

Lessons from tripartite disasters in the northeast Japan

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Damages of Recent Disaster in Japan

- **Casualties** (as of March 1st)

Death 15,854

Missing 3,276

Injured 6,023

Total 25,153



- **Estimated Damage on Properties***

Private Properties 10.4 trillion Yen (\$134 billion)

Lifelines 1.3 trillion Yen (\$17 billion)

Infrastructures 2.2 trillion Yen (\$28 billion)

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery 1.9 trillion Yen (\$24 billion)

Total Approx. 16.9 trillion Yen (\$217 trillion)

* Excluding effects of nuclear power plants accident



Japan: Heavily Mitigated, but.....

- Japan is located on 4 different plates and more than 2000 active earthquake fault lines.
- Therefore, long history of investment on hardware such as Coastal Levees
- Developed forecasting and alert systems
- Periodical evacuation drills were conducted in local schools and communities



What we have learned

- It is impossible to perfectly eliminate damages caused by disasters, but we can still minimize.
- Relief Aid of inter-municipality was found timely and flexible.
- Needs in the affected area varies: Information technologies work effectively to capture different demand of aid.
- Coordination of NGOs, municipalities, and volunteers is important for effective relief, but challenging.

What we should have done:

- Develop more functioning inter-municipality/community disaster aid system
- Central Government's supporting roles
- Neighborhood ties rediscovered
- Timely financial support for local businesses and livelihood



Inter-municipality support: A case of Kurihara City

- Past Experience: Iwate-Miyagi Nairiku Earthquake in 2008 (Richter scale 7.2)
- Strong leadership of the mayor:
 - 1) Strengthening Jichikai (neighborhood linkage)
 - 2) Introducing technologies (supported by Keio University)
 - 3) From 'supported' to 'supporting'
 - 4) Introducing and coordinating external organizations (e.g. Israeli rescue teams, International NGOs, etc.)

Use of Quasi-Investment:

● Oyster Farming


Fund was established to support oyster farmers in the affected area. The fund sells “reconstructed oysters beforehand” 1 share costs 10,000Yen (approximately US\$80) for 20 oysters sometimes in the future. Currently collected US\$3.2million in 5 months. The proceeds will be used for ships, equipments (oyster sorting facilities, septic tanks), aquaculture materials (timbers, ropes, baskets, etc.), and seed oysters.

<http://sanriku-oysters.com/index.html>

Oyster business reconstruction project from the Great East Japan Earthquake

SAVE SANRIKU YSTERS

Sanriku Oyster Reconstruction

Home	Project	Reports	About	Contact
<p>We launched Sanriku Oyster reconstruction project!</p> <p>We aspire to restore the gorgeous and rich ocean that used to embrace beautiful oysters in one of the world largest oyster producing areas, Sanriku.</p> <p>iLink, Inc. CEO Hiroaki Saito Japan Oyster Association Grand Oyster Meister Umai! kakiya : direct quick seafood delivery Shop owner (Left: Right: Masenori Hatakeyama, a oyster producer in Karakuwa, Kesen'numa)</p> 				
<p>Calling for "Recovered Oyster owners"</p> <p>10,000 yen (approx. US\$100) for one share = receive approximately 20 oysters after the reconstruction</p> <p>We need all oyster lovers' generous support.</p> <p>about the reconstruction support, "Oyster Owner Program"</p>				
<p>Project state of progress October 16th</p> <p>The number of owners 00 19,079</p> <p>The number of shares 00 248 15</p> <p>When there are: 10,000 owners, we can create a path for shipping Sanriku oysters 100,000 owners, we can save oyster producers 1,000,000 owners, we can actualize oyster aquaculture reconstruction</p>				

Use of Quasi-Investment:

- Efficient Use of Internet for local small businesses

セキュリテ被災地応援ファンド



Local small businesses in the affected area face difficulty to collect financial support for reconstruction. This project is open for small business in need. The web page introduces various small businesses such as Rice wine brewers, food processors, and retailers. Each business describe its rehabilitation plan and financial plan of the fund. Supporters can receive their products in a few years.

<http://oen.securite.jp/>

Significant Lesson 1

- The best way to manage disaster hazards is with a community based and pro-poor approach using local knowledge.
- Lessons from Japan can be relevant in how to mobilize communities in local decision making at various stages of disaster risk reduction planning.



Significant Lesson 2

- Constant and sustainable information sharing of risk communication and crisis management is vital to strengthen people's awareness, preparedness, and cooperation not only for national government but also for prefectural and local government as well as local communities.



Significant Lesson 3

- Long-term partnerships, twinning, and coupling/pairing between local governments, NGOs, schools, expertise, and business sectors are a useful tool to respond in the case of disaster; nonetheless, how to coordinate them varies. It is necessary for each area, country, and region to consider coordination mechanism in advance.



Significant Lesson 4

- In Asia, where is vulnerable to natural disaster, establishing disaster fund is in need and it should consider the distribution to the people and businesses.
- Quasi-investment scheme is helpful to provide financial aid for designated people and businesses; nonetheless, target of investment is limited.



And more...

- Although disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change are usually discussed in isolation, they are intertwined.
- Policy frameworks and financial schemes of relief aid need to be revised in view of increasing climate-related disasters.



Shinano Hayashi





Thank you for your attention.