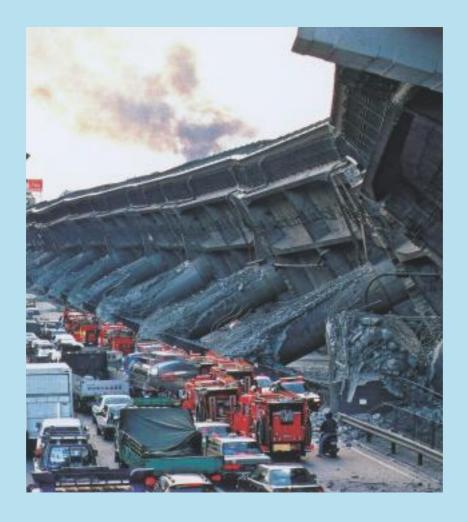


わが国の災害対策

DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN JAPAN



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)(CTD MANA わが国の災害対策

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災害を受けやすい国土

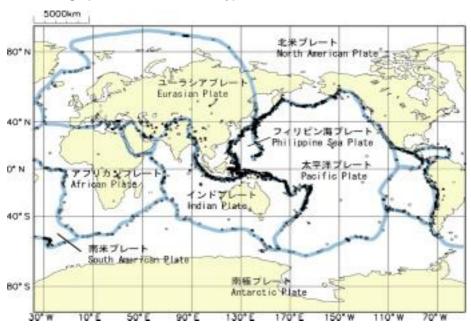
A Disaster-prone Country

わが国は、地震、火山活動が活発な環太平洋変動帯に位置し、世界の0.25%という国土面積と比較して、地震の発生回数や活火山の分布数の割合はきわめて高いものとなっています。また、地理的、地形的、気象的諸条件から、台風、豪雨、豪雪などの災害が発生しやすい国土となっています。

Japan is located in the circum-Pacific mobile zone where seismic and volcanic activities occur constantly. Although the country covers only 0.25% of the land area on the planet, the number of earthquakes and distribution of active volcanoes is quite high. Also, because of geographical, topographical and meteorological conditions, the country is subject to frequent disasters such as typhoons, torrential rains and heavy snow.

世界の震源分布(2000年)とプレート

World Geographical Distribution of Hypocenters of 2000 and Plates

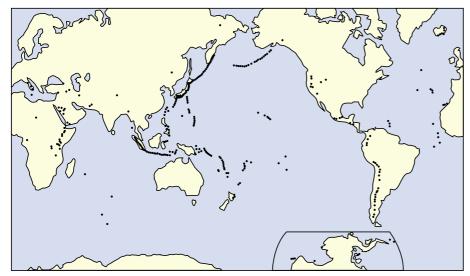




資料: 気象庁 Source: Japan Meteorological Agency

世界の火山

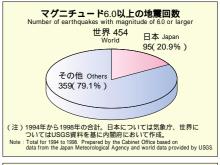
Volcanos of the World



日本には全世界の約1割にあたる86の活火山が分布しています。

In Japan, there are 86 active volcanos which is equivalent to about 10% of total volcanos on the earth. 資料:国立天文台編『理科年表 平成14年」丸善(2001) Source: National Astronomical Observatory (ed.): "Rika nenpyo (Chronological Sceintific Tables) 2002", Maruzen Co.,Ltd (2001).

世界の災害に比較した日本の災害 Comparison of Natural Disasters in Japan and Other Parts of the World



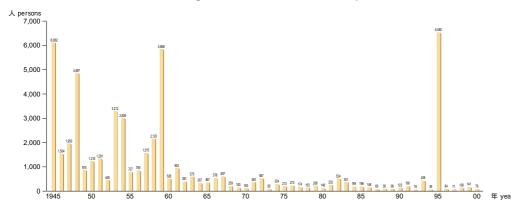


災害の状況

わが国では、毎年、自然災害により多くの人命や財産が失われています。1950年代までは、大型台風や大規模な地震により、死者1,000名を超える被害が多発しましたが、国土保全の進展、気象予報の向上、災害情報伝達手段の充実、防災体制の整備等により、自然災害による死者・行方不明者数は減少傾向にあります。

自然災害による死者・行方不明者

The Number of Deaths and Missing in Natural Disasters in Japan



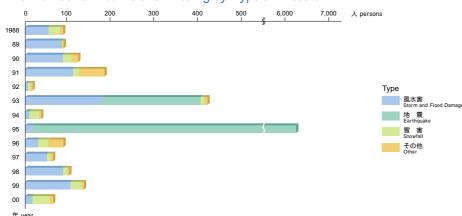
資料:1945は理科年表、1946~52は日 本気象災害年表、1953~62は警察庁

調べ、1963以降は消防庁調べによる。

Source: 1945: Rika nenpyo, 1946 ~ 52: Japan Weather Disaster Annual Table, 1953 ~ 62: National Police Agency, 1963 ~ : Fire and Disaster Management Agency

災害別死者・行方不明者

The Number of Deaths and Missing by Type of Disaster



資料:消防庁調べ

The General Disaster Situation

In Japan there is much damage to lives and property due to natural disasters every year. Up until the 1950s, there were

numerous large typhoons or large-scale earthquakes which

claimed the lives of more than 1,000 people. However, due to

the progress of countermeasures such as promotion of national land conservation projects, improvement in weather

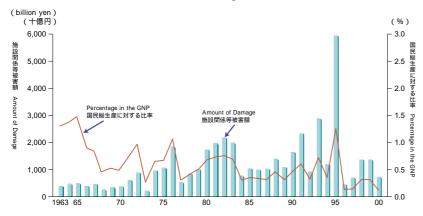
forecasting technologies, completion of disaster information

communications systems and preparation of disaster management systems, the number of deaths and missing due

to natural disasters shows a declining tendency.

Source : Fire and Disaster Management Agency

施設関係等被害額 Amount of Damage of Facilities due to Disasters



資料:1 施設関係等被害額は各省庁調べ

2 国民総生産は「国民経済計算年報」による。

Source: 1 Damage to facilities due to disasters

: Each ministry

2 GNP : Report on revised National Accounts しかしながら、平成7年には、阪神・淡路大震災により6,400人を超える死者が発生しており、また、海溝型の巨大地震である東海地震等の発生が懸念されるなど、自然災害の脅威は依然として大きなものがあります。

But in 1995 more than 6,400 lives were lost in the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, and there is concern that an enormous ocean trench earthquake will occur in the Tokai region. So the menacing threat of major natural disasters still lingers.

わが国の主な災害 Major Disasters in Japan Since 1888

年 月 Date	災 害 Disaster	死者·行方不明者数 Number of Deaths and Missing	年 月 Date	災 害 Disaster	死者·行方不明者数 Number of Deaths and Missing
明治21. 7.15 1888	磐梯山噴火 Mt Bandai Fruntian	461	昭和41. 9.23~25 1966	台風 24,26号(静岡、山梨等)	317
明治24.10.28 1891	Mt.Bandai Eruption 濃尾地震 M7.9) Nobi Earthquake	7,273	1966 昭和42. 7 ~ 8 1967	Typhoon 24,26 7,8月豪雨(中部以西、東北) Torrential Rains in Central and Western Parts of Japan etc.	256
明治29. 6.15 1896	明治三陸地震津波 M7.1) Meiji Sanriku Earthquake Tsunami	21,959	日 昭和43. 5.16 1968	十勝沖地震(M7.9) Tokachi-oki Earthquake	52
大正 3. 1.12	 桜島噴火	58	昭和47. 7. 3~15 1972	台風6,7,9号及び 7月豪雨 Typhoon 6,7,9 and Torrential Rains	447
九正 3. 1.12 1914 大正12. 9. 1	夜島鳴入 Taisho Sakurajima Is.Eruption 関東大地震 M7.9)	142,807	日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日	伊豆半島沖地震(M6.9) Izu-hanto-oki Earthquake	30
1923 大正15. 5.24	Great Kanto Earthquake 十勝岳噴火	144	昭和49.12 1974	三菱石油水島製油所重油流出事故 Oil Spillage Accident at the Mizushima Oil Factory	
1926	「勝田境人 Mt.Tokachi Eruption	144	1974 昭和51. 9. 8~14 1976	台風17号及び9月豪雨(香川、岡山等) Typhoon 17 and Torrential Rains in Kagawa etc.	171
昭和 2. 3. 7 1927	北丹後地震(M7.5) Kita-tango Earthquake	2,925	昭和52. 8. 7~53.10 1977	有珠山噴火 Showa Mt.Usu Eruption	3
昭和 8. 3. 3 1933	昭和三陸地震津波(M8.3) Showa Sanriku Earthquake Tsunami	3,064	昭和53. 1.14 1978	伊豆大島近海地震(M7.0) Izu-Oshima-Kinkai Earthquake	25
昭和 9. 9.20~22 1934	室戸台風 Typhoon Muroto	3,036	昭和53. 6.12 1978	宮城県沖地震(M7.4) Miyagi-ken-oki Earthquake	28
昭和13. 6.28 ~ 7. 5 1938	豪雨(神戸大水害) Torrential Rains in Hyogo	925	昭和54.10.17~20 1979	台風20号(東海、関東、東北) Typhoon 20	115
昭和18. 9.10 1943	鳥取地震(M7.2) Tottori Earthquake	1,083	昭和57.7~8 1982	7 ,8月豪雨及び台風10号 Torrential Rains and Typhoon 10	439
昭和19.12. 7 1944	東南海地震(M7.9) Tohnankai Earthquake	1,223	昭和58. 5.26 1983	日本海中部地震(M7.7) Nihon-kai-chubu Earthquake	104
昭和20. 1.13 1945	三河地震(M6.8) Mikawa Earthquake	2,306	昭和58. 7.20~ 29 1983	梅雨前線豪雨(山陰以東) Torrential Rains in the Sanin Region etc.	117
昭和20. 9. 7~18 1945	枕崎台風(広島、西日本) Typhoon Makurazaki	3,756	昭和58.10.3 1983	三宅島噴火 Miyake-jima Is.Eruption	
昭和21.12.21 1946	南海地震(M8.0) Nankai Earthquake	1,443	昭和59. 9.14 1984	長野県西部地震(M6.8) Nagano-ken-seibu Earthquake	29
昭和22. 8.14 1947	浅間山噴火 Mt.Asama Eruption	11	昭和59.12~60. 4 1984	豪雪(北陸、日本海側) Heavy Snowfall in the Hokuriku Region etc.	90
昭和22. 9.14~15 1947	カスリーン台風(東海以北) Typhoon hits Kanto etc.	1,930	昭和60.12~61. 3 1985	豪雪(北陸、東北) Heavy Snowfall in the Hokuriku Region etc.	90
昭和23. 6.28 1948	福井地震(M7.1) Fukui Earthquake	3,769	昭和61.11.15~12.18 1986	伊豆大島噴火 Izu-Oshima Is. Eruption	-
昭和23. 9.15~17 1948	アイオン台風(東北等) Typhoon hits Northern Japan	838			44
昭和25. 9. 2~ 4 1950	ジェーン台風(四国以北) Typhoon hits Shikoku	539	1991 平成 5. 7.12	Unzendake Eruption 北海道南西沖地震(M7.8)	230
昭和26.10.13~15 1951	ルース台風(中国、九州等) Typhoon hits Chugoku and Kyushu	943	1993 平成 7.31~ 8.29	Hokkaido-Nansei-oki Earthquake 豪雨及び台風7,11号(九州等)	92
昭和27. 3. 4 1952	十勝沖地震(M8.2) Tokachi-oki Earthquake	33	1993 平成 7. 1.17	Torrential Rains in Kyushu etc. and Typhoon7,11 阪神・淡路大震災(M7.3)	6,435
昭和28. 6.25~29 1953	大雨(前線:九州、四国、中国) Torrential Rains in Kyushu etc.	1,013	1995 平成 9. 1.10~	Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake ナホトカ号海難・流出油災害	-
昭和28. 7.16~24 1953	南紀豪雨(和歌山県東北以西) Torrential Rains in Wakayama	1,124	1997	Oil Spillage Accident by Wreckage of Russian Tanker	
昭和29. 5. 8~12 1954	風害(低気圧:北日本、近畿) Storm damage	670	平成 9. 7. 2~ 7.11 1997	ダイヤモンドグレース号油流出事故 Oil Spillage Accident in Tokyo Bay	-
昭和29. 9.25~27 1954	洞爺丸台風 Typhoon Toyamaru	1,761	平成11. 6.23~ 7. 3 1999	梅雨前線豪雨(西日本~全国) Torrential Rains in Western Parts of Japan etc.	39
昭和32. 7.25~28 1957	諫早豪雨 Torrential Rains in Isahaya	722	平成11. 9.30 1999	東海村ウラン加工施設事故 Criticality Accident at Uranium Conversion	2
昭和33. 6.24 1958	阿蘇山噴火 Mt.Aso Eruption	12	平成12. 3.31~6.28	Facility 有珠山噴火	-
昭和33. 9.26~28 1958	狩野川台風 Typhoon Kanogawa	1,269	2000 平成12. 6.25~	Mt.Usu Eruption 三宅島噴火及び新島、神津島近海地震	1
昭和34. 9.26~27 1959	伊勢湾台風 Typhoon Ise-wan	5,098	2000	Miyakejima-Oyama Eruption and Niijima and Kozushima Earthquake	
昭和35. 5.23 1960	チリ地震津波 Chile Earthquake Tsunami	139	平成12. 9.11~9.12 2000	豪雨(東海~全国) Torrential Rains in the Tokai Region etc.	10
昭和38. 1.~ 2. 1963	豪雪(北陸) Heavy Snowfall in Hokuriku	231	平成12.10. 6 2000	鳥取県西部地震(M7.3) Tottori-ken-seibu Earthquake	-
昭和39. 6.16 1964	新潟地震(M7.5) Niigata Earthquake	26	平成13. 3.24 2001	芸予地震(M6.7) Heisei Geiyo Earthquake	2
昭和40. 9.10~18 1965	台風23,24,25号(徳島、兵庫、福井等) Typhoon 23,24,25	181			

(注)風水害は死者・行方不明者 500人以上、地震・津波・火山噴火は死者・行方 不明者10人以上のもののほか、災害対策基本法による非常災害対策本部が 設置されたもの等(気象年鑑、理科年表による。死者・行方不明者について は消防庁の調べによる。阪神・淡路大震災については平成12年12月27日現 在、鳥取県西部地震、芸予地震については平成13年11月14日現在の数値)。 Note: Regarding the damage caused by storms and floods, data is included for disasters in which 500 or more people were killed or reported missing. Regarding the damage caused by earthquakes, tsunamis or volcanic eruptions, data is included for disasters in which 10 or more people were killed or reported missing. The data also includes disasters if a Major Disaster Management Headquarters was established in accordance to the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act. (The above data is based on the chronological table of the Weather Yearbook and the Chronological Secintific Tables. Regarding the figures for people killed and reported missing, data is from Fire and Disaster Management Agency. For the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, the data shows the figures as of 27 December 2000. For Tottori-ken-seibu Earthquake and Heisei Geiyo Earthquake, the data shows the figures as of 14 November 2001.)

