

LEARNING ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN JAPAN

NATURAL DISASTER IN JAPAN

- FLOOD**
- EARTHQUAKE**
- TYPHOON**
- TSUNAMI**
- FIRE**
- VOLCANO**
- LANDSLIDE**
- OTHER**

List of Places for researching Study

- 1-Nojima Fault Preservation Museum
- 2-Lake Biwa Museum
- 3- Edo-Tokyo Museum
- 4- Bosai-Kan Life Safety Learning Center
- 5- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation, Kanto District office
- 6- NHK Headquarter
- 7-Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)
- 8- Cabinet office:
- 9-Hyogo Prefecture Government Disaster Management Office
- 10-Earthquake Disaster Mitigation Research Center
- 11-3D Full-Scale Earthquake Testing Facility
- 12-Mount Ungen-Fugen Memorial Hall, Nagasaki
- 13-Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum

Flood Disaster Management in Lake Biwa

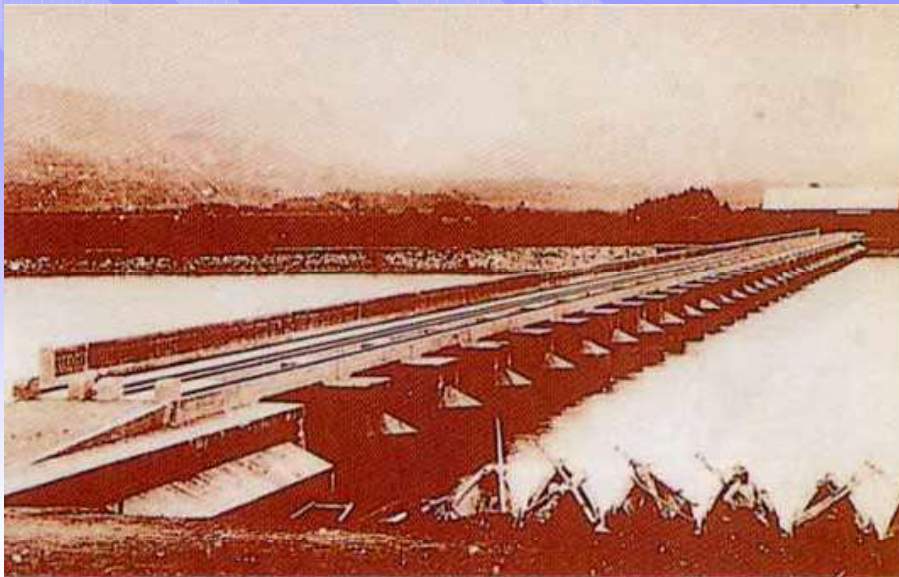
Disaster Prevention-Mitigation-Sustainable Development



- Countermeasure of Flood Management
- Lake Water Utilization
- A Comprehensive Development for Lake Biwa

History of flood control

- In 1961 the project of construction of New Seta River weir was completed. It is the part of Seta river improvement plan.
- The weir can discharge and block the waters much more quickly and accurately to control discharge and
- stopped the flooding in the Lake Biwa areas



The old weir in the Seta River, now we can see only some part of it

History of flood control

•In 1972, a comprehensive development project for the lake was launched with 3 important projects:

- 1.Environmental conservation
- 2.Flood Control
- 3.Water Utilization



The new water control weir in the Seta River



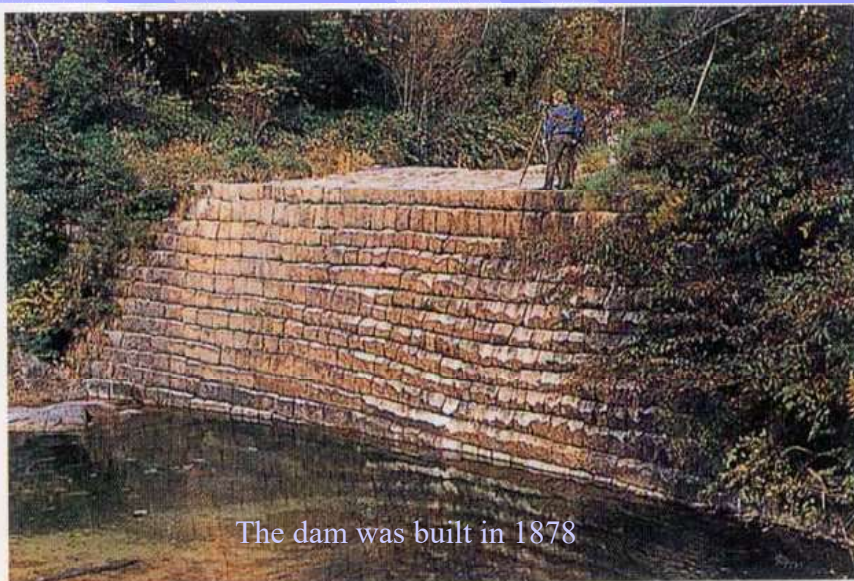
SABO Project in the Seta River

- Hillside Work

Planting tree on the steep slope so developed roots of the trees will restrain the soil and prevent slides

