through creation of a Basic Plan, etc.	agement organizations in intended an management untermeasure Promotion
	2014	Heavy Snowfall		l	Areas Affected by Large-scale Disaster Amendment of the Act on Special Measures for Promotion of Nankai Trough Earthquake Disaster Management (Amendment of the Act on Special Measures for Promotion of Tohonakai and Nankai Farthquake Disaster Management)	Designation of Areas for Urgent Implementation of Inland Earthquake and promotion of earthquake mana of a Basic Plan, etc. Establishment of laws regarding discarded vehicl transportation routes for emergency vehicles in large s	gement through creation
				٠ . لا	of Tohnankai and Nankai Earthquake Disaster Management) Act on Special Measures against Tokyo Inland Earthquake	Clear publication of sediment disaster prone area	
	2014	Hiroshima Landslide Disaster		¹ 14	Amendment of Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act Amendment of Act on Promotion of Sediment Disaster Countermeasures for Sediment Disaster Prone Areas	investigations), provision of information necessary alarms, etc.	



防災体制

The Disaster Management System

総合的な防災体制の確立一 災害対策法制

災害対策基本法を始めとする日本の災害対策法制では、予 防、応急、復旧・復興という災害のあらゆる局面に応じ、国や地 方公共団体等の権限と責任が明確化されており、官民の関係主 体が連携して対策を講じることとしています。

災害対策基本法は、その制定後も、大規模災害を踏まえ絶 えず見直しを行っており、近年では、東日本大震災の教訓を踏 まえ、平成24年には地方公共団体間の応援に関する措置の拡 充等を、平成25年には住民の円滑・安全な避難の確保、被災 者保護対策の改善等を措置しました。加えて、平成26年には、 緊急車両の通行ルートを迅速に確保するため、放置車両対策の 強化を措置しました。

Establishment of a Comprehensive Disaster Management System: Disaster Countermeasures Laws and Acts

Japan's legislation for disaster management system, including the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, addresses all of the disaster phases of prevention, mitigation and preparedness, emergency response as well as recovery and reconstruction with roles and responsibilities among the national and local governments clearly defined, it is stipulated that the relevant entities of the public and private sectors are to cooperate in implementing various disaster countermeasures.

The Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act has constantly been reviewed and amended since its first enactment, and with lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake, provisions were added including enhancement of the measures concerning support activities mutually done by local governments in 2012 and the measures for ensuring smooth and safe evacuation of residents and improving protection of affected people in 2013. In 2014, provisions were added for strengthening measures against unattended cars in order to promptly clear them from the roads for emergency vehicles.

災害対策基本法の概要

Outline of the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act

- 防災に関する理念・責務の明確化 Clearer definition of the philosophy and the responsibilities for disaster management
 - ○災害対策の基本理念「減災」の考え方等、災害対策の基本明確化 Basic idea of disaster countermeasures: Clarification of basic policies including the concept of disaster reduction
 - ○国、都道府県、市町村、指定公共機関等の責務 一防災に関する計画理念の作成・実施、相互協力等
 - Responsibilities of the government, prefectures, municipalities, and designated public institutions: Formulation and implementation of the philosophy and plan for disaster management, mutual cooperation

○住民等の責務 一自らの災害への備え、生活必需品の備蓄、自発的な防災活動への参加等 Responsibilities of residents: Self-preparedness for disaster, stockpiling of basic necessities, voluntary participation in disaster preparedness activities

- 2 防災に関する組織一総合的防災行政の整備・推進一
 - Organization: Development and promotion of comprehensive disaster management administration
 - 国:中央防災会議、非常 (緊急)災害対策本部 National government: Central Disaster Management Council, major (extreme) disaster management headquarters
 - ○都道府県·市町村:地方防災会議、災害対策本部
 - Prefectural and municipal governments: Local disaster management headquarters

3 防災計画ー計画的防災対策の整備・推進ー

Planning system: Development and promotion of systematic disaster management measures

- ○中央防災会議:防災基本計画 Central Disaster Management Council: Disaster Management Basic Plan
- ○指定行政機関・指定公共機関:防災業務計画
- Designated local government organizations and public institutions: Disaster management operation plan
- ○都道府県·市町村:地域防災計画 Prefectures and municipalities: Local disaster management plan
- ○市町村の居住者等:地区防災計画 Residents: Community disaster management plan
- 4 災害対策の推進 Promotion of Disaster Countermeasures
 - ○災害予防、災害応急対策、災害復旧という段階ごとに、各実施責任主体の果たすべき役割や権限を規定
 - Definition of the roles and responsibilities to be performed by each actor in each stage of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery

 - ○市町村長による一義的な災害応急対策 (避難指示等)の実施、大規模災害時における都道府県・指定行政機関による応急措置の代行 Primary disaster response procedures including evacuation order by the head of municipalities taking over emergency measures by prefectures or designated administrations in case of the large-scale disaster
- 5 被災者保護対策 Protection of affected people and their livelihood
 - ○要支援者名簿の事前作成 Prior preparation of the lists of the people requiring assistance in the case of disaster
 - ○災害時における、避難所、避難施設に係る基準の明確化 Clarification of the standards for evacuation centers and facilities in the case of disaster
 - 一罹災証明書、被災者台帳の作成を通した被災者支援策の拡充 Improvement and expansion of protection measures for affected people through preparation of the certificates and the list of affected people
 - ○広域避難・物資輸送の枠組の法定化 Stipulation of the framework for wide-scale evacuation and goods transportation
- 6 財政金融措置 Financial measures
 - ○法の実施に係る費用は実施責任者負担 Implementation of laws are funded by each responsible party
 - ○激甚な災害に関する、国による財政上の措置 Financial measures for extreme disasters by the government
- 7 災害緊急事態 State of Disaster Emergency
 - ○災害緊急事態の布告 ⇒政府の方針 (対処基本方針)の閣議決定 Declaration of disaster emergency state →Cabinet decision of government's policy (basic policy for countermeasures)
 - ○緊急措置 (生活必需物資の配給等の制限、金銭債務の支払猶予、海外からの支援受入れに係る緊急政令の制定、特定非常災害法の自動発動)

Emergency measures (restriction on distribution of basic necessities, moratorium on financial obligation, urgent enactment of Cabinet Order related to acceptance of international support, automatic enforcement of the Act on Special Measures concerning Preservation of Rights and Interests of Victims of Specified Disaster)

2 内閣府の役割

平成13年の中央省庁再編に伴い、防災に関して行政各部の施策の統一を図る特命担当大臣として、防災担当大臣が新設されました。また、広範な分野において政府全体の見地から関係行政機関の連携の確保を図る内閣府において、政策統括官(防災担当)が、防災に関する基本的な政策、大規模災害発生時の対処に関する企画立案及び総合調整を担っています。

平時においては、内閣総理大臣を長とし、全閣僚等を構成員とする中央防災会議等において政府の防災対策を決定し、各府省庁において関係施策を実施・推進しています。

大規模災害発生時においては、正確な情報の迅速な収集と 発信、総理大臣への報告・政府の災害対策本部の設置等の応 急対策活動体制の確立、広域的災害応急対策の実施に係る総 合調整を行います。

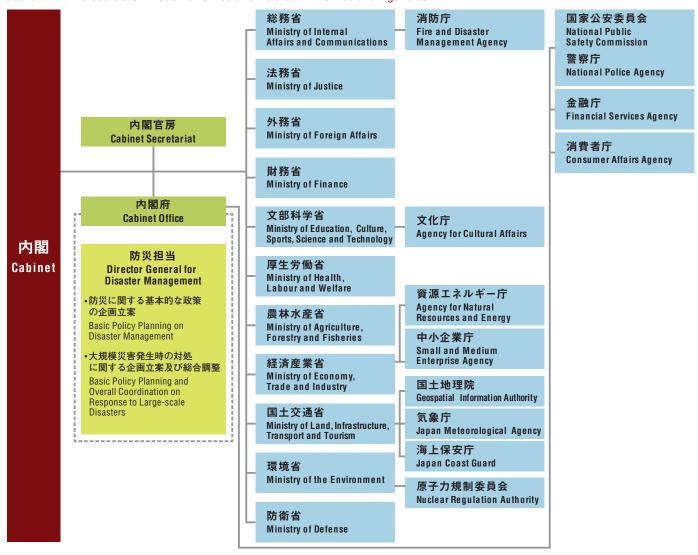
Mission of the Cabinet Office

Along with a series of reforms of the central government system in 2001, the post of Minister of State for Disaster Management was newly established to integrate and coordinate disaster risk management policies and measures of ministries and agencies. In the Cabinet Office, which is responsible for securing cooperation and collaboration among related government organizations in wide-ranging issues, the Director-General for Disaster Management is mandated to undertake the planning of basic disaster management policies and response to large-scale disasters, as well as conduct overall coordination.

To prepare for disasters, the Central Disaster Management Council with the Prime Minister as the Chair and all Cabinet members decides the national government's disaster management policies. Such decisions are carried out by respective ministries and agencies, accordingly.

In the event of a large-scale disaster, the Cabinet Office is engaged in collection and dissemination of accurate information, reporting to the Prime Minister, establishment of the emergency activities system including the Government's Disaster Management Headquarters, overall wide area coordination concerning disaster response measures.

内閣府及び関係省庁 Cabinet Office and Related Ministries and Agencies



※この図は防災に関係する省庁の関係を概念的に表現したものである。 This chart conceptually represents the relationship of ministries and agencies related to disaster management. ※東日本大震災からの復興については、復興庁が担当している。 The reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake is led and managed by the Reconstruction Agency.

3 - 1 中央防災会議

中央防災会議は、内閣の重要政策に関する会議の一つであ り、災害対策基本法に基づき内閣府に設置されています。会議 は、内閣総理大臣を会長とし、全閣僚、主要な公共機関の長 及び学識経験者で構成されています。会議は、防災基本計画の 作成や防災基本方針の策定などを行うとともに、内閣総理大臣 や防災担当大臣の諮問に応じて防災に関する重要事項を審議 するなど、総合的な災害対策を推進する役割を担っています。

Central Disaster Management Council

The Central Disaster Management Council is one of the councils that deal with crucial policies of the Cabinet, and is established in the Cabinet Office based on the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act. The Council consists of the Prime Minister as the chairperson, all members of the Cabinet, heads of major public corporations and experts.

The Council develops the Basic Disaster Management Plan and establishes basic disaster management policies, and plays a role of promoting comprehensive disaster countermeasures including deliberating important issues on disaster management upon requests from the Prime Minister or Minister of State for Disaster Management.

中央防災会議組織図

Organization of Central **Disaster Management Council**



●防災対策実行会議

幹事会 Officers Mon

内閣府大臣政務官

内閣危機管理監 Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary for Crisis Management

内閣府政策統括官(防災担当)、消防庁次長 Director General for Disaster Management Cabinet Office Deputy Manager of the Fire and Disaster Management Agency

各府省庁局長クラス

Relevant director-generals of each ministry and agency Central Disaster Management Council



防災体制の概要

Outline of the Disaster Management System



* 1	指定行政機関 Designated Government Organizations	24の国の行政機関が指定されています。 24 ministries and agencies are designated			
※ 2	指定公共機関	独立行政法人の一部、日本銀行、日本赤十字社、NHKなどの公共的機関や電力会社、 ガス会社、NTTなど公益的事業を営む法人66機関が指定されています。			
	Designated Public Corporations	66 organizations including independent administrative agencies, Bank of Japan, Japanese Rec Society, NHK, electric and gas companies and NTT are designated.			

3-2 防災計画

● 防災計画の体系

- 防災基本計画:日本の災害対策の根幹となる防災分野の最上位計画であり、災害対策基本法に基づき、中央防災会議が作成する計画
- 防災業務計画: 防災基本計画に基づき、指定行政機関及び 指定公共機関が作成する計画
- 地域防災計画: 防災基本計画に基づき、都道府県及び市町 村の防災会議が、地域の実情に即して作成する防災計画
- 地区防災計画:市町村内の地区内居住者及び事業者が、自 発的に共同して行うコミュニティレベルで作成する計画

2 防災基本計画

防災基本計画は、防災業務計画や地域防災計画の基になる 防災対策の総合的・長期的計画であり、防災体制の確立、防災 事業の促進、災害復旧の迅速適切化、防災に関する科学技術 の研究の推進等を定めています。

阪神・淡路大震災の経験から、平成7年に全面的に修正され、 国、地方公共団体、公共機関等が行う施策について、それぞれ の責務を明確に定めるとともに、災害の種類別に、予防、応 急、復旧・復興の各段階に沿って、講ずべき対策を記述していま す。また、東日本大震災の教訓を踏まえ、平成23年12月に津 波災害対策編を新設するとともに、平成24年9月、26年1月に 災害対策基本法の改正や原子力規制委員会における検討を踏 まえた修正を行いました。また、平成26年11月には放置車両対 策の強化に係る修正を行っています。さらに、平成27年3月に は原子力防災体制の充実・強化に伴う修正を行っています。

Disaster Management Plans

1 Disaster Management Planning System

- OBasic Disaster Management Plan: This plan is the highest-level plan and constitutes the basis for disaster management activities prepared by the Central Disaster Management Council based on the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act.
- Obsignated Management Operation Plan: This is a plan made by each designated government organization and designated public corporation based on the Basic Disaster Management Plan.
- OLocal Disaster Management Plan: This is a plan made by each Prefectural and Municipal Disaster Management Council, subject to local circumstances and based on the Basic Disaster Management Plan.
- Ocommunity Disaster Management Plan: This is a disaster management activities plan at the community level which is established by residents and businesses jointly on a voluntary basis.

2 Basic Disaster Management Plan

The Basic Disaster Management Plan is a comprehensive and longterm disaster management plan forming a foundation for the Disaster Management Operations Plan and Local Disaster Management Plan. It stipulates provisions for the establishment of the disaster management system, promotion of disaster management measures, acceleration of postdisaster recovery and reconstruction measures, and promotion of scientific and technological research on disaster management.

The plan was revised entirely in 1995 based on the experiences of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. It defines responsibilities of each entity such as the national and local governments, public corporations and other entities. It consists of various plans for each type of disaster, where specific countermeasures to be taken by each entity are described according to the disaster management phases of prevention and preparedness, emergency response, as well as recovery and reconstruction.

Further, based on the lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake, a new chapter was created in December 2011, for Tsunami

Disaster Countermeasures and changes were made in September 2012 and January 2014, reflecting amendment of the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act and reflecting the study results by the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) respectively. In November 2014, another change was made to reinforce the measures for removing unattended cars in case of emergency. A further change was made in March 2015, to enhance the nuclear disaster management system.

防災基本計画の構成 Structure of Basic Disaster Management Plan



(具体的な対応を記述:各主体の責務を明確化)

国

地方公共団体 Local Governments 住民等 Residents

4 災害発生時の対応

① 災害応急対策の概要

災害発生時には、救助・救急、医療等多岐にわたる応急活動 を効果的に実施するため、国や地方公共団体は、災害・被害情 報の収集・連絡及び通信の確保を迅速に行います。

これらの情報を基に、被災地の市町村や都道府県では、災 害対策本部を設置するなど、応急活動体制を確立します。

国においては、内閣情報集約センターにおいて24時間体制 で災害情報の収集を行うとともに、大規模な災害が発生した時 には、関係省庁の局長級からなる緊急参集チームが総理官邸内 の危機管理センターに参集し、災害状況を把握・分析した上で、 内閣総理大臣に報告し、必要に応じ関係閣僚協議や関係省庁 災害対策会議を開催します。また、被害状況に応じ、非常災害 対策本部 (本部長は防災担当大臣) や緊急災害対策本部 (本部 長は内閣総理大臣)を設置し、災害応急対策方針の決定、各 機関が実施する災害応急対策の総合調整などを行います。

さらに、被災地の状況を把握するため防災担当大臣等を団長 とする政府調査団を派遣したり、災害応急対策の総合調整を 現地において機動的かつ迅速に処理する必要がある場合には、 国の現地対策本部を設置することもあります。

② 広域応援体制

地方公共団体の対応能力を超える大規模な災害の場合、警 察庁(警察災害派遣隊)、消防庁(緊急消防援助隊)、海上保 安庁、さらには都道府県知事等の要請に基づく自衛隊の災害派 遣により、広域的な応援が実施されます。

また、DMAT (災害派遣医療チーム) などを派遣し、重傷患 者を自衛隊機により被災地外の病院へ搬送し救命する広域医 療搬送も実施されます。



広島県の土砂災害に係る政府調査団 The Government Investigation Team for the Landslides in Hiroshima Prefecture.

Emergency Response to Disasters

1 Outline of Disaster Emergency Response

In the event of a disaster, the national and local governments guickly collect and share disaster and damage information, and secure communications to carry out effective emergency activities such as emergency rescue and medical operations.

Based on such information, local governments set up disaster management headquarters and related organizations establish their own operation mechanisms.

The national government collects disaster information at the Cabinet Information Collection Center 24 hours a day. When a large-scale disaster strikes, an emergency team composed of the director-generals of the respective ministries and agencies gathers immediately at the Crisis Management Center in the Prime Minister's Official Residence to grasp and analyze the disaster situation, and report the results to the Prime Minister. Disaster Management meetings at the ministerial or high-ranking senior official level are held, as necessary. According to the level of damage, the government may establish the Headquarters for Major Disaster Management (headed by the Minister of State for Disaster Management) or the Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters (headed by the Prime Minister), to establish the policies for the disaster countermeasures, and to coordinate various emergency measures to be taken by various organizations.

Further, in order to grasp the situation in the disaster area, a government investigation team headed by the Minister of State for Disaster Management may be dispatched, or if quick and swift actions are needed to be taken with overall coordination of emergency activities on site, the government may establish the onsite headquarters for disaster management.

2 Wide-area Support System

In case of large-scale disasters that exceed the response capabilities of the affected local government, various wide-area support mechanisms are mobilized by the National Police Agency (Disaster Response Units), Fire and Disaster Management Agency (Emergency Fire Rescue Team), and Japan Coast Guard.

Furthermore, the Self-Defense Forces can be dispatched for emergency response activities upon request from the governor of the affected prefecture. Also, the Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) are dispatched to provide wide-area medical services. These teams transport severely injured persons via Self-Defense Forces vehicles and aircrafts to hospitals outside the disaster stricken zone.



非常災害現地対策本部 On-site Headquarters for Major Disaster Management

災害発生時における内閣府の応急対応

Cabinet Office Disaster Response Mechanism

於: 内閣府 Cabinet Office

災害情報の受信・連絡

Disaster information collection and transmission

- 24時間体制 24-hour system
- 非常参集要員及び

各省庁に一斉連絡 Simultaneous assembly call to the designated emergency response teams, ministries and agencies



於:官邸 Prime Minister's Office

緊急参集チームによる事態把握、初動対処集約・調整等

被害状況、対応状況等の情報収集・集約

(内閣官房及び関係省庁連絡員と協力して)

Collect and analyze information regarding damage and response operations (cooperate with Cabinet Secretariat and relevant ministries and agencies)

概括的な被害情報として Comprehensive damage information:

- ・地震防災情報システム(DIS)(内閣府) Disaster Information System (DIS) (Cabinet Office)
- ・画像情報(ヘリコプター等) Visual information (helicopters, etc.)
- 関係省庁、公共機関の第一次情報 等
- Initial information from related ministries and agencies and public organizations

情報収集(被害状況、対応状況)

Collect information (disaster situation, response operations)

- 関係省庁、公共機関の情報収集・集約 Collection and compilation of information from government and public organizations
- 政府内の情報配信・共有 Information distribution and sharing within government organizations
- 情報先遣チーム派遣 Dispatch of initial emergency survey team

当面、本部設置は 必要ない状況

要員参集

emergency response team

No immediate need to establish headquarters

被害規模の把握

本部設置を協議すべき状況

Need to discuss for establishing headquarters

関係閣僚緊急協議による対処方針協議

情報集約及び 応急対策調整

Information collection and emergency operations coordination

- 関係省庁 災害対策会議の開催
- 各省庁応急対策の調整 Coordination of emergency operations by each ministry
- 政府調査団派遣の調整 Dispatch of government investigation team
- 現地災害対策室の運営 等 Administration of on-site disaster management office

非常災害対策本部設置

Establishment of Major Disaste Management Headquarters

本部長:防災担当大臣

Chief: Minister of State for Disaster Management

設置場所:内閣府

事務局:内閣府

本部の運営

Management of headquarters

- ・各省庁の対策とりまとめ、総合調整 Coordination of emergency operations by each ministry
- 政府調査団派遣の調整 Dispatch of government investigation team
- ・現地対策本部の運営 等 Administration of on-site disaster management headquarters etc.

臨時の閣議による災害緊急事態の布告・本部設置・ 政府対処方針決定等

Declaration of Disaster Emergency and Setting up Headquarters by the Extraordinary Cabinet Meeting Decision on the Counter-measure Policies by the Government, etc.