災害対策の歩み

Progress in Disaster Management

1

防災法制度・体制の歩み

Progress in Disaster Management Laws and Systems

法律・制度の制定過程 The Enactment of Laws

年 Year	災害対策にかかる法制度 Disaster Management Acts	防災計画·体制等 Disaster Management Plans and Systems
明治13年 1880	・備荒儲蓄法(明治32年廃止) Provision and Saving Act for Natural Disaster	·日本地震学会発足 Establishment of Seismological Society of Japan
明治17年 1884		·内務省測量司全国天気予報開始 Department of the Interior Land Surveyor Weather Report starts
明治29年	·河川法(昭和39年全面改正)	
1896	River Act	
明治30年	・砂防法	
1897	Erosion Control Act ·森林法(昭和26年全面改正) Forest Act	
明治32年	·災害準備基金特別会計法(明治44年廃止)	
1899	Disaster Preparation Funds Special Account Act	
明治41年	・水害予防組合法	
1908	Flood Prevention Association Act	
明治44年	・治水費資金特別会計法	
1911	Flood Control Expenditure Funds Special Account Act	本
大正14年 1925		·東京大学地震研究所発足 Establishment of Earthquake Research Institute, Tokyo Imperial University
昭和16年 1941		·津波警報組織発足 Establishment of Tsunami Warning Organization
昭和22年 1947	・災害救助法 10月)Disaster Relief Act ・消防組織法 12月)Fire Organization Act	
昭和23年 1948	・消防法(7月) Fire Service Act	·建設省設置 Establishment of Ministry of Construction ·震災予防調査会発足 Establishment of Board of Inquiry for Prevention of Damage from Earthquakes
昭和24年 1949	·水防法(6月) Flood Control Act	5 1
昭和25年 1950	・農林水産業施設災害復旧事業費国庫補助の暫定措置に関する法律(5月) Temporary Measures Act for Subsidizing Recovery Projects for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Facilities Damaged due to Disasters	
昭和26年 1951	·公共土木施設災害復旧事業費国庫負担法(3月) Act Concerning National Treasury Share of Expenses for Recovery Projects for Public Civil Engineering Facilities Damage due to Disasters	·京都大学防災研究所発足 Establishment of Kyoto University Disaster Prevention Research Institute
昭和27年 1952	· 気象業務法(6月) Meteorological Service Act	·国家消防本部発足 Establishment of National Fire-Fighting Headquarters
昭和30年 1955	・天災による被害農林漁業者等に対する資金の融通に関する暫定措置法(天災融資法:8月) Temporary Measures Act for Financing Farmers, Forestrymen and Fishermen Suffering from Natural Disasters	
昭和31年 1956	·海岸法 5月) Seashore Act	·気象庁発足 Establishment of Japan Meteorological Agency



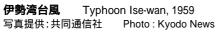
関東大震災 Great Kanto Earthquake, 1923 写真提供:共同通信社 Photo: Kyodo News



福井地震 Fukui Earthquake, 1948 写真提供:每日新聞社 Photo: Mainichi News

年 Year	災害対策にかかる法制度 Disaster Management Acts	防災計画·体制等 Disaster Management Plans and Systems
昭和33年 1958	・地すべり等防止法(3月) Landslide Prevention Act	
昭和35年 1960	·治山治水緊急措置法(3月) Soil Conservation and Flood Control Urgent Measures Act	・自治省消防庁発足 Establishment of Ministry of Home Affairs Fire and Disaster Management Agency ・遠地津波警報システム開始 Distant Area Tsunami Warning System
昭和36年	·災害対策基本法 11月)	starts ・防災の日創設 - Projection of " Discouter Management Day."
1961 昭和37年 1962	Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act ・豪雪地帯対策特別措置法(4月) Act of Special Countermeasures for Heavy Snowfall Area	Designation of " Disaster Management Day " ·中央防災会議設置 Establishment of Central Disaster Management Council
	・激甚災害に対処するための特別の財政援助等に関する法律(激甚法:9月) Act Concerning Special Financial Support to Deal with the Designated Disaster of Extreme Severity	
昭和38年 1963		·防災基本計画策定(6月) Formulation of Basic Disaster Management Plan
		・国立防災科学技術センター (現防災科学技術研究所 設立 Establishment of National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention
昭和39年 1964	•河川法全面改正(7月) River Act (Revised)	・測地学審議会「地震予知」について建議 Geodesy Council 's Proposition on "Earthquake Prediction"
昭和41年 1966	・地震保険に関する法律 Act for Earthquake Insurance	
昭和44年	・急傾斜地の崩壊による災害の防止に関する法律(7月) Act Concerning Prevention of Steep Slope Collapse Disaster	・「地震予知連絡会」設置 Establishment of Coordinating Committee for Earthquake Prediction
昭和45年 1970	・海洋汚染及び海上災害の防止に関する法律(12月) Marine Pollution Prevention Act	
昭和47年 1972	・防災のための集団移転促進事業に係わる国の財政上の特別措置等に関する法律(12月) Act Concerning Special Financial Support for Promoting Group Relocation for Disaster Mitigation	
昭和48年 1973	・活動火山周辺地域における避難施設等の整備等に関する法律 (7月。昭和53年 4月に活動火山対策特別措置法に改正) Act Concerning Improvement etc. of Refuges etc. in Vicinal Areas of Active Volcanoes (revised to the Act on Special Measures for Active Volcanoes in 1978) ・災害弔慰金の支給等に関する法律(9月) Act for the Payment of Solatia for Disaster	·火山噴火予知計画建議 Proposition for Volcanic Eruption Prediction Plan
昭和49年 1974		·火山噴火予知連絡会設置 Establishment of Coordinating Committee for Prediction of Volcanic Eruption
		·国土庁発足 Establishment of National Land Agency
昭和50年 1975	・石油コンビナ - ト等災害防止法(12月) Act on Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum Industrial Complexes and other Petroleum Facilities	
昭和51年 1976		·地震予知推進本部設置 Establishment of Headquarters for Earthquake Prediction Promotion
昭和53年 1978	·大規模地震対策特別措置法(6月、地震防災基本計画) Large-Scale Earthquake Countermeasures Special Act (Basic Plan for Earthquake Disaster Prevention)	







長崎大水害 Torrential Rains in Nagasaki, 1982

年 Year	災害対策にかかる法制度 Disaster Management Acts	防災計画·体制等 Disaster Management Plans and Systems
昭和55年 1980	・地震防災対策強化地域における地震対策緊急整備事業に係る国の財政上の特別措置に 関する法律(地震財特法:5月) Special Fiscal Measures Act for Urgent Improvement Project for Earthquake Countermeasures in Areas under Intensified Measures against Earthquake Disaster	
昭和59年 1984		·国土庁に防災局設置 Establishment of Disaster Prevention Bureau in the National Land Agency
昭和60年 1985		•国際緊急援助隊発足 Establishment of Japan Disaster Relief Team
昭和62年 1987	・国際緊急援助隊の派遣に関する法律(9月) Act Concerning Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team	
平成元年 1989		・国際防災の10年(IDNDR)推進本部設置 Establishment of Headquarters for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)
平成 4年 1992		・南関東地域直下の地震対策に関する大綱 制定(8月) General principles relating to Countermeasures for Earthquakes Directly Below the Southern Kanto Region
平成 7年 1995	・阪神・淡路大震災復興の基本方針及び組織に関する法律(6月) Act for the Statement of Principles and Organization of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Revival ・災害対策基本法一部改正(6月) Partial Revision of Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act ・地震防災対策特別措置法(6月) Earthquake Disaster Management Special Measures Act ・災害対策基本法及び大規模地震対策特別措置法一部改正(11月) Partial Revision of Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act and Large-Scale Earthquake Countermeasures Special Act ・建築物の耐震改修の促進に関する法律 Act for Promotion of the Earthquake Proof Retrofit of Buildings	·防災基本計画修正(7月) Amendment of Basic Disaster Management Plan ·地震調査研究推進本部設置 Establishment of the Headquarters for Earthquake Research Promotion
平成 8年 1996	・特定非常災害の被害者の権利利益の保全等を図るための特別措置に関する法律(6月) Act Regarding Special Measures to Weigh the Preservation of Rights and Profits of the Victims of Specified Disasters	
平成 9年 1997	・密集市街地における防災街区の整備の促進に関する法律 5月) Act for Densely Inhabited Areas Improvement for Disaster Mitigation	·防災基本計画修正(6月) Amendment of Basic Disaster Management Plan
平成10年 1998	·被災者生活再建支援法(5月) Act Concerning Support for Reconstructing Livelihoods of Disaster Victims	
平成11年 1999	·原子力災害対策特別措置法(12月) Special Measures of Nuclear Disaster Act	·地震防災基本計画修正(7月) Amendment of Basic Plan for Earthquake Disaster Prevention
平成12年 2000	・土砂災害警戒区域等における土砂災害防止対策の推進に関する法律 5月) Sediment Disaster Countermeasures for Sediment Disaster Prone Areas Act	 国際防災連絡会議設置 Establishment of International Disaster Prevention Liaison Conference 防災基本計画修正(5月、12月) Amendment of Basic Disaster Management Plan
平成13年 2001		·省庁再編に伴い、内閣府に防災部門設置 Establishment of Disaster Management Section in Cabinet Office in Connection with Restructuring of Government Ministries and Agencies.



北海道南西沖地震 写真提供:共同通信社

Hokkaido-Nansei-oki Earthquake, 1993 Photo : Kyodo News



阪神・淡路大震災 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, 1995 写真転載: 阪神・淡路復興対策本部編「阪神・淡路大震災復興誌」 Photo: Reprinted from the Headquarters for Reconstruction of the Hanshin-Awaji Area (ed.') The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Reconstruction Report "

災害対策の沿革(戦後)

The History of Disaster Management (Post-World War II)

大きな被害をもたらした昭和34年の伊勢湾台風を契機として、総合的かつ計画的な防災体制を整備しようという機運が高まり、昭和36年、「災害対策基本法」が制定されました。その後も、大きな自然災害や事故の発生を契機として、防災体制が充実強化されてきています。

The immense damage caused by the Typhoon Ise-wan in 1959 was a turning point for disaster management, giving rise to a movement to plan and prepare a comprehensive disaster management system, and in 1961, the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act was enacted. Thereafter, the disaster management system has been improved and strengthened following the occurrence of large natural disasters and accidents.

災害対策の沿革(戦後) The History of Disaster Management (Post-World War II)

年 Year	契機となった災害 Events		災害対策にかかる法制度 Disaster Management Acts
昭和21年 1946	南海地震 Nankai Earthquake		
昭和22年 1947		``*	災害救助法 Disaster Relief Act
昭和25年 1950			農林水産業施設災害復旧事業費国庫補助の暫定措置に関する法律 Temporary Measures Act for Subsidizing Recovery Projects for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Facilities Damaged due to Disasters
昭和26年 1951			公共土木施設災害復旧事業費国庫負担法 Act Concerning National Treasury Share of Expenses for Recovery Projects for Public Civil Engineering Facilities Damage due to Disasters
昭和34年 1959	伊勢湾台風 Typhoon Ise-wan	,	
昭和35年 1960		1	治山治水緊急措置法 Soil Conservation and Flood Control Urgent Measures Act
昭和36年 1961		``	災害対策基本法(S.37中央防災会議設置、S.38防災基本計画決定) Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act
昭和37年 1962			激甚災害に対処するための特別の財政援助等に関する法律 Act Concerning Special Financial Support to Deal with Designated Disasters of Extreme Severity
			豪雪地帯対策特別措置法 Act of Special Countermeasures for Heavy Snowfall Area
昭和39年 1964	新潟地震 Niigata Earthquake		
昭和41年 1966		``*	地震保険に関する法律 Act for Earthquake Insurance
昭和47年 1972			防災のための集団移転促進事業に係わる国の財政上の特別措置等に関する法律 Act Concerning Special Financial Support for Promoting Group Relocation for Disaster Mitigation
昭和48年			災害弔慰金の支給等に関する法律 Act for the Payment of Solatia for Disaster
1973			活動火山対策特別措置法(S.48制定、S.53改称) Act on Special Measures for Active Volcanoes
昭和51年 1976	地震学会で東海地震発生可能性の研究発表 Presentation about the possibility of Tokai Earthquake		
昭和53年 1978		``*	大規模地震対策特別措置法 Large-Scale Earthquake Countermeasures Special Act
平成7年	阪神・淡路大震災	<u></u> -►	地震防災対策特別措置法 Earthquake Disaster Management Special Measures Act
1995	Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake	and the	災害対策基本法の一部改正(6月、12月) Partial Revision of Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act
		<u> </u>	大規模地震対策特別措置法の一部改正 Partial Revision of Large-Scale Earthquake Countermeasures Special Act
平成8年 1996			特定非常災害の被害者の権利利益の保全等を図るための特別措置に関する法律 Act Regarding Special Measures to Weigh the Preservation of Rights and Profits of the Victims of Specified Disasters
平成9年 1997			密集市街地における防災街区の整備の促進に関する法律 Act for Densely Inhabited Areas Improvement for Disaster Mitigation
平成11年 1999	広島豪雨災害 Torrential Rains in Hiroshima	\ \	被災者生活再建支援法 Act Concerning Support for Reconstructing Livelihoods of Disaster Victims
	JCO臨界事故 JCO Nuclear Accident	- <u>`</u> -`-	原子力災害対策特別措置法 Special Measures of Nuclear Disaster Act
平成12年 2000		```	土砂災害警戒区域等における土砂災害防止対策の推進に関する法律 Sediment Disaster Countermeasures for Sediment Disaster Prone Areas Act

災害対策の法制度及び体制

The Legal System and Structure of Disaster Management

1

災害対策基本法

Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act

「災害対策基本法」は、わが国の災害対策の基本となる法律です。

災害対策基本法の主な内容

- 1. 防災責任の明確化
- 2. 防災体制
- 3. 防災計画
- 4. 災害予防
- 5. 災害応急対策
- 6. 災害復旧
- 7. 財政金融措置
- 8. 災害緊急事態

The Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act is the basis for disaster management in Japan.

The main contents of the act are as follows;

- Definition of jurisdictions and responsibilities for disaster management
- 2. Disaster management system
- 3. Disaster management plan
- 4. Disaster preparedness
- 5. Disaster emergency response
- 6. Disaster recovery
- 7. Financial measures
- 8. State of emergency

2

防災体制

The Disaster Management System

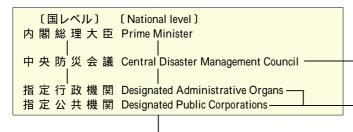
(1)わが国の防災体制

災害対策の実効を上げるため、災害対策基本法に基づき、 国、地方公共団体、指定公共機関では、防災計画の策定及び その適切な実施を図ることとしています。

(1) The Disaster Management System in Japan

For effective disaster management, the Government, the local government and designated public corporations are expected to work out disaster management plans and carry them out appropriately, according to the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act.

