

Concept of Int'l Platform for Recovery and Reconstruction

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Natural Hazard

(Earthquake, Eruption, Torrential Rains etc.)

Social Vulnerability

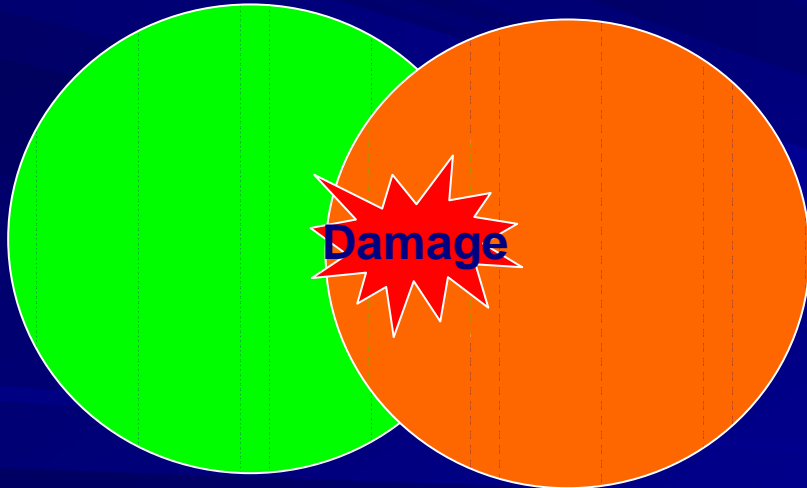
(Seismic Housing, Lifeline etc.)