緊急災害対策本部設置

Establishment of Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters

本部長:内閣総理大臣

Chief: Prime Minister

設置場所:官邸 Location: Prime Minister's Office

事務局:官邸及び内閣府

Secretariat: Prime Minister's Office and Cabinet Office

本部の運営

Management of headquarters

- ・各省庁の対策とりまとめ、総合調整 Coordination of emergency operations by each ministry
- ・政府調査団派遣の調整 Dispatch of government investigation team
- ・現地対策本部の運営 等

Administration of on-site disaster management headquarters etc.



緊急消防援助隊の救助活動 (東日本大震災・宮城県気仙沼市)

Rescue activity by Emergency Fire Response Team (at GEJE, Kesennuma, Miyagi)



被災地へ出場中の緊急消防援助隊 (東日本大震災・岩手県大槌町)

Emergency Fire Response Team heading to the affected areas (at GEJE, Otsuchi, Iwate)



消防団による重機を活用した活動支援 (平成25年台風第26号による伊豆大島の災害) 写真提供:防衛省提供 写真提供:横浜市消防局

Support by fire corps using heavy equipment (at Izu-Oshima, Typhoon No.26) Photo:Yokohama City Fire Department



御嶽山噴火災害における救助活動

Rescue activity at Ontake volcano eruption Photo:Ministry of Defense



❸ 災害発生時の国及び地方公共団体の連携システム

災害が発生した場合、住民に最も身近な行政主体として市町 村が災害応急対策に当たり、都道府県は広域にわたり総合的な 処理を必要とする事案の対処に当たります。

また、被災地方公共団体の対応能力を超えるような大規模災 害の場合には、国による応援や地方公共団体間の相互応援を 行います。

国においては、緊急災害対策本部又は非常災害対策本部を 設置し、関係省庁や被災地方公共団体から被害情報等の収集 を迅速に行うとともに、被害状況等に応じて救助・救急活動、 医療活動、支援物資の調達・輸送などの災害応急対策の総合調 整等を行います。また、必要に応じ被災地に現地対策本部を 設置することにより、被災地方公共団体との連絡調整、被災地 の情報及び支援要望の収集等を行い、被災者のニーズを踏ま えた災害応急対策を的確かつ迅速に行います。

現地対策本部は、平成23年東日本大震災、平成26年豪雪、 平成26年8月豪雨、平成26年御嶽山噴火の発生時などにおい て被災地に設置されました。被災地方公共団体の災害対策本 部との合同会議等により、国と地方公共団体が共通認識の下、 連携するとともに、被災地方公共団体の要望等に対する政府の 身近なワンストップ窓口として機能するなど、その役割は重要性 を増しています。

3 System for coordinating activities between the national government and local public entities

In the event of a disaster occurring, municipalities will primarily be engaged in emergency countermeasures as they are the closest to residents. Prefectural administration will get involved when the comprehensive wider-area measures are necessary.

In the event of a large-scale disaster beyond the capability of local public entities struck by the disaster, national government will step in to support the local entity and coordinate mutual support among the local entities.

At the national level, the Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters or the Major Disaster Management Headquarters is set up to promptly collect the disaster information from relevant ministries and local public entities struck by the disaster, and overall coordination is provided for rescue, first aid, medical and emergency supplies as necessary and appropriate. Also, an on-site disaster management headquarters may be set up to promptly coordinate among the affected local entities and collect information and requests from relevant prefectures and to properly conduct the emergency response activities in consideration to the needs for the affected people.

The on-site disaster management headquarters were set up in the affected areas in such cases as the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, the heavy snowfall in 2014, the torrential rainfall in August 2014, and the volcanic eruption of Mt. Ontake in 2014. Through joint meetings held in collaboration with the disaster response headquarters organized by the local entities in the affected areas, the national government and the local entities coordinate based on their shared awareness to serve as the government's closest one-stop contact point for requests from the affected local entities. As such, the role of the on-site disaster management headquarters is increasing its importance.

災害発生時の国及び地方公共団体の連携システムについて(東日本大震災の場合)

Coordination System between National and Local Governments (in the case of the Great East Japan Earthquake)

東日本大震災における緊急災害対策本部と各県の連絡・調整体制 Communication and coordination system between Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters and each prefecture during the Great East Japan Earthquake 緊急災害対策本部(官邸) 各省庁 Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters (Prime Minister's Office) (地方支分部局、自衛隊等) Ministries and Agencies (Regional ●本部長:内閣総理大臣 最大約300名 branch offices and bureaus, Self-Chief: Prime Minister 300 staff (maximum) Defense Forces etc.) ●副本部長:官房長官·総務大臣·防衛大臣·防災担当大臣 Deputy Chief: Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Defense, Minister of State for Disaster Management 各省庁を経由した 連絡・調整ルート Contact and coordination through Ministries and ●被災者生活支援チーム (内閣府) Support Team for Livelihood of Disaster Victims (Cabinet Office) (最大約100名) ●事務局:内閣府等 100 staff (maximum) Secretariat: Cabinet Office etc. 都道府県 災害対策本部 Prefectural Disaster Management 緊急災害現地対策本部 Headquarters On-site Headquarters for Extreme Disaster Management 宮城県 ●現地対策本部 (宮城) On-site Headquarters (Miyagi Pref.) 現対本部を経由した 災害対策本部 (最大約60名) 連絡・調整ルート Miyagi 本部長:副大臣 60 staff (maximum) Contact and coordination through On-site Chief: State Minister of Cabinet Office for Disaster Management Headquarters 岩手県 ●岩手現地連絡対策室 On-site Contact Office (Iwate Pref.) 災害対策本部 (最大約25名) 室長:副大臣 Iwate 25 staff (maximum) Chief: State Minister of Cabinet Office for Disaster Management 福島県 ●福島現地連絡対策室 On-site Contact Office (Fukushima Pref.) (最大約25名) 災害対策本部 室長:政務官 25 staff (maximum) Chief: Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Disaster Management Fukushima

Chapter

災害対策の現状(各論)

Disaster Countermeasures — From Prevention to Preparedness, Response and Recovery

1 事前防災投資

❶地震·津波対策

i 日本における地震

日本は、地球全体を覆う十数枚のプレートのうちの4枚のプレートがひしめく場所に位置し、プレート境界やその周辺で発生する地震による被害を受けやすい地震列島です。実際、世界で発生するマグニチュード (M)6以上の地震の2割近くが、日本の周辺で起きています。

これまでも、東日本大震災のようなプレートの沈み込みにより発生するプレート境界型の巨大地震や、プレートの運動に起因する内陸域の地殻内地震(平成7年の阪神・淡路大震災等)により甚大な被害を受けてきました。

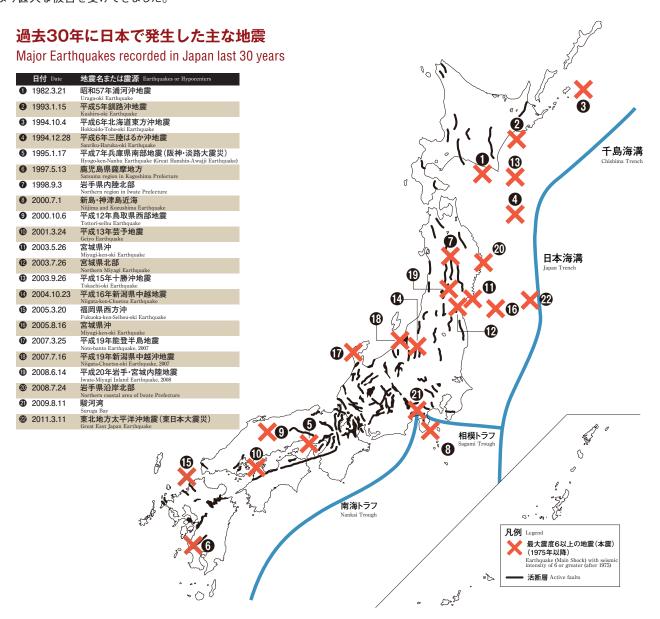
Investment in Disaster Risk Reduction

1 Countermeasures Against Earthquake and Tsunami Disasters

i Earthquake Disasters in Japan

Japan is located at a point on the earth's surface where four of more than 10 tectonic plates covering the globe are crushed against each other, making it an archipelago susceptible to earthquake disasters. Nearly 20% of the world's earthquakes of magnitude 6 or greater have occurred in or around Japan.

Japan has suffered great damages from the massive inter-plate earthquakes produced by plate subduction (such as the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011) and the inland crustal earthquakes caused by plate movements (such as the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 1995).



ii 観測体制

地震活動を常時監視するため、気象庁等の関係機関により、全国各地に、震源の位置や地震の規模の推定、津波警報等に活用する地震計や、各地の揺れの強さを測定する震度計が設置されています。これらのデータは気象庁に集約され、日本やその周辺で地震が発生すると、震源に近い地震計でとらえた地震波を解析し、最大震度5弱以上が予測される場合には、緊急地震速報が発表されます。さらに発生後2分程度で、震度3以上の地域の震度が、5分程度で、震源の位置、地震の規模及び大きな揺れを観測した市町村の震度がそれぞれ発表されます。

iii 大規模地震対策の概要

近い将来の発生の切迫性が指摘されている大規模地震として、南海トラフ地震、日本海溝・千島海溝周辺海溝型地震、首都直下地震、中部圏・近畿圏直下地震があります。

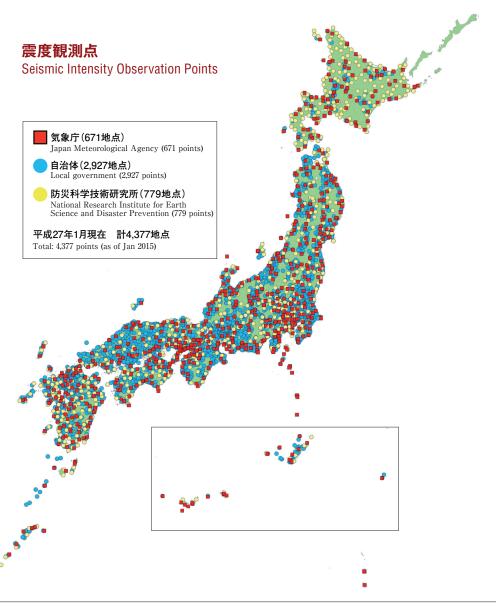
南海トラフ地震、日本海溝・千島海溝周辺海溝型地震、首都

ii Observation System

In order to constantly monitor seismic activity, the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) and other relevant organizations install and maintain seismometers that are used for estimating the location of the epicenter and magnitude of an earthquake as well as for tsunami warnings, and seismic intensity meters that measure the intensity of ground motion, in numerous places nationwide. As soon as an earthquake occurs in or around Japan, the JMA analyzes P-wave at seismometers placed close to the hypocenter. If an earthquake of intensity 5 or greater is estimated, Earthquake Early Warning (EEW) information is issued. Within about two minutes, JMA issues a seismic intensity information report for earthquakes of intensity 3 or greater, and within about five minutes, it issues an earthquake information report indicating the epicenter and magnitude of the earthquake and the seismic intensity in the municipalities where strong shaking was observed.

iii Outline of Countermeasures Against Large-scale Earthquakes

It has been pointed out with a great sense of urgency that Japan can be struck by large-scale earthquakes in the near future, in areas such



直下地震については、各関係法令に基づき、対策を講ずべき地域の指定、行政機関や民間事業者等による防災対策の推進に係る計画の策定等が行われます。

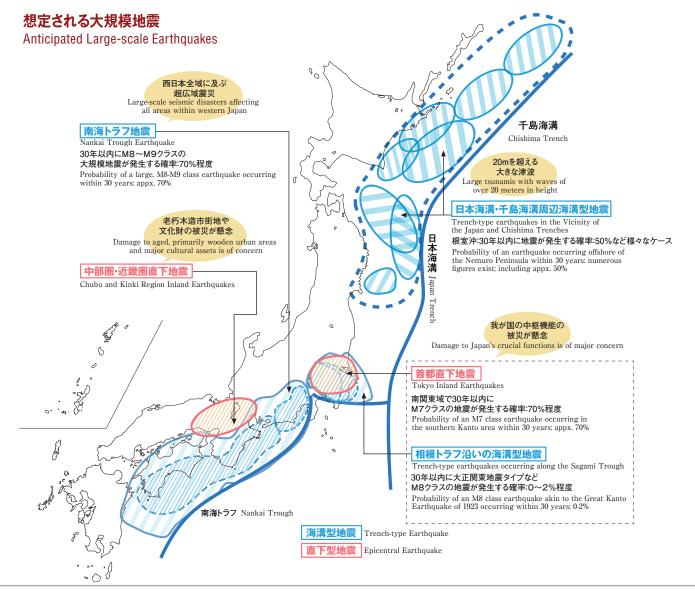
また、中央防災会議において、予防対策から災害発生後の対応までを含めた大規模地震対策のマスタープランである「大規模地震防災・減災対策大綱」、被害想定に基づく減災目標とその達成のための具体目標を定めた「地震防災戦略」、災害発生時に関係機関の取るべき行動を示した「応急対策に係る具体計画」を策定しています。

なお、これらの大規模地震以外でも、過去30年の発生例に 見られるように、地震は全国どこでも起こる可能性があり、災害 対応の各段階(準備、初動、応急、復旧)において地方公共団 体が実施すべき対応を「地方都市等における地震対応のガイド ライン」としてとりまとめています。 as Nankai Trough, the Japan and Chishima Trenches, and directly below Tokyo and the Chubu and Kinki regions.

With regard to the Nankai Trough Earthquake, earthquakes around the ocean trench such as Japan Trench and Chishima Trench, and Tokyo Inland Earthquake, the government designated the areas where disaster reduction measures are to be taken in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. Also, the government is developing a plan concerning how to accelerate disaster reduction measures by administrative entities and private businesses.

The Central Disaster Management Council has developed the "Policy Framework for Large-scale Earthquake Disaster Prevention and Reduction," a master plan of the countermeasures for the large scale earthquake, that includes a range of activities from preventive measures to post-disaster response and recovery; the "Earthquake Disaster Reduction Strategy," to determine an overarching goal of damage mitigation and strategic targets based on the damage estimation; and the "Guidelines for Emergency Response Activities," which describes specific actions to be taken by related organizations.

It is possible that an earthquake other than these large scale ones can hit any place in Japan as with the cases in the past 30 years. A guideline for the countermeasures against earthquakes by local municipalities has been compiled covering every step of the disaster response levels (preparation, initial response, response, and recovery).



iv 津波対策

日本は、四方を海に囲まれ、海岸線は長く複雑なため、津波 被害を受けやすく、過去にも、大きな津波被害が発生しています。

津波を引き起こす可能性のある地震が日本近海で発生した場合には、気象庁により、地震発生後約2~3分で大津波警報・ 津波警報・津波注意報が発表され、続いて予測される高さ、到 達時刻が発表されます。これらの情報は、直ちに防災関係機関 や報道機関に提供され、さらに住民や船舶に伝達されます。

また、津波対策として、海岸堤防 (防潮堤) や防潮水門等の整備が進められています。

こうした中、平成23年3月に発生した東日本大震災では、これまでの想定を遥かに超える地震・津波により、2万1千人を超える命が奪われました。

この災害を受け、津波の観測体制の強化、津波に関する教育及び訓練の実施、津波対策のために必要な施設の整備その他の津波対策に関する事項を定めた「津波対策の推進に関する法律」、さらに津波により浸水が想定される区域において、津波防災地域づくりを総合的に推進するための計画の作成や開発行為の制限等に関する事項を定めた「津波防災地域づくりに関する法律」が策定されました。

また、災害対策基本法においても、津波等の災害からの緊 急的な避難場所を指定することを新たに規定するなどの所要の 改正が行われ、それぞれの法律等に基づき、総合的な津波対 策が進められています。

iv Tsunami Countermeasures

Surrounded by water on all sides with long and complex coastlines, Japan is highly vulnerable to earthquake-generated tsunamis. In reality, there has been severe damage caused by various tsunamis in the past.

When a tsunami is expected to cause coastal damage, Japan Meteorological Agency issues a big tsunami warning, tsunami warning or advisory within 2-3 minutes after the earthquake and then follows up with announcements about the estimated height and arrival time of the tsunami. The information is transmitted immediately to disaster management organizations and media outlets, and further forwarded to residents and maritime vessels.

To prevent or reduce tsunami disasters, coastal/tidal embankments and tide prevention gates have been developed.

Despite these efforts, more than 21,000 people lost their lives by the Great East Japan Earthquake and subsequent Tsunami in March 2011.

Based on this experience, the Act on Promotion of Tsunami Countermeasures which includes enhancement of the tsunami observation systems, education and training about tsunami and construction of necessary facilities, and the Act on Development of Areas Resilient to Tsunami Disasters prescribing formulation of comprehensive plans and restriction of development in areas estimated to be inundated by tsunami have been enacted.

Further, necessary revisions were made to the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act to enable local entities to designate emergency shelter areas. Based on these laws, more comprehensive tsunami countermeasures are being taken.



津波避難タワー (千葉県九十九里町) Tsunami Evacuation Tower (Kujukuri Town, Chiba Prefecture)

津波ハザードマップの例(北海道釧路市)

Example of Tsunami Hazard Map (Kushiro-shi, Hokkaido)



津波被害の歴史 Tsunami History

災害名 Disaster name	年月日 Date	死者・行方不明者 No. of dead or missing persons
明治三陸地震津波(M8-1/4) Meiji Sanriku Earthquake Tsunami	1896年6月15日 June 15, 1896	22,000
昭和三陸地震津波(M8.1) Showa Sanriku Earthquake Tsunami	1933年3月3日 March 3, 1933	3,064
東南海地震(M7.9) Tonankai Earthquake	1944年12月7日 December 7, 1944	*1,223
南海地震(M8) Nankai Earthquake	1946年12月21日 December 21, 1946	*1,443
チリ地震津波(M9.5) Chile Earthquake Tsunami	1960年5月23日 May 23, 1960	*142
1968年十勝沖地震(M7.9) Tokachi-oki Earthquake	1968年5月16日 May 16, 1968	52
昭和58年日本海中部地震(M7.7) Nihon-kai-Chubu Earthquake	1983年5月26日 May 26, 1983	*104
平成5年北海度南西沖地震(M7.8) Hokkaido-Nansei-oki Earthquake	1993年7月12日 July 12, 1993	*230
東日本大震災 (M9) the Great East Japan Earthquake	2011年3月11日 March 11, 2011	*21,839
・ シュー・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・	仁士工印ま会 れ	

注:※津波以外の原因による死者・行方不明を含む。 Note: Includes deaths and people missing not directly due to Tsunami

v 南海トラフ地震対策

南海トラフ沿いの地域については、これまで100~150年の周期で海溝型巨大地震が発生しており、大きな被害を生じさせてきました。そのため、当該地域で発生する大規模地震対策の検討を進めてきましたが、中央防災会議では、平成23年3月に発生した東日本大震災の教訓を踏まえ、「あらゆる可能性を考慮した最大クラスの地震・津波」を想定することとしました。

この考えに基づき、南海トラフで発生する最大クラスの巨大 地震の地震動、津波高等の推計を行い、平成25年5月、被害 想定と対策の方向性を内容とする最終報告書が取りまとめられ ました。

被害想定では、死者は最大で約323,000人、このうち津波による死者が約230,000人にもおよび、資産等の被害は約170 兆円、生産・サービス低下の影響は約45兆円と想定されていますが、事前に対策を講じること等により、大幅に被害を減じることができると想定されています。

平成26年3月には、南海トラフ地震に係る地震防災対策の推進に関する特別措置法に基づき、南海トラフ地震に係る地震防災対策を推進すべき地域として、南海トラフ地震防災対策推進地域(平成26年4月現在1都2府26県707市町村)が、また、南海トラフ地震に伴う津波に係る津波避難対策を特別に強化すべき地域として、南海トラフ地震津波避難対策特別強化地域(平成26年4月現在1都13県139市町村)が指定され、併せて、南海トラフ地震防災対策推進基本計画が作成されました。

本計画では、南海トラフ地震防災対策の基本的な方針として、極めて広域にわたって強い揺れと巨大な津波が発生するなどの南海トラフ地震の特徴を踏まえ、国、公共機関、地方公共団体、事業者、住民など様々な主体が連携し、計画的かつ速やかに、ハードとソフトを組み合わせた総合的な防災対策を推進すること

v Countermeasures Against Nankai Trough Earthquake

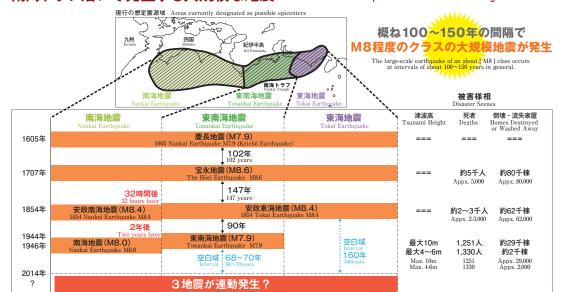
In the area along the Nankai Trough, trench type mega earthquakes have occurred on a 100 to 150 year cycle, causing great damage to the area. The study of large-scale earthquake countermeasures in this area has been conducted. Based on the lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 2011, the Central Disaster Management Council decided to assume the "maximum possible earthquake and tsunami" to occur, taking all possibilities into account.