防災組織 Disaster Management Organizations



「都道府県レベル] [Prefectural Government level] 知事 Governor

都道府県防災会議 Prefectural Disaster Management Council -

指定地方行政機関 Designated Local Administrative Organs

指定地方公共機関 Designated Local Public Corporations

防災計画の策定、実施、総合調整 Formulation and execution of disast

Formulation and execution of disaster management plan, comprehensive coordination

防災基本計画の策定、実施の推進

Formulation and promoting execution of the Basic Disaster Management plan

防災業務計画の策定、実施

Formulation and execution of the disaster management operation plan

防災計画の策定、実施、総合調整

Formulation and execution of Disaster Management plan, comprehensive coordination

都道府県地域防災計画の策定、実施の推進

Formulation and promoting execution of Disaster Management Local Plan

[市町村レベル]市 町 村 長

(Municipal level)

Mayors of Cities, Towns and Villages

市町村防災会議

Municipal Disaster Management Council

防災計画の策定、実施

Formulation and execution of disaster management plan

市町村地域防災計画の策定、実施の推進

Formulation and promoting execution of Disaster Management Local Plan

〔住民レベル〕

[Residents level]

指定行政機関

国の防災関係機関として内閣府をはじめ24の中央省庁が「指定行政機関」として指定されています。

Designated Administrative Organs

The Cabinet Office and 24 ministries and agencies are designated as "Designated Administrative Organs "which are national organizations for disaster management.

指定公共機関

防災関係の公的機関として、日本銀行、日本電信電話 (株、日本赤十字社、日本放送協会をはじめ運輸、電力、ガス等の分野で60機関が「指定公共機関」として指定されています。

Designated Public Corporations

60 corporations in the fields of transportation, electric power, gas etc., including the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone and the Nippon Broadcasting Corporation are designated as "Designated Public Corporations" for disaster management.

(2)防災行政の機能強化

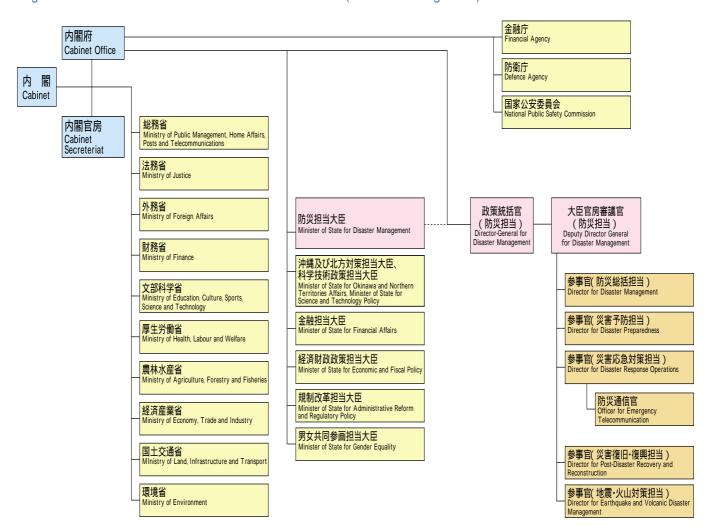
平成13年の中央省庁再編に伴い、内閣府が防災行政に係る政府全体の連携を確保し、内閣府政策統括官(防災担当)が、防災に関する基本的な政策の企画立案、大規模災害発生時の対処に関する各省庁の総合調整等を行うこととなりました。また、特命担当大臣である「防災担当大臣」が新設されました。

(2) Enhancing the Disaster Management Administration Function

At the time of the reorganization of the Central Government in 2001, the Cabinet Office undertook the administrative duties for disaster management. The Director-General for Disaster Management is mandated to undertake basic policy making and planning, coordinate the activities of all ministries and agencies and respond to large-scale disasters. In addition, the position" Minister of State for Disaster Management "was newly established as the Minister State for Special Missions.

中央省庁及び内閣府(防災)組織図

Organization of Central Government and Cabinet Office (Disaster Management)



阪神・淡路大震災以降、大災害、重大事故、事件等の緊急 事態における政府の危機管理機能を充実強化するため、内閣 危機管理監の設置、内閣情報集約センターの設置等の体制強 化が図られてきています。

After the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, in order to improve and strengthen risk management functions in case of emergency situations such as large disasters, serious accidents and incidents, the governmental system was enhanced, including the establishment of Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary for Crisis Management, the Cabinet Information Collection Center and others.

(3)中央防災会議

政府には、総合的な災害対策を推進するため、内閣総理大 臣を会長とし、国務大臣等を委員とする中央防災会議が設置 されています。

(3) Central Disaster Management Council

The Central Disaster Management Council was established for the purpose of promoting comprehensive countermeasures in which the Prime Minister takes the chair and other Ministers of State are members.

中央防災会議組織図

Organization of Central Disaster Management Council

Prime M		防災担当大臣 tate for Disaster Mana	agement
諮問	答申		意見具申
Inquiry	Report		Offer Opinion

中央防災会議 Central Disaster Management Council 会長 Chairman 内閣総理大臣 Prime Minister 委員 Members of the Council Minister of State for Disaster Management and all Cabinet Ministers (less than 17 persons) Which is the Council Minister of State for Disaster Management and all Cabinet Ministers (less than 17 persons) Which is the Council Minister of State for Disaster Management and all Cabinet Ministers (less than 17 persons) Which is the Council Minister of State for Disaster Management and all Cabinet Ministers (less than 17 persons) Which is the Council Minister of State for Disaster Management Council Minister of State for Disaster Management Council Minister of State Minister of State for Disaster Management Council Minister of Minister of State for Disaster Management Council Minister of State Minister of State for Disaster Management Council Minister of State for Disaster Manageme		_			
Prime Minister P		中央防災会議 Central Disaster Management Council			
Members of the Council Minister of State for Disaster Management and all Cabinet Ministers (less than 17 persons)					
	Members of the	とする全閣僚(17名以内) Minister of State for Disaster Management and all Cabinet	Chief of Designated Public Corporatio 日本銀行総裁 Governor of the Bank of Japan 日本赤十字社社長 President of Japan Red Cross Society NHK会長 President of Nippon - Hoso Kyokai (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) NTT社長 President of Nippon Telegraph and	ons People of experience or academic standing	

専門調査会

Organization for Technical Investigation

Secretary Organization

会長 内閣府大臣政務官 Chairman: Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet Office

顧問 内閣危機管理監 Advisor: Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary for Crisis Management

副会長 内閣府政策統括官 防災担当)消防庁次長 Vice-Chairman: Director-General for Disaster Management, Cabinet Office Deputy Manager of Fire and Disaster Management Agency

幹事 各府省庁局長等 Secretary: Chief of bureau of each ministry and agency

[役割]

防災基本計画及び地震防災計画の作成及びその実施の

非常災害の際の緊急措置に関する計画の作成及びその

内閣総理大臣・防災担当大臣の諮問に応じた、防災に関 する重要事項の審議 防災の基本方針、防災に関する施 策の総合調整、災害緊急事態の布告等)等

防災に関する重要事項に関し、内閣総理大臣及び防災担 当大臣への意見の具申

[Duties]

- Prepare and promote implementation of the Basic Disaster Management Plan and draft the Earthquake Disaster Management Plan.
- Prepare and promote implementation of the urgent measures plan for major disasters.
- Deliberate important matters pertinent to disaster management according to requests from the Prime Minster and/or Minister of State for Disaster Management (general coordination of basic disaster management policies and disaster management measures, declare emergency situations caused by disasters etc.)
- Offer opinions regarding important matters pertinent to disaster management to the Prime Minister and Minister of State for Disaster Management.



中央防災会議 Central Disaster Management

防災計画

(1)防災計画の体系

防災基本計画:わが国の災害対策の根幹となる各種防災計画 の基本となる計画で、災害対策基本法第34条に基づき中央防 災会議が作成する防災分野の最上位の計画です。

防災業務計画:防災基本計画に基づき、各指定行政機関及 び指定公共機関が作成する防災計画です。

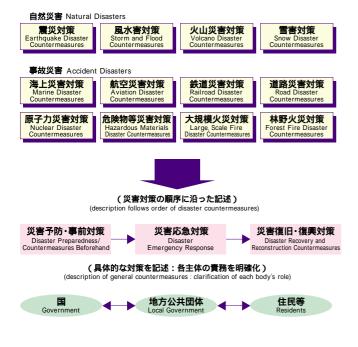
地域防災計画:防災基本計画に基づき、都道府県及び市町村の防災会議が、地域の実状に即して作成する防災計画です。

(2)防災基本計画

防災基本計画は、阪神・淡路大震災の経験を踏まえ、平成7年に全面的に改訂されました。同計画では、国、公共機関、地方公共団体等が行う施策について、それぞれの責務を明確に記述しています。また、講じるべき対策が容易に参照できるよう、災害の種類別に予防、応急対策、復旧・復興と、災害対策の順序に沿って記述しています。

防災基本計画の構成

Structure of Basic Disaster Management Plan (varies by type of disaster)



Disaster Management Planning

(1) The System for Disaster Management Planning

The Basic Disaster Management Plan: This plan sets forth the basic activities for each type of disaster management plan, which is the foundation of the nation's disaster management measures. In the discipline of disaster management, it is the master plan prepared by the Central Disaster Management Council in accordance with Article 34 of the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act.

The Disaster Management Operation Plan: This is a plan made by the respective Designated Administrative Organizations and Designated Public Corporations according to the Basic Disaster Management Plan.

The Local Disaster Management Plan: This is a plan made by respective prefectural and municipal disaster management councils according to local circumstances and the Basic Disaster Management Plan.

(2) The Basic Disaster Management Plan

The Basic Disaster Management Plan was revised entirely in 1995 based on the experiences incurred at the time of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. The plan clarifies the duties assigned to the Government, public corporations and the local government in implementing measures. For easy reference to countermeasures, the plan also describes the sequence of disaster countermeasures such as preparation, emergency response, recovery and reconstruction according to the type of disaster.

防災基本計画の策定・修正経緯

Circumstances for Drafting and Revising Basic Disaster Management Plan

年	内 容
Year	Contents
昭和38年	初めての策定
1963	Initial plan drawn up
昭和46年 1971	地震対策、石油コンピナート対策等に係る修正 Revision for earthquake countermeasures and petrochemical complex countermeasures
平成7年	自然災害対策編の全面的な修正
1995	Overall revision of Natural Disaster Countermeasures
平成 9 年	事故災害対策編の追加
1997	Addition of Accident Disaster Countermeasures
平成12年	原子力災害対策編の全面的な修正
2000	Overall revision of Nuclear Disaster Countermeasures
	省庁再編に伴う修正 Revision parallel with reorganization of ministries and agencies
平成14年 2002	風水害対策編、原子力災害対策編の修正 Revision of Storm and Flood Countermeasures and Nuclear Disaster Countermeasures

防災関係予算

Disaster Management Related Budget

国の防災関係予算は、平成13年度当初予算で約3.0兆円で あり、一般会計予算総額の5%程度を占めています。

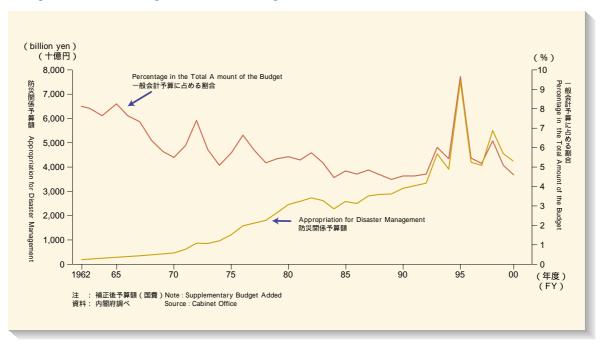
防災関係予算の経年変化と、予算を 科学技術の研究、 災害予防、 国土保全、 災害復旧等の4項目に区分したとき の防災関係予算に占めるそれぞれの割合の推移を、下図に示 しました。 The budget for disaster management provided by the Government was approximately 3.0 trillion yen in fiscal year 2001, accounting for approximately 5% of the total amount of the budget for general accounts.

The budgetary appropriation for disaster management is classified into four categories: Research and Development,

Disaster Preparedness, National Land Conservation, and Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction. The change in budgetary appropriation for each category is shown in the figure below.

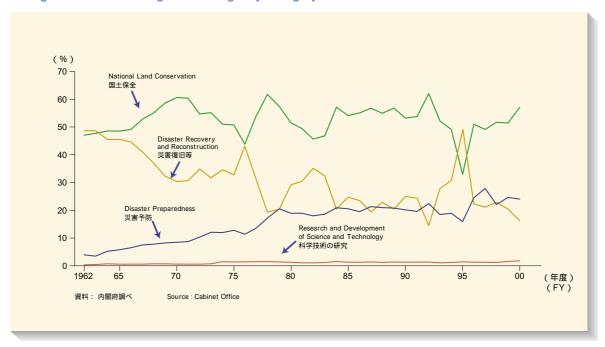
防災関係予算の推移

Change in Disaster Management Related Budget



防災関係予算内訳の推移

Change in Disaster Management Budget by Category Classification



災害対策の現況

The Present Situation of Disaster Management

1 研究開発

わが国の科学技術政策の理念を示した「第2期科学技術基本計画(平成13年3月30日閣議決定)においては、国家的・社会的課題に対応した研究開発の重点化の一つとして、社会の抱えているリスクを軽減するための、地震防災科学技術、非常時・防災通信技術等の研究開発を掲げました。また、同計画の重点化戦略における各重点分野について、研究開発の目標及び推進方策の基本的事項を定めた「分野別推進戦略(平成13年9月)においては、社会基盤分野における重点領域に「安全の構築」を位置づけ、9項目の研究開発領域を掲げました。

Research and Development

The Basic Science and Technology Plan-Second-Term (decided at the Cabinet meeting held on March 30, 2001), which mentions the concept of Japan's science and technology policy, emphasizes research and development related to national and societal interests, including the research and development of science and technologies for earthquake disaster management, communications technologies for times of emergency and disaster management etc. that reduce risks of the society. Priorities in the strategies for emphasizing the plan in regards to promotion strategies, which determine the basic matters to be targeted and promotion method for research and development (September 2001) in the area of social infrastructure, creating safety and nine research and development disciplines are supported in the plan (see table).

