DRR strategies for Build Back Better

- Recent updates from Japan’s experience of disasters in 2018-

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IRP Forum in Kobe
Lessons from disasters in 2018 regarding DRR strategies for Build Back Better

1. Build “what” Back Better?
   - Infrastructure : Comprehensively reviewed its resilience
   - Society : <Mr. Kurita will elaborate>
   - Economy (Industry, business etc...) : Business Continuity Plans

2. DRR strategies at community level
   - Need to be integrated with DRR strategies by governments
Due to a seasonal rain front and the typhoon No.7, the air surrounding Japan was warm and very humid during 28 June and 8 July. It caused record heavy rain all over Japan, in particular, in western part.
### West Japan Torrential Rain 2018 July -Loss and damage-

#### Damage on people (as of 9 October 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefectures</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Seriously injured</th>
<th>Injured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okayama</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiroshima</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ehime</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>224</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>109</strong></td>
<td><strong>315</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Damage on housings (as of 9 October 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefectures</th>
<th>Destroyed</th>
<th>Half destroyed</th>
<th>Partially destroyed</th>
<th>Flooded above floor</th>
<th>Flooded under floor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okayama</td>
<td>4,822</td>
<td>3,081</td>
<td>1,108</td>
<td>2,921</td>
<td>6,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiroshima</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>3,258</td>
<td>1,996</td>
<td>3,234</td>
<td>5,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ehime</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>3,212</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>2,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>1,168</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>2,125</td>
<td>7,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,695</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,719</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,707</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,640</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,576</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Damage on utility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utility</th>
<th>Affected households</th>
<th>Recovery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>Recovered by 13 July in habitable area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>263,593</td>
<td>Recovered by 13 August (except destroyed houses)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
West Japan Torrential Rain 2018 July

- Ozu city
- Seiyo city
- Uwajima city
- Matsuyama city
2 July : Warning Meeting among Ministries
5 July : Press Conference by Japan Meteorological Agency on heavy rain
6 July : Press Conference by JMA on the possibility of issuing Special Warning, Meeting among Ministries regarding response
7 July : Ministerial Meeting, Prime Minister’s order for emergency operation, Cabinet Office dispatched two contact missions to Okayama and Hiroshima Prefectures
8 July : Emergency Response Head Quarter was established. HQ meeting took place 23 times until 6 September. Cabinet Office dispatched a contact mission to Ehime Prefecture
9 July : Government Research Mission was dispatched, headed by the Minister of Cabinet Office. Support Team for the Affected People was established.
10 July : Logistics Team was established.
12 July : Cabinet Decision to use reserve fund (2 billion yen)
2 August : Package Programme to Support Recovery Livelihoods and Industry was announced.
3 August : Cabinet Decision to use reserve fund (105.8 billion yen)
West Japan Torrential Rain 2018 July –Support to recover livelihoods–

Okayama
- 7/7: Contact missions
- 7/8: Contact mission started
- 7/12: Push mode started
- 7/13: Reserve fund recovered
- 7/26: Push mode supply for goods
- 8/3: Water supply recovered

- 7/7: Dispatch Cabinet Office officials
- 7/17: Support Team for Kurashiki City (7/17~7/27)
- 7/13: Self Defense Force supports for disaster debris disposal (7/13~8/1)
- 7/13: Provide temporary houses by rental (7/13~)
- 7/23: Provide temporary houses by building (7/23~)
- 7/13: Reserve fund (7/13~)

Hiroshima
- 7/7: Dispatch Cabinet Office officials
- 7/15: Self Defense Force supports for disaster debris disposal (7/15~8/5)
- 7/16: Provide temporary houses by rental (7/16~)
- 7/23: Provide temporary houses by building (7/23~)
- 7/15: Reserve fund (7/15~)

Ehime
- 7/7: Dispatch Cabinet Office officials
- 7/20: Support Team for Uwajima City (7/20~)
- 7/14: Self Defense Force supports for disaster debris disposal (7/14~7/28)
- 7/15: Recovery of Yoshida Water Filtration Plant (7/15~)
- 7/23: Provide temporary houses by rental (7/23~)
- 7/15: Reserve fund (7/15~)

