



A SUCCESSFUL CASE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN JAPAN

Presented by: **Ross Sovann**

Disaster Management and Policy Advisor to the
National Committee for Disaster Management,
Royal Government of Cambodia

Visiting Researcher of ADRC, January-June 2005

Outline of the Presentation

1. Overview of Disaster Management in Cambodia;
2. Overview of Disaster Management in Japan;
3. Learning Outputs;
4. Recommendation and Action Plan
5. Observation on ADRC and VR Program

Overview of disaster management in Cambodia

- Food and Drought are primary natural disasters
- Hamper livelihood and living condition
- Rationally, they are continue to occur and increase in frequency and intensity



Response is only ad hoc with food and commodity assistances

Required More comprehensive Disaster Emergency Management:

Areas require assistance:

1. Legal systems and Policy on Disaster Management;
2. Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy;
3. Disaster Preparedness and Response;
4. Disaster Management Information System; and
5. Public Awareness and Early Warning.



Overview of disaster management in Japan

- Typhoons
(July – October)
- Heavy Monsoon Rain
(May – July)
- Floods
- Landslides
- Earthquakes
- Tsunamis
- Volcanic Eruptions
- Snow Avalanches



Japan has wide variety of natural disasters



Overview of disaster management in Japan

Because of improvement of disaster counter measures:

- Number of disaster reduced;
- Damaged minimized;
- Number of death tolls declined



Key areas of Learning and Research Outputs

1. Disaster Management Systems;
2. Disaster Management Plan and Budget;
3. Disaster Management Strategies; and
4. Disaster Countermeasures;



1. DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN JAPAN

1.1. Legal System of Disaster Management

The Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act: the foundation for disaster management in Japan.

The main contents of the act are:

1. Definition of jurisdictions and responsibilities for disaster management,
2. Disaster management system,
3. Disaster management plan,
4. Disaster preparedness,
5. Disaster emergency response,
6. Disaster recovery,
7. Financial measure, and
8. State of emergency.

Special Characteristic of the Basic Act

Central Disaster Prevention Council chaired by the Prime Minister.
National Coordinating Body with all relevant Ministers & Japanese Red Cross, Public Broadcasting, Semi-Public Sectors

Annual Government Official Report on Disaster Countermeasures:
The Cabinet must officially report the disaster countermeasures to the National Diet

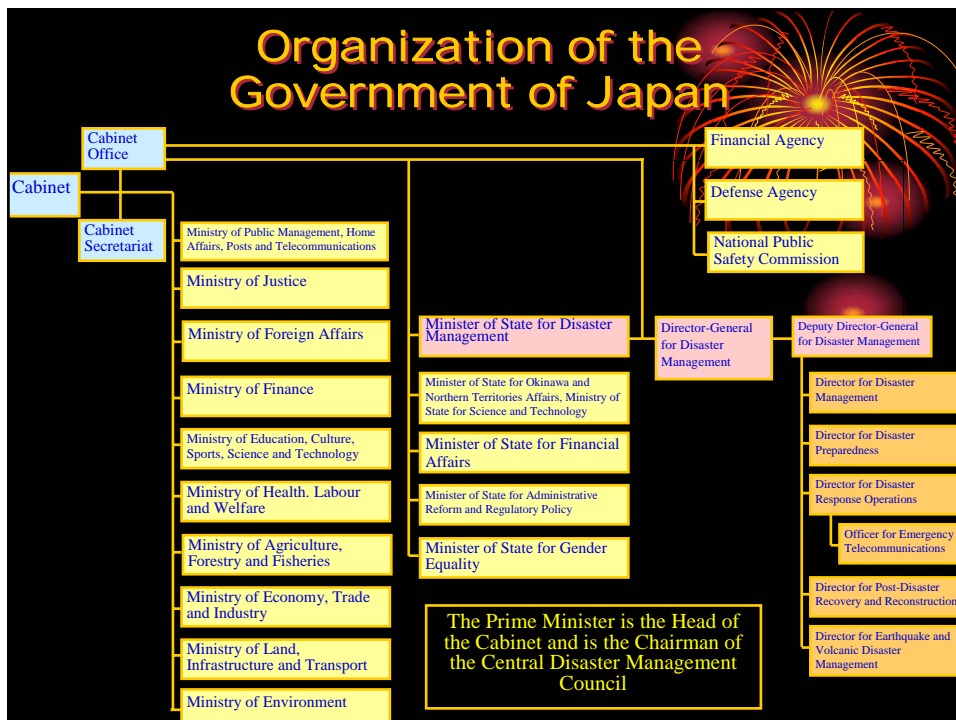
Formulation of "National Basic Disaster Management Plan for Disaster Prevention":
The Disaster Management Operation Plan (Sectoral)
The Local Disaster Management Plan

