Towards the Post 2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

 Lessons from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake during the past 20 years -

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The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015





The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake



Damage report

[Seismic intensity] M 7.3 on Japanese scale [Dead /Missing] 6,434/3

[Amount of direct damage] 10 trillion yen(approx. 50% of total prefectural gross product)

[Complete /partial destruction] 249, 180

- International Support
 - Relief goods, donation, sympathies from various countries
 - Rescue and relief operations by support team from overseas such as Switzerland, France

Evaluation and verification of 20 years' efforts from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (by Hyogo HFA Research Committee)

- Evaluation of 20 years efforts in Hyogo after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake
- Recommendations for the Post 2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2 Recommendations for New Priority for Actions Recommendation 1: Creative Reconstruction





- 1 Promoting systematic reconstruction
- National government supports the recovery plans drawn up by the local affected areas
- Timely follow-ups at each reconstruction phase
- 2 Reconstruction **Fund**
- Utilized for countermeasures to meet the emotional needs of the affected
- 3 Participation of citizens during recovery
- Opinions of victims reflected in supporting measures



[Activities by Society Creation Conference]

More than 100 units were set up in order to promote society creation.

- 4 Promoting partnerships between the private sector and governments
- Tackling with the livelihood reconstruction issues by governments with the collaboration of citizens, community groups, NPOs, volunteer groups, business sector, etc.



[Phoenix Plaza]

Established to disseminate the status of restoration, and reconstruction and became a hub to support life recovery.

- **5** Life Recovery of disaster victims
- Providing places and opportunities for the formation of friendships and meaning to live
- Watching over and protecting the elderly, and promoting comprehensive health measures



[Ikiiki (Active life) Workshop]

Providing opportunities for elderly victims to learn and meet with other people, as well as holding seminars to create an opportunity to move

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2 Recommendations for New Priority for Actions Recommendation 1: Creative Reconstruction





Rebuilding local communities

- Creating community
- centers utilized as activity "bases"
 Arranging a "key person" to link victims



[Community Plaza]

Utilized as a hub within public housing for reconstruction, to promote local welfare.

7 Creating disasterresilient society

- Improving urban infrastructure, DRR capacity and living conditions
- Wider streets to prevent fire from spreading
- Parks to be utilized as evacuation sites and relief activities
- Rivers, wells etc. that provide water for fire-fighting and daily life water right after disaster



[Urban redevelopment projects]





Just after the earthquake

Redeveloped

8 Promoting DRR through collaboration

- Improving DRR capacity in the community by independent DRR organizations and fire corps
- Promoting DRR activities by individuals
- Partnering with the private sector
- Encouraging women's participation in DRR activities



Rescue activities by neighbors]

Approximately 80% people buried in the rubble were rescued by their neighbors after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.

3 Recommendations from New Perspectives Recommendation 2: International DRR Cooperation by Local Governments



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 Accepting trainees in cooperation with international DRR organizations



[Training at Hyogo Disaster Management Center]
Established DRLC (Disaster Reduction Learning Center) together with JICA, providing learning course for those from developing countries based upon the experiences and lessons learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.

2 Providing physical and personal support

 Providing support by disaster-affected local government



Dispatching a team composed with experts
(Taiwan Earthquake)

Dispatching officers specialized in disaster management as well as providing donation, relief goods, etc. to affected area in order to contribute to recovery and reconstruction in the overseas.

3 Donation projects

Conducting projects using the donation to meet the needs of the affected areas

Disaster	Date of Occurence	Support Contents
Turkey, Izumit Earthquake	1999	Scholarships for disaster-affected children
Taiwan, Chi Chi Earthquake	1999	Reconstruction of elementary school
India, Gujarat Earthquake	2001	Seismic retrofitting of schools
Attacks of Sep. 11th, 2001	2001	Providing higher education for victim's children
Southeastern Iran Earthquake	2003	Seismic retrofitting of schools, promotion of disaster education and seismic retrofitting technique training
Sumatra Earthquake	2004	School reconstruction, establishment of tsunami museum
China Sichuan Earthquake	2008	Hospital reconstruction
Typhoon Haiyan, the Philippines	2013	Construction of the typhoon-resistant residence



[Hyogo Building, Syiah Kuala University Campus, Indonesia (Museum Tsunami Aceh)]

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4 Enhancing the Priority Actions





Recommendation 3: Enhancing DRR Capacity at Local Government Level

- 1 Enhancing DRR system
- 2 Improving the awareness and capacity of local government leaders
- 3 Enhancing DRR capacity in the community



【Joint emergency drill】

Recommendation 4: Importance of DRR Education and Learning

- 1 Promoting DRR education in schools
- 2 Training DRR professionals in universities, etc.
- 3 Utilizing schools as a regional disaster management bases

4 Promoting spontaneous learning at community/home around the community)]



[Creating DRR maps (for walking around the community)]

Recommendation 5: Identification and Dissemination of the Lessons learned from Disasters

- 1 Actions to pass on the recollections of the disaster
- 2 Sharing the experiences and lessons learned from disaster to the world
- 3 Preservation and utilization of the disaster remains



[The 1.17 Hyogo Memorial Walk]