With this assumption, the possible maximum seismic movements and tsunami height were simulated. Based on this study, in May 2013, the final report on the damage estimation and the direction of countermeasures was adopted.

According to the simulation, maximum death toll could be as many as 323,000, of which death by tsunami would amount to 230,000. Maximum possible economic loss could be approximately 170 trillion yen for assets and 45 trillion yen for degradation of production and services. It is estimated, however, that these damages could be reduced substantially by taking countermeasures in advance.

In March 2014, on the basis of Act on Special Measures for Promotion of Nankai Trough Earthquake Disaster Management, areas were designated to make progress in the measures against the Earthquake (29 Prefectures including Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto, and 707 municipalities as of April 2014), and further, areas encompassing 14 Prefectures including Tokyo and 139 municipalities were designated to reinforce the evacuation plan against tsunami triggered by the Earthquake. To promote measures for these areas, the Basic Plan was formulated.

Taking into consideration that this earthquake will affect quite a widearea with strong tremor and huge tsunami as characterized as typical to this particular earthquake, this Plan stipulates that the national government, public administrative entities, local public entities, private businesses and residents will all take part in coordinated manner, to act on comprehensive response activities, deploying all structural and nonstructural measures.



南海トラフ沿いで発生する大規模な地震 The massive earthquake which occurs along the Nankai Trough

としています。また、この方針を踏まえて、今後10年間で達成すべき減災目標を、死者数を概ね8割以上、建物被害を概ね5割以上減少させることとし、建築物の耐震化・不燃化や津波ハザードマップの作成、地域コミュニティの防災力の向上といった減災目標を達成するための具体的な施策をその目標及び達成期間とともに示しています。

Based on this policy, the Plan set clear goals to be achieved within 10 years: more than 80% in the number of deaths and more than 50% in the economic value of damage to houses and buildings. It also defines concrete measures and target dates to accomplish the goals, such as promoting earthquake-proof or fireproof buildings, developing tsunami hazard maps, and improving the capacity for disaster management for local communities.

南海トラフ地震に係る地震防災対策の基本的な施策

Basic Policies for the Nankai Trough Earthquake Disaster Management

減災目標 (今後10年間) Damage reduction goals (in the next 10 years) 想定される死者数 Number of estimated death toll 約32万3千人 about 323,000 persons → 概ね8割以上減少

想定される建築物の全壊棟数

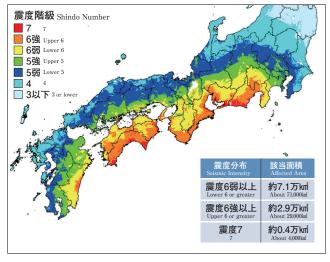
約250万棟

概ね5割以上減少

- **1** 地震対策 Measures for the earthquake
 - ①建築物の耐震化 ②火災対策 ③土砂災害・地盤災害・液状化対策 ④ライフライン・インフラ施設の耐震化等
 - 🛈 earthquake-resistant building 😨 making buildings fire-resistant 🗓 measures for land slides, soil liquidation 🛈 earthquake-resistant life-lines, infrastructure
- 2 津波対策 Measures for tsunamis
 - ①津波に強い地域構造の構築 ②安全で確実な避難の確保
 - ① building tsunami-resilient community structure ② securing safe evacuation
- 3 総合的な防災体制 Comprehensive Disaster Management System
 - ①防災教育・防災訓練の充実 ②ボランティアとの連携 ③総合的な防災力の向上 ④長周期地震動対策
 - ① enhancement of disaster management education/drills ② cooperation with volunteers ③ improvement of disaster reduction capability ④ measures for long-period earthquake motion
- 4 災害発生時の対応に係る事前の備え Preparedness for response to the disaster
 - ①災害対応体制の構築 ②救助・救急対策 ③医療対策 ④消火活動等 ⑤緊急輸送のための交通の確保・緊急輸送活動 ⑥食料・水、生活必需品等の物資の調達 ⑦燃料の供給 対策 ⑧避難者等への対応 ⑨帰宅困難者等への対応 ⑩ライフライン・インフラの復旧対策 ⑪保健衛生・防疫対策 ⑫遺体対策 ⑬災害廃棄物等の処理対策 ⑭災害情報の収集 ⑮災害情報の提供 ⑯社会秩序の確保・安定 ⑰多様な空間の効果的利用の実現 ⑱広域連携・支援体制の確立
 - ① establishing disaster response systems ② rescue and emergency response ③ medical plans ④ firefighting activities. ⑤ securing emergency transportation ⑥ procurement of food, water and life support necessities ⑦ securing fuel supply; ⑥ measures to the evacuees ⑨ measures to hard-to-reach-home workers (commuters) ⑩ measures for life-line and infrastructure recovery ⑪ hygiene and public health, epidemic prevention measures ⑫ plans for the victim bodies ⑪ measures for disposition of disaster debris ⑪ collection of disaster information ⑯ provision of disaster information ⑯ securing and stabilizing social order: ⑪ effective use of various space ⑩ establishing wide-area cooperation and support system
- ち 被災地内外における混乱の防止 Prevention of confusion in the areas directly hit by a disaster and other areas
 - ①基幹交通網の確保 ②民間企業等の事業継続性の確保 ③国及び地方公共団体の業務継続性の確保
 - ① securing main traffic network ② securing business continuity of the private sector ③ securing services continuity of the national and local public entities
- 6 多様な発生態様への対応 Measures for various mode of disaster occurrence
- 【 様々な地域的課題への対応 Measures for various local challenges
 - ①高層ビル、地下街、百貨店、ターミナル駅等の安全確保 ②ゼロメートル地帯の安全確保 ③原子力事業所等の安全確保 ④石油コンビナート地帯及び周辺の安全確保 ⑤孤立可能性の高い集落への対応 ⑥沿岸部における地場産業・物流への被害の防止及び軽減 ⑦文化財の防災対策
 - ① securing safety of skyscrapers, underground shopping malls, department stores, and terminal stations ② securing safety of the sea level area ③ securing safety of nuclear plants, etc. ④ securing safety of petrochemical plant complex ⑤ response to local communities highly likely to be isolated ⑥ prevention and reduction of damage in the local business and logistics in the water-front area ⑦ Measures for cultural heritages

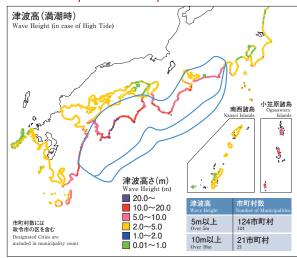
最大クラスの地震における震度の最大値の分布図

Distribution of Maximum Seismic Intensity (Shindo) in the event of maximum possible earthquake



最大クラスの地震における津波高分布

Distribution of Tsunami Wave Height in the event of maximum possible earthquake



建築物の耐震化

Earthquake-resistant construction of Houses and Buildings

阪神・淡路大震災では犠牲者の8割以上が建築物の倒壊によるものでした。南海トラフ地震や首都直下地震等の大規模地震による被害想定でも、建築物の倒壊による甚大な死者数が想定されています。しかしながら、建築物の耐震基準が強化された昭和56年以前に建てられ、耐震性が不足する住宅は全国に約2割(平成20年時点)あると推計されています。また、学校では約1割、病院では約4割が、耐震性が不足しているとされています(平成25年時点)。

中央防災会議は、平成17年、建築物の耐震化について、社会全体の国家的な緊急課題として、関係省庁が密接な連携の下全国的に緊急かつ強力に実施することを定めた「建築物の耐震化緊急対策方針」を決定しました。

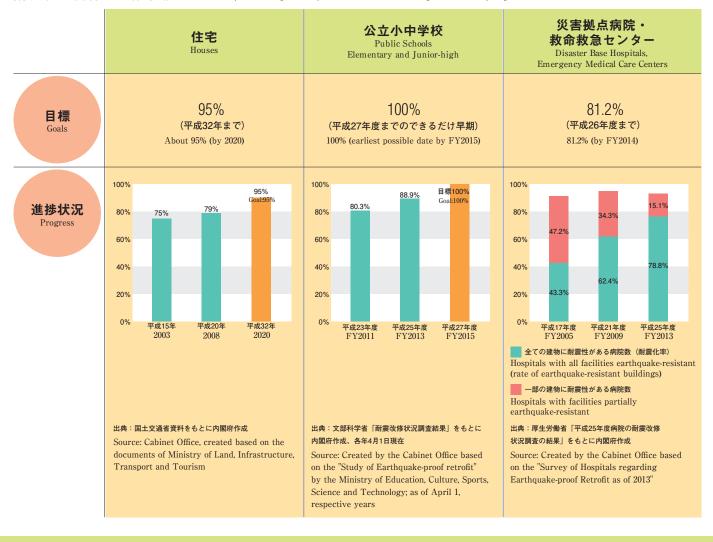
また、平成25年11月には、建築物の耐震改修の促進に関する法律が改正され、病院、店舗等の不特定多数の者が利用する建築物及び学校、老人ホーム等の避難に配慮を必要とする者が利用する建築物のうち、大規模なものについて、耐震判断を行い報告することが義務づけられました。

More than 80% of the casualties in the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake were caused by building collapse. Similarly, damage estimates assume that building collapse will be the cause of a large number of deaths in future large-scale earthquakes such as Nankai Trough Earthquake and Tokyo Inland Earthquake. It is estimated that, as of 2008 some 20% of existing residences are insufficiently earthquake-resistant, as they were built before 1981 when stricter earthquake-resistant building codes were introduced. In addition, as of 2013, about 30% of schools and 40% of hospitals lack adequate earthquake-resistant construction.

In view of this situation, the Central Disaster Management Council drafted the "Urgent Countermeasures Guidelines for Promoting the Earthquakeresistant Construction of Houses and Buildings" in 2005, which stipulates the earthquake-resistant construction throughout the country should be urgently and strongly enforced in close cooperation with related ministries as a national priority.

In November 2013, the Act on Promotion of the Earthquake-proof Retrofit of Buildings was revised, making obligatory to conduct a seismic qualification test and make reports on large-scale buildings, including hospitals and shops, which are available to the general public, as well as schools and nursing homes, which are used by those who need special attention in the event of evacuation.

耐震化の目標と進捗状況 Goals for promoting earthquake-resistant buildings and their progress



vi 首都直下地震対策

首都地域においては、関東大地震のようなM8クラスの海溝型巨大地震が200~400年間隔で発生すると考えられています。また、M8クラスの地震が発生する前にM7クラスの「首都直下地震」が数回発生すると予想されており、その切迫性が指摘されています。

首都直下地震モデル検討会において、都区部直下の地震 (M 7クラス) 及び相模トラフ沿いの大規模地震 (M8クラス) の地震動、津波高等の推計を行い、これに基づき、平成25年12月、首都直下地震対策検討ワーキンググループにおいて、被害想定と対策の方向性を内容とする最終報告書が取りまとめられました。

報告書では、M7クラスの19パターンの地震のうち、被害が大きく首都中枢機能への影響が大きいと考えられる都心南部直下地震 (M7.3を想定)が発生した場合、最大で、死者約23,000人、要救助者約72,000人、全壊・焼失家屋約61万棟にもおよび、資産等の被害は約47兆円、生産・サービス低下の影響は約48兆円と想定されています。

vi Countermeasures Against Tokyo Inland Earthquake

It is estimated that in the capital area (Tokyo), massive trenchtype earthquakes with a magnitude of 8 or greater, like the Great Kanto Earthquake (1923), will occur at intervals of 200-400 years. Additionally, it is presumed that several Tokyo Inland Earthquakes of M7 scale will occur before a M8 scale earthquake, and the imminent possibility of such an event has been pointed out.

In the study meeting for the Tokyo Inland Earthquakes, an estimation was made about the earthquake intensity and the height of the tsunami waves from the earthquake directly underneath the Tokyo Metropolitan Area (M7 class) and those along the Sagami Trough (M8 class). Based on the results, a final report was completed in December 2013 as to the estimation of the damage and possible measures.

According to the final report, the earthquake with an epicenter in the southern part of Tokyo (assumed scale of M7.3), which is one of the 19 types of possible M8-class earthquakes, would cause extensive damage including a death toll of as many as 23,000 people, number of people in need of rescue of 72,000, total collapse of 610,000 buildings and a maximum possible economic loss of 47 trillion yen for assets and 48 trillion yen for degradation of production and services.

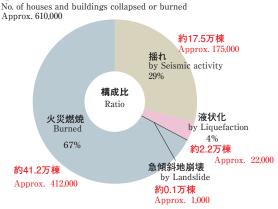
首都直下地震の被害想定

Damage Estimation from the Tokyo Inland Earthquake

想定条件:冬・夕方 風速8m/s

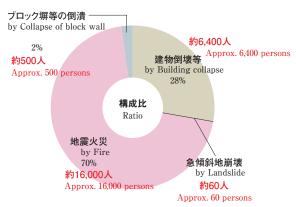
Assumed conditions: Winter, evening; wind speed of 8 m/s.

①建物全壊棟数・火災焼失棟数 約61万棟



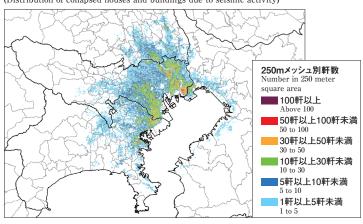
②死者数 約23,000人

No. of death toll: Approx. 23,000 persons



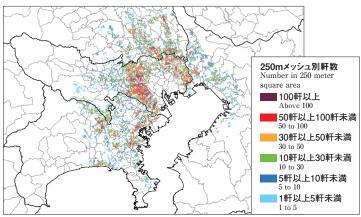
(揺れによる全壊棟数の分布)

(Distribution of collapsed houses and buildings due to seismic activity)



(焼失棟数の分布)

(Distribution of burned houses and buildings)



平成25年11月に首都直下地震対策特別措置法が制定され、 平成26年3月に、緊急に地震防災対策を推進する必要がある 地域として、首都直下地震緊急対策区域 (平成27年3月現在 1都9県309市町村)が指定され、併せて、首都直下地震緊急 対策推進基本計画及び政府業務継続計画 (首都直下地震対 策)が作成されました。

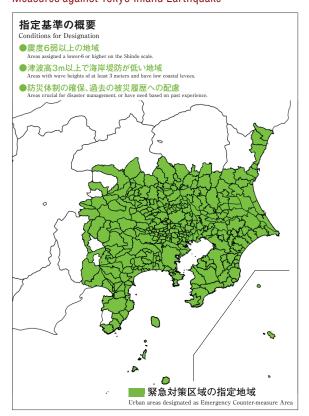
この基本計画では、首都直下地震対策の意義として、首都中枢機能の継続性の確保が必要不可欠であること、その被害は甚大であるものの、予防対策・応急対策で被害を大きく減少させることが可能であり、このための対策を計画的・戦略的に実施することが必要であることを示しています。また、対策の基本的な方針として、

- ・首都中枢機関の業務継続体制の構築とそれを支えるライフライン及びインフラの維持
- ・あらゆる対策の大前提としての耐震化と火災対策、深刻な道 路交通麻痺対策、膨大な数の避難者・帰宅困難者対策等
- ・社会のあらゆる構成員が連携した「自助」「共助」「公助」による対策の推進
- ・2020年オリンピック・パラリンピック東京大会に向けた対応等 を示しています。

また、同計画には、平成27年3月の閣議決定により、期限を 定めた定量的な減災目標を設定すると共に、当該目標を達成す るための施策について具体目標等が盛り込まれました。

首都直下地震緊急対策区域の指定

Designation of Areas for Urgent Implementation of Measures against Tokyo Inland Earthquake



In November 2013 the Act on Special Measures for the Tokyo Inland Earthquake was enacted, and, in March 2014, areas were designated as in need of urgent measures to be taken (Tokyo and 9 prefectures, and 309 municipalities as of March 2015). At the same time, the Basic Plan for urgent implementation of measures and the Business Continuity Plan by Central Government were formulated.

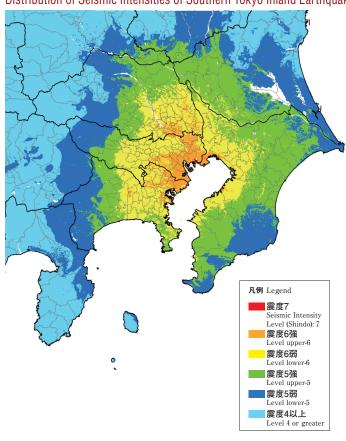
The Basic Plan stipulates that the continuity of core functions of the metropolis be maintained and the damage would be significantly reduced by preparedness for the disaster and by emergency response plans. Thus, it is critically necessary that such measures be planned ahead and strategically implemented. As the basic policy, the Plan includes:

- Construction of the systems for continuation of the services of core institutions and the infrastructure supporting such systems
- Construction of earthquake and fire resistant structures as the basis for all countermeasures taken, and measures against anticipated serious road traffic paralysis and measures for enormous number of evacuees and workers having difficulties getting home
- Promotion of whole-society cooperation on a "self-help", "mutual-help" and "public help" basis
- · Measures toward the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games

Furthermore, in compliance with a decision made at the Cabinet in March 2015, the Plan sets numerical targets for disaster reduction with a time limit, and includes concrete targets for measures to achieve those numerical targets.

都心南部直下地震の震度分布図

Distribution of Seismic Intensities of Southern Tokyo Inland Earthquake



政府業務継続計画

The Business Continuity Plan of Central Government

「政府業務継続計画(首都直下地震対策)」は、首都直下地震が発生し、当該地震が東京圏における政治、行政、経済等の中枢機能に甚大な影響を及ぼすおそれがある場合において、政府として業務を円滑に継続するための対応方針及び当該業務を継続するために必要な執行体制、執務環境等を定めています。

執行体制については、政府は、首都直下地震発生時に、中央省庁において非常時優先業務が円滑に実施されるよう、社会全体としての業務継続体制の構築等を推進するとともに、管理事務を担当する職員を含め、職員が速やかに中央省庁の庁舎に参集し、1週間にわたり当該庁舎に常駐して交代で非常時優先業務を継続することができる体制を構築するなど、平常時から非常時優先業務の執行体制を確保することとしています。また、執務環境については、庁舎の耐震安全化等を推進し、平常時から非常時優先業務及び管理事務に係る中央省庁の執務環境を確保することとしています。

本計画に基づき、中央省庁は、省庁業務継続計画について、 改定を行い、首都直下地震発生時において政府として維持すべき 必須の機能に該当する所掌事務を非常時優先業務として位置付 け、これに必要な執行体制、執務環境等を定めることとしています。

今後は、省庁業務継続計画及び本計画の実効性について、 有識者等による評価を行い、当該評価結果等を踏まえ、省庁 業務継続計画及び本計画の改定を行っていくこととしています。

なお、同様に、地方公共団体においても大規模災害時の業務継続体制を確保するための取組が進められています。政府は、 業務継続に係る手引きを作成するなど、その取組を支援していく こととしています。 "The Business Continuity Plan of Central Government (Measures against Tokyo Inland Earthquake)" stipulates the executive systems and work environment essential to continue the governmental services smoothly in the event of the Tokyo Inland Earthquake occurring and in case the political, administrative and economic core functions may be seriously affected by the Earthquake.

Regarding the executive system, the Plan stipulates that, upon Tokyo Inland Earthquake occurring, government staff including those in charge of the administrative management gather at the central government buildings and stay there for a week to continue the emergency priority operations in rotation, so that such emergency priority operations will be smoothly carried out. With regard to the work environment, it stipulates that the government buildings be constructed to be earthquake resistant with work environment to continue the emergency priority services and administrative work in case of emergency.

Based on this Plan, central government ministries and agencies shall revise the business continuity plans of each ministry and agency, identify services that need to be continued under their responsibility in case of emergency as the emergency priority operations, and they work out a system and environment necessary to carry those out.

It is planned that those business continuity plans developed by respective ministries and agencies be reviewed and evaluated by experts, and that these plans as well as the Plan itself be revised based on the result of such evaluation.

In the same manner, the systems for business continuity of local governments in the event of a large-scale disaster are being developed and the Government is to give support to them by way of formulating guidelines.

