Recovery and Reconstruction

towards disaster resilient communities
- from lessons learnt in Japan -

24 August 2004

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Development of Disaster Management System in Japan

The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake

Ise-wan Typhoon

Volcanic Eruption

Year

Mortality

Typhoon, Flood & Landslide, etc
Earthquake & Tsunami

The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake

Ise-wan Typhoon
| **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
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 (1 year)
  - 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
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
Tasks Identified and Measures Taken

Enhancement of Effective Disaster Reduction Measures and Policies

1) Seismic Housing

- Collapse: 83.3%
- Burn Death: 12.8%
- Others: 3.9%

80% Crushing Death

Nationwide Stagnation in Implementation

Need for Formulating a New Strategy for Disaster Reduction (Clear Goal Setting & Sharing)
Tasks Identified and Measures Taken

Enhancement of Effective Disaster Reduction Measures and Policies

2) Importance of Local Community
(Self-Help & Mutual Assistance)

Number of Rescued: 35,000

- 27,000 Rescued by Neighborhoods
- 8,000 Rescued by Police, Fire Brigade or Self-Defense Forces
Formulation of Earthquake Disaster Management Strategy (1)

Concrete Goals ⇒ Disaster Reduction Goals
e.g. Halve the economic loss and human suffering of the hit of the Tokai Earthquake within --- years.

Resolution of Central Disaster Management Council

【Specific Items (Subordinate Goals) 】

- Improving earthquake-resistance of Schools, Hospitals, Social Facilities, Government Offices; Developing Coastal Levee and Floodgate; Enforcing Meteorological Observation System & Tsunami Information Provision System
- Formulating Earthquake-Resistence Promotion Program, Comprehensive Earthquake-Resistance Assessment and Anti-Seismic Reinforcement Promotion Program
- Developing Environment and Measures of Assistance to promote the Formulation of Business Continuity Plan (BCP)
Concrete Goals ⇒ Disaster Reduction Goals
  e.g. Halve the economic loss and human suffering of
  the hit of the Tokai Earthquake within --- years.

Resolution of
Central Disaster Management Council

【Specific Items (Subordinate Goals)】

• Developing Environment and Measures of Assistance to promote Fast
  Recovery of Essential Facilities (Lifeline), Financial System,
  Transportation Network, etc. in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area and
  Tokai Earthquake Reinforcement Area

• Promoting Community Development in Disaster Risk Management
  and Earthquake Insurance
### Decision on Policy for Disaster Management

**Central Disaster Management Council**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chairman</th>
<th>Prime Minister</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Members of the Council</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minister of State for Disaster Management and all Cabinet Ministers (17 or fewer)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chief of Designated Public Corporation Governor of the Bank of Japan, President of the Japanese Red Cross Society, President of NHK, President of NTT (4)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Academic experts (4)</strong></td>
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#### Secretary Organization

| Chairman          | Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet Office |
| Adviser           | Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary for Crisis Management |
| Vice-Chairman     | Director-General for Disaster Management, Cabinet Office Deputy Manager of Fire and Disaster Management Agency |
| Secretary         | Chief of bureau of each ministry and agency |

**Organization for Technical Investigation (5)**

**Existing Organizations for Technical Investigation**

Tonankai & Tokai Earthquake, Lessons Learnt from Disasters, Tokyo Inland Earthquake, etc.
United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction

Date: 18-22 January 2005
Venue: Kobe, Hyogo, Japan
Aim: Updating the Guiding Framework on Disaster Reduction for the 21st Century
Target: UN Member States, International Organizations, NGOs, Experts of Disaster Reduction and Others

United Nations

Japan

Setting up of the Disaster Reduction Bureau, in the former National Land Agency
Promotion of 'International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction' – The Cabinet Approval

1994

Holding the United Nations World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction
23–27 May 1994 Yokohama, Japan
Adoption of the Yokohama Strategy towards ‘A Safer Word for All’

The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake

1995

IDNDR

1998

1999

IDNDR

2000

Launching of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)
– General Assembly Resolution

2003

Review of the Yokohama Strategy
– General Assembly Resolution

2005

United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction

Kobe, Hyogo Japan

Central Disaster Management Council Resolution (May 2003)
The Cabinet Approval (Jul. 2003)

United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction

Year

1984

1987

1990

1994

1995

1998

1999

2000

2003

2005

ISDR

IDNDR

Activities at international level

Progress of Disaster Reduction

Promotion of ‘International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction’
– General Assembly Resolution

The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake

Contribution in International Disaster Reduction
– Establishment of the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) in 1998
Japan’s International Cooperation in Disaster Reduction

Through International Organizations

- Contribution to the United Nations Inter-Agency Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- Publication of ‘Living with Risk-A Global Review of Disaster Reduction Initiatives’ in July 2002

Leadership in Asia

- Establishment of the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) in 1998 in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

- Technical Aid
  - Training
  - Dispatch of Experts, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Overseas Volunteers
  - Technical Cooperation Projects by Japan International Cooperation Agency (Dispatch of Experts, Hosting of Trainees and Providing Equipments)
  - International Emergency Relief (Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of the Emergency Relief Goods)
- Loan Assistance
- Grant Aid
Expectation for the Outcome of the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR)

**WCDR 2005 Hyogo**

- Taking up disaster reduction as a major policy in all countries.
- Comprehensive disaster risk management in all countries, taking into consideration all phases of disaster cycle (disaster occurrence, emergency response, recovery/reconstruction, disaster reduction/preparedness)

**Example: Need for Better Recovery and Reconstruction for Future Disaster Risk Reduction**

**Need for an International Platform to Support Better Recovery of Disaster Stricken Counties**
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
- Developing Human Resources
  - Establishing Systems
- Sharing Technical Expertise

Japanese’s Approach
- Past Disaster Experiences
  - Promotion of Active Int’l Contribution
    - Provision of Expertise
    - Dispatch of Experts

Int’l Cooperation
- Emergency Response
  - Assistance of Emergency Response based on future reconstruction plan
THANK YOU