Damage

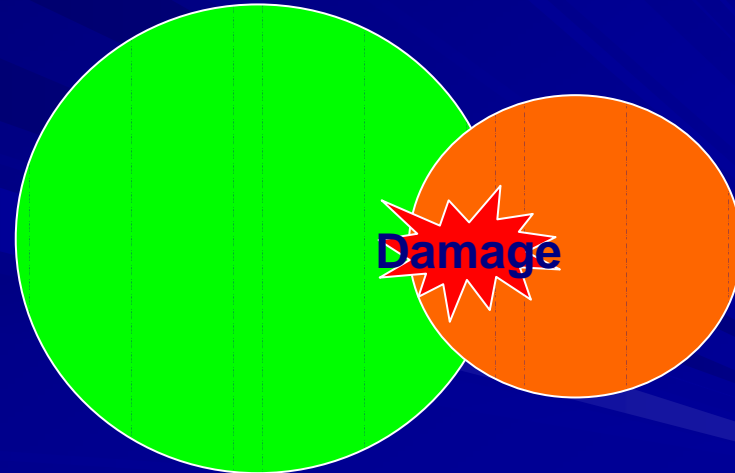
Hazard

Vulnerability



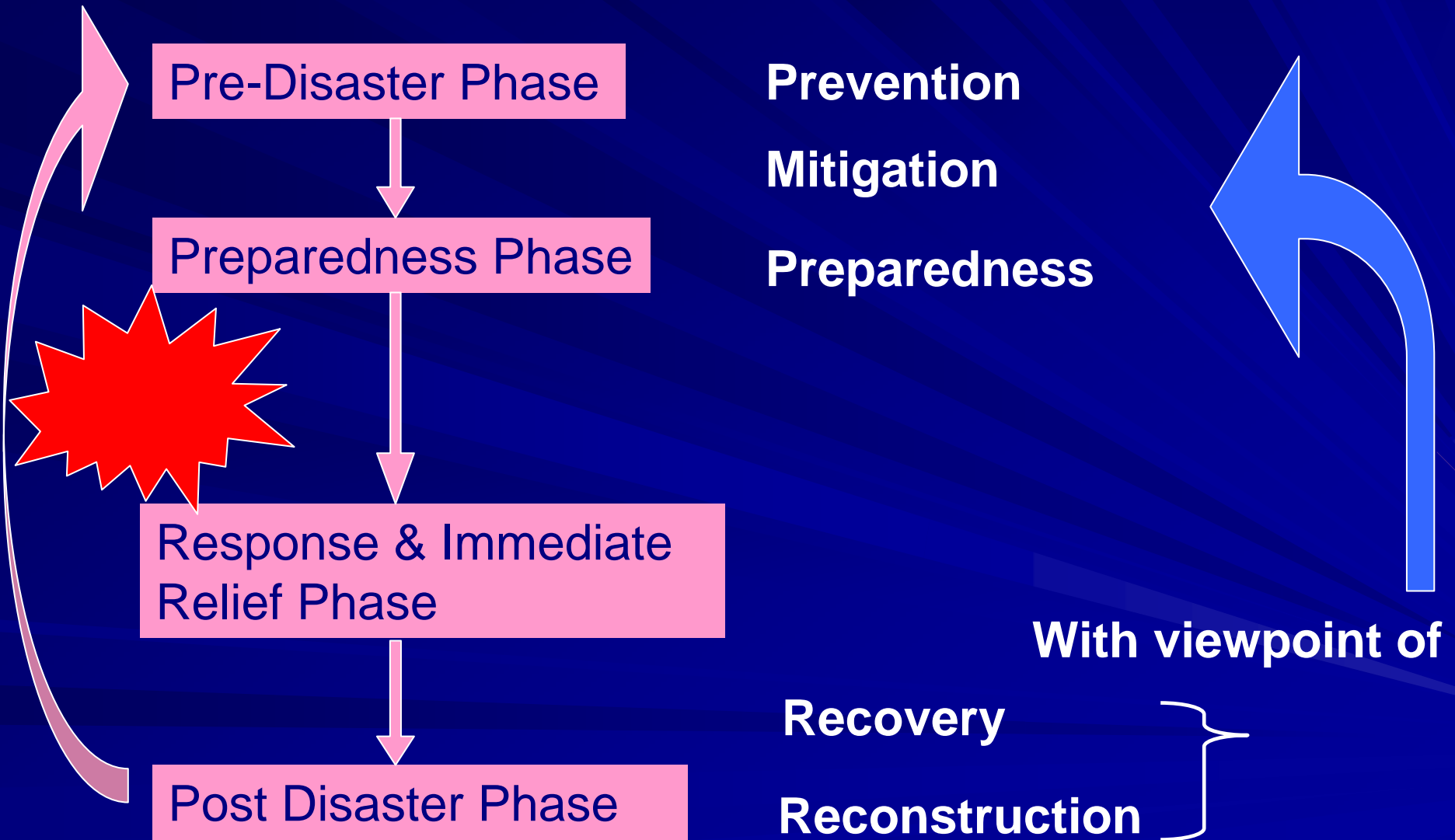
Hazard

Vulnerability

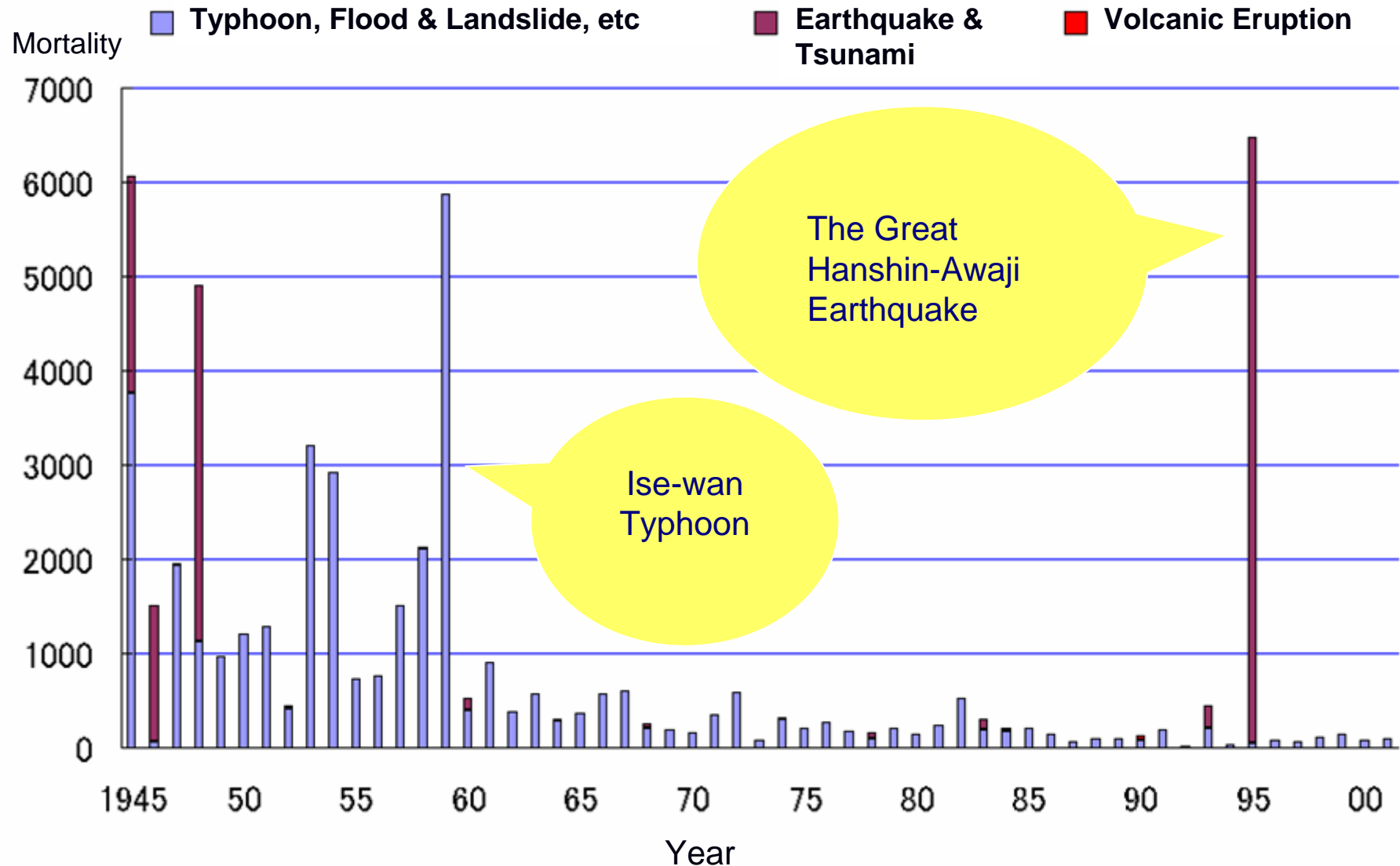


How can social Vulnerability be reduced?

The Disaster Reduction Cycle



Development of Disaster Management System in Japan



Outline of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake

Date: 17 January 1995

Time: 05:46

Magnitude: 7.3

Death toll: 6,436

Evacuees: 316,678

Totally Collapsed Houses:
111,123

Partially Collapsed Houses:
137,289

Economic Damage:
¥9,926,800,000,000 (JPY)



Recovery & Reconstruction

From the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake



Immediate Aftermath



5 Years after the Hit



Efforts for Vulnerability Reduction

1. Integration of Disaster Reduction Perspective into Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

➤ Development of Urban Area

- Law on Special Measures for Recovery of Disaster Area

Prevention of recreating the urban area with uncontrolled construction that degrades safety and environment ⇒ Restriction of construction of buildings for 2 years after the hit in the 16 districts (289.5 ha).