政府業務継続計画 The Business Continuity Plan of Central Government

非常時優先業務

Emergency priority operations

- 本計画の非常時優先業務等を各省庁の業務継続計画に定める。
- 厳しめの基準に基づく参集可能要員を踏まえ、非常時優先業務を精査

1週間、外部から庁舎に補給なしで、交代で非常時優先業務を実施できる体制を目指す。

The goal is to establish an organizational structure able to carry out emergency priority operations in rotation for a week without external aid

執行体制

社会全体の業務継続体制の構築

Organizing the business continuity system across the entire nation

- 内閣府及び内閣官房を中心に政府全体の連携体制を構築 Structuring a network or cooperation centered around the Cabinet Office and the Cabinet Secretariat
- 各省庁は、地方公共団体、関係機関、民間事業者等との連携体制を構築 Each ministry and agency builds collaboration with local governments, related organizations and the private sector

参集要員の確保等

- 霞が関地区の庁舎に参集できる職員数を調査
 - Surveying the number of personnel that can gather at government facilities in Kasumigaseki
- 交代要員等を勘案し、参集要員を確保
 Securing emergency personnel, considering substitute workers

緊急的な権限委任の措置

Measures for emergency delegations of power

職務代行者の選任

Appointing an acting representative person



執務環境

庁舎の耐震安全化等

Renovating and enhancing safety of government buildings to be earthquake resistant

電力の確保

Acquiring sufficient electricity

● 非常用発電設備を設置し、燃料を1週間程度確保 Emergency power generators must be installed and stocked with approximately one week's worth of fuel.

通信・情報システムのバックアップの確保

Acquiring backups for c 物資の備蓄

初貝の順番 Stockpiling goods and resources

●食料、飲料水、簡易トイレ等を参集要員の1週間分、 参集要員以外の3日分程度の備蓄

A week's worth of food, drinking water, and portable toilets for gathered staff must be stored. Three-day worth of them for other staff must be also stored.

代替庁舎の確保 Securing alternative facilities

Securing alternative facilities

● 庁舎が使用不要となる場合を想定し、代替庁舎を確保 Securing alternative facilities for use in case the main buildings become unfunctional

教育・訓練、評価及び計画の見直し

Review of the education, training, evaluation and the Plan

vii 日本海溝·千島海溝周辺海溝型地震対策

千葉県東方沖から三陸沖にかけての日本海溝、三陸沖から 十勝沖を経て択捉島沖にかけての千島海溝周辺では、M7や8 ク ラスの大規模地震が数多く発生しています。明治29年の明治 三陸地震津波のように巨大な津波により甚大な被害を生じたも の、約40年間隔で発生する宮城県沖地震のように切迫性が指 摘されているもの等、多様なタイプの地震があります。

中央防災会議では、防災対策の検討対象とする8つの地震について整理するとともに、地震の揺れの強さ、津波の高さ分布等を検討し、平成18年に被害想定を公表しました。

また、日本海溝・千島海溝周辺海溝型地震に係る地震防災対策の推進に関する特別措置法に基づき、平成18年に、地震防災対策推進地域の指定(平成26年4月現在1道4県117市町村)、「日本海溝・千島海溝周辺海溝型地震防災対策推進基本計画」の作成が行われました。これを基に関係機関は各自の計画を作成しています。

現在、平成23年3月に発生した東日本大震災を受け、当該領域で発生する地震についても、想定する地震・津波の見直しが進められています。

vii Countermeasures Against Trench-type Earthquakes in the Vicinity of the Japan and Chishima Trenches

There have been many large-scale earthquakes of M7 or M8 scale occurring in the vicinity of the Japan Trench, extending in the oceanic areas from off of Eastern Chiba to Sanriku, and in the vicinity of the Chishima Trench, extending from the areas of Sanriku, Tokachi and Etorofu Island. There are many types of earthquakes in this area, such as the Meiji-Sanriku Earthquake Tsunami in 1889, which caused enormous damage from a giant tsunami, and the Miyagi-ken-oki Earthquake, which occurs at intervals of approximately 40 years.

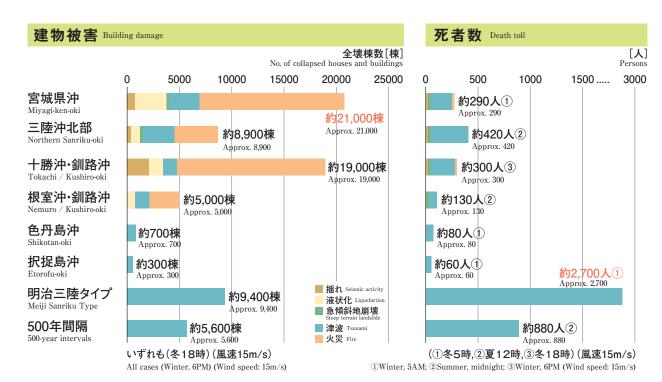
The Central Disaster Management Council chose eight of these earthquakes as subject matter for strengthening disaster countermeasures and examined the strength of tremors and distribution of tsunami wave height, and announced the estimated damage in 2006.

Based on the Special Countermeasures Act Concerning Earthquakes in the Vicinity of the Japan and Chishima Trenches, countermeasures promotion areas for these earthquakes were established (Hokkaido and 4 prefectures and 117 municipalities included as of April 2014), and the "Countermeasures Basic Plan for Trench-type Earthquakes in the Vicinity of the Japan and Chishima Trenches" was formulated. The relevant organizations have their own plans based on the basic plan.

Today, upon occurrence of Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011, review is underway with respect to earthquakes and tsunami anticipated in the area as well.

日本海溝・千島海溝周辺海溝型地震に係る被害想定

Estimated Damage Due to Trench-type Earthquakes in the Vicinity of the Japan and Chishima Trenches

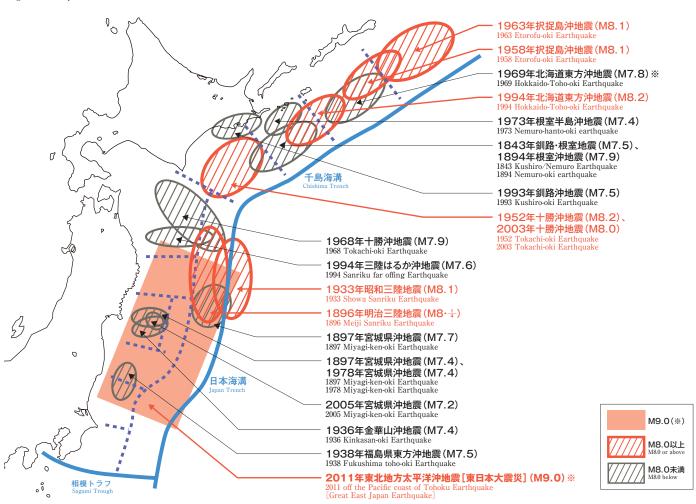


日本海溝・千島海溝周辺海溝型地震の震度分布

Distribution of seismic intensities of Trench-type Earthquakes in the Vicinity of the Japan and Chishima Trenches

1800年以降の主な地震

Large scale earthquakes in 1800 and afterwards



viii 中部圈·近畿圏直下地震対策

中部圏・近畿圏を含む西日本の内陸の地震活動は、過去の事例から、南海トラフ沿いで発生する大規模地震の前後で活発化する傾向が見られており、次の南海トラフ沿いの大規模地震の発生に向けて、活動期に入っているとの指摘もあります。

中央防災会議では、中部圏5タイプ、近畿圏8タイプの地震について、地震の揺れの強さ等を検討し、平成19年には人的・物的被害の想定を、平成20年には交通、経済、ライフライン等の被害の想定を公表しました。

中部圏・近畿圏直下地震対策としては、木造密集市街地の防災対策の推進、京都、奈良を中心とする文化遺産の被害軽減、大阪湾・伊勢湾に集積する石油コンビナート地域及び周辺の安全確保等が挙げられます。

現在、平成23年3月に発生した東日本大震災を受け、当該領域で発生する地震についても、想定する地震・津波の見直しが 進められています。

vii Countermeasures Against Chubu and Kinki Regions Inland Earthquakes

Earthquakes in the inland areas of the western Japan including Chubu and Kinki regions have been observed to occur before and/or after the large-scale earthquake occurring along the Nankai Trough and it is pointed out that they are in the active phase.

The Central Disaster Management Council has studied possible tremor strength on various types of earthquakes assumed: namely, 5 types in the Chubu region and 8 types in the Kinki region. The Council announced the estimated human and physical damages in 2007, and it also published its estimation of the damages on transportation systems, economy and the lifelines in 2008

The countermeasures against the Earthquakes include promotion of disaster management measures in the city areas with high concentration of wooden houses, damage reduction plan for the cultural heritages in the Koto and Nara areas, and security plan for the petrochemical plant complex concentrated in the Osaka and Ise bays.

Assumptions on the earthquake and tsunami in these areas are currently being re-examined, based on the experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011.

中部圏・近畿圏直下地震の概要と被害想定 Overview of Chubu and Kinki regions inland earthquakes and damage estimates

35

震度7

需度5強5

震度5弱

震度4

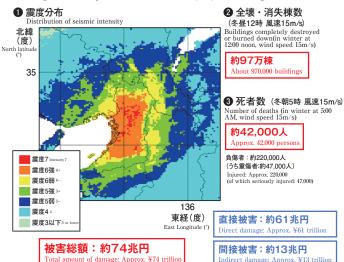
震度3以下3 or

震度6強 6+

霊度6弱 5

■近畿圏における上町断層帯(M7.6)の地震による被害

Damage from an earthquake on the Uemachi fault zone (M7.6) in the Kinki region



■中部圏における猿投-高浜断層帯 (M7.6)の地震による被害

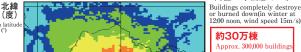
● 震度分布
Distribution of seismic intensity

② 全壊・消失棟数
(冬昼12時 風速15m/s)

**

おおは (定)

Buildings completely destroyed or burned down(in winter at at a complete with the co



③ 死者数 (冬朝5時 風速15m/s) Number of deaths (in winter at 5:00 AM, wind speed 15m/s)

約11,000人 Approx. 11,000 persons

負傷者:約69,000人 (うち重傷者:約14,000人) Injured: Approx. 69,000 (of which seriously injured: 14,000)

被害総額:約33兆円 Total amount of damage: Approx.¥33 trillion

間接被害:約8兆円

直接被害:約24兆円

Total amount of damage: Approx.¥33 trillion Indirect damage:

137

東経(度)

2風水害対策

i 日本における風水害

日本は、台風や前線活動等の気象条件、急峻な地形や急勾配の河川等の地勢条件、都市の多くが沖積平野に位置し、国土の約10%の想定氾濫区域に人口の半分が集中しているといった社会条件が相まって、洪水、土砂災害、高潮、風害等が発生しやすい国土となっています。

長年の治山・治水事業等により、水害による浸水面積は大幅に減少しているのに対し、河川氾濫区域内への資産の集中・増大に伴い、浸水面積当たりの一般資産被害額が増加しています。また、長期的な趨勢として、1時間降水量が80mm以上の記録的な雨が増える等、全国的に豪雨が増加傾向にあります。

Storm and Flood Countermeasures

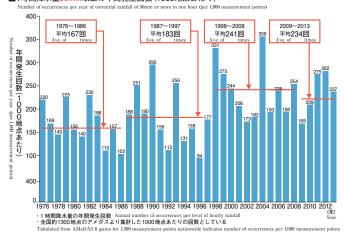
i Storm and Flood Disasters in Japan

Japan is prone to a variety of water and wind-related disasters including flooding, landslides, tidal waves and storm hazards, owing to meteorological conditions such as typhoons and active weather-front systems and geographical conditions such as precipitous terrains and steep rivers, as well as settlement conditions in which many of the cities are built on river plains. One-half of the population is concentrated in possible inundation areas, which account for about 10% of the national land.

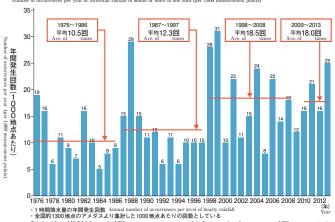
Although there has been a large reduction in the area inundated by floods owing to soil conservation and flood control projects over many years, the amount of general assets damaged in flooded areas has increased in recent years. Additionally, as a long-term trend, there is an increasing tendency of downpours throughout the country, including an increase in rainfalls of over 80 mm per hour or more.

豪雨の増加傾向 Increasing Tendency of Torrential Rainfall

■1時間降水量50mm以上の年間発生回数(1000地点あたり)



■1時間降水量80mm以上の年間発生回数 (1000地点あたり)



ii 観測体制

風水害をもたらす気象現象については、気象庁において、降水量や風速等の自動観測を行う地域気象観測システム (アメダス)や気象レーダー、気象衛星等による観測が行われており、災害に備えるための予報・警報が発表されています (平成22年5月からは、市町村ごとの気象警報・注意報の発表を開始しています)。

雨量及び河川の水位については、国土交通省及び都道府県により、目視や器械、さらには遠隔地で自動観測されたデータを無線送信し観測するテレメータシステムによる観測が行われており、洪水予報や水位情報がインターネットや携帯電話を活用して提供されています。

iii 風水害対策の概要

風水害被害を軽減するためには、河川・ダムや下水道の整備等のハード対策と、ハザードマップの作成や防災気象情報の提供等のソフト対策を一体的に推進する必要があります。

洪水や土砂災害に対するソフト対策としては、水防法や土砂 災害警戒区域等における土砂災害防止対策の推進に関する法 律(土砂災害防止法)に基づき、浸水想定区域や土砂災害警戒 区域における警戒避難体制の整備が進められています。

水防法に基づき、洪水予報河川は417 河川、水位周知河川は1,555 河川が指定されており、現在はそのうち、1,931河川の浸水想定区域が指定・公表されています(平成26年3月時点)。また、当該区域を含む市町村において、洪水ハザードマップの作成・普及が進められており、現在、1,272市町村で作成・公表されています(平成26年3月時点)。

ii Observation System

The Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) observes meteorological phenomena that cause storm and flood disasters using the Automated Meteorological Data Acquisition System (AMeDAS), which automatically measures rainfall, air temperature and wind direction/speed, weather radar, and geostationary meteorological satellites. These are used to announce forecasts and warnings to prepare against disasters (weather warnings and advisories for individual municipalities began in May 2010).

The rainfall and the water levels in rivers are observed by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and prefectural governments utilizing visual observation methods, mechanical observation equipment, and a wireless telemeter system that transmits automatically observed data from remote locations. Flood forecasts and water level information are provided utilizing the Internet and mobile phones.

iii Outline of Storm and Flood Countermeasures

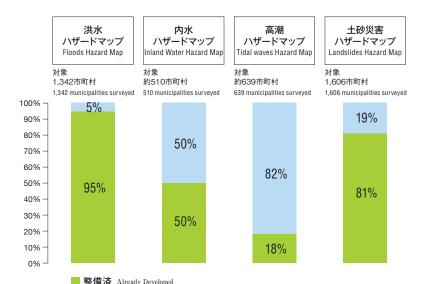
In order to reduce damage caused by severe weather disasters, structural measures such as improving rivers, dams and sewage systems, and non-structural measures such as preparing hazard maps and providing disaster management information must be promoted in an integral manner.

As non-structural countermeasures, the warning and evacuation systems for the possible inundation areas and landslide prone areas have been developed in accordance with the Flood Control Act and the Sediment Disaster Prevention Act.

Based on the Flood Control Act, 417 rivers subject to flood warning and 1,555 rivers subject to water-level notifications are designated. Of these, inundation risk areas are currently designated and published for 1,931 rivers (as of March 2014). Moreover, municipalities that include such areas are encouraged to prepare and disseminate flood hazard maps. Currently 1,272 municipalities have published such maps (as of March 2014).

ハザードマップの整備状況(平成25年3月末現在)

Preparation of Hazard Maps (as of the end of March 2013)





台風26号による土砂災害(伊豆大島、平成25年) Landslides triggered by Typhoon No.26 (Izu-Oshima Island, 2013)

iv 土砂災害対策

平成26年8月に広島県で発生した土砂災害を受け、平成26年には土砂災害防止法が改正され、円滑な避難勧告の発令に資するために、市町村や一般への土砂災害警戒情報の周知の義務付けなどの対策強化が図られました。

さらに、政府は「土砂災害など重大な自然災害に対する主な被害防止対策」を打ち出すとともに、行政・住民が一体となった総合的な対策を推進し、被害の最小化や迅速な復旧を図るため、同年12月に中央防災会議「防災対策実行会議」の下に「総合的な土砂災害対策検討ワーキンググループ」を設置しました。

今後、同会議での検討を重ね、平成27年5月末までに取りま とめを行う予定です。

v 大規模水害対策

近年の豪雨の増加傾向を踏まえ、大規模な水害の発生を前提とした迅速かつ確実な避難・救援等についても対策を強化する必要があります。中央防災会議では、首都地域に甚大な被害を発生させることが推定される利根川、荒川での堤防の決壊等による水害を対象に、複数のケースについての被害想定を平成20年に公表しました。このうち、利根川首都圏広域はん濫の被害状況は、最大で死者数約2,600人、孤立者数約110万人と想定されています。これら被害の軽減のため、中央防災会議では、「首都圏大規模水害対策大綱」を策定し、大規模水害が発生する場合に迅速な避難行動を促すための対策を進めています。

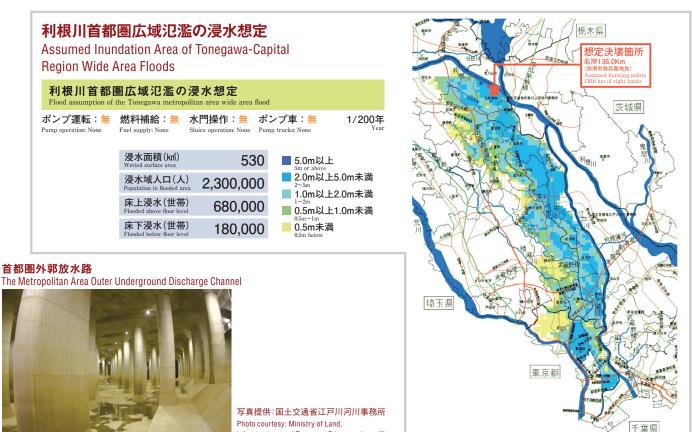
iv Countermeasures Against Sediment Disaster

Upon the sediment disaster occurring in the Hiroshima Prefecture in August 2014, the Sediment Disaster Prevention Act was revised to strengthen countermeasures including obligating the government to share the sediment disaster alert information with municipalities and general public so that it will contribute to smooth issuance of the evacuation order. Furthermore, the Government has set up a "Working Group for Studying Comprehensive Countermeasures against Sediment Disaster" in the Central Disaster Management Council. This Working Group is to develop "Measures for Prevention of Devastating Natural Disasters including Sediment Disaster", and to promote comprehensive measures with the public administration and the residents working together to minimize the damage and to plan a quick recovery.

It is scheduled that the Working Group summarizes the result of the study by the end of May 2015.

v Countermeasures Against Large-scale Floods

In light of a rising trend in heavy downpours in recent years, a strong need exists to fortify measures for rapid, effective evacuation and relief, in anticipation of large-scale flood disasters. The Central Disaster Management Council published a series of disaster scenarios in 2008, detailing the anticipated damage in the event of a number of possible cases. These included heavy downpours causing destruction of the fortified weirs along the banks of the Tonegawa and Arakawa Rivers in the Tokyo metropolitan area. At worst, such a catastrophe could leave up to 2,600 people dead and another 1.1 million people stranded. To minimize the damage in such an event, the Central Disaster Management Council has formulated the Basic Policies for Metropolitan Area Large-scale Water Hazard, and measures have been promoted so that prompt evacuation can be effected.