「安全の構築」重点領域における研究開発領域

Constructing Safety - Important Areas of Research and Development

異常自然現象発生メカニズム Investigation of occurrence mechanism of Abnormal Natural Phenomena	大規模地震、大規模火山噴火、異常集中豪雨、異常渇水等の自然現象の発生機構解明と発生予測技術 Investigation of occurrence mechanism, and development of technology for forecasting the occurrence of large-scale earthquakes, large-scale volcano eruptions, abnormal localized torrential rain, abnormal water shortage etc.
発災時即応システム(防災IT、救急救命システム等) Disaster Quick Response System (disaster management IT, emergency medicine and life saving systems etc.)	災害及び事故発生時の迅速な対応により被害を最小化するためのシステム Systems for minimizing damage by quick response when a disaster or an accident occurs.
過密都市圏での巨大災害被害軽減対策 Countermeasures to Reduce Damage due to Massive Disaster in Highly Populated Urban Areas	過密都市圏において、異常自然現象に見舞われた時の、被害軽減技術(火災対策を含む)や円滑で迅速な復旧復興対策及び自助や共助を支えるシステム Systems for supporting technologies to reduce damage (including measures for fire fighting), smooth and quick recovery and reconstruction countermeasures, self-help and mutual help in highly populated urban zones in case of the occurrence of abnormal natural phenomena.
中枢機能及び文化財等の防護システム Systems for Protecting Pivotal Functions and Cultural Assets	社会・経済活動の中枢機能の対災性の向上、並びに文化財、科学技術研究基 盤等公共性の高い資産の防護システム Systems for disaster-proofing headquarter functions related to social and economic activities and protecting public property such as cultural assets, scientific technologies and research installations etc.
超高度防災支援システム Ultra-advanced Disaster Management Support System	宇宙及び上空利用による高度観測・通信、モバイル機器、高機動性輸送機器、 防災救命ロポット等の次世代防災支援システム Systems to support the next stage of disaster management such as high-level observation and communication systems utilizing space and low-orbit satellites, mobile equipment, transportation devices with high mobility, robots capable of rescue activities in disaster.
高度道路交通システム(ITS) Advanced Road Traffic System (Intelligent Transportation System, ITS)	災害発生時・復興時の効率的な人流・物流を支援するシステム及び交通事故削減等に資するシステム Systems to support the transportation of people and physical distribution at the time of disaster as well as during the period of reconstruction, and also systems that reduce traffic accidents.
陸上、海上及び航空交通安全対策 Traffic Safety Countermeasures for Land, Sea and Air	陸海空の交通需要・特性の変化・増大に対応する安全対策 Countermeasures that contribute to safety in response to changes and/or increases in ground, sea and aviation traffic demand and/or characteristics.
社会基盤の劣化対策 Countermeasures for a Deterioration of Infrastructure	社会基盤施設の劣化による事故災害を防止するとともに長寿命化する対策 Countermeasures for infrastructure facilities to prevent accidents and disasters caused by deterioration and to increase its durability.
有害危険物質・犯罪対応等安全対策 Safety Measures for Hazardous Materials, Crimes etc.	公害などの近代の負の遺産を解消する、あるいは新しく科学技術の発展に伴って生まれる物質やシステムに対して安全を確保する、また公共的空間における犯罪に対して安全を確保する対策 Countermeasures for solving problems due to the negative impact at the time of Industrialization, ensuring safety against hazardous materials or systems due to the development of new technologies and preventing crimes in public areas.

2 災害予防

(1)防災施設等の整備

防災活動を迅速かつ円滑に進めるために、気象衛星、気象レーダー、地震計等の観測機器、消防機材、貯水槽、発電機など応急対策用の資機材、緊急情報連絡などの通信手段としての通信・放送施設、ヘリコプター、船舶、車両などの輸送機材、避難施設、災害対策本部施設などの整備が促進されています。また、建築物の不燃化、避難地・避難路の整備、防災拠点施設の整備などの事業も進められています。

とりわけ、都市部における地震災害に対しては、上記のほか 防災緑地の整備、既存建築物の耐震診断及び耐震改修の普 及、公共施設の点検整備、ライフライン施設の耐震化といった 予防対策がとられています。

基幹的広域防災拠点整備イメージ

Images of Setting up a Wide-Area Disaster Management Base

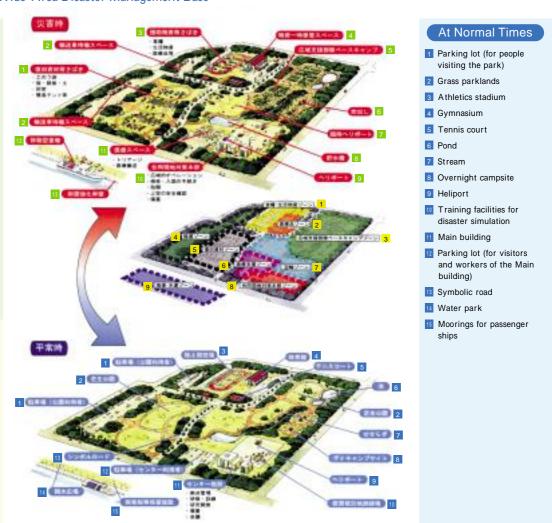
Disaster Preparedness

(1) Improvement of Disaster Prevention Facilities

The improvement of the following facilities and equipment are being promoted so that disaster management activities can be conducted quickly and smoothly: observation equipment such as meteorological satellites, weather observation radar and seismometers; materials and machinery required for emergency response such as firefighting equipment, water tanks and power generators; systems for liaising and communicating emergency information such as telecommunications or broadcasting facilities; transportation vehicles such as helicopters, ships and automobiles; facilities for evacuation and headquarters for disaster countermeasures.

In addition, projects such as fireproofing buildings, providing evacuation routes, areas and facilities for disaster preparation bases have been carried out.

Especially in urban areas, prevention measures such as creating green space for disaster prevention, spreading aseismic examination and reinforcement of existing buildings, improving and inspecting public facilities and seismic retrofit of lifeline facilities have been taken.



1 Handle restoration materials 2 Parking space for vehicles on standby 3 Relief materials disposal Temporary storage space for materials 5 Base camp for wide-area support team 6 Preparation of hot meals 7 Emergency heliport 8 Water tank 9 Heliport Joint local headquarters Area for giving medical 12 Mobile heavy equipment 13 Earthquake-proof wharf 1 Food and everyday commodities zone 2 Medical supplies zone 3 Base camp zone for widearea support team 4 Land transportation zone 5 Restoration materials zone 6 Medical assistance zone 7 Air transportation zone 8 Joint local headquarters zone 9 Marine and water

transportation zone

(2) 国土保全

国土保全事業の推進については、膨大かつ長期間にわたる 投資を必要とします。このため、治山・治水事業五箇年計画、 海岸事業五箇年計画、急傾斜地崩壊対策事業五箇年計画、 下水道整備五箇年計画、土地改良長期計画等の計画が策定 され、次のような国土保全事業が推進されています。

- ・山地の崩壊及び土砂の流出を防止するための治山事業
- ・河川の改修
- ・洪水調整機能を有するダム建設
- ・土砂の流出及び土石流の防止のための砂防事業
- ・地すべり災害の防止と軽減のための地すべり対策事業
- ・がけ地等の崩壊を防止するための急傾斜地崩壊対策事業
- ・海岸侵食を防止するための海岸事業
- ·下水道事業
- ·農地·農業用施設防災事業
- ·地盤沈下対策事業

国土保全事業に係る各種計画の実施状況

Various Plans and Projects of National Land Conservation Put into Practice

(2) National Land Conservation

A large investment extending over a long period of time is required for promoting national land conservation. Because of this, various plans such as the Five-Year Plan for Soil and Water Conservation, the Five-Year Plan for Coastline Projects, the Five-Year Plan for Steep Slope Collapse Countermeasures, the Five-Year Plan for Sewage System Improvements and the Long-Term Plan for Land Improvement have been formulated, and the following national land conservation projects set forward:

- Soil conservation project to prevent mountainous regions from collapsing and discharge of mountain soils and sediments
- River improvement
- Construction of dams for flood control
- Soil erosion control project to prevent sediment discharge and debris flow
- Landslide prevention project to prevent and decrease landslide disasters
- Steep slope countermeasures project to prevent earthfalls etc.
- Coastline conservation project
- Sewage system project
- Agricultural land and facilities disaster management project
- Land subsidence countermeasures project

区分計画 / Plans	次 数	Orders	計画期間 (年度)	Duration(FY)	計画額(億円)	Bil.¥
治山事業	第1次	1 st	昭和35~39(42)	1960-64	729	72.9
五箇年計画	第2次	2 nd	40 ~ 44(46)	65-69	1,670	167
	第3次	! 3 rd	43 ~ 47	68-72	2,900	290
	第4次	4 th	47 ~ 51	72-76	5,800	580
Soil Conservation Project	第5次	i 5 th	52 ~ 56	77-81	10,300	1,030
Five-Year Plans	第6次	6 th	57 ~ 61	82-86	14,700	1,470
	第7次	7th	62~平成3	87-91	14,100	1,410
	第8次	8 th	平成 4~ 8	92-96	19,000	1,900
(七箇年計画)Seven-Year Plans	第9次	9 th	9~15	97-2003	20,000	2,000
治水事業	第1次	1 st	昭和35~39(42)	1960-64	3,650	365
五箇年計画	第2次	2 nd	40 ~ 44(46)	65-69	8,500	850
	第3次	! 3 rd	43 ~ 47	68-72	15,000	1,500
Flood Control Project	第4次	4 th	47 ~ 51	72-76	30,000	3,000
Five-Year Plans	第5次	5 th	52 ~ 56	77-81	58,100	5,810
	第6次	6 th	57 ~ 61	82-86	82,500	8,250
	第7次	i 7th	62~平成3	87-91	80,000	8,000
	第8次	8 th	平成 4~ 8	92-96	109,000	10,900
(七箇年計画) Seven-Year Plans	第9次	9 th	9~15	97-2003	116,000	11,600
海岸事業	第1次	1 st	昭和45~49	1970-74	3,200	320
五箇年計画	第2次	2 nd	51 ~ 55	76-80	5,100	510
Seashore Project	第3次	3 rd	56 ~ 60	81-85	8,200	820
Five-Year Plans	第4次	4 th	61~平成2	86-90	7,600	760
	第5次	! 5 th	平成 3~ 7	91-95	10,400	1,040
(七箇年計画) Seven-Year Plans	第6次	6 th	8 ~ 14	96-2002	13,400	1,340
急傾斜地崩壊対策事業	第1次	1 st	昭和58~62	1983-87	3,900	390
五箇年計画	第2次	2 nd	63~平成4	88-92	5,000	500
Steep Slope Collapse Countermeasures Project	第3次	3 rd	平成 5~ 9	93-97	5,800	580
Five-Year Plans	第4次	4 th	10 ~ 14	98-2002	5,900	590

国土保全事業予算の推移 National Land Conservation Projects Budget



資料: 各省庁調べ Source : Each ministry

(3)防災意識の高揚と防災知識の普及

防災活動を進めるためには、国民一人ひとりの自覚と協力が必要です。このため、学校教育、地域防災活動などを通じて、 防災に関する知識の普及と防災意識の高揚が図られています。

政府は「防災の日」(9月1日)「防災週間」(8月30日~9月5日) を定め、この期間を中心に、防災フェアや防災講演会、防災ポスターコンクールなど、多彩な行事が行われています。

また、「防災とボランティアの日(1月17日)、「防災とボランティア 週間(1月15日~21日)にも、災害時におけるボランティア活動及 び自主的な防災活動普及のため、各種の行事が開催されてい ます。

防災ポスターコンクール入賞作品

Prize-winning Posters of the Disaster Management Poster Contest





(3) Increasing Disaster Management Consciousness and Disseminating Disaster Management Knowledge

In promoting disaster management activities, it is important that every citizen is cooperative and conscious of the importance of disaster management. Accordingly, knowledge of disaster management will be disseminated and increase of citizens will be requested to pay attention to disaster management through school education and regional disaster management activities.

By designating September 1st as" Disaster Management Day "and the period from August 30th to September 5th as "Disaster Management Week", a variety of events such as the Disaster Management Fair, Disaster Management Seminar and Disaster Management Poster Contest are held. Additionally, various events are held to promote volunteer activities and local disaster management activities based on neighborhood associations on Disaster Management and Volunteer Day (Jan. 17) and during Disaster Management Volunteer Week (Jan. 15-21).



防災フェアでのパネルディスカッション Disaster Management Fair

(5) 自主防災組織とボランティア活動

災害が発生したとき、地域住民が率先して消火、水防、救助・救出、避難誘導等を行うことが、被害の拡大を防ぎ、円滑に防災活動を進める上で重要です。このため、地域住民の連帯意識に基づく自主防災組織が結成され、地域に資機材を整備し、日頃から防災訓練等が実施されています。平成13年4月現在で、自主防災組織の組織率は57.9%となっています。

また、日本赤十字社をはじめとする様々な団体がボランティア活動に取り組んでおり、国や地方公共団体などではその活性化を図るため、広報・普及啓発、活動拠点の整備等の活動環境の整備促進を行っています。

(5) Local Voluntary Disaster Management Organizations and Volunteer Activities

When a disaster occurs, it is important for local residents to take the initiative in performing urgently required activities such as fighting fires, fighting floods, search and rescue, and evacuation in order to help disaster management activities proceed smoothly. For this reason, residents aware of the need for solidarity in the community establish local voluntary disaster management organizations. These organizations prepare materials and machinery in the region, and practice disaster management drills etc. routinely. As of April 2001, about 57.9% of the households are participating in local voluntary disaster management organizations.

Various groups, including the Japan Red Cross Society, work as volunteers. To encourage these groups, the Government and local governments promote the preparation of a learning environment by the dissemination of pertinent information through public relations, education and preparation of an activity base.

(4)防災訓練

災害発生時または発生の恐れがある場合、被害情報などの 収集・伝達、被災者の救出・救助などの応急対策に当たる防災 関係機関は、相互に連携・協力して、適時・適切に対応すること が求められます。

防災訓練は、災害発生時のこのような諸活動が円滑に行われるよう、各機関の防災組織体制を確認・検証するために行われるものです。 さらに、防災訓練は、広く住民などが訓練に参加し、又は報道により訓練を見ることを通じて、国民の一人一人が防災に関して考える絶好の機会となっています。

9月1日の「防災の日」には、政府をはじめ防災関係機関相互が連携して、全国各地で広域的かつ大規模な防災訓練を行っています。また、それぞれの地域で、過去の災害を踏まえた訓練が、年間を通じて行われています。

近年では、訓練参加者が事前に災害情報を与えられずに、 訓練開始後に与えられる情報を基に状況判断や対応を行うロールプレイング方式の図上訓練など、新しい方式の実践的な防災訓練も行われ始めています。



総合防災訓練 写真提供:川崎市

Comprehensive Drill for Disaster Management Photo: Kawasaki City

(4) Disaster Management Drill

When a disaster occurs or when it is feared that a disaster will occur, the organizations involved in emergency response those who collect and distribute information about the post-disaster situation and conduct search and rescue operations etc. must work in close cooperation and respond appropriately and in a timely manner.

Disaster management drills are conducted in order to confirm and verify that the disaster management system of each organization is capable of smoothly carrying out the required activities should a disaster occur. Furthermore, disaster management drills are a perfect opportunity for citizens to think about disaster management, as residents participate in training activities or watch such activities on television.

On September 1st, Disaster Management Day, the government and related disaster management organizations mutually cooperate to hold wide-ranging, large-scale disaster management drills in regions all over Japan. Additionally, in each region, drills based on past disasters are carried out throughout the year.

In recent years, practical disaster management drill methods like role-playing exercises have been introduced. In such drills, the participant is not given any disaster information beforehand and must make judgments and respond to the situation which is based upon the information that is provided during the training session.