- 312 unites were completer by 14 Oct
- 209 unites were completer by 28 Sept
- 170 unites were completer by 31 Aug
1. Principle

- Coordinate a programme regarding actions to be addressed immediately for the recovery of livelihoods and industry in the affected area. Use the reserve fund for smooth implementation of the programme. Make the reserve fund available, as appropriate, so that the affected people could be reassured, and the affected local governments could take actions for recovery and reconstruction without financial concern.
- Expedite the emergency recovery, considering the details of local circumstances caused by the disaster. Pursue the recovery of local economy in the affected area and provide support with close communication. Encourage affected SMEs to continue their business with predictability and hope.

2. Support programme

(1) Recovery Livelihoods
- Disaster debris and wastes
  - Financial support mechanism
- Housings
  - Temporary housing, Emergency repair, Housings and financial support
- Finance
  - Loan, deduction, and financial support for the affected municipalities
- Continuous support
  - Social care, community care for the affected people

(2) Recover industry
- SMEs
  - Grant for Group SMEs
  - Financial support
- Agriculture, fishery and forestry
  - Financial support
  - Recovery of Agriculture reservoir
- Tourism
  - Financial support for accommodations
  - Disseminate information on the affected area
- Employment
  - Financial support

(3) Recovery infrastructure
- Expedite infrastructure recovery projects
- Dredging rivers, removing floated woods, rocks and mud

(4) Rescue, response, recovery
- Supporting the affected people
- Support by the Self Defence Force
% of companies which have already developed BCP (business continuity Planning)

【Large Corporations】

2017
- Already developed: 64.0%
- In the process of development: 17.4%
- Plan to develop: 12.2%
- No plan: 4.3%
- Not knowing BCP: 1.2%

2007
- Already developed: 18.9%
- In the process of development: 16.4%
- Plan to develop: 29.1%
- No plan: 12.7%
- Not knowing BCP: 22.7%
- Other: 0.3%

National Target: 100% by 2020

【Medium-sized companies】

2017
- Already developed: 29.9%
- In the process of development: 12.1%
- Plan to develop: 30.2%
- No plan: 18.3%
- Not knowing BCP: 7.0%
- Other: 2.5%

2007
- Already developed: 12.4%
- In the process of development: 3.4%
- Plan to develop: 12.8%
- No plan: 8.8%
- Not knowing BCP: 61.2%
- Other: 1.3%

National Target: 50% by 2020

Source: Cabinet Office(2017)
Revision of the National Resilience Plan

14 December 2018
Cabinet Decision

Key items for revision

1. Lessons from disasters
2. Changes in socio-economic circumstances
3. Continuing issues (Infrastructure development, anti-earthquake structure, ageing infra, Business continuity planning etc)
4. 20 focused programmes
5. 3-year emergency programme for disaster risk reduction and national resilience regarding 4.

FY 2018-2020 with approximately 7 trillion yen for projects regarding;
- Maintain the function of critical infrastructure to reduce damage
- Maintain the function of critical infrastructure to enhance economy and livelihoods
<Summary of key messages>

Citizens
- Need to enhance an awareness that “You need to save your lives by yourselves”
  • Need to understand risks and evacuation plan in advance.
  • Enhance resilience at communities with local DRR leaders by planning and drills.
  • Act properly by your own decision in case of emergency.

Governments
- Support citizens with any possible resources so that they are able to evacuate properly.
  • Enhance risk education and evacuation programmes for citizens of all generations repeatedly.
  • Disseminate risk information properly for citizens
Community Disaster Management Plan

Established in 2014 in the amendment of Basic Act on Disaster Management. More than 2700 communities are active in developing their plans.

Government

Basic Disaster Management Plan

Prefectures

Local Disaster Management Plan

Municipalities

Local Disaster Management Plan

Resident, Companies etc.

Community Disaster Management Plan

Confirm whether to revise Lola Disaster Management Plan or not

Propose a draft

What can we do?

What should I do?

What disasters?

What can the government do?

Do we have many disasters here?
Thank you!

Cover page:
Poster competition winners for Minister Awards (educational programme for kids)