②火山災害対策

日本における火山災害

日本は、環太平洋火山帯に位置する火山国であり、世界の約 1割にあたる110の活火山を有し、過去にも噴火等の活発な火 山現象により、時として甚大な被害を受けてきました。近年では、 平成12年の有珠山と三宅島、平成23年の霧島山 (新燃岳)の 噴火では、多数の住民の避難が行われました。

火山の噴火等により発生する現象は様々で、特に噴火発生 後から避難までの時間的余裕がほとんどなく、生命に対する危 険性が高い現象 (噴石、火砕流、融雪型火山泥流) は、防災 対策上重要度が高いものとして位置付けられます。火山災害か ら住民等の生命を守る上で、噴火の前兆現象を捉えた適確な情 報発表と、情報を受けて住民等を迅速に避難させる広域的な連 携体制が重要です。

常時観測火山と噴火警報

気象庁により、47火山(学識者や関係機関で構成される火 山噴火予知連絡会において選定)の火山活動については、地震 計、遠望カメラ、傾斜計等の観測機器を用いた24時間の観測・ 監視体制が取られており、居住地域や火口周辺に影響が及ぶ 噴火の発生が予想された場合には噴火警報が発表されます。こ のうち30火山(平成27年3月現在)については、噴火警報と併 せて火口から居住地域までの距離等を考慮して、火山活動の活 動状況を、「避難」・「避難準備」・「入山規制」等の取るべき防災行 動との関係を明確化して5段階に区分した「噴火警戒レベル」が 設定されています。

日本の火山災害事例 Examples of Volcano Disasters in Japan

発生年	火山名	死者数	発生した現象等
year	Name of volcano	Number of deaths	Description
1707	富士山 Fuji-san	大量の餓死者 Large number of deaths by starvation	噴出物が厚く堆積・江戸にも大量の降灰 Thick accumulation of volcanic ejecta, heavy volume of ash falling even on Edo
1741	渡島大島	2,000人以上	山体崩壊による津波
	Oshima Oshima	2,000 or more	Tsunami due to mountain collapse
1779	桜島	150人以上	噴石・溶岩流など
	Sakurajima	150 or more	Cinders, lava flows, etc.
1783	浅間山	1,151人	火砕流·火山泥流·洪水
	Asama-yama	1,151persons	Proclastic flow, volcanic mudslides, flooding
1785	青ヶ島	130~140人(島民の40%以上)	50年余り無人島になる
	Aogashima	130-140 persons (40% or more of island population)	Island remained uninhabited for over 50 years
1792	雲仙岳	約15,000人	山体崩壊•津波
	Unzen-dake	Approx. 15,000	Mountain collapse and tsunami
1822	有珠山	82人	火砕流
	Usu-zan	82persons	Pyroclastic flow
1856	北海道駒ヶ岳	20人以上	落下軽石·火砕流(軽石流)
	Hokkaido-Komagatake	20 or more	Falling pumice, pyroclastic flow (pumice flow)
1888	磐梯山	477人	山体崩壊による岩屑流
	Bandai-san	477persons	Debris avalanche due to mountain collapse
1900	安達太良山	72人	硫黄採掘所全壊
	Adatara-yama	72persons	Destruction of a sulfur mining facility
1902	伊豆鳥島	125人	全島民死亡
	Izu-Torishima	125persons	All residents of the island dead
1914	桜島	58人	噴石·溶岩流·地震
	Sakurajima	58persons	Cinders, lava flows, earthquakes
1926	十勝岳	144人	火山泥流
	Tokachi-dake	144persons	Volcanic mudslides
1952	ベヨネース列岩	31人	海底噴火
	Beyonesu Rock column	31persons	Eruptions on the seabed
1991	雲仙岳	43人	火砕流
	Unzen-dake	43persons	Pyroclastic flow
2014	御嶽山	57人	噴石など
	Ontake-san	57persons	Cinders, etc.

3 Volcano Disasters in Japan

i Volcano Disasters in Japan

Japan is a highly volcanic country. Poised on the Circum-Pacific Volcanic Belt or "Ring of Fire," the Japanese islands are home to 110 active volcanoes which account for 10% of the Earth's total. In the past, eruptions and other volcanic activities have caused heavy damage. In three recent examples, the eruptions of Usuzan and Miyakejima in 2000 and Kirishimayama (Shinmoedake) in 2011 caused thousands of residents to flee their homes.

The phenomena associated with volcanic eruptions are extremely varied, and once a volcano begins to erupt, there is often little time to evacuate. Naturally, authorities place the greatest emphasis on protecting against the most life-threatening situations, such as volcanic cinders, pyroclastic flows, snowmelt and volcanic mudflows. The important approaches to protect residents' lives against volcanic disasters are broadcasting of appropriate information based on the accurate reading of the precursors to volcanic eruptions, and wide-area networks to ensure rapid and orderly evacuation in the event of an eruption.

ii Continuous Monitoring of Volcanoes and Issuing of Eruption Alert

JMA deploys a network of seismometers, telephoto cameras and angle meters ranged around 47 volcanoes throughout Japan (selected by the Coordinating Committee for Prediction of Volcanic Eruptions, an organization of academics and related government agencies), and carries out monitoring and surveillance of the volcanoes continuously, 24 hours a day. If an eruption affecting the caldera periphery or populated areas is predicted, an eruption warning is issued. For a group of 30 of these volcanoes (as of March 2015), five volcano alert levels are assigned according to the status of volcano activity, each clearly connected to a specific set of disaster countermeasures: Evacuate; Prepare to Evacuate; Entry Restricted, and so on.

噴火警報等と噴火警戒レベル

	警報等の 呼び方 Type of Alarms	対象範囲 Targeted areas	噴火警戒レベル Eruption Caution Level	キーワード Keyword
	噴火警報 Eruption Alert	居住地域及び それより火口側	レベル5 Level 5	避難 Evacuation
		Residential areas and the areas closer to a crater	レベル4 Level 4	避難準備 Preparation for evacuation
-	火口周辺警報 Alarm for the vicinity of a crater	火口から居住地域近 くまでの広い範囲の 火口周辺 Wide areas near a crater including areas close to residential areas	レベル3 Level 3	入山規制 Limited access
		火口から少し離れた 所までの火口周辺 Areas around a crater and their vicinity	レベル2 Level 2	火口周辺規制 Limited access to the areas around a crater
	噴火予報 Eruption Forecast	火口内等 Inside a crater	レベル1 Level 1	

iii 火山災害対策の概要

火山情報等に対応した火山防災対策検討会による「噴火時等の避難に係る火山防災体制の指針」(平成20年3月)、広域的な火山防災対策に係る検討会による「大規模火山災害対策への提言」(平成25年5月)や「防災基本計画」に基づき、以下の取組が行われています(平成27年3月現在)。

- ① 各火山の関係機関(都道府県、市町村、気象台、砂防部局、火山専門家等)からなる広域的な連携体制として「火山防災協議会」が47火山で設置されています。
- ② 複数の「噴火シナリオ」に応じて、噴火現象が到達する可能性がある危険区域を表記した「火山ハザードマップ」が37火山で作成されています。
- ③ 各火山の関係市町村において、避難開始時期や避難対象地域・経路・手段を定める「具体的で実践的な避難計画」の策定が進められています。

また、平成26年9月の御嶽山噴火災害を受け、政府は「火山噴火に関して緊急的に行う主な被害防止対策」を打ち出すとともに、我が国の火山防災対策の一層の推進を図るため、同年12月に中央防災会議「防災対策実行会議」の下に「火山防災対策推進ワーキンググループ」を設置しました。

平成27年3月には、「御嶽山噴火を踏まえた今後の火山対策 の推進について(報告)」として報告書をとりまとめています。

iii Outline of Volcano Disaster Countermeasures

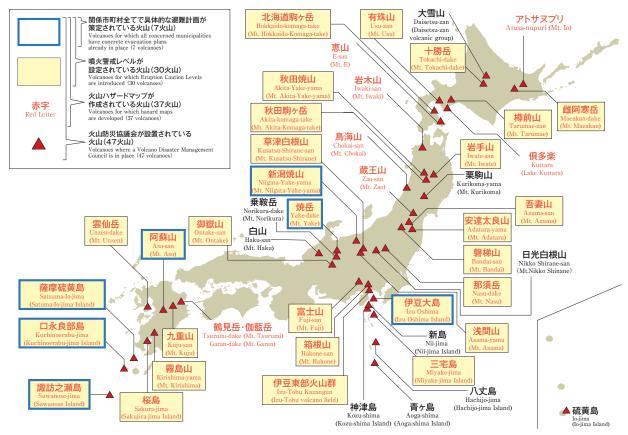
In accordance with the "Guideline for Disaster Management Systems Concerning Evacuation in the Event of Volcano Eruption" (March 2008) and the "Recommendations for Countermeasures against Large-scale Volcano Disasters" (May 2013), following actions are being taken (as of March 2015):

- Volcano Disaster Management Councils, a wide-area coordinating framework consisting of various volcano related government agencies (prefectural and local government officials, meteorological observatory personnel, the Sabo (Soil Erosion Control) Department, and volcanologists) are established for 47 volcanoes.
- Based on a variety of eruption scenarios, "Volcano Hazard Maps" indicating areas at risk of dangerous eruption phenomena are drafted for 37 volcanoes.
- 3) Drafting of specific and practical evacuation plans are in progress at relevant municipalities. These plans specify when to begin evacuation, areas likely to require evacuation, and evacuation routes and methods. Further, in response to the disaster caused by the eruption of Mt. Ontake in September 2014, the Government announced "Measures to be taken urgently for Prevention of Disasters related to the Volcanic Eruption" and established a "Working Group for Promotion of Volcano Disaster Prevention" in order to further promote the countermeasures against volcanic disaster prevention in Japan.

In March 2015, a report was compiled under the title of "Future Countermeasures vis-a-vis Volcanic Activities Reflecting upon Eruption of the Mt. Ontake".

常時観測47火山のハザードマップや噴火警戒レベルの整備状況(平成27年3月現在)

Preparing hazard maps for 47 continuously monitored volcanoes (The data for March 2015)



4雪害対策

日本における雪害

我が国は、急峻な山脈からなる弧状列島であり、冬季には、シ ベリア方面から冷たい季節風が吹き、日本海には南からの暖流が あるため、日本海側で多量の降雪・積雪がもたらされます。そのため 屋根の雪下ろし中の転落、雪崩災害のほか、降積雪による都市機 能の阻害、交通の障害といった雪害が毎年発生しています。

近年では、平成18年豪雪において152名の多数の死者が発生し たことを始め、平成22年度から平成24年度にかけて毎年100名を 越える死者が発生し、各年とも除雪作業中の事故や高齢者の事 故が多くなっています。また、平成24年度には暴風雪により車中で の一酸化中毒や徒歩移動中の凍死による死者が発生しました。

さらに、平成25年11月末から平成26年3月にかけては、関東甲 信越地方を中心として、過去の最深降雪の記録を大幅に上回る記 録的な大雪に見舞われ、車両の立ち往生等による道路の通行止 めや鉄道の運休が相次ぎ、最大で約6.000世帯が孤立するなど の甚大な被害が発生しました。

ii 雪害対策の概要

豪雪時には、人身事故の防止、雪崩警戒体制の強化、道路 交通確保のための除雪等の対策が講じられます。

雪崩については、集落を保全対象とした雪崩対策事業の推 進、危険箇所の住民への周知徹底、警戒避難体制の強化等 の総合的な対策が実施されています。

豪雪地帯対策特別措置法に基づき、国土の約半分を占める 「豪雪地帯」において、交通・通信の確保、農林業対策、生活 環境施設や国土保全施設の整備等の対策が講じられています。 近年の災害傾向を踏まえ、除雪中の事故防止対策や暴風雪へ の対処方法に関して、市町村を中心とした関係団体・機関等を通 じて普及啓発を行っています。

また、平成25年11月末からの豪雪を踏まえた教訓として、注 意報、警報、特別警報を含む一連の防災気象情報の提供のあ り方、除排雪の支障となる放置車両排除のための方策、高速 道路の通行止めのタイミング等について、今後検討を進めていく ことが重要になっています。

4 Snow Disaster Countermeasures

i Snow Disasters in Japan

Japan is a bow-shaped archipelago filled with steep mountain ranges. When cold winds blow in from Siberia in winter, the warm current flowing up the coast from the south brings heavy snowfalls to the Sea of Japan side of the country. Among the seasonal problems that result every year are falls by people removing snow from their roofs, avalanches, and obstruction of traffic and city functions due to snow accumulation.

In the winter of 2006, the death toll by heavy snow reached 152. In the years between 2010 and 2012, death toll of snow related incidents amounted to more than 100 each winter. Most of such death is a result of accidents during the snow-plowing activities and mostly the victims were aged people. In the winter of 2012-2013, heavy snow storm took death tolls from among automobile drivers stuck in the snow from carbon-monoxide and freezing while walking in the snow.

Further, during the winter between November 2013 through March 2014, the Kanto and Koshinetsu Area experienced the record-breaking deepest snow falls, vastly damaging the area including many cars stranded on the street blocking the traffic, forcing railways operations to a halt and as many as 6,000 families being isolated and stranded.

ii Outline of Snow Disaster Countermeasures

Measures are being taken to prevent accidents that result in injury, improve the avalanche warning system, and remove snow for securing road traffic networks at the time of heavy snowfall.

Against avalanches, comprehensive measures including avalanche prevention projects for protecting communities, risk communication efforts about dangerous locations among residents, and improvement of the warning and evacuation system are taken.

Furthermore, as heavy snowfall areas account for approximately half of the national land, based on the Act of Special Measures for Heavy Snowfall Areas, measures have been introduced to secure traffic and communications, protect agricultural and forestry industries, and improve living environmental facilities and national land conservation facilities.

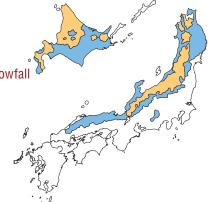
Based on the trend of recent disasters, advices have been provided on how to avoid accidents while clearing snow as public-awareness campaigns through various related organizations and agencies, particularly municipal governments.

Also, as lessons learned from the Heavy Snowfalls started in the end of November 2013, review and revisions are being made on issues as to how the alert, warning and special warning and other weather advisory be provided and measures to clear stranded autos blocking the traffic, and the timing of closing the highway, which are critical for effective disaster management.



徳島県 大雪への災害派遣 写真提供:防衛省 Rescue team dispatched to heavy snow disaster (Tokushima Prefecture) Photo: Ministry of Defense

豪雪地帯及び 特別豪雪地帯指定区域 Designated Areas of Heavy Snowfall and Special Heavy Snowfall うち特別豪雪地帯 出典:国土交通省資料 ce: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, sport and Tourism



2 災害応急対応とその備え

●早期警戒の仕組み

i 災害リスクの観測及び予報・警報

災害に対する早期警戒体制を確立し、住民の避難や防災機関の活動に役立て、被害の軽減を図るため、災害リスクを正確かつリアルタイムに把握する観測体制が整備・充実されてきており、気象庁等の関係機関により、様々な自然現象の態様に応じた観測が24時間体制で実施されています。

これらの観測情報に加え、気象庁により、津波や大雨等に 関する様々な予報・警報が発表されています。さらに、平成25年 8月からはこれまでの警報の発表基準をはるかに超える大災害 が予想される場合には「特別警報」を発表しています。

ii 避難勧告等の判断・伝達

災害が発生し又はそのおそれがある場合、住民の自主避難の ほか、市町村長により避難の勧告又は指示が発せられます。市 町村においては、災害緊急時にどのような状況において、どの ような対象区域の住民に避難勧告等を発令すべきかの判断基 準について、あらかじめマニュアルを整備することが有効です。

内閣府では、平成17年策定の「避難勧告等の判断・伝達マニュアル作成ガイドライン」を、新たな防災情報の発表や災害教訓を踏まえて、平成25年4月、全面的な見直しを行い、都道府県を通じて市町村に通知し、避難勧告等の判断基準等について見直し又は設定を行うよう依頼しました。また、都道府県、国の関係機関にも、市町村の見直し等に際して積極的な助言を依頼しました。このガイドラインでは、避難勧告等の判断基準をわかりやすくするとともに、市町村が発令する避難勧告等は空振りをおそれず早めに出すことを基本としています。

今後は、ガイドラインの主旨を市町村にしっかりと認識していただくよう、周知・徹底を図り、発令基準の見直しや策定が進むよう、関係機関が一体となって支援していくこととしています。

Disaster Emergency Response and Preparedness

Early Warning Systems

i Observation, Forecasting and Warning of Disaster Risks

Observation systems that can accurately detect disaster risks in realtime have been progressively improved for establishing early warning systems, supporting early evacuation and response activities, and thereby reducing disaster damage. Organizations involved in disaster reduction, especially the Japan Meteorological Agency(JMA), use 24-hour systems to carefully monitor various natural phenomena and weather conditions.

In addition to observed information, the JMA issues a wide range of forecasts, warnings and advisories. Furthermore, in August 2013, it started to issue "Emergency Warnings" in case that a severe disaster far exceeding the past level of issuing warnings is anticipated.

ii Issuing Evacuation Advisory and Order

When a disaster occurs or is imminent, residents may start evacuating on their own volition, and the mayor of the municipality may also issue an evacuation advisory or order.

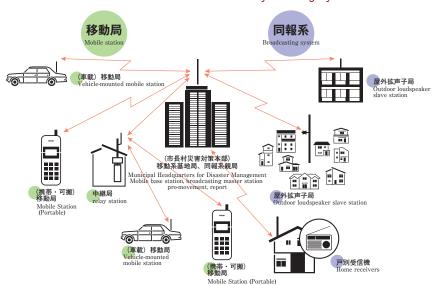
It is effective for municipalities to prepare a manual explaining the criteria regarding disaster situations that require the issuance of evacuation advisories or orders, including under what situation and to what area, thereby helping the mayor's quick decision.

The Cabinet Office, with new disaster management information being released and lessons from past disasters, has revised the "Guidelines for Producing a Decision and Dissemination Manual for Evacuation Advisories and Orders" entirely in April 2013, and has requested that each local government review and revise its criteria for issuing advisories or orders for evacuation. Also, it has requested relevant prefectural and national entities to proactively give advice in the efforts of municipalities making such revision.

The new guidelines place an emphasis on making it easy to understand the criteria for issuing advisories or orders for evacuation, and urges municipalities to issue them early enough without fear of resulting in unnecessary action.

Efforts will be to support, in full cooperation with relevant entities, the municipalities to understand and recognize the purpose of this guideline and make progress in amending the criteria for issuing evacuation advisories or orders.

早期警戒体制の概念図 Outline of Early Warning Systems



Ⅲ 災害対策の現状(各論)

②情報·通信体制

i 中央防災無線ネットワーク

災害に対する早期警戒情報が有効に活用されるためには、迅 速かつ確実な伝達体制の整備が不可欠です。このため、気象 庁と国や地方の防災機関、報道機関とをオンラインで結んだシ ステムが構築されています。

防災機関では、国等の機関を結ぶ中央防災無線網、全国の 消防機関を結ぶ消防防災無線網、地方公共団体内の防災機関 や住民を結ぶ都道府県・市町村防災行政無線網等の災害対策 専用の無線通信網を整備しています。

内閣府では、指定行政機関、指定公共機関及び都道府県等 を結ぶ中央防災無線網を整備し、電話、FAX、データ通信、 テレビ会議、ヘリコプター等からの災害映像伝送を可能としてい ます。また、災害現地との連絡のために、衛星を利用した通信 システムを構築しています。

災害情報を住民に伝達するために活用されているのは、屋外 の拡声器や住家内の個別受信機を用いた同報系の無線です。 また、津波や気象の予報・警報はテレビやラジオを通じて広く国 民に提供されています。

2 Information and Communications Systems

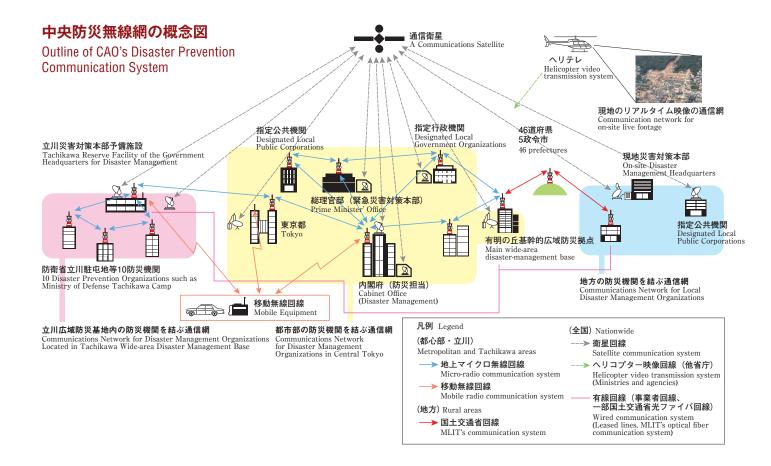
i Central Disaster Prevention Radio Network

The development of a quick and accurate communications system is essential for the effective use of disaster early warning information. For this purpose an online system has been built, linking the Japan Meteorological Agency(JMA) with disaster management organizations of the national and local governments and media organizations.