➤ Improvement of Disaster-Resistant Infrastructure

- Main underground multipurpose ducts
- Underground multipurpose electric wire ducts
- Earthquake-resistant water supply utilities

➤ Upgrading of Public Facilities Useful in Disasters

- Improvement of disaster management function at schools
- Earthquake-resistant buildings of government and other public offices
- Revision of Road Construction Standard

Efforts for Vulnerability Reduction

2. Development of Partnership & Enhancement of Public Awareness Disaster Reduction

- **Total Number of Disaster Volunteers: 1,380,000 (1year)**
 - ⇒ The First Volunteer Year
 - Enactment of Nonprofit Activities Promotion Law (NPO Law)
 - Formulation of Disaster Management and Volunteer Day (17 January) and Week (15 -21 January)
- **Support to Voluntary (Community) Disaster Reduction Activities**
- **Implementation of Disaster Management Training and Drills and Promotion of Education for Disaster Reduction**
- **Support to Community Development Activities**

Efforts for Vulnerability Reduction

3. Enhancement of Disaster Management System and Legal Framework

- **Revision of Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act**
 - Strengthening of Emergency Headquarters and its Authority, Systematize Field Headquarters' Function and Authority by Law
- **Enactment of Earthquake Disaster Management Special Measures Act**
 - Development of Earthquake-Resistant Community through Improving Evacuation Areas and Routes and Promoting Earthquake-Resistant Primary and Middle Schools
- **Creation of a New Minister-Level Post in the Cabinet Office**
 - Minister of State for Disaster Management
- **Strengthening of the Central Disaster Management Council System**
- **Improvement of Initial Disaster Management Framework**
(Emergency Management Center, Emergency Assembly Team, etc.)
- **Revision of Basic Disaster Management Plan and Regional Disaster Management Plan**
 - More specific and practical

- How Often Does a Major Disaster Strike a Country ?
- How many countries have the living memory of reconstruction after a Major Disaster ?

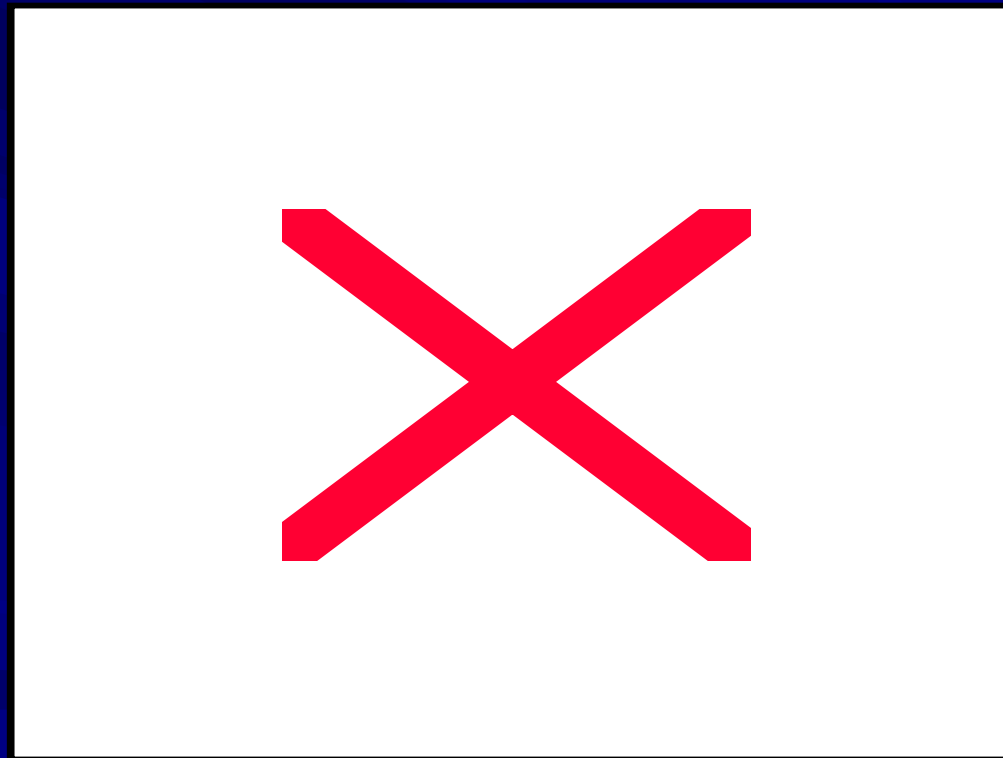
Various efforts scattered (1)