Investment for Disaster Prevention
Flood Control & Land Conservation Works Forest Conservation
Meteorological Observation Mt. Fuji Radar Site, Meteo-Sats
Emergency Telecommunication Systems

Emphasis on Strong Link of Information Flow among Various Sectors
Stronger Coordination among various government sectors & Red Cross Involvement of Semi-Public Sectors

1. DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN JAPAN

1.2. Organizational Systems of Disaster Management



A. The Central Disaster Management Council of Japan



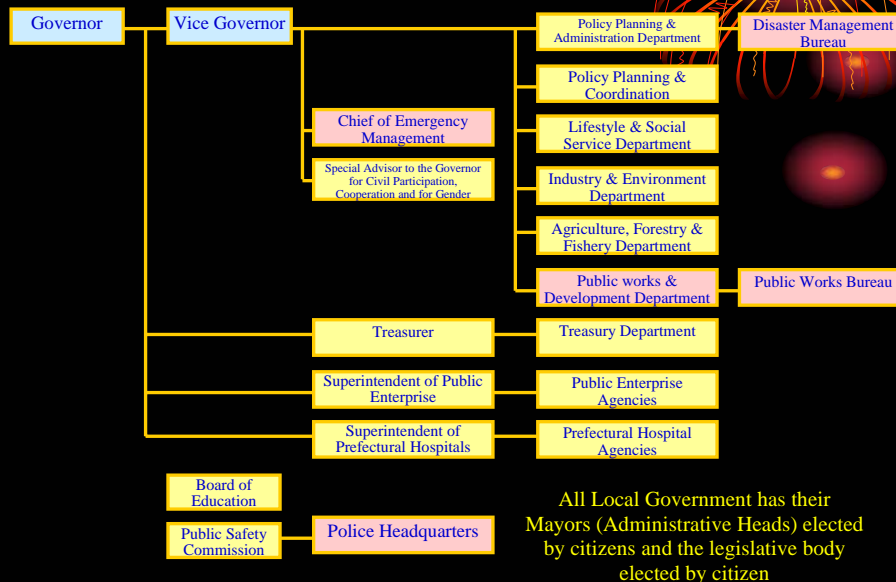
The Central Disaster Management Council of Japan



At the time of large-scale disaster, the Government establish a Headquarters for Major Disaster Management (headed by the Minister of State for Disaster Management)

or Headquarter for Urgent Disaster Management (headed by the Prime Minister) to lead the emergency response measures.

B. The Local Disaster Management Council of Japan



C. sectoral organizational System



PASCO Private Company plays role in GIS-Data related to disaster management



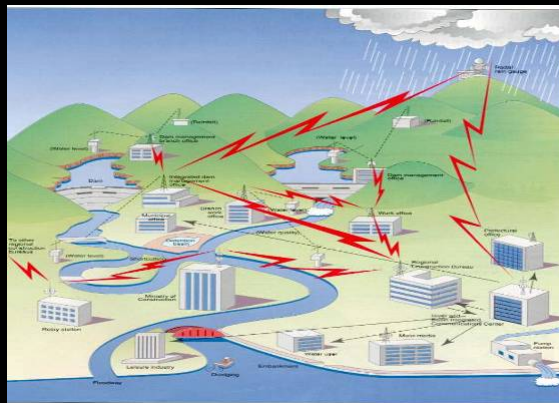
Emergency Room in Kobe disaster Hospital

Under the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, public institutions as well as legal bodies involved in public business designated by the Prime Minister (such as the Bank of Japan, and corporations running public operations such as electricity and transport) are designated to participate in the Central Disaster Management Council .