Disaster management organizations have also been developing radio communications networks exclusively for disasters: the CAO's Disaster Prevention Radio Communication System, which connects national organizations; the Fire Disaster Management Radio Communication System, which connects firefighting organizations across the country; and prefectural and municipal disaster management radio communications systems, which connect local disaster management organizations and

The Cabinet Office has established the CAO's Disaster Prevention Radio Communication System to link with designated government organizations, designated public corporations and prefectural governments, providing communications by telephone, fax, data transmission, video conferencing and video transmission of disaster situations from helicopters and other sources

Simultaneous wireless communications systems using outdoor loudspeakers and indoor radio receivers are used to disseminate disaster information to residents. Tsunami and severe weather warnings are widely provided to citizens via TV and radio broadcasts.



ii 総合防災情報システム

阪神・淡路大震災の経験を踏まえ、内閣府では、被災状況の 早期把握と関係機関における情報共有により災害対応に当たっ て迅速かつ的確な意思決定を支援することを目的に、総合防災 情報システムの整備を行っています。

総合防災情報システムの主要な機能は以下の通りです。

① 地震被害早期評価機能

気象庁から観測された震度情報を受信し、震度4以上で自動的に起動し、地 震発生から概ね10分で震度分布と被害規模 (人的被害及び建築物被害)を 推計する機能

② 人工衛星を活用した被害早期把握機能

大規模災害発生時に、広範囲の観測が可能な人工衛星の画像を活用するこ とにより、被害状況を早期に把握する機能

③ 情報共有機能

防災機関の防災情報を、GISを活用して共通の地図に集約し、共有するため の機能

ii Integrated Disaster Management Information System

Based on the experiences of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, the Cabinet Office has been developing an integrated disaster management information system that helps to grasp the situation of the disaster early on and promotes information sharing among relevant organizations, thereby enabling quick and appropriate decision-making for disaster management operations.

The main features of the Integrated Disaster Management Information System are as follows.

1 EES (Early Estimation System) for early assessment of damage from earthquakes

The Earthquake Disaster Information System (DIS) receives information on earthquake intensity as observed by the JMA and automatically activated by an earthquake intensity level of 4 or greater. It has a feature that estimates the distribution of seismic intensity and scale of damage (human suffering and building damage) within 10 minutes.

2 Early damage assessment function using artificial satellites

When large-scale disasters occur, this feature uses images from artificial satellites capable of wide-area observation to provide early assessment of damage.

3 Information sharing function

This feature plots disaster information provided by disaster-management agencies to a map using GIS, so it can be freely accessed by all.

総合防災情報システム (地震被害早期評価機能)の流れ

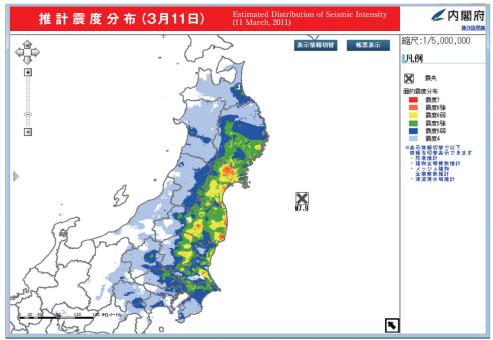
Flow of Integrated Disaster Management Information System - Function for Early assessment of Damage from Earthquakes

推計機能

東日本大震災時における推計結果の一例

Estimation of Earthquake Seismic Intensity Distribution in Great East Japan Earthquake





❸被災者支援対策

i 避難行動要支援者の避難行動支援等

内閣府は平成18年に「災害時要援護者の避難支援ガイドライン」を示し、市町村に周知してきました。

その後、平成23年の東日本大震災において、高齢者や障害者の死亡率が高いとの調査がなされたほか、消防職員や民生委員など支援者についても多数の犠牲が出ました。

こうした教訓を踏まえ、平成25年に災害対策基本法を改正し、災害発生時の避難に特に支援を要する方の名簿(避難行動要支援者名簿)の作成を市町村長に義務付けるとともに、平常時及び災害発生時において避難支援者に情報提供を行うための制度を設けました。また、この法改正を受けて、「災害時要援護者の避難支援ガイドライン」を同年、全面的に改定し、避難行動要支援者名簿の作成・活用に係る留意点・参考となる事項等をまとめた「避難行動要支援者の避難行動支援に関する取組指針」を策定・公表しました。

ii 避難所における良好な生活環境の確保

東日本大震災においては、被災者の健康問題が見られた、高齢者等が避難所に適応できず在宅避難を余儀なくされことも少なくなかった、在宅避難者に支援物資が行き渡らないことが多かった、他の県や市町村に避難する広域避難者に対して、情報、支援物資、サービスの提供に支障が生じた等の課題が生じました。

こうした課題を踏まえ、平成25年の災害対策基本法改正において、避難所における食糧、衣料、医薬品その他の生活関連物資の配布及び保健医療サービスの提供その他避難所に滞在する被災者の生活環境の整備等に関する努力義務規定を設けました。また、この法改正を受けて、主に市町村向けに、「避難所における良好な生活環境の確保に向けた取組指針」を策定・公表しました。

iii 災害救助法、災害弔慰金の支給

災害救助法は、災害に際して、国が地方公共団体、日本赤十字社その他の団体及び国民の協力の下に、応急的に、必要な救助を行い、被災者の保護と社会の秩序の保全を図ることを目的としています。具体的には、一定規模以上の災害が発生した場合、都道府県知事が同法に基づき、被災者に対して行った応急救助に要した費用について補助(被災都道府県の財政力に対する救助に要した費用の割合に応じ、5割から9割を国庫負担)を行います。

災害弔慰金の支給等に関する法律は、災害により死亡した者 の遺族に対して支給する災害弔慰金、災害により精神又は身体 に著しい障害を受けた者に対して支給する災害障害見舞金及び 災害により被害を受けた世帯の世帯主に対して貸し付ける災害 援護資金について規定するものです。

3 Measures for Support to Disaster-Affected People

i Measures for Residents in Need of Assistance in Evacuation

In 2006 the Cabinet Office released and disseminated to municipalities the Guidelines for Evacuation Support of People Requiring Assistance during a Disaster.

A survey resulted in high mortality rates for age and disabled groups in the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, while there was a sacrifice on a broad scale for those who provided support such as firefighters and social workers.

With these lessons, the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act was amended in 2013 to stipulate that head of each municipality be assigned with the responsibilities of establishing a list of residents who need assistance in evacuation at the time of disaster, and upon revision of the Basic Act, the above-mentioned Guidelines were revised in its entirety into the guidelines which incorporated specific procedures for establishing a list of residents in need of assistance at the time of evacuation.

ii Securing good living environment at the evacuation centers

In the Great East Japan Earthquake, there were many problems arising during the disaster: affected people suffered health problems; aged people were forced to stay home because they could not adapt themselves to the evacuation shelters in some cases, relief supplies were not provided sufficiently to home evacuees in many cases; and there were reported problems for provision of information, relief supplies, and services for widearea evacuees who evacuated to other prefectures or municipalities.

In order to address these challenges, the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act was revised in 2013, adding provisions to oblige administration to make efforts to improve living environment of the evacuees at the evacuation center, including food supplies, clothes, medicines, and other basic living needs and health and medical services. Also, with the said revision of the Act, guidelines were formulated and published for securing good living environment at the evacuation centers, directed mainly to municipalities.

iii Disaster Relief Act, Disbursement of Condolence Grant to Disaster-Affected People

The Disaster Relief Act aims at protecting disaster affected people and maintaining social order by the national government in cooperation with local public corporations, the Japan Red-Cross and other organizations, and the general public, at the time of disaster, by providing emergency relief. Specifically, upon occurrence of a disaster with specified magnitude or more, prefectural governors will make emergency disbursements to assist the affected, for which the national government will reimburse 50% to 90% of such disbursement.

The Law concerning Disbursement of Condolence Grant stipulates the disbursement of condolence grants to the bereaved families, emergency cure grants to the victims severely damaged mentally or physically and emergency loan to the head of families with severe damage.

4防災訓練·人材育成

i 防災訓練

防災関係機関の災害発生時の応急対策に関する検証・確認 と住民の防災意識の高揚を図るため、政府においては、中央防 災会議において、毎年度、国や地方公共団体等で実施する防 災訓練の基本的な方針を示すとともに、国において実施する訓 練の概要等を示した「総合防災訓練大綱」を決定しています。

この大綱に基づき、毎年9月1日の「防災の日」には、防災関 係機関が連携して、全国各地で広域的かつ大規模な防災訓練 等を行っています。また、年間を通じて各地域で、防災関係機 関が過去の災害を踏まえた訓練を行っています。

さらに、平成26年には、平成23年の東日本大震災の発生や、 南海トラフ地震等の発生の懸念等を踏まえ、内閣府と関係地 方公共団体等で11月5日の「津波防災の日」を中心に、北海道、 東北、関東、中部、近畿、中国、四国、九州の各地域において、 広く国民の参加の下、大規模な津波防災訓練を実施しました。

ii 人材育成

内閣府では、平成25年度より、国や地方公共団体の職員等 を対象として、「危機事態に迅速・的確に対応できる人」や「国・地 方のネットワークを形成できる人」の育成を図るため、「防災スペ シャリスト養成研修」に取り組んでいます。

具体的には、地方公共団体等の職員が内閣府防災の業務を 行いながら、防災に関する様々な機関による講義を受講する研 修を実施しています。また、有明の丘基幹的広域防災拠点にお いて、災害対策本部運営の中枢的役割を担う職員を対象とした 「総合管理研修」、個別課題の対応に専門的に従事する職員を 対象とした「個別課題研修」及び防災部門への新任職員を対象 とした「防災基礎研修」を設定し、防災対策に必要な活動を行 うための能力を習得するための研修の実施や、各地域における 災害発生上の特性を踏まえたテーマを設定し、各地域に出張し た研修を実施しています。

4 Disaster Reduction Drill / Human Resources Development

i Disaster Reduction Drills and Exercises

In order for various disaster management entities to check and confirm the emergency measures to be taken upon occurrence of a disaster, and to raise awareness and motivation among residents of disaster reduction. the Government annually sets out, at the Central Disaster Management Council, basic guidelines for the drills to be exercised nationally and by the local entities and sets out the "Disaster Preparedness Drill Plan" stipulating overview of drills and exercises implemented by the Government.

Based on this Plan, on every "Disaster Preparedness Day" on September 1, a wide, large-scale disaster response drills are implemented nationwide with various disaster management entities working together.

Further in 2014, with the experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, and in anticipation of the Nankai Trough Earthquake occurring, the Government conducted large-scale tsunami drills in Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu with extensive participation of the general public, on or around November 5, the day designated as the "Tsunami Preparedness Day".

ii Human Resources Development

The Cabinet Office started a "program for developing disaster management specialists" for the purpose of developing and training people "who can respond to the emergency promptly and appropriately" and "who can form a network between the national and local entities."

Specifically, it provides training programs to employees of local public organizations who are engaged in services at the Cabinet Office and take lectures from various organizations related to disaster management. It also conducts training programs organized at the Ariake-no-Oka Main Wide-area Disaster Management Base Facility, such as "Training on comprehensive management" tailored for core management personnel level, "Themed trainings" for specialists who are in charge of specific disaster field, and "Basic training on disaster management" for those who have recently appointed as disaster management personnel. In addition, it organizes trainings in various locations under a theme which is specific to characteristics of each location.



·斉放水訓練 Water-discharge Exercise

九都県市合同防災訓練 Joint Disaster Drill by Nine Cities and Prefectures

Paper Drill by Central Government (upper) Training at the Ariake-no-Oka facilities (lower)

— From Prevention to Preparedness, Response and Recovery

6防災拠点施設

首都直下地震等の大規模災害が発生した場合に備え、政府 は以下のような防災拠点施設を維持、管理及び運用しています。

立川広域防災基地内にある災害対策本部予備施設は、官邸等が甚大な被害を受けて使用できない場合に、政府の緊急災害対策本部が設置される施設であり、内閣府(中央合同庁舎第8号館)の防災専用の通信統制・情報処理のバックアップ機能等を備えた施設です。

東京湾臨海部基幹的広域防災拠点(有明の丘地区)は、発 災時、政府の災害現地対策本部の設置候補場所であり、首都 圏の広域防災ヘッドクォーターとして機能し、広域支援部隊等 のベースキャンプや災害医療の支援基地等となります。また、 平常時には、関係機関による防災情報の交換や各種訓練など、 発災時に備えた活動の場として機能します。

東京湾臨海部基幹的広域防災拠点(東扇島地区)は、発災時、 国内外からの支援物資輸送のコントロールを行うとともに、海 上輸送、河川輸送、陸上輸送等への中継基地や広域支援部 隊等の一時集結地・ベースキャンプとして機能します。

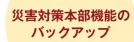
5 Disaster Management Base Facilities

In preparation for the Tokyo Inland Earthquake the Government maintains and manages disaster management bases as follows.

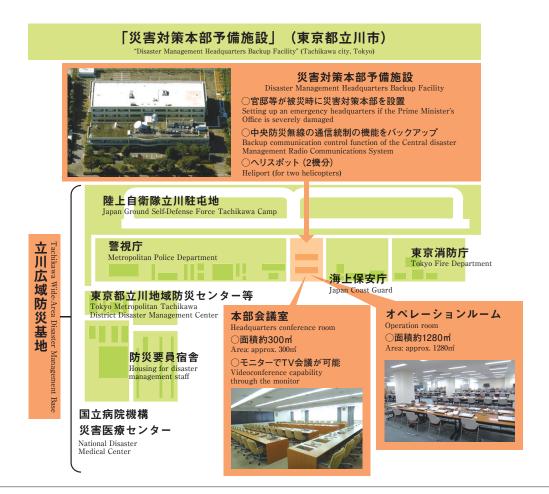
The Disaster Management Back-up Facility in Tachikawa will serve as the Government's Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters when the Prime Minister's Official Residence are seriously damaged and become dysfunctional. It is equipped with the back-up functions of the Cabinet Office (set up in the Joint Government Building #8) including communications control and information processing dedicated to the disaster management.

The Main Wide-area Disaster Management Base Facility in the Tokyo Bay Waterfront area, located in the Ariake-no-Oka area, is a potential site for accommodating the Government's On-site Disaster Management Headquarters, to function as the headquarters for wide-area disaster management covering the entire Metropolitan area. Also, it functions as the base camp for the wide-area support forces and for supporting disaster medical aids. In normal times, the facilities are utilized for information exchange among disaster-related institutions and for various trainings.

The Main Wide-area Disaster Management Base Facility in the Tokyo Bay Waterfront area, located in the Higashi-Ohgijima area, coordinates the arrival of shipments of support materials from Japan and overseas in the event of a disaster, and functions as a relay base for the shipment by sea, river and land, and offers a temporary base camp for the mustering of wide-area support teams.



Back-up for the Disaster Management Headquarters Functions



首都圏広域防災の ヘッドクォーター機能

Headquarters Functions of the Greater-Metropolitan Area Disaster Management

「東京湾臨海部基幹的広域防災拠点(有明の丘地区)」(東京都江東区)

"The Main Wide-area Disaster Management Base Facility in the Tokyo Bay Waterfront area (in the Ariake-no-Oka area)" (Ko-to ward, Tokyo)

本部会議室

モニターでTV会議が可能

Local Headquarters Conference Room Videoconferencing using monitors



本部棟(約10,000㎡)

Headquarters building (approx. 1.0ha)

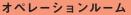
○防災施設 (オペレーションルーム、本部会議室など 災害時において、政府現地対策本部として活動)

Disaster management facilities (An operations room, headquarters conference room and communications facility room for the activities of the joint on-site disaster management headquarters')

○公園施設 (平常時の防災関連展示, 体験学習施設)

Park facilities (Facilities to be used for disaster reduction exhibits and education programs, etc. in the ordinary time)





Operation room



面積 約960㎡ 座席数 186席 300インチモニター (画面分割可能)

Area: Approx. 960m Seating capacity: 186 300-inch monitor (with split-screen capability)

災害医療支援スペース (約1.0ha)

Disaster medical support (approx. 1.0ha)

○救助活動と医療活動の連携のための情報共有化等

Information exchange for collaboration between SAR and medical activities



Activity area and field operations control center for wide-area support units and volunteers

被災時の緊急物資等の 物流コントロール機能

Control Functions of the Physical Distribution for the Emergency Materials

「東京湾臨海部基幹的広域防災拠点(東扇島地区)」(神奈川県川崎市)

"The Main Wide-area Disaster Management Base Facility in the Tokyo Bay Waterfront area (in the Higashi-Ohgijima area)" (Kawasaki city, Kanagawa Prefecture)

施設棟 (約640㎡、用地:約0.3ha)

Facilities: Approx. 640m² Site area: Approx. 0.3ha



○オペレーションルーム、 通信設備室など物流の処理を 行うための施設

Operation room, communications facility room and other facilities for processing of logistics functions

テント倉庫棟

広域支援部隊等ベースキャンプ等(約6.5ha)

Base camp for wide-area support units, etc. (approx. 6.5ha) ○広域支援部隊の宿泊テント地, 活動用地

Accommodation and activity area for wide-area support units

物資輸送中継基地 (約9.6ha)

Logistics station for relief supply transportation (Approx. 9.6ha)

○救援物資の集積、荷捌き、分配等

Stockpile, disposal and distribution of relief supplies support unit activities

ヘリポート (約2.9ha)

Heliport (approx. 2.6ha)

○人員、物資輸送、支援部隊等の活動



3 災害復旧・復興対策

●災害復旧・復興対策の概要

災害からの復旧・復興においては、災害復旧事業等による公 共的施設の復旧整備等による単なる原状回復にとどまらず、よ り安全性に配慮した地域振興のための基礎的な条件づくりとと もに、被災地復興の計画的実施、被災者の自立した生活再建 の対策、被災者の住まい確保対策、地域経済の復興対策等に ついて、法律・税制・予算措置等による様々な措置を講じることと しています。

こうした災害復旧・復興対策を迅速かつ円滑に進めるため、平 成7年の阪神・淡路大震災では、内閣総理大臣を本部長とする [阪神・淡路復興対策本部]を設置し、政府一体となった総合 的な復興対策を推進しました。また、平成23年の東日本大震 災では、復興庁を設置し、内閣の最重要課題の一つとして、政 府一丸となって施策を講じています。

また、今後発生が懸念される首都直下地震や南海トラフ巨大 地震等に備えて、予め復興の枠組みや土地利用の特例を定めた 大規模災害からの復興に関する法律が制定されています。

Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction Measures

1 Outline of Recovery and Reconstruction Measures

In recovering and reconstructing from disasters, the aim is not merely to restore public buildings to their original state. Rather, these efforts encompass a more comprehensive range of measures, including legal, tax-related and budgetary measures. Among other objectives, these measures are taken to create the basic conditions for local recovery, with greater consideration of safety issues; to conduct reconstruction in disaster-stricken zones in a planned manner; to rebuild disaster-affected people's abilities to live autonomously; to provide disaster-affected people with shelter, and to revitalize the local economy.

In the case of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995, to achieve smooth and rapid recovery and reconstruction from disaster, the Headquarters for Reconstruction of the Hanshin-Awaji Area (headed by the Prime Minister) was established. In the case of the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, the Reconstruction Agency was newly established and the entire government has coped with various measures as one of the top priority issues of the government.

In preparation for anticipated Tokyo Inland Earthquake and Nankai Trough Earthquake, the Act on Reconstruction after Large-scale Disaster has been enacted so that pre-disaster formulation of recovery plans and exempted utilization of land may be made possible.

東日本大震災における高速道路の復旧

Restoration of the Highway which Collapsed in the Great East Japan Earthquake



Prompt restoration of a highway under the cooperation between the public and private sectors Photo: East Nippon Expressway Company Limited.

② 被災者生活再建支援法

阪神・淡路大震災を契機として、平成10年に被災者生活再建 支援法が制定され、住民の生活の安定と被災地の速やかな復 興に資するため、自然災害によりその生活基盤に著しい被害を 受けた者に対し、被災者生活再建支援金を支給することにより、 その生活の再建を支援しています。具体的には、一定規模以上 の自然災害により住宅が全壊するなどの被害を受けた世帯に対 して、被災者生活再建支援金(最大300万円)が支給されます。

2 Act on Support for Livelihood Recovery of Disaster-affected People

The Act on Support for Livelihood Recovery of Disaster Victims was enacted in 1998 following the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 1995. With this Act, it is intended to contribute to stabilization of victimized residents' lives and to a quick recovery of the disaster stricken area. A "Livelihood Recovery Support Grant for Disaster Victims" is disbursed to persons whose livelihoods are severely damaged by disasters, in order to support victims in recovering their normal life, bring stability to the life of residents, and facilitate the quick recovery of disaster-stricken areas.

Specifically, the Livelihood Recovery Support Grant for Disaster Victims is disbursed to households whose homes are destroyed in disasters of a certain scale or greater, up to a maximum of three million yen.