消火競技 Fire Fighting Contest by Local Residents 写真提供:神戸市 Photo: Kobe City

自主防災組織の組織率と組織数

Local Voluntary Disaster Management Organizations





地域の防災マップづくり Making a Local Hazard Map

まち歩き Inspecting and Investigating the Local Area

写真提供:東京都杉並区 Photo: Suginami Ward, Tokyo



災害応急対策

災害が発生した場合には、国や地方公共団体は、まず被害の状況や規模等の情報を迅速に収集・分析し、関係者や関係機関に伝達・情報交換することにより、災害応急対策を実施する体制を確立します。災害応急対策の具体的内容は、避難の勧告又は指示、消防、被災者の救難・救助、緊急輸送の確保、公共施設の応急復旧等です。災害の現場となる市町村や都道府県では、災害対策本部を設置するなど、組織をあげて災害応急対策を実施します。さらに大規模な災害の場合には、国も災害の態様に応じて非常災害対策本部(本部長は防災担当大臣)や緊急災害対策本部(本部長は内閣総理大臣)を設置して対策を推進します。

国においては、各省庁の局長級職員が発災後直ちに内閣総理大臣官邸に参集して、関係機関からの情報、防衛庁、警察庁等の実働省庁のヘリコプターから送られてくる被災地の映像や地震被害早期評価システム(EES)による被害の推計などにより被害情報を把握・分析し、速やかに内閣総理大臣に報告して、基本的な対処の方針を決定します。さらに、地方公共団体の対応能力を超えるような大規模災害の場合には、警察庁、消防庁又は海上保安庁による広域的な応援が実施されたり、都道府県知事の派遣要請により自衛隊が災害応急対策活動に従事したりすることとなります。

また、被災地に政府調査団を派遣して、より詳しい状況を把握したり、迅速に対策を実施するため、被災地に国の現地対策本部を設置することもあります。

Disaster Emergency Response

In the case of an emergency, the national and local governments must immediately collect and analyze information on the state and scale of the damage and exchange this information with related persons and organizations. After this, the system for executing disaster emergency response is established. The contents of disaster emergency response include providing advice or directions regarding evacuation, fighting fires, rescuing victims, securing emergency transportation, emergency recovery of public facilities etc. In municipalities and prefectures where a disaster actually occurs, disaster emergency responses such as establishing a headquarters for emergency measures are conducted by the municipal government and the prefectural government with full mobilization of their resources. Furthermore, at the time of a large-scale disaster, the Government may establish a Headquarters for Major Disaster Management (headed by the Minister of State for Disaster Management) or Headquarters for Urgent Disaster Management (headed by the Prime Minister) and promote emergency

As a nation, the director general of each ministry and agency gather at the Prime Minister's official residence immediately after a disaster occurs. Utilizing the information collected from pertinent organizations and images of the disaster-stricken area provided by a helicopter from a related ministry or agency such as the Defense Agency or National Police Agency, damage is estimated by the Early Evaluation System (EES). With this information, it is possible for the members to better understand the damage information, which is then analyzed and immediately reported to the Prime Minister so that the basic policy can be decided promptly. In case of large-scale disasters that exceed the response capabilities of the local government, wide-scale support for disaster emergency response from the National Police Agency, Fire and Disaster Management Agency and/or Japan Coast Guard is available and according to requests from the prefectural governor, the Self-Defense Forces can be dispatched for emergency response activities. There are also instances in which the Government establishes an On-site Disaster Management Headquarters at the actual site of the disaster by dispatching a governmental investigation team to the stricken area in order to obtain more detailed information so that prompt measures are taken.



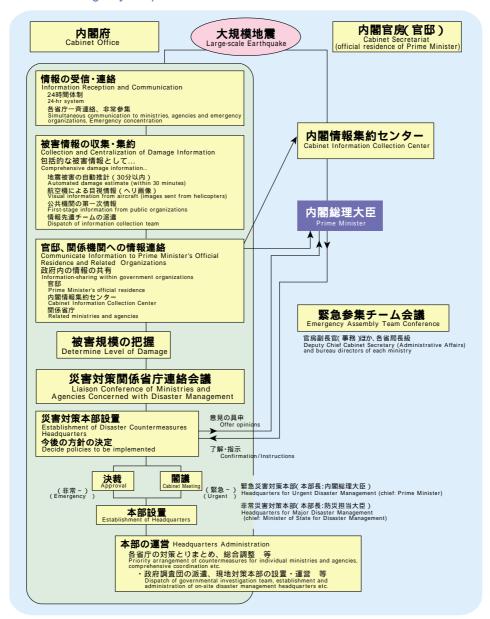
有珠山現地災害対策本部における定例の 合同会議(北海道伊達市)

A Regular Joint Meeting : at Mt.Usu On-site Disaster Management Headquarters

写真提供:共同通信社 Photo: Kyodo News

災害発生時における内閣府の応急対応

Disaster Emergency Response of the Cabinet Office





阪神・淡路大震災時の行方不明者の捜索:神戸市長田区 Searching for Missing People in the event of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (Kobe City)

写真提供:神戸新聞社 Photo: The Kobe Shimbun



東海豪雨時の救援活動

Relief Activities after the Tokai Region Torrential Rains

写真提供:愛知県 Photo: Aichi Prefecture

4 災害復旧·復興対策

被災地の復旧・復興にあたっては、被災者の生活再建を支 援し、災害の防止に配慮した施設の復旧等を図り、より安全に 配慮した地域振興のための基礎的な条件づくりを目指します。 さらに、災害により地域の社会活動が低下する状況にかんがみ、 可能な限り迅速かつ円滑な復旧・復興を図ることとしています。

なお、近年に発生し、被害の大きかった主な災害のうち、 平成7年1月の阪神・淡路大震災については、内閣総理大臣を 本部長とする「阪神・淡路復興対策本部」を設置し、政府一体 となった総合的な復興対策を推進し、同本部の設置期間が満 了した後は、「阪神・淡路大震災復興関係省庁連絡会議」を設 置しました。

また、平成12年3月の有珠山噴火災害については、防災担当 大臣を議長とする「有珠山噴火災害復旧・復興対策会議」を設 置しました。

このように、災害からの復旧・復興に関しては、上記のような 会議において、地元の意見等を踏まえつつ関係府省庁が連携 して様々な施策を講じているところです。

Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction

The objective of promoting the recovery and reconstruction of a disaster-stricken area is to aid victims to return to normal life, restore facilities with the intention of preventing disasters in the future and implementing fundamental development plans that focus on safety in the community. In view of the decline in social activities in a community following a disaster, recovery and reconstruction measures are conducted as swiftly and as smoothly as possible.

At the time of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in January 1995, one of the biggest disasters causing major damage in recent years, the government established the Headquarters for Reconstruction of the Hanshin-Awaji Area, which was headed by the Prime Minister. Comprehensive reconstruction measures were promoted with the Government acting as the supervising body. Following completion of the headquarters, the Coordinating Committee for Reconstruction of the Hanshin-Awaji Area by related ministries and agencies was established. In the case of the Mt. Usu Eruption Disaster, the Mt. Usu Eruption Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction Council was established in March 2000 and the State Minister for Disaster Management took office as chairman.

Utilizing the above-mentioned means, the councils take the opinions of the local society into account and work in cooperation with related ministries and agencies to devise various measures to assist areas in recovery and reconstruction matters.

阪神・淡路大震災における高速道路の崩壊から復旧まで

Restoration of the Highway which Collapsed in the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake

高速道路の崩壊(平成7年1月)



写真提供:神戸新聞社 Photo: The Kobe Shimbun

高速道路の復旧工事



復旧した高速道路(平成8年9月)



写真提供:共同通信社 Photo: Kvodo News

災害復旧・復興対策の内容

災害復旧事業

被害を受けた公共土木施設、文教施設、厚生施設、 農林水産業施設等の復旧は、国により直接あるいは国からの補助を受けて行われます。

災害融資

被害を受けた農林漁業者、中小企業者、低所得者などに対して、通常よりも緩やかな条件で各種の融資が行われます。

災害補償及び災害保険

被災農林水産業者の損失が補償されます。また、地震保険制度が設けられています。

税の減免等

被災者に対して、所得税・住民税の軽減、免除、徴収 猶予などの措置がとられます。

地方交付税及び地方債

被災地方公共団体に対して、特別交付税の交付、地方債の許可等の措置がとられます。

激甚災害の指定

被害が甚大な災害については「激甚災害」の指定が なされ、災害復旧事業等に対する各種の特例措置がと られます。

計画的復興の支援

被災した地方公共団体の復興計画の迅速・的確な作成と遂行に対し、必要に応じ支援が行われます。

生活再建の支援

被災者に対して、災害弔慰金、災害障害見舞金及び 被災者生活再建支援金の支給、災害援護資金並びに 生活福祉資金の貸付により、自立的生活再建の支援が 行われます。

Contents of Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction Measures

Disaster Recovery Project

The recovery of damaged public engineering facilities, educational facilities, welfare facilities and agricultural, forestry and fishery facilities is either conducted directly by the Government or put into practice by the local government with subsidies from the Government.

Disaster Relief Loans

Persons engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishery, small enterprises and low-income people who incurred damage are eligible for a variety of low interest loans with rather generous conditions as compared to normal ones.

Disaster Compensation and Insurance

Damaged enterprises or persons engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishery business can obtain compensation for economic losses. Also, earthquake insurance is provided by the Government.

Tax Reduction or Exemption

For the affected persons, measures are taken for the reduction, exemption and postponed collection of income and residential taxes.

Tax Allocation to Local Governments and Local Bonds For the affected local governments, measures such as delivery of special tax allocations and permission to issue local bonds are taken.

Designation of Extreme-Severity Disaster

When a disaster causes extremely severe damage, it is designated a "extreme-severity disaster." Various special measures are to be taken for disaster recovery projects.

Assisting the Reconstruction Plan

Assistance is provided for the local government reconstruction plans that should be quickly and accurately formulated and executed.

Assistance for the Recovery of Victims Livelihood

Assistance is provided for victims to restore their self-supporting livelihood. Disaster condolence money, disaster impediment sympathy money, money for support of reconstructing livelihoods of disaster victims and loans such as disaster support funds and livelihood welfare funds are available.



避難所のようす(神戸市長田区)

Inside One of the Shelters (Kobe City)

写真提供:神戸新聞社 Photo: The Kobe Shimbun



有珠山噴火災害時の仮設住宅

Temporary Housing Following the Mt.Usu Volcano Eruption

情報・通信システム

災害予防、災害応急・復旧対策を円滑に進めるためには、その前提として、災害に関する情報が的確かつ迅速に収集、処理、分析、伝達されることが重要です。

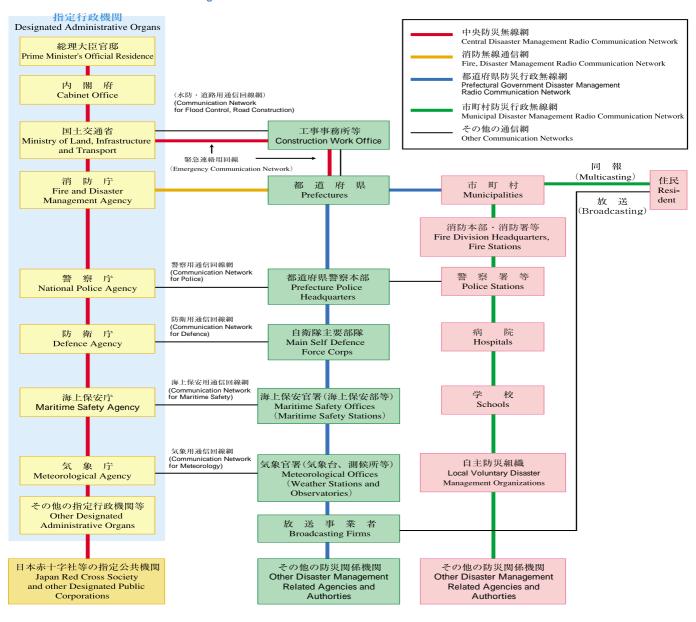
わが国では、気象防災情報、地域気象観測情報、河川・流域情報、道路災害情報などの各種システムを整備して災害に関する情報の収集・分析に努めているほか、情報が円滑に伝達されるように、国の機関を結ぶ中央防災無線網、全国の消防機関を結ぶ消防防災無線網、自治体内の防災機関あるいは地元住民を結ぶ都道府県・市町村防災行政無線網等、防災専用の通信網を整備しています。

Information and Telecommunication System

In order to carry out disaster preparation measures, emergency disaster measures and restoration measures smoothly, collecting, processing, analyzing and transmitting information of the disaster quickly and accurately is a prerequisite.

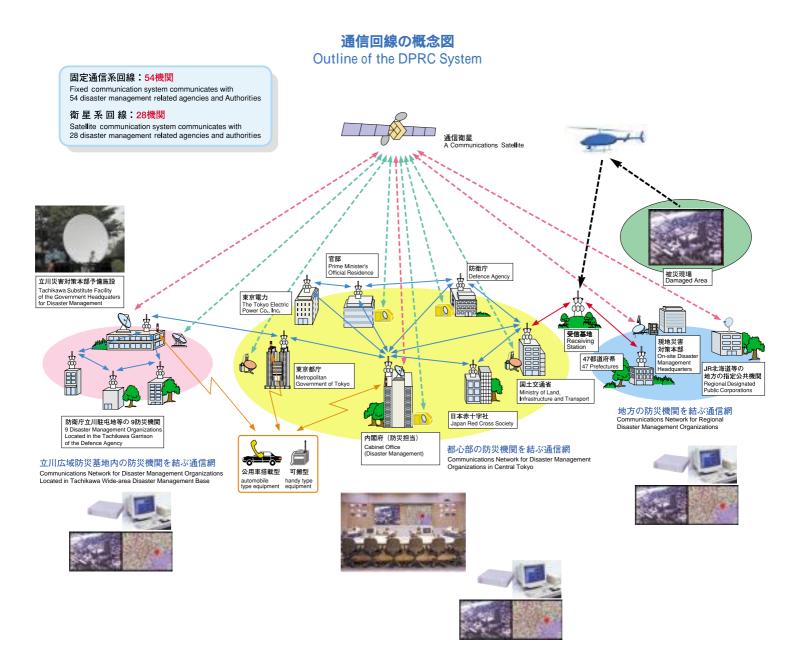
In Japan, in addition to collecting and analyzing information about disasters via meteorological disaster management information, river/basin information or road disaster information systems, exclusive disaster management communications networks such as the Central Disaster Management Radio Communications System which connects national organizations, the fire disaster management radio network which connects fire fighting organizations, and the prefectural and municipal government disaster management radio communications networks which connect not only disaster management organizations of the local government but also the local residents have been established.