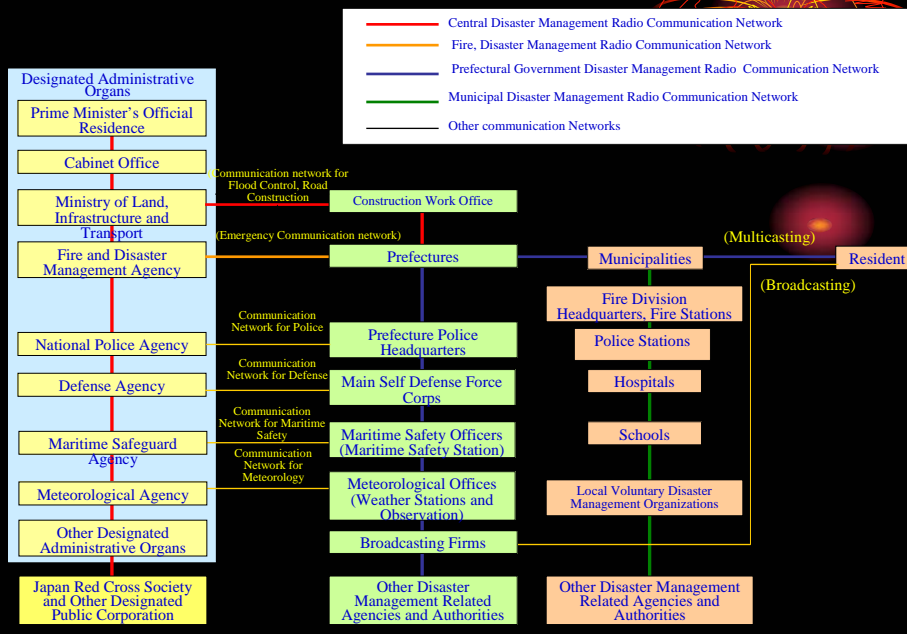
They are obligate to work in disaster management by working out with formulate plan and responsibility of resources for the implementations.

1.3. Disaster Management Information Communication System and Network

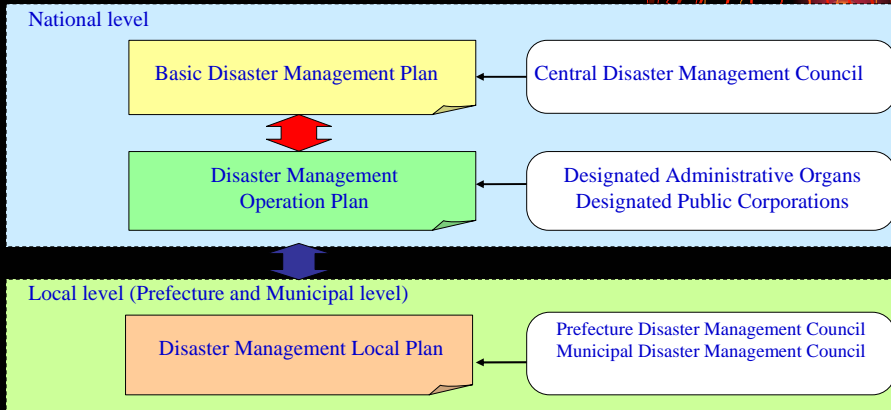
In order to carry out disaster preparation measures, emergency disaster measures and restoration measures smoothly, collecting, processing, analyzing and transmitting information of the disaster quickly and accurately is a prerequisite.



Cabinet Office's disaster response network



Disaster Management Plan and Budeget Disaster Management Plan



Disaster Budget

The budgetary appropriation for disaster management is classified into four categories:

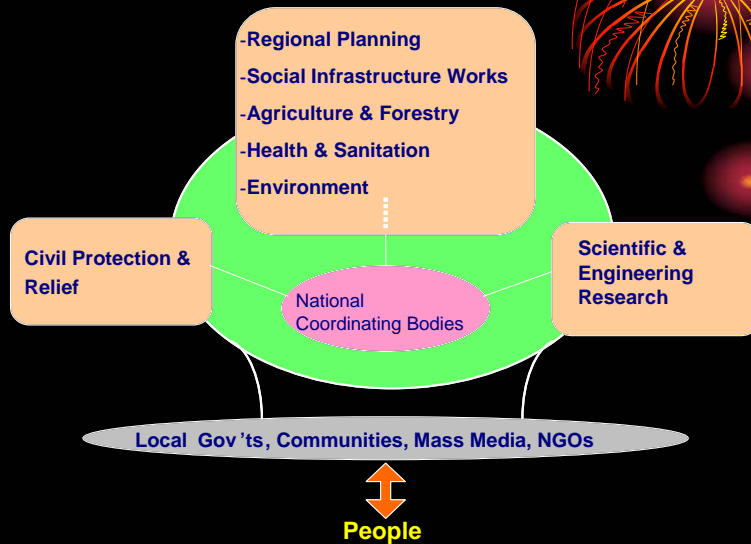
- Disaster Management Research and Development;
- Disaster Preparedness;
- National Land Conservation, and
- Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction

(100 million yen)

Fiscal Year (FY)	2003	2004	2005
Research and Development (Disaster Risk and Coping Strategies)	424	327	303
Disaster Preparedness	7,909	9,336	7,527
National Land Conservation	15,867	15,241	14,967
Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction	2,517	2,416	2,455
Total	26,717	27,320	25,252

Note: FY2005: 3.07% of Total National Budget (821,829)

3. Disaster Management Strategies



Disaster Management Strategies

- Disaster Risk Research and Coping Strategy Development
- Disaster Emergency Management
 1. Disaster Preparedness
 2. Disaster Emergency Response
 3. Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation
- Disaster Risk Management and Reduction

1. Disaster Risk Research and Coping Strategy Development



① Investigation of occurrence mechanism of Abnormal Natural Phenomena	Investigation of occurrence mechanism, and development of technology for forecasting the occurrence of large-scale earthquakes, large-scale volcano eruptions, abnormal localized torrential rain, abnormal water shortage etc.
② Disaster Quick Response System (disaster management IT, emergency medicine and life saving systems etc.)	Systems for minimizing damage by quick response when a disaster or an accident occurs.
③ Countermeasures to Reduce Damage due to Massive Disaster in Highly Populated Urban Areas	Systems for supporting technologies to reduce damage (including measures for fire fighting), smooth and quick recovery and reconstruction countermeasures, self-help and mutual help in highly populated urban zones in case of the occurrence of abnormal natural phenomena.

Disaster Risk Research cont'd...



④ Systems for Protecting Pivotal Functions and Cultural Assets	Systems for disaster-proofing headquarter functions related to social and economic activities and protecting public property such as cultural assets, scientific technologies and research installations etc.
⑤ Ultra-advanced Disaster Management Support System	Systems to support the next stage of disaster management such as high-level observation and communication systems utilizing space and low-orbit satellites, mobile equipment, transportation devices with high mobility, robots capable of rescue activities in disaster.
⑥ Advanced Road Traffic System (Intelligent Transportation System, ITS)	Systems to support the transportation of people and physical distribution at the time of disaster as well as during the period of reconstruction, and also systems that reduce traffic accidents.

Disaster Risk Research cont'd...

⑦ Traffic Safety Countermeasures for Land, Sea and Air	Countermeasures that contribute to safety in response to changes and/or increases in ground, sea and aviation traffic demand and/or characteristics.
⑧ Countermeasures for a Deterioration of Infrastructure	Countermeasures for infrastructure facilities to prevent accidents and disasters caused by deterioration and to increase its durability.
⑨ Safety Measures for Hazardous Materials, Crimes etc.	Countermeasures for solving problems due to the negative impact at the time of Industrialization, ensuring safety against hazardous materials or systems due to the development of new technologies and preventing crimes in public areas.

2. Disaster Emergency Management

A. Disaster Preparedness

Improvement of Disaster Prevention Facilities:

- Observation equipment such as meteorological satellites, weather observation radar and seismometers;
- Materials and machinery required for emergency response such as firefighting equipment, water tanks and power generators;
- Systems for liaising and communicating emergency information such as telecommunications or broadcasting facilities;
- Transportation vehicles such as helicopters, ships and automobiles;
- Facilities for evacuation and headquarters for disaster countermeasures;

A. Disaster Preparedness



B. Disaster Emergency Response

- Immediately collect and analyze information on the state and scale of the damage;
- exchange the information with related persons and organizations;
- Establish the system for executing disaster emergency response;
- Establishing a headquarters for emergency response Emergency Coordination Meetings (As a nation, the director general of each ministry and agency gather at the Prime Minister's official residence immediately after a disaster occurs);
- Provided search and rescue, evacuation, food and commodities assistances;

B. Disaster Emergency Response



B. Disaster Emergency Response



Disaster Relief is to provide support both spirit and materials to the affected people
However, Provision of Disaster Relief it does not mean the Disaster has been totally relief!