災害復旧・復興対策の内容 Contents of Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction Measures

計画的復興への条件整備

Improvement of conditions for pre-planned recovery

二次的被害の拡大防止、がれき等の処理

Prevention of secondary damage from spreading; debris control

復興本部の設置及び関係機関の連携 Setting up a recovery headquarters and its coordination with relevant institutions

復興計画策定体制、復興方針の検討

Organizing a team for development of a recovery plan; study on recovery policies

広報、相談及び各種申請の受付

PR and communications; receiving of consultation requests and applications

金融・財政面の緊急措置、復興財源の確保及び復興基金の設立 Emergency financial measures; securing financial sources for recovery; setting up a reconstruction fund

2 すまいと暮らしの再建

Reconstruction of houses and livelihoods

被災住宅の応急修理対策、一時提供住宅の供給

Temporary repairs for damaged houses; Provision of temporary housing

応急仮設住宅の建設、公営住宅の供給、 住宅補修・再建資金の支援

Construction of temporary emergency housing provision of public housing financial aid for housing repair and reconstruction

雇用の維持、離職者の生活・再就職支援

Maintenance of employment; support to displaced workers for their reemployment and lives

被災者への給付金、各種減免猶予等及び義援金

Granting subsidies to disaster victims; reduction, exemption and postponement of various taxes; disaster relief funds

メンタルヘルスケアの充実、ボランティアとの連携 improvement of mental healthcare; collaboration with volunteers

安全な地域づくり

Development of a safe community

公共土木施設等、農地等の災害復旧

Reconstruction of disaster-stricken public facilities and farmlands

安全な市街地・公共施設整備、 復興防災まちづくり方針の作成

Improvement for safe cities/towns and public facilities; development of policies on community development for recovery and disaster reduction

道路・交通基盤、物流基地、ライフライン施設等の復興 Recovery of roads and traffic facilities, logistic centers, lifeline facilities

文化財等への対応、災害記憶の継承

Response to cultural assets; the succession of disaster memory and experience

産業・経済復興

Recovery of industry and economy

資金需要の把握、各種融資制度の周知・経営相談

Understanding financial demands; dissemination of various financial aids; business consultation

中小企業への再建資金の貸付等、観光振興

Extending recovery loans to small and medium-sized business; promotion of tourism

農林漁業基盤等の再建、農林水産業の活性化

Recovery of infrastructures for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; stimulation of agriculture, forestry and fisheries

大規模災害からの復興に関する法律の概要



復興に関する組織等

Organization concerning recovery

●復興対策本部の設置 Setting up the headquarters for recovery 内閣総理大臣は、大規模災害が発生した場合において、復興を 推進するために特別の必要があると認めるときは、内閣府に復 興対策本部を設置することができるものとすること。

In the event that a major disaster occurs, the Prime Minister may set up the headquarters for recovery within the Cabinet Office as he deems necessary to specially attend to the recovery from such

●復興基本方針の策定 Development of the policies for recovery 政府は、当該災害からの復興のための施策に関する基本的な方 針を定めるものとすること。

The Government shall establish the basic policies for recovery measures from such disaster



復興計画の作成等

Development of the recovery plans

●大規模災害を受けた市町村が、土地利用の再編などによる円 滑かつ迅速な復興を図るため、政府の復興基本方針等に即して、 復興計画を作成できるものとすること。

Recovery policies should allow municipalities struck by a major disaster to develop a recovery plan based on and in line with the Government's basic policies for recovery, so that prompt recovery could be planned including re-definition of the land use plan.

▶大規模災害を受けた都道府県が、復興基本方針に即して、都 道府県復興方針を定めることができるものとすること。

Recovery policies should allow prefectures struck by a major disaster to set up their own recovery policies in line with the Government's recovery policies.



復興計画等における特別の措置

Special measures in the recovery plan

●復興計画に関する協議会を設けて、そこでの協議等を経た復 興計画を公表することで、土地利用基本計画の変更等をワンス トップで処理できるものとすること。

Overview of the Act on Reconstruction after Large-Scale Disaster

The framework should allow a conference concerning the recovery plan to be set up through which a recovery plan be known to public, so that the alteration of the land use plan be dealt with at a single

●復興計画に記載された復興整備事業について、許認可等を緩 和する特例を設けること。

A special exemption shall be provided for ease of permits and approvals with regard to the recovery project listed in the recovery plan.

●復興の拠点となる市街地を整備するため一団地の復興拠点、 市街地形成施設に関する都市計画を設けること。

A city development plan shall be established concerning a cluster of urban district for recovery to be a base for recovery, so that the area could work as a base for recovery of the entire area.

●大規模災害を受けた市町村等からの要請により都道府県等が 都市計画の決定等を代行できるものとすること。等

Upon request from the municipality struck by a major disaster, it shall be allowed that prefectures may decide on the city development plan on behalf of such municipalities.



災害復旧事業に係る工事の国等による代行

Execution of the recovery construction project by the national government on behalf of local governments

●大規模災害による被害を受けた地方公共団体を補完するため 要請に基づいて、漁港、道路、海岸保全施設、河川等の災害復 旧事業について国等が代行できるものとすること。

In order to compliment the local public entities struck by a major disaster, the national government may, upon request, execute and implement the reconstruction projects of fishery harbors, roads, shore protection works and rivers.



その他

Others

●国は、大規模災害が発生した場合、特別の必要があると認め るときは、別に法律で定めるところにより、復興のための財政 上の措置等を速やかに講ずるものとすること。等

Upon occurrence of a major disaster, the national government shall, as deemed necessary and as stipulated by law separately, promptly take actions for providing the necessary funding for recovery. etc.



国民の防災活動

Disaster Reduction Activities of Citizens

1 防災意識の啓発と防災知識の普及

● 災害被害を軽減する取組の推進

社会全体の防災力を向上させ、災害による被害を軽減するためには、個人や家庭、地域、企業、関係団体等社会の様々な主体が連携し、総力を挙げて災害被害を軽減する国民運動の展開を図る必要があります。

そのような中で、政府は、毎年9月1日を「防災の日」とし、この日を含む1週間を防災週間として、防災意識を高めるための行事を実施しています。これに合わせ、日本各地で、防災訓練や「防災フェア」等の行事が開催されています。

また、平成23年に津波対策の推進に関する法律が制定され、

11月5日が「津波防災の日」 と定められました。この日を 中心として、津波をテーマ に訓練や講演会等の行事 が各地で行われています。



November 5th is the Tsunami Preparedness Day

② 防災教育

一人ひとりが自然災害を正しく理解し、自らの的確な判断の下で防災・減災行動をとれるようにするためには、防災教育が重要です。東日本大震災では、過去の災害教訓に基づく防災教育や避難訓練により適切な避難行動を取ることができた小学校の事例があったなど、その効果が改めて確認されました。今後も、学校や地域における防災教育をより一層充実し、正しい防災意識をかん養していくことが重要です。

このため、小中学生などが防災に関する知識や実践的な技術を身につけることができるよう、指導者用防災教材「チャレンジ! 防災48」(消防庁)を作成しています。このほか、「学校防災マニュアル (地震・津波)作成の手引き」(文部科学省)や「生きる力をはぐくむ防災教育の展開」(文部科学省)を作成し、今後の学校における防災教育・防災管理等の在り方を示すなど学校における防災教育の充実を図っています。

また、全国の地域や学校における防災教育を充実するため、防災教育の推進に高い意欲をもつ団体・学校・個人等に対してより充実した防災教育のプランを募集し、その中で優良な事例を選出し、その実践への支援を行うとともに、様々な防災教育のコンテンツを収集し、取組成果(教育手法、教材、留意事項、問い合わせ先など)を取りまとめ、ホームページに公開し、広く学校などの利用に供する「防災教育チャレンジプラン」(主催:内閣府、防災教育チャレンジプラン実行委員会)を実施することにより、各地域で自立的に防災教育に取り組む環境づくりを行っています。

Awareness Raising and Knowledge Dissemination on Disaster Reduction

1 Promotion of Efforts for Disaster Reduction

In order to improve the disaster resilience of the community and to reduce disaster damages, there must be close cooperation among individuals, families, local community, businesses and relevant entities, to build momentum for a nationwide movement. The Government has designated the 1st day of September as the "Disaster Preparedness Day" and the week including this day as the Disaster Preparedness Week, and carries out various events to raise awareness and readiness about the disaster. Disaster drills and "disaster reduction fairs" are held in various parts of Japan.

In 2011, the Act on Promotion of Tsunami Countermeasures was enacted, and November 5th was designated as the "Tsunami Preparedness Day." On or around this day, many events are held across Japan featuring Tsunami as the theme, including drills and public lectures.

2 Education about Disaster Reduction

Education about disaster reduction is quite important for enabling individuals to have correct understanding about natural disasters, and be able to act on their discretion to prevent and reduce damages from a disaster. In the Great East Japan Earthquake, a case of an elementary school was reported to have safely evacuated based on their daily education of the past disasters and training about evacuation. Thus, importance is recognized to enhance education and training at schools and in local communities so that people are nurtured to be equipped with correct understanding about prevention and escape from the disaster.

In order for school children to be able to learn and acquire knowledge and practical skills about disaster reduction, Fire and Disaster Management Agency has compiled "Challenge! Disaster Reduction 48," a textbook for school teachers and leaders. Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) compiled a "Guide to Make a Disaster Reduction Manual for Schools (Earthquake and Tsunami)," and "Development of a Disaster Reduction Education to Nurture Power to Live On," demonstrating the direction of the school education in disaster reduction, and to enhance the disaster education at school.

Further, in order to enhance the disaster reduction education in local communities and schools nationwide, the Cabinet Office is carrying out a campaign "Disaster Reduction Education Challenge Plan" to nurture positive environment for more proactive disaster reduction education by picking up active local groups, schools and individuals who demonstrated better disaster reduction plans and actions, give support to them, and publicize the achievements (including education methods, materials used, precautions, contacts), through the Office's web site, intending that such plans and programs be widely recognized and utilized throughout the nation .

Outside the school systems, Fire and Disaster Management Agency offers an internet program called "Disaster Reduction / Crisis Management e-College" on the web, directed to local residents, professional / voluntary firefighters and local government employees, so that local ability to manage disaster be enhanced. In addition, the Cabinet Office and the Disaster Management Promotion Council invite the public

学校以外においても、地域の防災力を高めて災害被害の軽減を図ることを目的として、地域住民、消防職員・消防団員、地方公務員等に、インターネット上で防災・危機管理に関する学びの場を提供する「防災・危機管理eーカレッジ」(消防庁)を開講しています。

この他、広く一般から防災に関するポスターデザインを公募することを通じ防災意識の一層の高揚を図り、災害被害を軽減させることを目的として、「防災ポスターコンクール」(内閣府、防災推進協議会)を実施しています。

❸ 災害教訓の継承

東日本大震災では、過去の津波災害後に「ここより下に家を 建てるな」という石碑が建てられ、地域住民がその教えを守って 石碑より高いところに自宅を建てていたために津波の被害に遭 わずに済んだという事例がありました。こうした教訓を踏まえ、 災害対策基本法が改正され、住民の責務として災害教訓の伝 承が明記されました。

また、兵庫県神戸市では、阪神・淡路大震災後に「人と防災 未来センター」が設立され、映像や模型での大震災の再現や、 大震災からの教訓を語り継ぐ活動を行っています。

4 地区防災計画

市町村内の地区居住者等(地区内の居住者及び事業者)による、自助・共助の精神に基づく自発的な防災活動を促進し、ボトムアップ型で地域における防災力を高めるため、コミュニティレベルでの防災活動を内容とする地区防災計画を市町村地域防災計画に定めることができることとしています。

また、地区防災計画を作成するに当たっては、地区居住者等がより主体的に、計画策定段階から積極的に参加することが求められることから、地区居住者等は、共同して、市町村防災会議に対し、市町村地域防災計画に地区防災計画を定めることを提案(計画提案)することができることとしています。

participation in the award for posters to raise awareness of disaster reduction.

3 Transmission of the lessons learned from generation to generation

In the Great East Japan Earthquake, a case of a village resident who escaped the tsunami disaster as the house was built in the area higher than a stone monument on which the inscription read "Do not build a house lower than this point". With such lesson in mind, the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act was revised to make it an obligation of local residents to record and transcend lessons from disasters experience.

Further, in Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture, "Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution" was established in memory of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, and is engaged in activities to pass the lessons from the Earthquake disaster on to the younger generations through reproduction of the big Earthquake by audio-visual and model construction.

4 Community Disaster Management Plan

In order to encourage and promote proactive disaster management activities among residents (including both individual and corporate residents) in a given area based on the spirit of self-help and mutual help, and to enhance the disaster management capabilities of the area in a bottoms-up manner, it is stipulated that a community disaster management plan, featuring the community level disaster management activities, may be prescribed in the municipal disaster management plan.

In developing a community disaster management plan, more active and proactive participation of the area residents is necessary at an early stage of such development. As such, it is stipulated that the area residents may jointly make a proposal (proposed plan) to the municipal disaster management council that a community disaster management plan be stipulated in the municipal disaster management plan.





阪神・淡路大震災記念 人と防災未来センター The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution





岩手県宮古市姉吉地区の石碑 写真提供:宮古市教育委員会 Tsunami warning stone tablet in Aneyoshi, Miyako city, Miyagi Prefecture Photo: Miyako City Board of Education

2 防災ボランティア活動の環境整備

阪神・淡路大震災では、被災地の内外から延べ130万人もの ボランティアの方々が駆け付け、これを契機とし、被災された方々 への寄り添いやお手伝い、被災地の復旧・復興等のために目覚 ましいボランティア活動がされているところです。政府は、毎年1 月17日を「防災とボランティアの日」、1月15日から21日を「防災 とボランティア週間」と定めています。本週間においては、災害 時におけるボランティア活動及び自主的な防災活動の普及のた めの講演会、講習会、展示会等の行事を国、地方公共団体及 びその他関係団体の緊密な協力を得て全国的に実施することと されています。

また、内閣府では、防災ボランティア活動の環境整備を推進 するため、ボランティアの方々が活動するにあたり役立つ情報 の提供や交流の場づくりとともに、受入れ側の地方公共団体等 へのノウハウ等の情報の提供、大規模災害時の防災ボランティ ア活動の広域連携の推進等に取り組んでいます。

災害対策基本法においては、ボランティアによる防災活動の 環境整備について、国及び地方公共団体の施策上の配慮事項 として規定されていました。しかしながら、東日本大震災をはじめ、 近年の災害時においては、多くのボランティアが活発な活動を 行い、被災地内外で重要な役割を果たしたところであり、今後 発生が懸念される大規模広域災害時において、ボランティアの 役割はますますおおきくなることが見込まれています。

このため、平成25年の災害対策基本法改正時に、国及び地 方公共団体は、ボランティアによる防災活動の重要性に鑑み、 その自主性を尊重しつつ、ボランティアとの連携に努めなければ ならないことを明確化したところです。

Improvement of Environment for Disaster Reduction Volunteer Activities

Upon the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake occurring, there was an outpouring of 1.3 million volunteers for assistance activities, from both within and outside the afflicted areas. In the following disasters, lots of volunteers have rushed to aid and comfort the victims and assist in the recovery and reconstruction of disaster-stricken regions.

The government has designated each January 17 as "Disaster Reduction and Volunteer Day," and the week from January 15 to January 21 as "Disaster Reduction and Volunteer Week." During this one-week period, seminars, lectures, exhibitions and other events are held to promote the volunteer and autonomous disaster reduction activities when disasters occur. These events take place throughout Japan, with the close cooperation of national and local governments, local public corporations and other relevant entities.

To provide a supportive environment for disaster reduction volunteer activities, the Cabinet Office provides information that volunteers can use in their efforts, as well as facilities for the exchange of information and views. The Cabinet Office also provides local governments receiving volunteer assistance with information and expertise, and promotes widearea collaboration among volunteer activities when disasters strike.

Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act had stipulated improvement of the environment of the volunteers' disaster reduction activities as one of the issues that national and local governments have to consider. However, in recent disasters including Great East Japan Earthquake, many volunteers have proactively worked hard and played important roles. Such roles are expected to grow even further in the anticipated large-scale disasters occurring.

As such, the new version of the Basic Act in 2013 clearly defined that, the national and local public entities must work closely with volunteers while respecting their autonomy, in view of the importance of volunteers' work.



ボランティア活動のようす Volunteer activities on site



ボランティア活動のようす Volunteer activities on site

3 企業の防災力向上の推進

● 企業の事業継続計画 (BCP) 策定及び事業継続マネジメント (BCM)の促進

地震等災害が発生し企業活動が滞ると、その影響は各企業にとどまらず、その地域の雇用・経済に打撃を与え、さらには、取引関係を通じて他の地域にも影響を与えることが懸念されます。このため、災害時における企業の事業活動の継続を図るための行動計画となる事業継続計画(BCP)の策定と平常時の経営戦略を定める事業継続マネジメント(BCM)を促進することは、我が国社会や経済の安定性の確保と海外から見た我が国企業の信頼性向上のために極めて重要となります。

政府は、中央防災会議の専門調査会において、平成17年に「事業継続ガイドライン」を作成し、平成21年、平成25年に改定を重ね、時流に即した普及啓発に取り組むとともに、BCP 策定率の目標を「大企業のほぼすべて、中堅企業の50%(各地震防災戦略・新成長戦略実行計画(工程表))」に設定し、企業によるBCP 策定及びBCMの促進を図っています。

また、海外に立地する我が国企業や取引企業にもBCP/BCMを普及させるため、事業継続ガイドラインの英語版を作成し、公表しています。

②企業の防災への取組に関する評価等の促進

企業は、災害時の企業の果たす役割(生命の安全確保、二次災害の防止、事業の継続、地域貢献・地域との共生)を十分に認識し、防災活動の推進に努めることが重要です。そして、企業の防災活動の促進のためには、防災活動に積極的な企業が市場や地域社会から適切に評価されることが必要です。

このため、政府では、「防災に対する企業の取組み」自己評価項目表や、「防災の取組みに関する情報開示の解説と事例」などを策定し、情報提供しています。この自己評価項目に準拠した評価システムによる融資制度が、日本政策投資銀行で実施されるなど、企業の防災活動の促進のためのインセンティブとして活用されています。

Promotion of Disaster Reduction Activities of Corporations

1 Promotion of Business Continuity Plans (BCP) and Business Continuity Management (BCM)

When earthquakes and other disasters cause enterprise activities to stagnate, such stagnation impacts not only individual companies, but also employment levels and the overall economy of the stricken region. Through trade and commerce with businesses in other areas, the economic damage can affect other regions as well. In this context, promoting the formulating and implementation of Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) and the Business Continuity Management (BCM) stipulating management strategies in normal time are extremely vital for ensuring the continuation of business in the event of a disaster. BCPs and BCMs are quite important as they can ensure the stability of Japan's society and economy while creating an image of reliability of Japanese companies abroad.

In 2005 the Japanese government, through a special committee of the Central Disaster Management Council, drew up and began circulating a set of "Business Continuity Guidelines," and revised it in 2009 and in 2013. The government sets a target of convincing almost all large companies and 50% of medium-sized companies to draft BCPs.

The government also developed and released an English version of the Business Continuity Guidelines to promote BCPs and BCMs to Japanese companies and business partners abroad.

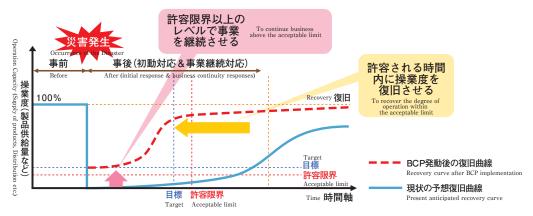
2 Encouraging the Evaluation of Corporate Disaster Reduction Activities

For private enterprises, recognizing the role of companies in the event of a disaster (ensuring the safety and security of employees, preventing secondary disasters, maintaining business continuity, contributing to and living in harmony with local communities) and working to promote disaster management activities is of crucial importance.

To encourage companies to engage in disaster management activities, markets and local communities must give appropriate recognition to enterprises that take an active part in these activities.

The government is disseminating information for this purpose. It has prepared a self-evaluation table entitled "Business Measures for Disaster Management," as well as "Disclosure on Disaster management Measures: Explanations with Cases." Using an evaluation system based on the items in the self-evaluation table, the Development Bank of Japan (DBJ) has developed a lending facility with a rating system for operations that promote disaster management. The DBJ is implementing this system as an incentive to encourage companies to conduct disaster management activities.

BCPの概念図 BCP Concept Chart





国際防災協力

International Cooperation in Disaster Reduction

1 世界の災害

世界各地で自然災害が増加しており、持続可能な開発の大きな障害となっています。災害に対する脆弱性を減らし、被害を軽減していくことは国際社会の重要課題の一つです。

世界では、災害による多数の死者、経済被害が毎年のように発生しており、過去30年間(1984年~2013年)には、全世界で247万人以上の命が奪われ、また2兆4千億ドル以上の被害額が発生しています。

とりわけアジアでは、2004年末のインド洋津波災害、2008年の中国四川大地震、2011年の東日本大震災等、災害が多発しおり、過去30年間(1983年~2012年)に発生した災害のうち、死者数・被害額ともに約5割がアジア地域で発生しています。また、災害による犠牲者の約8割が低所得国及び中低所得国に集中しており、災害と貧困の悪循環が課題となっています。

Disasters Throughout the World

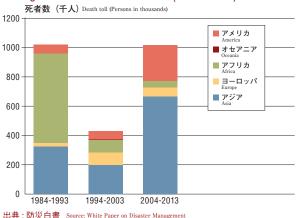
The number of disasters around the world is increasing, and disasters remain a major drawback to sustainable development. Reducing vulnerabilities to natural hazards and damage caused by them is an inevitable challenge in the international community.

