



# Hyogo Prefecture, Japan

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## Local progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2014)

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# Priority for Action 1

*Ensure that disaster reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation*

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## Core Indicator 1.1

*National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.*

**How well are local organizations (including local government) equipped with capacities (knowledge, experience, official mandate) for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Hyogo Prefecture created the special post of Japan's first Superintendent of Emergency Management. The superintendent serves as the chief officer who assists the governor with the prefecture's crisis management following the 1995 earthquake. The Superintendent oversees approximately 90 personnel at the Disaster Management & Planning Bureau and the Disaster Response Bureau engaged in disaster preparedness enhancement, disaster response, as well as restoration and reconstruction after disasters. The roles of both DRR(Disaster Risk Reduction) or non-DRR departments across the prefecture and how they can contribute to local communities in the case of natural disasters are clearly stated in the Hyogo Local Disaster Management Plan, and prefectural personnel are well informed of these details, meaning the prefectural government can act as one body of the DRR team. The Phoenix Disaster Management System, a comprehensive disaster prevention information system, can quickly and efficiently respond to various kinds of disasters by using the disaster and meteorological information collected via terminals at municipalities, police and fire departments, and the Self Defense Force base in Hyogo. The system is equipped with functions to estimate damage, demand and supply of relief goods, displaying necessary procedures to follow based on the collected data and sending out this information to terminals across Hyogo. A 24-hour monitoring and quick-response system is maintained in anticipation of the occurrence of a disaster or other emergencies, by means of a duty rotation system as well as a standby system with both designated and regular personnel residing in standby accommodation.

To better prepare for future natural disasters by sharing the experiences and lessons

learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, the prefecture established the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution (DRI) in which earthquake-related resources are collected, preserved, and exhibited. The DRI also fosters DRR specialists and young experts, promotes pragmatic DRR research, offers on-site assistance in disaster-affected areas, and functions as a hub for exchange and networking with global counterparts.

## **To what extent do partnerships exist between communities, private sector and local authorities to reduce risk?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The Hyogo Safety Day Promotion Committee was established to promote DRR projects through the planning and implementation of the annually-held Hyogo Safety Day Memorial Ceremony as well as supporting local communities by dispatching Hyogo special promoters of disaster management. The Local Disaster Management Plan specifies the provision of the Hyogo disaster management leader training courses and defines how volunteer disaster response organizations can function in times of disaster.

The plan also sets out the roles and DRR measures the private sector should fulfill. The prefecture concluded agreements on mutual cooperation for assistance in times of disaster with groups from various industrial associations. It lists action steps for cooperating to facilitate smooth relief activities such as establishing a delivery system to distribute food and daily commodities for victims in times of disaster. At the same time, the prefecture collaborates with local private companies through tie-up projects such as publishing pamphlets and organizing events to raise public awareness and public education for disaster risk reduction.

Regarding inter-governmental cooperation at a local level, the Local Disaster Management Plan clearly states the respective roles of the prefectural and municipal governments in Hyogo in times of disaster. Joint disaster-prevention drills are conducted annually involving municipal governments and DRR organizations inside the region. Training programs targeting civil servants in charge of DRR across the prefecture are also conducted.

To secure a reliable crisis management system, agreements on mutual cooperation for assistance in times of disaster are concluded among the National Governors' Association, the Union of Kansai Governments, regions and local governments. The prefecture also conducts joint research and personnel exchange focusing on DRR with other local governments.

The prefecture launched the Hyogo Volunteer Plaza in 2002, in order to further

promote proactive efforts by citizens that resulted from the earthquake. It also serves as a platform for volunteer and NPO activities. The Plaza supports volunteer activities during disasters, networking, information provision, and training and development of human resources.

## **Core Indicator 1.2**

*Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.*

### **How far does the local government have access to adequate financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

While the prefecture earmarks the financial resources necessary for DRR measures in its general account, half of the operating expenses of the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution (DRI) are borne by the national government.

DRR projects, including the prefecture-run Hyogo Safety Day Memorial Ceremony, are also joined by private sectors at their own expense. The purpose of the event is to prevent the memories of the January 17 earthquake from fading away, and to again send out messages to the public to maintain their disaster preparedness by communicating experiences and lessons learned from the earthquake.

The intention to support the implementation of the local government reconstruction plan to the greatest possible extent was expressed in meetings at the national government's Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake reconstruction headquarters in the form of the Policy on Efforts to Support the Reconstruction of the Hanshin-Awaji Area. Up to the second supplementary budget of fiscal year 1999, a total of 5.02 trillion yen in the national budgetary allocations had been implemented.

### **To what degree does the local government allocate sufficient financial resources to carry out DRR activities, including effective disaster response and recovery?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

The prefecture ensures that it earmarks a budget for both tangible and intangible investment for DRR by issuing prefectural bonds and using government subsidies. This varies from developing rivers and coastal areas, and tsunami countermeasures intended to reinforce tide embankments, to developing evacuation routes, and maintaining the systems covering disaster risks and disaster response.

The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Reconstruction Foundation was established on April 1, 1995, roughly two and a half months after the earthquake. It is now valued at 900 billion yen (originally 600 billion yen). As of the FY 2007 settlement of accounts, a cumulative total of 360 billion yen has been allotted to subsidized projects for housing, lifestyle, industry, and education.