防災関係通信網 Disaster Management Related Communication Network



内閣府では、公衆回線が輻輳あるいは被災により使用できなくなることも想定して、指定行政機関及び指定公共機関の間に中央防災無線網を整備して通信を確保しており、ホットラインで電話、FAXが使えるようになっているほか、ヘリコプターなどからの災害映像がリアルタイムに官邸、内閣府等に伝送されるように画像伝送回線を整備しています。また、首都直下の地震で地上系の通信網が被災して使用不能になった時にも通信網が確保されるよう、バックアップとして衛星を利用した通信システムを構築しています。

Assuming that public telephone lines would be jammed due to excessive traffic or damage caused by the disaster, the Cabinet Office prepared the Central Disaster Management Radio Communications System for the purpose of securing communications between designated administrative and public organizations. In addition to the preparation of a fixed communications network for telephone and facsimile hotlines, a circuit for transmitting visual data has been prepared so that images from helicopters etc. can be received and teleconferencing meetings can be held. A communications system that utilizes a satellite communications circuit has also been constructed to backup the terrestrial communications network.



6 震災対策

(1) 震災対策の現状と今後の展開

わが国の地震防災対策については、平成7年1月に発生した 阪神・淡路大震災の教訓を踏まえ同年7月に制定された地震防 災対策特別措置法に基づき、都道府県知事による地震防災緊 急事業五箇年計画の作成及び同計画に基づく事業に係る国 の財政上の特別措置により、地震防災施設等の整備が積極的 に進められるなど、数々の施策が展開され成果をあげてきてい ます。

しかし、甚大な被害が予想される南関東直下型地震、東海地震及び東南海・南海地震の発生の切迫性が危惧されるなか、建築物の耐震化を進めることや、震災時に具体的に動ける地震防災体制の確立が必要とされています。

実践的な危機管理体制を確立するためには、 国及び地方公共団体の役割・目標の明確化と効果的な連携体制の構築、 広域的防災体制の確立、 住民・企業・NPO等と行政との連携による地域の防災対策の推進、 様々な主体が積極的に 防災に参画する防災協働社会の実現などが必要です。

また、経済成長の鈍化や少子高齢化の進展など、近年の著しい社会情勢の変化に対応した新たな対策も求められています。このため、防災への市場原理の導入や、限られた予算の中でのハード・ソフト両面にわたるメリハリのある対策の推進など、効果的・効率的な防災対策の推進や、ITなど先端技術を活用した防災対策の推進なども図っていく必要があります。

被害のあった地震の震源分布(1885年以降)

Distribution of the Epicenters of Earthquakes Causing Damage (from 1885)



Earthquake Disaster Countermeasures

(1) Present State of Earthquake Disaster Countermeasures and Future Developments

Japan's earthquake disaster management programs are put into practice in accordance with the Five-Year Plan for the Emergency Earthquake Disaster Management Project formed by prefectural governors and the Special Measures for National Finance based on this plan. These are based on the Special Measures Act for Earthquake Disaster Management enacted in July 1995 in response to lessons learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake that occurred in January. There are good results such as active preparation of earthquake disaster management facilities.

However, there is much apprehension and a sense of urgency regarding the possibility of the occurrence of the Southern Kanto Earthquake of which the hypocenter is directly under the region, the Tokai earthquake and the Tohnankai and Nankai Earthquake which are all capable of causing immense damage. This threat suggests that the earthquake-proofing of buildings and the establishment of an earthquake disaster management system that ensures appropriate response during an earthquake disaster are required.

The establishment of a practical risk management system requires:

Clarification of roles and objectives of the Government and the local government, and construction of an effective contact network.

Establishment of a wide-area disaster management system. Promotion of local disaster management measures with the partnership of citizens, companies, NPOs and administrations.

Participation of various groups and organizations in disaster management so as to actualize a society that works together for disaster management.

Also required are new measures that correspond to the recent remarkable changes in Japan's societal situation such as the slowing down of economic growth, low birthrate and the shift to an aging society. It is therefore important to implement the introduction of market principles for disaster management, promote effective and efficient measures utilizing both hardware and software sides in spite of a limited budget, and utilize the latest technologies such as information technology.

資料:国立天文台編「理科年表 平成14年」丸善(2001) Source: National Astronomical Observatory (ed.): "Rika nenpyo 2002": Maruzen Co., Ltd (2001).

(2)観測体制

気象庁では、全国に設置された震度計や地震計により地震 活動を監視しており、地震が発生するとただちに震源を推定し、 津波予報や観測された震度などの地震情報を発表しています。

また、地震防災対策特別措置法に基づき設置された地震調査研究推進本部(文部科学省)により、関係行政機関及び大学等の協力のもと、地震に関する調査研究の推進や観測にあたっての調整が図られています。

さらに、科学技術・学術審議会測地学分科会(文部科学省の諮問機関)で建議された「地震予知のための新たな観測研究計画」に基づき、関係機関が地震予知のための研究を行っている他、地震予知連絡会(国土地理院長の私的諮問機関)において、関係機関の地震予知に関する学術的情報交換等が行われています。

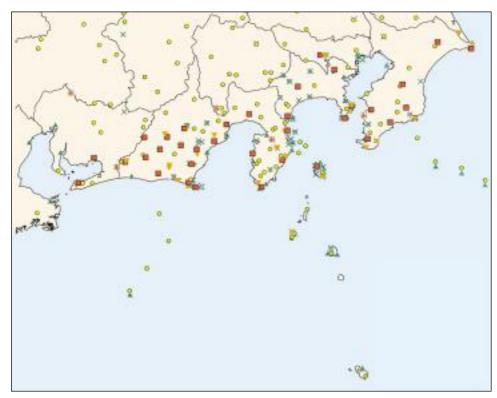
(2) Observation System

The Meteorological Agency monitors earthquake activity utilizing a network of seismic intensity indicators and seismographs positioned throughout Japan. When an earthquake occurs, the hypocenter is located immediately and tsunami forecasts and other earthquake information such as seismic intensity are reported.

The promotion of surveys and studies about earthquakes and monitoring adjustments are determined by the Headquarters for Earthquake Research Promotion (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) under the Earthquake Disaster Management Special Measures Act and in cooperation with related administrative organizations and universities. In addition, research on earthquake prediction among related organizations is conducted based upon the New Observation Research Plan for Earthquake Prediction proposed by the Geology Division of the Science and Technology Council (advisory committee of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology), and also related organizations exchange scientific information about earthquake prediction within the Coordination Committee for Earthquake Prediction (private advisory organization to the Geographical Survey Institute).

東海地域等における地震常時監視網

Continuous Earthquake Observation Network in the Tokai Area



凡例 Legend

地震計seismograph	約 210 approx.210
■ 地殼岩石歪計	約 50
strainmeter	approx.50
十 伸縮計	約 10
extensometer	approx.10
傾斜計	約 50
tiltmeter	approx.50
▲ 検潮計	約 30
tide gauge	approx.30
▼ 地下水位計	約 10
groundwater level gauge	approx.10
GPS	約 130
GPS	approx.130
合計	約 490
total	approx.490

注: 東海地域等で発生した地震の監視は、当該地域内だけでなく当該地域外に設置されている地震計も利用しており、その数は地震の規模によって異なるため概数で示している。

Note: When monitoring earthquakes of the Tokai region, seismographs of other areas are also used. As the number of seismographs used are different according to the size of the earthquake, figures above are round numbers.

資料: 気象庁資料を基に内閣府において作成

Source: Prepared by the Cabinet Office based on data from the Japan Meteorological Agency.

(3) 東海地震対策

1854年に、南海トラフから駿河トラフまで破壊の及んだ安政 東海地震が発生しました。しかし、1944年の東南海地震では、 駿河トラフ沿いが未破壊のまま取り残され、安政東海地震発生 後約150年間の歪みが蓄積していることから、駿河トラフ沿いに 大規模な地震が発生する可能性が高いと考えられています。これが東海地震」です。

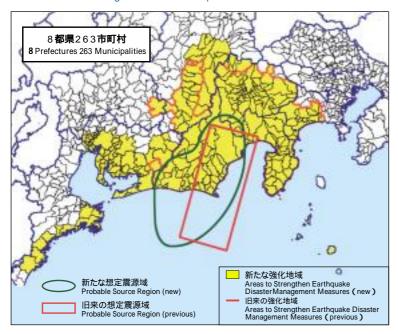
東海地震については、予知体制の整備が図られており、直前予知に有効と考えられる観測データをリアルタイム処理し、総合的に監視を行っています。

また、昭和53年6月に制定された「大規模地震対策特別措置法」に基づき指定されている「地震防災対策強化地域」(8都県263市町村)においては、地震予知のための観測・測量の強化が行われるとともに、中央防災会議による「地震防災基本計画」の作成、指定行政機関・指定公共機関による「地震防災強化計画」の作成、民間事業者等による「地震防災応急計画」の作成により、予知を前提とした避難・警戒体制の構築を図っています。

さらに、昭和55年5月に制定された「地震防災対策強化地域における地震対策緊急整備事業に係る国の財政上の特別措置に関する法律(地震財特法)」に基づき、避難地、避難路等の整備を推進するとともに、税制上の特例により動力消防ポンプ、防災用井戸等の整備を推進しています。

東海地震に係る地震防災対策強化地域

Areas to Strengthen Earthquake Disaster Management Measures Concerning the Tokai Earthquake



(3) Mitigating and Responding to the Tokai Earthquake

Concerning earthquakes that occur along the Suruga Trough, the Ansei-Tokai Earthquake of 1854 occurred along the Nankai Trough causing destruction in the vicinity of the Suruga Trough simultaneously. However, there was little damage caused along the Suruga Trough by the Tonankai Earthquake of 1944. According to these statistics, approximately 150 years has passed with no destruction along the Suruga Trough. Considering this in combination with the ensuing deformation of the earth's crust in and around Suruga Bay, the possibility for the occurrence of a large-scale earthquake along the Suruga Trough is high. This is what we refer to as the "Tokai Earthquake."

A prediction system for the Tokai Earthquake has been prepared, and comprehensive monitoring is being conducted with real-time processing of the observation data which is believed to be effective for predicting the earthquake just before it occurs. Furthermore, in areas subject to intensified measures against earthquake disasters (263 municipalities, 8 prefectures), as designated under the Large-Scale Earthquake Countermeasures Special Act established in June 1978, in addition to increasing monitoring and measurement activities for predicting earthquakes, evacuation warning systems assuming the utilization of prediction were constructed through creation of the Basic Plan for Earthquake Disaster Management (drafted by the Central Disaster Management Council) and the Intensified Plan for Earthquake Disaster Management (drafted by designated administrative and public organizations) and preparing the Emergency Plan for Earthquake Disaster Management (drafted by private companies and others).

The preparation of evacuation sites, evacuation routes, firefighting pumps, wells for fighting fires and other equipment falls under special stipulations in the tax system based on the Special Measures for National Finance Concerning Urgent Earthquake Measure Improvement for Areas Requiring Intensified Measurement to Prevent Earthquake Disasters, enacted in May 1980.

東海地震に係る地震防災対策強化地域市町村数 Number of Municipalities Strengthening Earthquake Disaster Management Measures Concerning the Tokai Earthquake

東京都	新島村、神津島村、三宅村
Tokyo	Niijima Vill., Kozushima Vill., Miyake Vill.
神奈川県	平塚市等8市11町
Kanagawa Pref.	Hiratsuka City etc. 8cities, 11towns
山梨県	甲府市等7市37町17村
Yamanashi Pref.	Kofu City etc. 7cities, 37towns, 17villages
長野県	岡谷市等6市9町14村
Nagano Pref.	Okaya City etc. 6 cities, 9towns, 14villages
岐阜県	中津川市
Gifu Pref.	Nakatsugawa City
静岡県	静岡市等21市49町4村
Shizuoka Pref.	Shizuoka City etc. 21cities, 49towns, 4villages
愛知県	名古屋市等21市31町6村
Aichi Pref.	Nagoya City etc. 21cities, 31towns, 6villages
三重県	伊勢市等4市13町1村
Mie Pref.	Ise City etc. 4cities, 13towns, 1village
計	8都県263市町村
Total	8prefectures, 263 municipalities

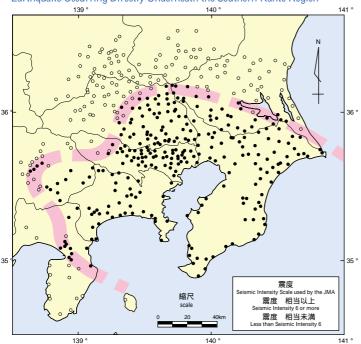
(4) 南関東地域の地震対策

わが国の政治・行政の中枢機能や経済産業活動が集中している南関東地域直下において、マグニチュード7クラスの地震発生の切迫性が指摘されています。

南関東地域における地震対策として、中央防災会議は、昭和63年12月に「南関東地域震災応急対策活動要領」を、平成4年8月に「南関東地域直下の震災対策に関する大綱」を決定しています。これらは、阪神・淡路大震災の教訓や中央防災会議大都市震災対策専門委員会提言を踏まえて、平成10年6月に改定されました。これらに基づき、防災関係機関は南関東地域における各種の対策を実施しています。

南関東地域の直下の地震により著しい被害を生じる おそれのある地域の範囲

The Sphere of Regions where there is Possibility of Extreme Damage by an Earthquake Occurring Directly Underneath the Southern Kanto Region



(4) Mitigating and Responding to the Southern Kanto Region Earthquake

The potential of an earthquake measuring in the range of magnitude 7.0 occurring directly under the southern Kanto region, a vital location with heavy economic and industrial activity in Japan, has been pointed out. In December 1998, the Central Disaster Management Council established the Guidelines for Emergency Activities for the Prevention of Earthquake Disasters in the Southern Kanto Region, and in April 1992, General Principles Regarding Countermeasures for Earthquakes Occurring Directly Below the Southern Kanto Region. Both were revised in June 1998 based on lessons learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and proposals from the Expert Committee on Earthquake Countermeasures for Large Cities.

Based on the above-mentioned information, organizations involved in disaster management are carrying out various measures for the Southern Kanto Region.