- Tsunami Evacuation Signs in Touristic Areas



Various efforts scattered (2)

■ Hot Spring Resorts - Living with Volcanoes



Shelters from Volcanic ash

(Source: <http://www.ne.jp/asahi/tochi/kagami/0505.htm>)

UNDP

Tehran's initiative after Bam Earthquake

- “Rebuilding Bam: Learning from past reconstruction programmes” (Feb. 2004)

- Experts from
 - Japan (1995 Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake)
 - Turkey (1999 Marmara Earthquake)
 - India (2001 Gujarat Earthquake)

■ Need for

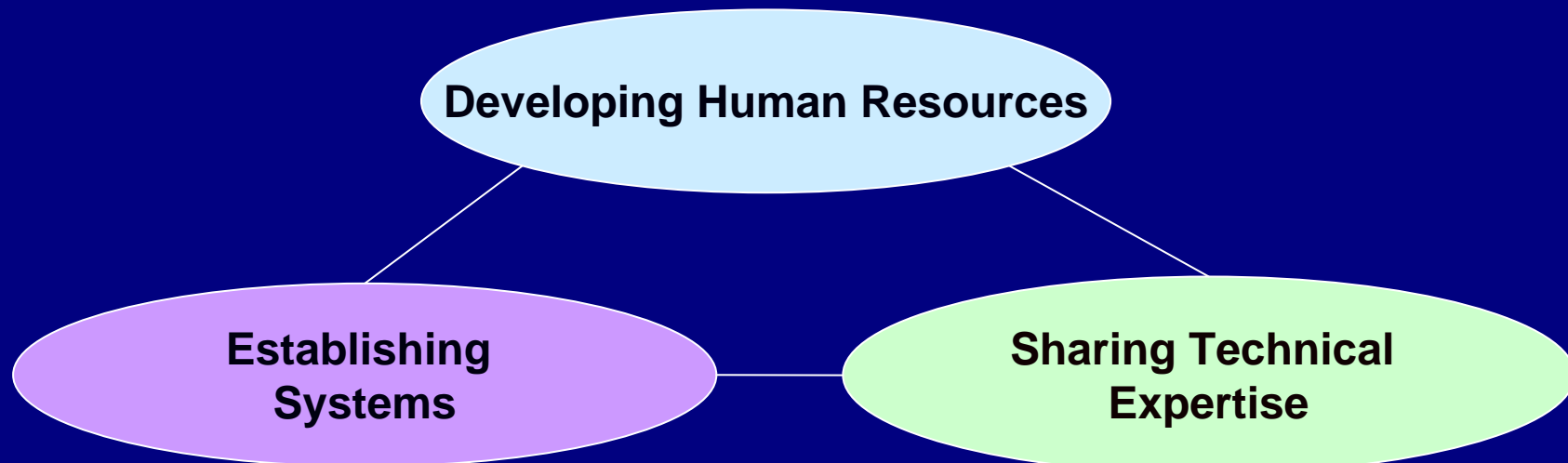
- a better experience/knowledge sharing mechanism for better reconstruction / rehabilitation with a viewpoint of future disaster reduction



International Cooperation for Recovery and Reconstruction

Reconstruction Plan Important to develop a plan for the devastated area that will facilitate to build a more disaster-resilient community in the future

Ideal Recovery Plan



Int'l Platform for Recovery and Reconstruction

GOAL

- To enable all countries to swiftly recover from disasters through the utilization of good practices and experiences
- To reconstruct the affected areas with a view to building more disaster-resilient communities.

- To provide opportunity to share the lessons learnt and good practices from disaster experiences, and to share the information among all bodies concerned.
- To collect and disseminate good practices on disaster management and disaster reduction technology that is available in developing countries.
- To utilize accumulated know-how in recovery and reconstruction at affected areas

The Way Forward

- WCDR Thematic Session 19 Jan 2005



- ISDR IATF11 : May 2005 – new WG on IRP
- Initial IRP database development to start in Kobe, May 2005

THANK YOU