Almost every year, disasters hit worldwide and great many people were killed and a huge damage on the local and world economies were experienced. In the past 30 years, (1984 – 2013), more than 247 million people were killed and more than US\$2.4 trillion was lost in damages.

In Asia in particular, many disasters occurred, including the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster in December 2004, the Sichuan, China earthquake in 2008, Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, Typhoon Haiyan, the Philippines in 2013 and so forth. Looking at disasters worldwide in the most recent three decades (1983-2012), approximately 50% occurred in Asia, both in terms of the people killed and of the economic damages. Approximately 80% of the casualties are concentrated in low- to middle-income countries, making the vicious cycle of disasters and poverty another challenge.

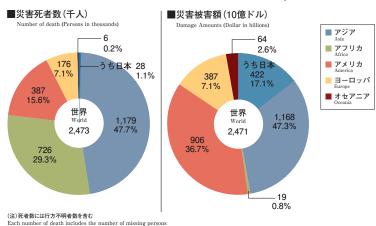
世界の自然災害の推移 (1984年~2013年)

Change in Disasters Worldwide (1984-2013)



過去30年の自然災害におけるアジア地域の割合

The Ratio of Natural Disaster in Asia for the Last 30 years



出典:防災白書 Source: White Paper on Disaster Managemen

一人当たり国民所得の自然災害による死者数の割合

Percentages of deaths caused by disasters (by per capital income)



出典·防災白書 Source: White Paper on Disaster Management



インドネシア・スマトラ島沖大規模地震及びインド洋津波 Off Indonesia / Sumatra Islands Great Earthquake and the Indian Ocean tsunam

写真提供: アジア防災センター Photo: Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)

2 世界の災害への我が国の対応

海外で大規模な災害が発生した場合、相手国政府の要請により国際緊急援助隊の派遣や緊急援助物資の供与等の国際緊急援助が行われます。例えば、2013年11月のフィリピン台風ハイヤンの被害に対し、国際緊急援助隊として医療チーム、専門家チーム(早期復旧、油防除)、自衛隊部隊(医療・防疫、輸送活動等)の派遣を行うとともに、国際機関を通じた緊急シェルター、食料、水・衛生分野等3,000万ドル(約30億円)の緊急無償資金協力、6,000万円相当の緊急援助物資(プラスチックシート、スリーピングパッド等)の供与を実施しました。

3 国際防災協力への取組

我が国は、多くの災害の経験や教訓により培った防災に関する知識や技術を活用し、世界の災害被害の軽減に向けた国際防災協力を積極的に進めてきており、防災協力は我が国の顔の見える国際貢献の重要な分野です。

●第3回国連防災世界会議の仙台・東北開催

2015年3月14~18日、宮城県仙台市において、185か国の代表、国際機関代表、認証NGO等、6,500人以上(25名の首脳級含む100名以上の閣僚、国連事務総長等)の参加を得て、第3回国連防災世界会議が開催されました。

本体会議では、内閣府防災担当大臣が議長を務め、全体会合、閣僚級ラウンドテーブル、ハイレベル・パートナーシップ・ダイアログ、ワーキングセッション等が実施されました。また、関連事業として、防災や復興に関するシンポジウム、展示、防災産業展、被災地へのスタディツアーが実施されました。

成果文書として採択された、「仙台防災枠組2015-2030」は、今後15年間で、災害リスク及び損失の大幅な削減を目指し、7つのグローバルターゲットを設けるとともに、①災害リスクの理解、②災害リスクガバナンスの強化、③強靭化のための災害リスク削減への投資、④災害対応準備の向上とより良い復興、の4つの優先行動を規定しています。

Japan's Responses to Disasters in the World

When a large-scale disaster occurs overseas, Japanese government, responding to the request from the government struck by the disaster, dispatches international rescue teams, provides emergency aid materials, and engages in other emergency support activities. In November 2013, Japan sent out a medical team, a disaster response specialist team (for early recovery and oil defense, etc.), and SDF troops (for medical and health control and transportation activities) to the Philippines hit by the Typhoon Haiyan, as well as providing US \$30 million (approx. 3 billion yen) worth of emergency shelters, foods, water and healthcare goods, and 60 million yen worth of emergency support materials (plastic sheets, sleeping bags, etc.) through international institutions.

Japan's International Cooperation for Disaster Reduction

Utilizing knowledge and technologies accumulated through our experience and lessons from many disasters, Japan is actively cooperating in the efforts of disaster reduction in the world, making it an important visible contribution to the international society.

1 The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR)

From 14 to 18 March 2015, the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) was held in Sendai, Miyagi prefecture, with more than 6,500 participants from 185 countries, international organizations and certified NGOs, including high-level participants of more than 100 ministers and UN Secretary-General.

The Minister of State for Disaster Management of Japan chaired the conference, which organized Plenary Meetings, Ministerial Round Tables, High-level Partnership Dialogues, and Working Sessions.

A large variety of side events were conducted including symposiums, exhibitions, a DRR industry fair and, study tours to the areas hit by Great East Japan Earthquake.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which was adopted as outcome of the Conference, aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses over the next 15 years, setting seven global targets, and identifing four priorities for action: (1) understanding disaster risk, (2) strengthening disaster risk governance, (3) investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, and (4) enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery and reconstruction.

第3回国連防災世界会議公式ロゴ

Official logo for the WCDRR



UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 Sendai Japan



開会式の様子 The Opening Ceremony



成果文書採択セッションの様子 A session to adopt the outcomes of the WCDRR



②アジア防災センターを通じた地域防災協力

アジア防災センターは、アジアにおける多国間防災協力の 推進に関する日本の提案を基に、アジア各国の合意により、 1998年7月に兵庫県神戸市に設置されました。同センターは、 現在、30か国のメンバー国、さらにアドバイザー国により組織さ れています。

仙台防災枠組では、共通する災害リスクを抱える地域レベル での防災協力を強化するため、アジア防災センターは、「防災情 報の共有」、「メンバー国の人材育成」、「地域コミュニティの防災力 向上」、「メンバー国、国際機関、地域機関、NGOとの連携」を4 つの柱として、仙台防災枠組のアジアでの推進を主導しています。

具体的には、ホームページ (http://www.adrc.asia/)を通じた 優良事例等の提供、衛星データを利用した災害情報の提供・共 有、メンバー国からの外国人研究員招聘、総合防災行政セミナー の開催、地域コミュニティ・住民参加を促すツールの開発・普及等 (例:1854年の安政南海地震津波を題材とした、津波への備 えを描いた災害訓話である「稲むらの火」を活用した津波教材) を行っています。また、毎年、メンバー国等によるアジア防災会 議を開催しています。平成27年3月に開催された「アジア防災 会議2015」では、アジア防災センターのメンバー各国が取り組 んできた兵庫行動枠組の成果の確認と、今後の新たな防災枠 組推進に向けたアジア地域における防災施策について議論しま した。

2 Regional Cooperation Through Asian Disaster Reduction Center

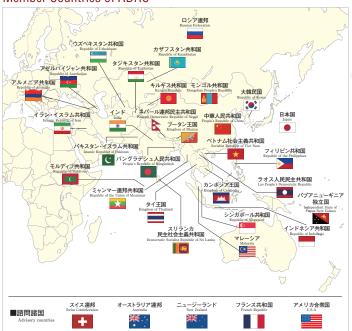
The Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) was founded by agreement among Asian countries in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture in July 1998, based on a proposal from Japan to promote multilateral cooperation on disaster reduction in Asia. The Center currently consists of 30 member countries and advisor countries.

To strengthen cooperation on disaster reduction at the regional level that confront certain disaster risks in common, the ADRC takes the leading role in promoting the SFDRR in Asia, with the four pillars of activities "to share disaster related information", "to train personnel of the member nations", "to bolster disaster preparedness in local communities" and "to form close tie among member nations, international institutions, local institutions and NGOs".

Specific programs include the provision of outstanding case studies through the ADRC website (http://www.adrc.asia/), delivery and sharing of disaster information using satellite data, invitation of government officers from other member countries as researcher, and development and dissemination of tools to encourage participation of local communities. For example, the ADRC developed educational materials using an old Japanese disaster story, "Inamura-no-hi (Fire of Rice Sheaves)," an instructive story depicting the effects of a tsunami based on the Ansei-Nankai Earthquake and Tsunami of 1854. The ADRC also hosts each year the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction, attended by member countries and others. At "the ADRC 2015," we discussed the measure to promote a new framework for disaster risk reduction in Asia, reviewing the HFA progress in the region.

アジア防災センターのメンバー国及びアドバイザー国

Member Countries of ADRC





2011年タイ洪水時の衛星写直 Satellite photo of the 2011 floods in Thailand

稲むらの火を活用した津波教材(アジア8ヶ国)

Tsunami Education Materials Using an Old Japanese Disaster Story, "Inamura-no-hi (Fire of Rice Sheaves)," in eight languages



Children reading "Inamura-no-hi" picture book in Asia



防災政策ピアレビュー Peer review of disaster management policies

防災技術の海外展開

Overseas Deployment of the Disaster Management Technology

長年、自然災害の脅威と向き合ってきた我が国は、これまでの災害発生やその対策で得られた経験や技術を多数有しており、これを活用して、開発途上国の災害対策の向上に貢献してきました。

例えばインドネシアでは、インド洋大津波の後、国家防災能力強化のため、国家防災庁の設立及び国家防災計画の策定支援を行いました。また、地方の防災能力強化のために、国家防災計画に基づいた地域防災計画の策定を支援したり、コミュニティレベルの防災活動のパイロット的な実施を行ったりしました。さらに、こうした活動の中で得られた知見や教訓をコミュニティから地方、さらに中央へとフィードバックすることにより、トップダウン、ボトムアップ両方からの防災能力の強化を図りました。

フィリピンでは、日本政府は、マニラ首都圏を流れるパッシグ・マリキナ川の洪水対策を30年以上に亘り行ってきました。その際、台風などによる災害リスク要因を分析し、災害軽減のために構造物対策、非構造物対策を組み合わせて事業を行ってきました。2009年にマニラ首都圏を襲った台風の際には、日本の協力により建設された放水路を運用することにより、下流部のダウンタウンに流れ込む水量を制御し、経済的・社会的被害の防止に貢献しました。

ペルーでは、大きな地震が度々発生し、津波災害のリスクも高くなっている一方、津波観測のための潮位計の数が少なく、津波警報の住民への伝達にも課題を抱えています。このため、日本政府は潮位計測システムの整備を進めるとともに、ペルーに導入されている日本方式の地上波デジタル放送を活用し、日本で行われているものと同様の緊急警報伝達システムの構築に必要な支援を行っています。これにより、地震や津波の早期警報の伝達が可能となり、ペルーの災害被害の軽減に資することが期待されています。

Japan holds abundant experience and technology gained from past disasters, having coped with natural disasters over years. With these experience and technology, Japan has contributed to improvement of disaster management measures in developing countries.

For example, in Indonesia, right after the Great Indian Ocean Tsunami, Japan started to assist Indonesia in their strengthening of the national capabilities of disaster management. Japan assisted in the formation of the National Disaster Management Agency, to be in charge of the disaster management administration in Indonesia, and in development of the National Disaster Management Plan. Further, in order to strengthen both national and local disaster management capabilities, Japan assisted with the implementation of the pilot disaster management action program for a select local community, of which result were to be fed back to the region and to the central administrative systems. With this, it was intended to strengthen disaster management capabilities in both directions; top down and bottom up.

The Philippines is situated in the typhoon paths and is struck by them with severe damages almost every year. For over 30 years, the Japanese Government has been working on the flood management program of the Pasig/Marikina River, running through the Philippines' metropolitan area. Through this program, Japan has been engaged in the disaster risk factor analysis, and worked out countermeasures combining both structural and non-structural solutions. When a typhoon hit the Manila metropolitan area in 2009, with the flood waterway built in cooperation with Japan working, the water volume running into the downtown area of the city where the lower reaches of the river runs through was controlled, contributing to avoidance of the economic and social damages.

Peru has frequently suffered from big earthquakes with high risks of the tsunami wave damage. Nonetheless, Peru has much less number of tide gauges, and it is a challenge to provide adequate earthquake/tsunami alert communication to residents. Therefore, the Japanese Government has provided assistance in establishing the tide gauge systems, and, as Peru has adapted the Japanese terrestrial digital broadcasting, Japan is providing support necessary for establishing the emergency alert communication system similar to the one used in Japan. With these enhancement, it is expected that early alert communication of earthquake and tsunami is made possible, contributing to reduction of possible disaster damage.



日本の技術を活用した砂防施設整備(インドネシア) 写真提供: JICA

Erosion and sediment control facilities using Japanese technology (Indonesia) Photo: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



日本製の潮位計測システムが導入された港 (エルサルバドル) 写真提供: JICA

Port equipped with a tide level observation system made in Japan (El Salvador)
Photo: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

国際防災協力 International Cooperation in Disaster Reduction

❸国際復興支援プラットフォーム (IRP)

国際復興支援プラットフォーム (IRP:International Recovery Platform) は、災害からの「より良い復興」を促進するための国 際的な協力の枠組 (プラットフォーム)です。

耐震性の乏しい住宅の倒壊よる地震被害等、繰り返される災 害被害を軽減するためには、被災の教訓を活かし、復興過程に おいて災害に強い地域づくりを行うことが重要です。兵庫行動 枠組で、災害復興過程における災害予防の観点の必要性が位 置づけられたことを受けて、復興の推進を担う具体的な協力の 枠組として、2005年5月に神戸市に設立され、我が国をはじめ UNDP、UNISDR、アジア防災センター、世界銀行等、17の国連・ 国際機関等がメンバーとなっています。

IRPでは、「仙台防災枠組」に明確に位置づけられた「より良い 復興」の推進に向けて、復興に関する国際的な知識の集約・教 訓等の発信、復興に関する人材育成、大規模災害後の復興支 援等を行っています。

3 International Recovery Platform (IRP)

International Recovery Platform (IRP) is a platform for international cooperation for prompting a "Build Back Better" from the disaster. The world has witnessed the recurrence of similar disaster damage such as earthquake disasters where houses with weak earthquake-resistant construction collapse. To avoid this, further efforts to make countries and communities resilient to disasters with a perspective of "building back better than before" are required in the recovery and rehabilitation process, learning lessons from past disasters. With the need for a perspective for disaster prevention in the process of recovery being recognized at the Hyogo Framework for Action, the International Recovery Platform (IRP) was established in Kobe in May 2005 in partnership with UNISDR, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and a total of 17 other UN agencies, as well as the World Bank, the ADRC and other international organizations as an international cooperative project.

To promote "Build Back Better" that is clearly positioned in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the IRP gathers international knowledge on reconstruction, provides education and training on reconstruction and other matters, and offers support in the wake of major disasters.

国際復興支援プラットフォームの概要 Outline of International Recovery Platform

仙台防災枠組における「より良い復興 | の実践のための柱

A Key Pillar for the Implementation of "Build Back Better" in SFDRR



災害予防と復旧・復興プログラムの実施のための リスク低減アプローチの体系的な取り込み

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the Implementation of disaster recovery and reconstruction programs

ナレッジ・マネジメント

Knowledge Management

人材育成 Capacity Building 復興支援

Enhanced Recovery Operations

国際機関等の連携(17機関)



②アジア防災センター ③兵庫県 ④国際赤十字・赤新月社連盟 ⑤国際労働機関 ⑥イタリア外務省 ⑦日本政府 ⑧スイス開発協力庁 ⑨国連地域開発センター ⑩国連開発計画 ⑪国連環境計画 ⑫国連人間居住計画 ⑬国連国際防災戦略事務局 ⑭国連人道問題調整事務所 ⑮国連プロジェクト・サービス機関 ⑯世界銀行 ⑰世界保健機関

①Asian Development Bank (ADB) ②Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) ③Hyogo Prefecture ④International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) ③International Labour Organization (ILO) ©Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy ①Japanese government ©Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) ②United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) ②United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ③United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) ②United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) ③United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) ③ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) (BUnited Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) (BWorld Bank (DWOrld Health Organization (WHO)



防災担当行政官の人材育成 Capacity building for government officials



IRP国際復興フォーラム IRP's International Recovery Forum



www.recoveryplatform.org



より良い復興の取組

Action for Build Back Better

「より良い復興」(ビルド・バック・ベター)とは、災害の発生後の復興段階において、次の災害発生に備えて、より災害に対して強靭な地域づくりを行うという考え方です。潜在的な災害リスクを削減するには、できるだけ災害リスクの低いところに住宅を作ることや、都市の構造そのものを強靱にしていく必要があります。災害からの復興段階は、災害から得た教訓を生かし、被災後は、土地利用や構造的な対応など抜本的な対策を取るチャンスでもあります。

1995年に発生した阪神・淡路大震災は、人口集中地域で発生した直下型の地震であり、全壊した住宅だけでも10万棟を超える被害が発生しました。しかしながら、震災後、関係者の懸命の取組により、建物の耐震化など震災に強いまちづくりが行われており、また、これを契機に、全国的に住宅や公共施設の耐震改修が進んでいるところです。

また、東日本大震災の被災地では、一例として、宮城県震災復興計画の理念において、「災害に強く安心して暮らせるまちづくり」や「『復旧』にとどまらない抜本的な『再構築』」、「壊滅的な被害からの復興モデルの構築」などが挙げられており、高台への集団移転や防潮堤の嵩上げ、防潮堤の整備と併せ内陸部の幹線道路にも堤防機能を付与する等の多重防御などの取組が行われています。

こうした「より良い復興」の考え方は、2013年にフィリピンに 甚大な被害をもたらした台風ハイエンからの復旧・復興でも活かされています。日本政府は、フィリピン政府に対し、ハザードマップの策定、土地利用計画や災害に強い街づくり等の中長期的な計画立案を支援しました。また、沿岸部の公的建造物については、平常時は1階を日陰のある運動場・集会所として利用し、災害時には2階を避難所として活用する計画となっています。これらの日本の支援を受け、フィリピン政府の復興計画書の表紙には、「Build Back Better」の文字が明確に記載されています。日本発の「より良い復興」の取組が世界にも広がっています。

A concept of "Build Back Better" is an approach to build up more resilient community during the reconstruction phase after the disaster has struck. In order to reduce the potential risk of disaster damages, it is necessary to construct houses in the area of lower disaster risk, and to build the urban structure resilient to such disaster. The reconstruction phase from the disaster is an opportunity to take fundamental approach including the land use plan and building of disaster-resilient structures, with lessons learned from the disaster experience.

The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995 was an inland earthquake that occurred right beneath the densely populated urban area. The number of totally collapsed residential houses alone exceeded 100,000 units. Since then, with concerted efforts of those involved in the disaster, reconstruction of the disaster resilient community is underway with earthquake resistant buildings built. Also, triggered by this incident, renovation of houses and public buildings to make them earthquake resistant is going on nationwide.

Also, in the area struck by the Great East Japan Earthquake, as in the philosophy statement of the Miyagi Prefecture Plan for Recovery from the Earthquake Disaster, "creation of a disaster resilient and safe community", "fundamental 'reconstruction' beyond a mere 'reversion," "construction of a recovery model from devastating damage" are sited as philosophy of the plan, prompting to relocate the entire community to a highland area, to increase height of the seawall, as well as constructing the dual-purpose main road system to function as seawall, etc.

This "Build Bank Better" principle is well reflected in the recovery and reconstruction from Typhoon Haiyan which caused devastating damages to the Philippines in 2013. The Japanese Government assisted the Philippines' development of a hazard map, a land use plan and mediumto long-term plans for development of disaster resistant cities. Also, with a recovery program by the Japanese grant, the ground floor of public buildings along the shoreline is designed as pilotis, providing shaded sporting ground and meeting place in normal times and the second floor functions as an emergency shelter once disaster occurs. With such aids from Japan, there is a phrase "Build Back Better" clearly printed on the cover of the Philippines Government' Recovery Plan, a sign that action of Japanese origin is spreading to the world.





より広い道路として復興し、街の安全性が向上(同位置) 写真提供:神戸市

The safety of the town was improved after rebuilding roads as wider ones (Same location)

Photo: Kobe city



「津波災害に脆弱な地域の高台移転イメージ」 資料提供:復興庁

Image: "Relocation of a tsunami-disaster prone area to higher ground" Source: Reconstruction Agency 内閣府防災情報のページ

http://www.bousai.go.jp