南関東7都県市訓練

Disaster Management Drills Practiced by 7 Prefectures and Cities of the Southern Kanto Region



写真提供:川崎市 Photo: Kawasaki City



政府東海地震図上演習 The Government Practicing a Role-Playing Simulation of the Tokai Earthquake



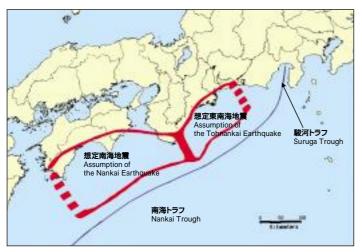
静岡県大規模図上訓練 Shizuoka Prefecture Practicing a Role-Playing Simulation of a Large-Scale Disaster

(5)東南海、南海地震対策等

プレート境界型地震である東南海、南海地震については、歴史的に見て100~150年間隔でマグニチュード8程度の地震が発生しており、最近では昭和19年及び21年にそれぞれ発生しています。このことから、今世紀前半にも極めて大規模な地震・津波被害が発生する恐れがあるとされており、今後、事前の対策を着実に進めておくことが必要です。

一方、阪神・淡路大震災の教訓を踏まえ、平成10年に「大都市震災対策専門委員会」から大都市の震災対策についての提言が中央防災会議になされ、南関東地域、近畿圏、中部圏についての大都市震災防災対策の改善が指摘されました。近畿圏、中部圏に関しては、東南海、南海地震だけではなく、直下型の地震に対する対策も含め、速やかに防災対策の確立を図る必要があります。

そこで、平成13年10月、中央防災会議「東南海・南海地震等に関する専門調査会」が発足し、対象とする地震、地震動、津波波高予測、被害予測、地震防災対策のあり方について検討が進められており、平成14年度中を目途に結論を得て、中央防災会議に報告がなされる予定です。



(5) Mitigating and Responding to the Tohnankai and Nankai Earthquakes

The Tohnankai and Nankai earthquakes which are interplate earthquakes with magnitudes of nearly 8 have occurred at intervals of 100 to 150 years. Recently they have occurred in 1944 and 1946, so it is feared that massive earthquake/tsunami damage will be caused by a large-scale earthquake in the first half of this century. Accordingly, it is important to steadily implement countermeasures from now on.

Learning from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, the Expert Committee on Earthquake Countermeasures for Large Cities made proposals to the Central Disaster Management Council regarding ways to improve the earthquake disaster management countermeasures for the southern Kanto, Kinki and Chubu regions. Regarding the Kinki and Chubu regions, it is believed that disaster management countermeasures for earthquakes that may occur directly under these regions should be implemented immediately, other than Tohnankai and Nankai earthquakes. As a result, the Special Survey Committee for the Tohnankai and Nankai Earthquakes etc. was established by the Central Disaster Management Council in October 2001. The study of specific earthquakes, earthquake movement, estimation of tsunami wave height, estimation of damage and how to implement earthquake disaster management countermeasures is being conducted. The study is scheduled to be finished by the end of 2002, after which the findings will be reported to the Central Disaster Management Council.

東南海、南海地震の想定震源域の概念図

Probable Source Region of the Tohnankai and Nankai Earthquakes

(6)津波対策

わが国は周囲を海に囲まれ、過去には三陸地震津波(昭和8年、津波による死者・行方不明者3,064名)日本海中部地震津波(昭和58年、同100名)北海道南西沖地震(平成5年、同167名)等の大きな被害が発生しています。

このため、沿岸地域における津波対策として津波予報の発表と伝達の迅速化の推進、海岸堤防(防潮堤)防潮水門等の整備が図られています。

(6) Mitigating and Responding to Tsunami Hazards

Japan is an island nation surrounded on all side by ocean. As such, an immense amount of damage can be caused by tsunami. In the past, the Sanriku Earthquake Tsunami of 1933 killed 3,064 people, the Nansei Nihonkai-Chubu Earthquake Tsunami of 1983 killed 100 people and the Hokkaido-Nansei-oki Earthquake of 1993 killed 167 people.

Therefore to protect coastal areas, measures for avoiding tsunami hazards such as promoting quick announcement and transmitting of tsunami forecast information and construction, improvement of sea walls and sea wall watergates etc. are taken.

(7) 地震防災情報システム (DIS)

阪神・淡路大震災においては、被災状況の早期把握と的確な初動対応、関係機関における情報の共有化と緊密な連携の重要性が改めて認識されました。

この経験を踏まえて、内閣府防災担当では、被災状況の早期把握と関係機関における情報の共有化により応急対策にあたって迅速かつ的確な意思決定を支援することを目的として、地震防災情報システム(DIS)の開発を行っています。

地震被害早期評価システム(EES)

地震被害早期評価システム(EES)は、地震発生直後の情報が限られた状況下で、被災規模の概要を短時間で推計するものです。政府の初動体制確立のため、迅速かつ適切な判断に資する情報提供を行うことを目的として、平成8年4月より運用を開始しています。

EESでは、地形、地盤、建築物、人口等について日本全国のデータベースを整備しており、気象庁からの地震情報に基づき、メッシュ震度分布、建築物被害及びそれに伴う人的被害の推計を行います。 震度4以上が観測されると自動的に起動し、地震発生後30分以内に推計結果を出力します。

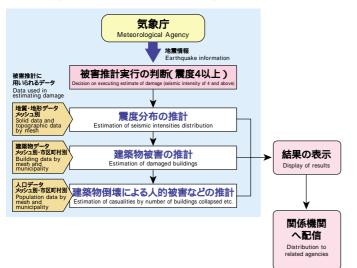
応急対策支援システム(EMS)

応急対策支援システム(EMS)は、災害時に関係機関における情報の共有化の仕組みを構築し、政府の応急対策活動を支援することを目的としています。

EMSは、道路、鉄道等の基盤施設及び消防署、病院等の防災関連施設に関する情報をあらかじめデータベースとして整備しておき、災害時に収集する被害情報や応急対策状況等の情報を地図上に整理し、関係機関の間で共有するものです。

地震被害推計の流れ

Flow Diagram of Earthquake Damage Estimation



(7) Earthquake Disaster Management Information System

The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake reminded all how important it is to quickly assess the extent of damage, implement appropriate measures first and of the need to share information and coordinate efforts among related agencies and authorities. The Disaster Management Bureau of the Cabinet Office is developing a Disaster Information System (DIS) that will quickly determine the extent of damage, enable related agencies and authorities to share information and provide support to make quick, accurate decisions when implementing emergency measures.

Early Estimation System (EES)

The Early Estimation System (EES) enables an assessment of the amount of damage caused by an earthquake to be evaluated within a short period of time and utilizing limited information. Introduced in April 1996, the objective of the EES is to provide information capable of enabling quick, proper judgment that leads the government to an initial setup.

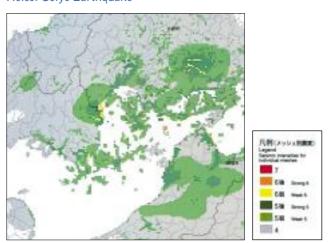
A database containing information on geographical, ground, building and population conditions throughout Japan has been created for the EES. It is utilized to assess seismic mesh distribution based on seismic information from the Meteorological Agency and damage to buildings and human life. The EES begins operation automatically when an earthquake of seismic intensity 4 or larger on the Japanese scale is detected and produces an assessment report within 30 minutes of the occurrence of the earthquake.

Emergency Measure Support System (EMS)

The objective of the Emergency Measure Support System (EMS) is to enable various related agencies and authorities to share information during an emergency and support implementation of various emergency measures by the government.

The EMS possesses a database of information on infrastructure facilities such as roads, railways and disaster management facilities such as fire stations and hospitals. It displays damage information together with information on the situation of emergency measures taken on maps that can be shared by related agencies and authorities.

芸予地震における震度分布の推計 Estimated Distribution of Seismic Intensity in Heisei Geiyo Earthquake



7 風水害対策

(1) 気象観測・予警報体制の充実

風水害の発生を未然に防止し、被害を軽減するには、原因 となる台風、低気圧、前線活動等の気象状況を早期にかつ正 確に把握し、その影響を的確に予測し、迅速に予警報を発表・ 伝達することが重要です。このため、気象庁は、気象レーダー、 気象衛星、全国に設置された気象観測装置等により気象観測 を行い、そのデータに基づいて予警報を発表しています。

また、河川の水位や流域の雨量等については、河川・流域総 合情報システムによりその情報が提供され、利用されています。

(2)総合的な治水対策の推進

河川の治水対策

河川については、平成9年度を初年度とする第9次治水事業 七箇年計画を策定し、これに基づいて安全な社会基盤の形成、 超過洪水等に備える危機管理施策の展開等に重点をおいて、 治水事業が計画的に推進されています。

洪水対策及び高潮対策の推進

中小河川の氾濫や都市型水害の発生等を背景として、洪水 予報河川を拡充し、洪水による浸水予想区域を指定・公表し、 円滑かつ迅速な避難を確保するための洪水予報・伝達体制の 整備を図ることを目的に、「水防法」を改正、平成13年7月より施 行されています。

また、平成11年6月及び7月には福岡県、東京都での地下 街・地下室における水災、同年9月には熊本県での台風に伴う 高潮災害、さらに平成12年9月には、東海地方において豪雨に より延べ約61万人に避難勧告・指示が出され都市機能が麻痺 するといった都市型水害が発生したことから、関係省庁ではそ れぞれ研究会等を設置し、推進すべき事項等について緊急提 言を行いました。



Storm and Flood Countermeasures

(1) Improvements in Meteorological Observation and Forecast and Warning Systems

Meteorological conditions including typhoons, low-pressure areas and front activities must be known exactly in order to prevent and/or reduce storm or flood damage by precisely forecasting weather influence and quickly announcing and disseminating forecasts and warnings. The Japan Meteorological Agency conducts meteorological observations utilizing radar, satellites and observation instruments located throughout the country, and makes forecasts and warnings based upon this data. The information for river water level and rainfall amount in basins is provided by a comprehensive river/basin information system and is used extensively.

(2) Promotion of Comprehensive Flood **Control Measures**

River Flood Control Measures

River flood control projects are systematically promoted under the 9th Seven-Year Flood Control Project Plan introduced in 1997. Flood control programs are promoted emphasizing the development of a safe social infrastructure, risk management for waters that exceed the designed flood stage level etc.

Promotion of Flood Control and Storm Surge Countermeasures

Based on the flooding of small and medium-sized rivers and the occurrence of urban flooding, the Flood Control Act was revised and new regulations were enacted from July 2001. The objective of the revised act is to expand and improve flood forecast rivers, designate and announce areas where inundation is predicted and prepare flood warning and communications systems that will ensure the smooth, quick evacuation of areas in danger of flooding.

An underground shopping district and basements were heavily damaged during flood disasters in June and July 1999 and a storm surge hazard was experienced at the time of a typhoon in Kumamoto Prefecture in September 1999. Also heavy rain caused urban flooding in which utilities were damaged, in the Tokai region in September 2000 and approximately 61,000 residents were advised or ordered to evacuate their homes. These disasters led government related organizations to conduct studies and make urgent proposals regarding matters that should be promoted.

平成12年東海豪雨災害

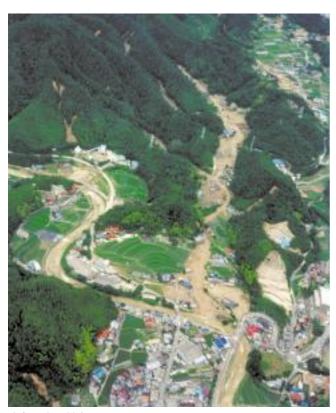
The Tokai Region Torrential Rains in 2000

写真転載: 名古屋市「東海豪雨水害に関する記録」平成13年3月 Photo: Reprinted from Nagoya City, March 2001 "The Tokai Region Torrential Rains Report"

(3)総合的な土砂災害対策の推進

日本の国土は、土石流、地すべり、斜面崩壊等の土砂災害が発生しやすい環境にあります。このため、昭和63年3月に、国土保全事業の推進、予警報体制の整備、警戒避難体制の推進等を内容とする「土砂災害対策推進要網」が策定され、これに沿って総合的に対策が進められています。平成6年には、土砂災害対策に関し特に重点的に推進すべき事項について、関係省庁間で申し合わせを行いました。

また、土砂災害が発生する危険性のある区域を明らかにし、 警戒避難体制の整備、開発行為の制限、建築物の構造規制、 建築物の移転などを図るため、平成13年4月から、「土砂災害警 戒区域等における土砂災害防止対策の推進に関する法律」が 施行されています。



広島県豪雨災害The Hiroshima Prefecture Torrential Rains Disaster 写真提供: 広島県 Photo: Hiroshima Prefecture

(4)海岸整備の推進

高潮、波浪等による災害や海岸侵食を防止するため、平成8年度を初年度とする第6次海岸事業七箇年計画に基づき、海岸保全施設及び海岸環境の整備が計画的に進められています。

(3) Promotion of Comprehensive Sediment Disaster Countermeasures

Japan is a country subject to debris flow, landslides, slope failure and other sediment disasters. The Outline for Promoting Sediment Disaster Countermeasures was introduced in March 1988 with the objective of promoting national land conservation projects and improving forecasting, warning and evacuation systems. Countermeasures are comprehensively promoted following the stipulations of the Outline. Regarding sediment disaster countermeasures, related ministries and agencies made arrangements concerning the promotion of matters that required special emphasis.

In April 2001, the Sediment Disaster Management Countermeasures for Sediment Disaster Prone Areas Act was enacted for the purpose of clarifying areas considered prone to landslide disaster, preparing evacuation warning systems, limiting development, regulating building construction and promoting structure transfers.



海岸保全施設の整備(高知県高知海岸) Coastal Conservation Facilities (Kochi Beach, Kochi Prefecture) 写真提供: 国土交通省 Photo: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

(4) Promotion of Coastline Conservation

In order to prevent storm surge disasters caused by waves and erosion on coastal shores, improvement of coastline conservation facilities and surrounding environments are being systematically carried out in accordance with the 6th Seven-Year Plan for Coastline Projects, introduced in 1996.

8 火山災害対策

(1)観測体制

火山の噴火により、溶岩流、火砕流、降灰、泥流等のさまざ まな現象が発生し、大きな被害をもたらすことがあります。そこで、 火山の活動状況を把握するため、周辺に地震計、GPS等の機 器を設置し、地震活動や地殻変動等の観測が行われています。 気象庁ではこれを監視し、異常が認められれば、注意や警戒 を促す情報を発表しています。火山噴火予知連絡会(気象庁 に設置)においては、火山の活動状況についての総合的判断 等を行っています。

また、科学技術・学術審議会測地学分科会(文部科学省の 諮問機関)で建議された「第6次火山噴火予知計画(平成11~ 15年度)」に基づき、関係機関で火山噴火予知の観測研究が 実施されています。

(2)活動火山対策特別措置法に基づく対策

活動火山対策特別措置法(「活動火山周辺地域における避 難施設等の整備等に関する法律(昭和48年7月制定)」を昭和 53年4月に改正)に基づき、 避難施設緊急整備地域の指定に 基づく施設整備、 防災営農施設の整備、 降灰防除地域指 定に基づく施設整備、 降灰除去事業、 治山・砂防事業の 推進、等の対策がとられています。平成13年3月までに、桜島、 阿蘇山、有珠山、伊豆大島、十勝岳及び雲仙岳の周辺地域が 避難施設緊急整備地域の指定を受け避難施設を整備するな どの対策が実施されています。

有珠山土石流対策 Mt.Usu Prevention Measures against Debris Flow







有珠山における無人化工法 Restoration Work at Mt.Usu under Remote Control 写真提供:室蘭土木現業所(北海道) Photo: Muroran District Public Works Management Office, Hokkaido

Volcano Disaster Countermeasures

(1) Observation System

A variety of phenomena can occur when a volcano erupts including lava flows, pyroclastic flows and/or ash fall and mud flows, and any of these can cause extensive damage. Various types of equipment such as seismographs" GPS "have been setup in the vicinities of volcanos for the purpose of monitoring earthquake activity, crustal deformation etc. These facilities are monitored and the data from them is analyzed by the Meteorological Agency. If anything abnormal is found, the Agency announces the information to draw attention and warn related authorities and agencies. The Volcano Eruption Prediction Council (founded in the Meteorological Agency) conducts comprehensive judgments regarding volcanic activity.