*(Satoru Nishikawa,
Director of
Preparedness,
Cabinet Office of
Japan)*

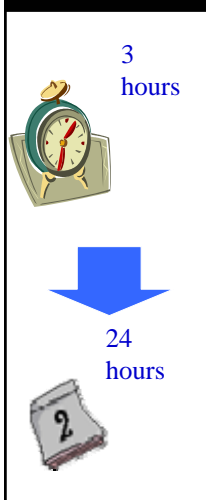
Steps in Disaster Response of Cabinet Office, Government of Japan (The Niigata Earthquake)

Response to Situations and Demands at the Affected Sites



- Emergency calls to the officials in charge of disaster response who rushed to the Crisis Management Centre within Prime Minister's Office.
- Setting-up an emergency coordination team consisting of senior government officials, headed by the Minister of State for Disaster Management.
- Immediate information analysis

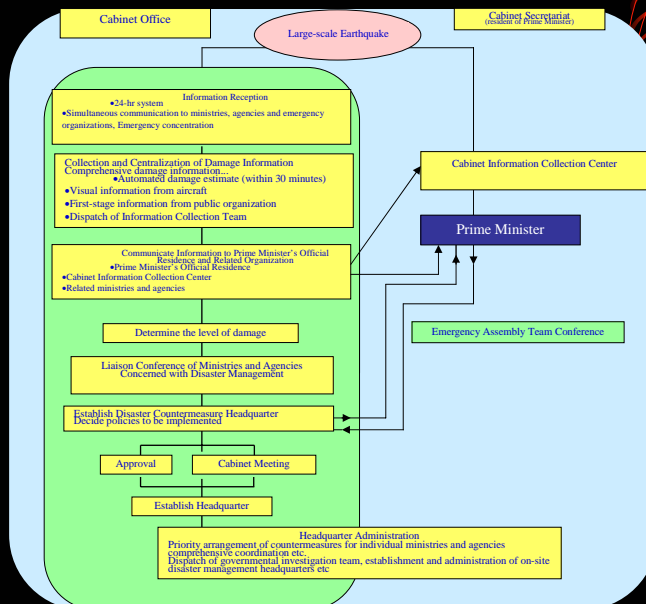
Emergency Response



- Dispatch of an emergency survey team to the affected areas
- Mobilization of Search and Rescue Teams
 - Police, Firefighting, Self-Defense Forces
- Full-scale search & rescue activities
- Nationwide emergency assistance
 - Emergency medical evacuation
 - Food & Water
 - Blankets & Clothes
 - Prevention of secondary disasters such as landslides
 - Temporary repairs of infrastructure & lifeline

B. Disaster Emergency Response

Organization of Disaster Emergency Response of the Cabinet Office



C. Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation

Disaster Recovery Project: The recovery of damaged public engineering facilities, educational facilities, welfare facilities and agricultural, forestry and fishery facilities is either conducted directly by the Government or put into practice by the local government with subsidies from the Government.

Disaster Relief Loans: Persons engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishery, small enterprises and low-income people who incurred damage are eligible for a variety of low interest loans with rather generous conditions as compared to normal ones.

C. Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation



Disaster Compensation and Insurance: Damaged enterprises or persons engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishery business could obtain compensation for economic losses. In addition, the Government provides earthquake insurance.

Tax Reduction or Exemption: For the affected persons, measures are taken for the reduction, exemption and postponed collection of income and residential taxes.

Tax Allocation to Local Governments and Local Bonds: For the affected local governments, measures such as delivery of special tax allocations and permission to issue local bonds are taken.

C. Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation



Designation of Extreme-Severity Disaster: When a disaster causes extremely severe damage, it is designated a "extreme-severity disaster." Various special measures are to be taken for disaster recovery projects.

Assisting the Reconstruction Plan: Assistance is provided for the local government reconstruction plans that should be quickly and accurately formulated and executed.

Assistance for the Recovery of Victims Livelihood: Assistance is provided for victims to restore their self-supporting livelihood. Disaster condolence money, disaster impediment sympathy money, money for support of reconstructing livelihoods of disaster victims and loans such as disaster support funds and livelihood welfare funds are available.

C. Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation



3. Disaster Risk Management and Reduction

Risk Management and Reduction Programs

1. National Land Conservation Program

- Soil conservation project to prevent mountainous regions from collapsing and discharge of mountain soils and sediments;
- River improvement;
- Construction of dams for flood control;
- Soil erosion control project to prevent sediment discharge and debris flow;
- Landslide prevention project to prevent and decrease landslide disasters;
- Steep slope countermeasures project to prevent earth falls etc.;
- Coastline conservation project;
- Sewage system project;
- Agricultural land and facilities disaster management project;
- Land subsidence countermeasures project