The part of reducing the amount of water flow in to the river and

Speed down the flowing of the water in each time heavy rain



The dam was built in 1878

Holland dam in the upper reaches of the Kusatsu River

•Sabo Dams

- The dams is used to block large rock and stone, allowing only fine sand to pass though the dam
- The dams are useful when a river swells due to heavy rains and sediment on the torrent bed are flushed out



Comparison between before and after SABO Project



Public awareness

Bosai-Kan Life Safety Learning Center

The objective of the Center is to educate and train the people about disasters and techniques to face them effectively such as successful evacuation, effective firefighting, and first aid treatment.

The Center has many Sections, which include First Aid Section, Smoke Maze Section, Question and Answer Section, Community Corner, Earthquake Simulation Section, Emergency Report Training Section, Rainstorm Simulation Section, Fire Fighting Training Section, besides a Theater.

The Center was a great practical learning experience about the simple technique to face the disasters.



How to save our self and rescue the victim



Lesson learn & Experiences from the Earthquake

Nojima Fault Preservation Museum

- After earthquake 1995, Japanese Government have taken all measures and used all means and its resources with supporting from other countries and local humanitarian organization in the implementation of immediate rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- From the experiences of the 1995 earthquake, the Japanese Government need to concentrate more on disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation.
- Keeping some parts of the evidence of damage of earthquake 1995 for showing to the next generation to understand about what had occurred.



How the earthquake move and consequent?



Lesson learn & Experiences from the Volcanic

-The volcanic activities in the Mount Ugen-Fugen began in November 1990 and over in June 1996

-Mitigation the areas by constructed Retaining wall for protecting from big rock pieces fall down from the top of the mountain



The Control Room , 24Hours/day and 365day working

Disaster Information & Publishing Management System

NHK Headquarter

The functioning and network of Nippon Hoso Kyokai(NHK), which is a sole public broadcaster in Japan.

NHK,with its HQ in Tykyo, has 54 regional Stations throughout the country and 32 bureaus abroad.

Cooperate with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation, Kanto District office, for Disaster forecasting

Disaster Forecasting & Early warning System

Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)

-The main activities, to issue the weather forecasting in short-range, one week, and long range; warning against typhoons and heavy rains/snowfall; warning/forecasting against tsunami, storm surge, ocean waves and flood; and to provide information on earthquake and volcanic activities.

-To improve the forecast, facilitate the climate-related activities and making special efforts in the areas of tsunami and earthquake prediction system.

-The Upper-air observations, Weather Radar observations, Meteorological Satellite observations and Oceanographic and Marine Meteorological observations.



Learning on National
Level Emergency
Countermeasures

Emergency Meeting Room

Disaster Management Division

Hyogo Prefecture Government

- Strengthening the Disaster Management System after Great Hanshin-Awaji Island Earthquake
- Constructing the new building resistant to the earthquake for the Prefecture Disaster Management headquarter
- 3 stage of Response & Emergency
- Stage1:3 hour for Concentrate on rescue
- Stage2:3 days for gathering information & planning
- Stage3:30 days for supporting
- 24hours and 365 days monitoring

International Cooperation in Disaster Management

Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA)-office of Japan Relief Team(JDR)

International Disaster Relief System of Japan. Government of Japan is providing international relief to countries affected by major disasters like earthquakes and floods with three kind of assistance Financial Aid, Personnel aid and Material aid.

Explaining the mechanism for extending such assistance by the Government of Japan, a formal request should come either by the affected country or by international organizations to the Embassy of Japan in that country or any other Government office.

The request is notified and processed further by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Finance and other related agencies.

Conclusion

- The main disasters in Japan are Earthquake, Typhoon, Fire, Landslide
- Disaster Management is very effective from top level to the grassroots
- After the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 1995 Japanese Government take more actions to strengthen and improve risk Management including research and development in disaster countermeasures
- Setup many Memorial Houses for educating young generation about what have occurred
- With large amount of budget was allocated in disaster preparedness and mitigation sector
- International Cooperation

Action Plan

- A general public awareness to NCDM and PCDM staff about Disaster Management in Japan
- Create NCDM WebPages
- Update information for sharing with ADRC
- Joint the cooperative project between ADRC & NCDM



OR KUN

**ARIGATO
GOZAIMASU**

THANK YOU