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.)

How can social Vulnerability be reduced?
The Disaster Reduction Cycle

- Pre-Disaster Phase
  - Prevention
  - Mitigation
  - Preparedness

- Preparedness Phase
  - With viewpoint of
    - Recovery
    - Reconstruction

- Response & Immediate Relief Phase

- Post Disaster Phase
Development of Disaster Management System in Japan

- The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake
- Ise-wan Typhoon
- Earthquake & Tsunami
- Volcanic Eruption

Mortality vs. Year

- Typhoon, Flood & Landslide, etc
- Earthquake & Tsunami
- Volcanic Eruption

The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake
Ise-wan Typhoon
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>January 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>05:46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death toll</td>
<td>6,436</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evacuees</td>
<td>316,678</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totally Collapsed Houses</td>
<td>111,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Collapsed Houses</td>
<td>137,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Damage</td>
<td>¥9,926,800,000,000 (JPY)</td>
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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**
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

Developing Human Resources

Establishing Systems

Sharing Technical Expertise
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