2. Disaster Resistant Projects

- Fireproofing buildings;
- Earthquake resistant building;
- Evacuation routes, areas and facilities for disaster preparation bases;
- Green space for disaster preservation,
- Improving and reinforcement of existing buildings, public facilities and seismic retrofit of lifeline facilities;

3. Disaster Risk Management and Reduction

Risk Management and Reduction Programs

3. Other Program

- Increase disaster Management consciousness and Dissemination of Disaster Management Knowledge;
- Disaster Management Drills;
- Local Voluntary Disaster Management Organizations and Volunteer Activities;
- Environment and disaster Management Education (Miko High School, Tohoka University);



3. Disaster Risk Management and Reduction

Risk Management and Reduction Programs

3. Other Program





River-flood Management



Installation of underground river pipe

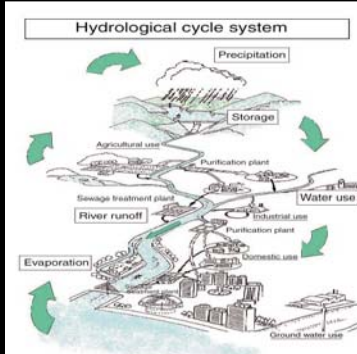


Sediment Protection Counter Measure



Gate to protect river water to use during drought

Environment Promotion Project



Living in harmony with environment

ACTION PLAN

Long-term Institutional Development Process



Comprehensive Disaster Emergency Management: preparedness, response and Rehabilitation;



Institutionalization of CBDM working with partner: UN, IOs an NGOs;



Mainstreaming disaster management into different sectors;



ACTION PLAN



Institutional Development of NCDM

1. Development and enactment of Law on Disaster Management
2. Development of the National Policy on Disaster Management;
3. Formulation of Basic Disaster Management Plan;
4. Necessary reform or reorganize NCDM structure and functions
5. Disaster Management Capacity Building Programs

Improvement Short and Medium Term of Emergency Management

1. Line Ministries' Operation Plans
2. Provincial and District Disaster Contingency Plans
3. Community Based Disaster Preparedness Action Plan

Institutionalization of Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM)

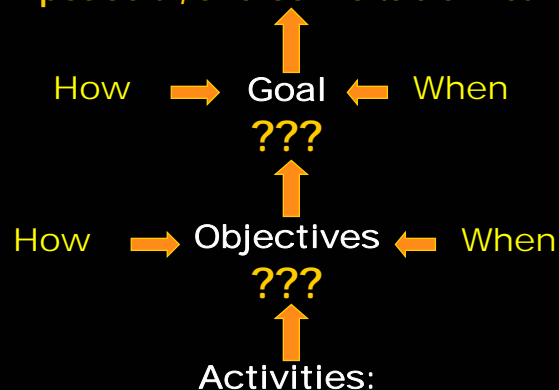


- Support NGO and Local government agency in-charged of disaster coordination;
- Promote CBDM as a tool for Government's decentralization; therefore, local mechanism to implement CBDRM at a village level must be set up and function throughout the country;
- Joint long-term process of CBDM with partner IOs and NGOs;
- Lessons learnt be shared and sold with/to all DM concerned agencies/practitioners both governmental and non-governmental;

- A joint policy/ strategy, principle for National CBDM participatorily developed and adopted by the Government;
- Replication of CBDM by the government is committed and supported. CBDM strategy will be full involvement of local government;
- National policy for disaster management is in place to facilitate the institutionalization of CBDM;
- Real and applicable guidelines for mainstreaming disaster management into government's agenda and national development be introduced and supported to prove benefit and effectiveness;

Observation and Recommendations to ADRC

Vision
 A Hub of Regional Cooperation in Asia
 lead the Asian Region to further prosperity, safe,
 peaceful, and comfortable lives



Observation and Recommendations to VR Program



Important Program
Promote disaster Management Discipline

Process
Should be better arranged:

Pre-course Arrangement;

Need for mentor;

Time and Working Arrangement;

Benefit of the Program

Observation and Recommendations to VR Program



Overall, I appreciate very much to the ADRC and its Visiting Researcher Program that provided me the opportunity to stay and learn many things from Japan. I learned, not only the disaster management, but also about the beautiful country, the nice culture and the good people of this country. I am so grateful to the leaderships and all staff of the ADRC for their kindness, support and good cooperation. My appreciation and gratitude are also extended to the Government of Japan and its people for their continued support and assistances to the people of Cambodia. Hope that the memory of my stay would share in the strengthening of friendship and relationship of the two countries.



Arigato gozaimasu
Thank You

