

引用。

なお、事例掲載に関する ISDR への許諾については、引用を明記した上での許諾を得ています。

<b>Case Study for HFA Implementation</b>			
Areas	Main elements	Expected results	Case Study
<b>Priority for action 1. ENSURE THAT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IS A NATIONAL AND A LOCAL PRIORITY WITH A STRONG INSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR IMPLEMENTATION.</b>			
<i>Countries that develop policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for disaster risk reduction and that are able to develop and track progress through specific and measurable indicators have greater capacity to manage risks and to achieve widespread consensus for, engagement in and compliance with disaster risk reduction measures across all sectors of society.</i>			
National institution and legislative frameworks	Multi-sectoral policies and plans	<p>DRR integrated into development policy and planning by countries.</p> <p>Multi-sectoral national platforms or other coordination mechanisms for DRR created and functioning</p> <p>Increased resource allocation for DRR</p>	<p><b>[Case Study # Japan] Integration of disaster reduction into national policy</b></p> <p>In order to implement disaster reduction plans in a comprehensive and integrated manner, a disaster risk management function was incorporated into the Cabinet Office, which was created as part of the reorganization of government ministries and agencies in 2001.</p> <p>The Cabinet Office, in overseeing the ministries that assume some of the government's administrative responsibilities, undertakes basic policy-making and coordination of overall activities while assisting the Cabinet's comprehensive strategic function. The Cabinet Office is responsible for coordination of activities across relevant ministries and agencies, which make disaster countermeasure work swiftly and effectively, from the viewpoint that disaster risk management is an important policy issue affecting the safety and security of the entire population. In addition, the position of Minister of State for Disaster Management was created in the Cabinet Office and plays a central role in disaster risk management.</p> <p>The Central Disaster Management Council was organized in 1963, based on the Basic Act for Disaster Countermeasures. Its purpose was to ensure that institutions involved in disaster reduction set in place comprehensive disaster risk management.</p> <p>On the occasion of the reorganization of government ministries and agencies, four new members with experience or academic standing were invited to join the team, previously made up of the entire cabinet ministers and representatives of designated public corporations. To increase its influence and capability, rules were also put in place to enable the Council to advise the Prime Minister and Minister of State for Disaster Management on important matters for disaster management.</p> <p>In line with its increased capability, the Central Disaster Management Council set up various expert panels to advise on improving the Basic Disaster Management Plan, sharing information on disaster management and, taking countermeasures against major earthquakes and other subjects, etc. The discussions at the expert panels have been producing a wide range of practical recommendations to improve disaster risk management, which, for example, were translated into the basic policy for improving disaster information systems and an outline of the basic plan for earthquake disaster management in Tokai area.</p> <p>In addition, based on the recommendations, cross-ministerial efforts are being actively promoted in the interests of efficient risk management and the operation of disaster reduction measures including construction of information collection systems, in order to prepare for future disasters.</p>

図 4-4-3. 事例集の例

#### 4-5. 兵庫行動枠組の進捗状況の評価手法

2006年ソウルに開催されたアジア防災会議等の結果、兵庫行動枠組の防災戦略の達成障害に係る課題を確認したところ、いくつかの共通の障害があることがわかりました。主な事項を列挙すると以下の通りです。

- ・ 新たなコンセプトとして防災の観点が、法制度、政策に盛り込まれていない。
- ・ 防災の観点をどのように開発に盛り込み、浸透させるかが明確でない。
- ・ 津波、地震からの人的、物的な損害をより一層減じるには如何にすべきか明確でない。
- ・ 公、私の分野を含んだ耐震補強を如何に展開すべきか明確でない。
- ・ コミュニティ、PTA、企業等、防災活動への参加者を如何に増やすか明確ではない。
- ・ 外部からの防災に関する支援を受ける場合、限界が存在する。
- ・ 防災活動を支援するグループやセクター（金融機関、政治家等を含む）を如何に活動させるか明確になっていない。
- ・ 予報技術をより一層、精緻なものとする必要がある。

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- ・ 伝統的な防災の知識を用いることが必要。
  - ・ 災害情報、被害情報を精度良く、タイムリーに適切に提供することが必要。

以上の課題に対する取り組みを網羅的に評価するために、作成したチェックリストを用いて問題点をより明らかにしていく必要があります。さらには ISDR の “Indicators for Assessing Progress on Disaster Reduction” などの諸ツールを基にメンバー国の進捗状況をより詳細に、なるべく定量的な尺度で把握することが必要です。