The monitoring research performed for volcano eruption prediction is carried out by related organizations based on the 6th Volcano Eruption Prediction Plan (fiscal years 1999-2003) proposed by the Geodesy Division of the Science and Technology Council (advisory committee of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

(2) Countermeasures Based on the Active Volcano Disaster Special Countermeasures Act

The following countermeasures are applied in accordance with the Active Volcano Disaster Special Countermeasures Act enacted in April 1978 (a revision of the Improvement of Evacuation Facilities in Vicinity of Active Volcanos Act enacted in July 1973): Improvement of facilities based on designation of areas for emergency evacuation facilities Improvement of disaster prevention facilities improvement. for people engaged in agriculture. Improvement of ash fall control facilities based on designation of areas of ash fall prevention and removal. Volcanic ash removal. Promotion of soil conservation and soil erosion prevention projects.

By March 2001, the regions in the vicinity of Sakura-jima Island, Mt. Aso, Mt. Usu, Izu-Oshima Island, Mt. Tokachidake and Mt. Unzendake were designated as areas for emergency evacuation facilities improvement, and measures to prepare evacuation facilities have been implemented.

(3)火山ハザードマップ(防災マップ)の作成

火山八ザードマップは噴火等による影響の及ぶ範囲や避難施設等を地図上に示したもので、火山防災対策の基礎となるものです。平成12年有珠山噴火災害の際には八ザードマップが事前に住民に周知されていたことなどから、避難が的確に行われ、死傷者がありませんでした。このことから八ザードマップへの関心が高まり、平成14年3月現在、主要な24火山で作成されているほか、未作成の火山でも作成が進められています。富士山では、地元都県や市町村及び国の関係機関が富士山火山防災協議会を設立し、八ザードマップの作成をはじめ火山防災対策の推進が図られています。

火山は周辺に温泉や美しい風景などの恵みも与えています。 このことから「火山との共生」を図ることが大切であり、ハザードマップはその役割を担っています。

火山分類地図



注: で囲んだ13火山が「活動的で特に重点的に観測研究を行うべき 火山」。それ以外の24火山が「活動的火山及び潜在的爆発活力を有 する火山」である。

Note: Volcanos which are active and for which observation and investigation are made selectively, others active volcanos or volcanos having eruption potential.

資料: 気象庁資料を基に内閣府において作成

Source : Prepared by the Cabinet Office based on data from the Japan Meteorological Agency

(3) Preparing a Volcano Hazard (Disaster Management) Map

The Volcano Hazard Map provides a graphical indication of the areas predicted to be influenced by an eruption together with evacuation facilities. It is a key component utilized in determining disaster management countermeasures. At the time of the Mt. Usu eruption disaster in 2000, residents were familiar with the Volcano Hazard Map. Progress has been made according to the establishment of the Mt.Fuji Volcano Disaster Management Conference by related oraganizations and agencies of the Government and the prefectural and municipal governments.

Given the environment (e.g., hot springs and beautiful landscapes) offered by volcanic mountains, it is important to plan to live in harmony with them. The Volcano Hazard Map has this role.

有珠山八ザードマップ Hazard Map of Mt.Usu





火山ガスを含む噴煙が続く三宅島(2001年7月)

The Fumes with Volcanic Gas Continually Rises from Miyakejima: July,2001

写真提供:産業技術総合研究所 地質調査総合センター

Photo: Geological Survey of Japan, AIST

原子力災害対策

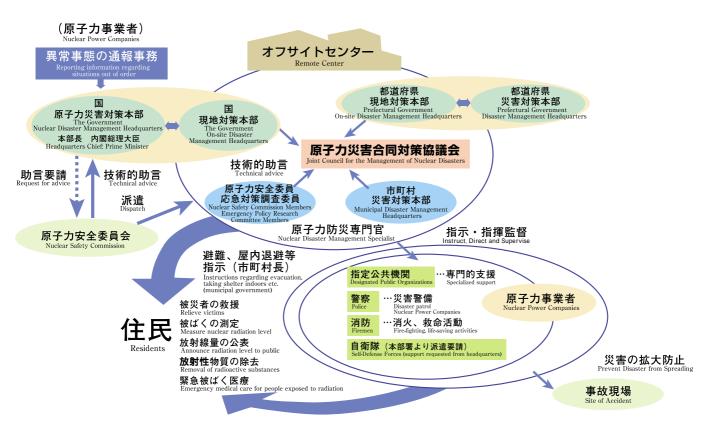
平成11年9月に発生したJCOウラン加工工場における臨界事故を教訓として、原子力災害対策特別措置法が制定されました。同法は、災害発生時の迅速な対応を可能にするため、通報基準等の明確化、国と地方公共団体の有機的な連携の確保、国の緊急時対応体制の強化を図ること等を規定しています。具体的には、原子力災害が発生した場合に国、地方公共団体等の関係者が一堂に会して情報を共有し、相互に協力して応急措置を実施するための緊急事態応急対策拠点施設(オフサイトセンター)を全国21か所に設置したほか、災害時には原子力災害合同対策協議会を組織することとしています。また、国、地方公共団体、原子力事業者等は、毎年共同して、原子力災害を想定した原子力総合防災訓練を行っています。

Nuclear Disaster Countermeasures

The Special Measures of Nuclear Disaster Act was enacted following the critical accident at the JCO uranium processing plant in September 1999. The act clarifies reporting standards and stipulates the requirement of a systematic communications link between the Government and the local government bodies so as to ensure prompt response at the time of a disaster, and improve the timeliness of the nation's emergency response system. The act also requires that a remote emergency response control center be setup when a nuclear disaster occurs and that national and local authorities involved meet at a single centralized location where pertinent information can be shared in common and emergency measures implemented under mutual cooperation. There are currently 21 such locations designated in Japan. In addition to this, the Council for Joint Measures on Nuclear Disasters is to be established, and the Government, the local government and companies involved in the nuclear power industry join together every year and cooperate in conducting comprehensive drills to prepare for nuclear disasters.

原子力災害発生時の対応

Emergency Response at the Time of Nuclear Disasters



資料:原子力安全委員会

Source : Nuclear Safety Commission

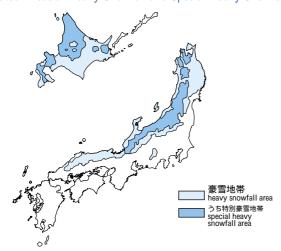
10 その他の災害対策

(1) 雪害対策

日本の国土の約半分の地域は、冬期に積雪が多く、豪雪地 帯対策特別措置法に基づき「豪雪地帯」に指定されており、交 通・通信の確保、国土保全施設の整備等の対策が実施されて います。

豪雪地帯及び特別豪雪地帯指定区域

Designated Areas of Heavy Snowfall and Special Heavy Snowfall



Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

(2)事故災害対策

近年の大量交通・輸送体系の形成、多様な危険物等の利用 の増大、高層ビル・地下街等の増加、道路構造の大規模化を 踏まえ、海上災害対策、航空災害対策、鉄道災害対策、道路 災害対策、危険物災害対策、大規模な火災対策、林野火災対 策といった事故災害対策を防災基本計画に位置づけ、これに 基づき各種の事故災害対策が推進されています。



JCOウラン加工工場原子力事故への対応

Responding to the Accident at the JCO Uranium Conversion Building

資料: 平成11年度原子力白書 Photo: Nuclear White Paper, 1999

Other Disaster Countermeasures

(1) Snow Disaster Countermeasures

In Japan approximately one-half of the country is subject to heavy snowfall during the winter months, and are therefore designated "heavy snowfall areas, "under the Special Countermeasures for Heavy Snowfall Area Act. Various countermeasures including securing transportation and communications and improving national land conservation facilities are carried out.

(2) Large Accident Countermeasures

In response to changes concerning transportation and infrastructure in recent years, such as the formation of a system for traffic and transportation in great volume, more frequent use of various hazardous materials and increased construction of high-rise buildings, underground shopping malls and massive roadways, accident disaster measures have been taken and placed in the Basic Disaster Management Plan. These include measures taken to deal with Marine Disaster, Aviation Disaster, Railroad Disaster, Road Disaster, Hazardous Materials Disaster, Large-Scale Fire Disaster and Forest Fire Disaster.



新宿区歌舞伎町ビル火災

A Fire at a Building in Kabuki-cho, Shinjuku Ward 写真提供:東京消防庁 Photo: Tokyo Fire Department

世界の災害

Disasters Throughout the World

自然災害により、1975年からの25年間に全世界で約150万人が死亡し、直接の物的被害額は9,520億ドルを超えています。

近年の自然災害は、台風・サイクロン・洪水などの風水害が多く、特にアジア地域で大きな被害をもたらしており、2000年代に入ってからもインド西部地震・南アジア諸国の季節風による豪雨、及び東南アジアのモンスーンによる豪雨等の災害が発生しています。

Approximately 1.5 million lives were lost and property damage exceeded 952 billion dollars as the result of natural disasters in the 25-year period from 1975 to 1999 in all the world. Since the year 2000 there have been disasters such as the earthquake of Western India, torrential rains in South Asia caused by seasonal winds and also in Southeast Asia caused by monsoons and so on.

世界の自然災害に占める各地域の割合(1996-2000年)

The Percentage of the Occurrence of Natural Disasters, Casualties and the Amount of Damage in Regions all over the World. (1996-2000)



注:「20世紀アジア自然災害データブック (アジア防災センター) CRED資料を基に内閣府において作成

Note: Prepared by the Cabinet Office based on data from "Data Book on Asia Natural Disasters in the 20th Century" (ADRC) and provided by the CRED



2001.1 インド地震における医療支援 Medical Support after the Gujarat, India, Earthquake of January 2001 写真提供: 国際協力事業団 Photo: JICA

2

日本の国際協力

Japan's International Cooperation in Disaster Relief

わが国は、災害の経験国、防災の先進国として、防災分野での国際協力について積極的に活動しています。政府部内では、

研修生の受入れ、専門家の派遣等の技術協力、 無償資金協力、 円借款、 国連機関を通じての協力の4分野で活動を進めています。昭和62年には「国際緊急援助隊の派遣に関する法律」が制定され、救援物資の供与を含む総合的な緊急援助体制が整備されました。民間部門では、日本赤十字社をはじめとする民間団体が災害時の緊急援助を行っています。

Japan has suffered many natural disasters, and has developed many innovative disaster countermeasures as a result of its vast experiences. Today, the country is working hard in the promotion of international cooperation in the field of disaster management.

The Japanese government promotes international cooperation activities in four areas: Technical cooperation, such as providing training courses for specialists from other disasterprone countries and the dispatch of specialists to such countries.

Granting of funds. Providing loans. Multilateral cooperation through United Nations organizations.

In 1987, the Japan Disaster Relief Team Dispatch Law was enacted, leading to organizational arrangements that allow and promote comprehensive international emergency disaster relief activities (e.g., providing relief goods) The country's non-governmental organizations, such as the Japan Red Cross Society, are also active in this area; especially in terms of emergency disaster relief assistance.



99.8 **トルコ地震における生存者救出現場** Rescuing Victims Buried Alive Following the Kocaeli, Turkey, Earthquake of August 1999 写真提供:国際協力事業団 Photo: JICA

国際防災戦略への取組

Working on the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

「国際防災の10年」に引き続き、この活動を引き継ぐ 国際防災戦略(ISDR)」の活動を実施する決議が、1999年の第54回国連総会において採択されました。

同国連総会において、国連事務総長から、この活動を実施することのほか、同活動を進める国連の組織・体制を整備すること、国際防災の10年を契機に設立された各国の国内委員会の維持強化を図ることなどが提示されました。

具体的な活動内容は、

- 1)現代社会における災害リスクについての普及・啓発
- 2 災害防止に対する公的機関の主体的参画の促進
- 3)災害に強いコミュニティの形成に向けた地域住民の参画 の促進
- 4)社会経済的損失の減少に向けた取り組みの強化などとなっています。

わが国としても、2000年5月、関係省庁の課長クラスからなる 「国際防災連絡会議」を設置し、積極的に同活動を推進しています。

In 1999 the 54th General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), successor program to the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). Secretary-General proposed in the Assembly to arrange a UN system and organization to promote this activity requiring each nation to maintain and strengthen the National Committee set up during the decade, in addition to starting new activities.

Activity objectives include:

- 1) Increasing public awareness of risks that natural, technological and environmental hazards impose on modern-day society.
- 2) Obtaining participation of public authorities concerning disaster prevention.
- 3) Obtaining participation of local residents to create disaster-safe communities.
- 4) Proceed with reduction of economic and social losses of disasters.

Japan continues to actively promote international cooperation in the area of disaster management. The Japan National Committee for International Disaster Management was established to promote activities and has as its members section chiefs of many related ministries and agencies.



アジア防災センター

Asian Disaster Reduction Center

「国際防災の10年」を契機として、災害対策の一層の推進を 図るためには、災害の形態や災害対策に共通点を有する地域 レベルにおける国際協力を推進していくことが重要な課題と認 識されています。特に、1995年にアジア諸国等28か国の閣僚レ ベルの参加により神戸市で開催された「アジア防災政策会議」 において、災害の多いアジア地域で多国間防災協力を推進し ていくことの必要性が提唱されました。

これを受け、1998年7月よりアジア防災センターが兵庫県神戸市で活動を開始しました。アジア防災センターでは、アジアの24か国との緊密な連携の下、防災情報の収集・提供、防災協力の推進に関する調査、災害発生時の各国の緊急援助等の情報収集、防災研修や普及啓発等のプロジェクトの実施等の活動を通して、アジア地域における多国間防災協力を推進しています。

It has been recognized that it is crucial to promote international cooperation among regions that share aspects of disaster vulnerability and disaster management measures to add further momentum to existing measures, taking advantage of the "IDNDR". The need to promote multilateral disaster management cooperation in the Asian region where disasters occur frequently was especially emphasized at the ministerial-level Asian Natural Disaster Reduction Conference held in Kobe City in 1995, attended by delegates from 28 countries in Asia and other regions.

The Asian Disaster Reduction Center, located in the city of Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, started activities in July 1998. It promotes multilateral cooperation for disaster management in the Asian region, under close ties with 24 participating countries who gather and provide disaster related information, promote studies and research in disaster management cooperation, collect information for multilateral emergency disaster relief activities, and carry out disaster management training and education programs and other activities



世界防災会議 World Conference on Natural Disasters





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内閣府政策統括官(防災担当)

〒100-8969 東京都千代田区霞が関1-2-2(中央合同庁舎第5号館) TEL. 03-3501-6996 http://www.bousai.go.jp

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1-2-2, KASUMIGASEKI, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO 100-8969, JAPAN TEL.+81-3-3501-6996 http://www.bousai.go.jp