## Core Indicator 1.3

*Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.*

**How much does the local government support vulnerable local communities (particularly women, elderly, infirmed, children) to actively participate in risk reduction decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation processes?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

Signatories to the Hyogo Safety Day Promotion Committee include groups of those in society who are most vulnerable to disasters such as women, the elderly, people with disabilities and children. Just after the earthquake, the Hyogo Women's Center (currently the Hyogo Prefectural Gender Equality Promotion Center) established a gender-equal society review committee to clarify the challenges concerning family, child-raising, public welfare, and labor, and became one of the first groups to make proposals for these problems.

The Center later published a DRR handbook especially targeting mothers and children, and encourages women to take part in DRR efforts in times of non-disaster.

The prefecture also offers the Hyogo Emergency Net, which directly supplies local citizens with emergency information (regarding earthquakes, tsunamis, weather warnings, landslide, flood and tornado alerts, etc.), as well as evacuation information via e-mail on mobile phones and websites, in five languages. It is designed for the elderly, foreigners and people with disabilities, who tend to be particularly vulnerable in times of disaster.

Immediately after the earthquake, the Center for a Multi-Cultural Society began offering multilingual consultation services. Through these activities, the Center strived to establish a community friendly to people with various backgrounds.

Furthermore, the Reconstruction Conference for Foreign Residents of Hyogo Prefecture was set up to receive opinions from foreign people living in the prefecture on local issues, and to consider concrete support measures to address them. The outcome of this was later reflected in the reconstruction plan.

## **To what extent does the local government provide training in risk reduction for local officials and community leaders?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution (DRI) provides pragmatic training for local government practitioners who play central roles in disaster management. Courses cover disaster management, and are based on the level of the participants and their pre-existing knowledge.

Multiple courses are provided such as the TOP Management Course for governors and mayor class posts, the Management Course for practitioners programs for various phases depending on the capabilities of the trainees, and the Special Course designed for specific subjects and trainees. DRI also set up and runs the training for the disaster management specialist program, operated by the Cabinet Office, to help develop skilled disaster management personnel throughout the nation.

Various training courses for DRR are offered by the prefecture. Hyogo Prefectural Emergency Management and Training Center provides courses such as the Hyogo DRR leader course targeting to foster human resources who can act as local leaders in times of disasters and practical disaster prevention drills for the leaders of the voluntary disaster response groups take place at the Center's facilities.

Hyogo Emergency Management Center also provides DRR basic training courses targeting local government personnel in charge of disaster management.

**How regularly does the local government conduct awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local communities?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Programs include cultural diversity issues	Yes
Programs are sensitive to gender perspectives	Yes

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Hyogo International Association created a teaching material called the Disaster Prevention Guide for Children and Parents, written in Japanese and 6 other languages (Filipino, English, Chinese, Vietnamese, Portuguese, and Spanish) as mother tongue learning materials by which foreign children and their parents living in Japan can together gain knowledge about DRR, serving to boost disaster preparedness amongst foreigners.

Hyogo Prefectural Gender Equality Promotion Center created the Disaster Preparedness Handbook, which is compiled to include various key points with regard to assistance needed for mothers and child-rearing families as well as how shelters should be managed. The handbook has a family version that incorporates DRR knowledge and information from the viewpoint of mothers and children, and 10 regional versions have been made. At the same time, the Center gathered examples of disaster prevention workshops and seminars, to introduce good examples in a program book. These handbooks are available online, and seminars are held regularly using these handbooks raise the public awareness and preparedness towards DRR.

**Core Indicator 1.4**

*A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.*

**To what extent does the local government participate in the national DRR planning?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

Through participation in risk management and the DRR special committee of the National Governors' Association, the prefecture holds talks on DRR policies, lobbies the national government, and conducts personnel exchange with DRR related sections and divisions of the Cabinet Office and submits recommendations to the national government.

As a local government, the prefecture became the first to provide 100 million yen to the United Nation's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), in order to facilitate disaster relief activities around the world. The prefecture also supports elevating disaster preparedness at an international level by partnering with JICA Kansai to establish the Disaster Reduction Learning Center (DRLC) where human resources from developing countries engaged in DRR take part in training courses.



# Priority for Action 2

*Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

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## Core Indicator 2.1

*National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk.*

**To what degree does the local government conducted thorough disaster risk assessments for key vulnerable development sectors in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The prefecture has provided computer generated local hazard maps on its website since 2005, displaying risks from submersion or damage caused by natural disasters including floods, landslides, high tide, reservoirs and tsunami as well as information required for the safe evacuation of citizens.

The prefecture created and distributed hazard maps covering all 41 cities in the prefecture in 2009. The landslide disaster countermeasures include establishing alert equipment in high collapse risk areas to conduct 24/7 monitoring. The prefecture also provides maps indicating high-risk landslide disaster areas to citizens before the rainy season starts to call for citizens' attention.

Hyogo Prefecture has also provided a maximum damage estimate map using the data gathered from a tsunami simulation program to indicate areas that have been projected to be submerged by a tsunami and formulated an action program in case of a tsunami caused by a Nankai Trough Earthquake. The Local Disaster Management Plan contains damage estimates for major disasters that require particular attention in the prefecture.

Community hazard maps have been created to inform citizens to be alert of their local risks including the predicted damage to each area. To raise DRR awareness, each community is carrying out its own unique activities. For example, encouraging citizens and children to check their community's level of risk, or plotting the whereabouts of elderly people and people with disabilities to create a map of people who may require assistance if a disaster strikes.

Furthermore, each municipality has requested that citizens with relief operation skills register themselves, and have organized teams of junior high school students for DRR activities.

## **To what extent are these risk assessments regularly updated, e.g. annually or on a bi-annual basis?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The Local Disaster Management Plan is reviewed annually based on the latest disaster risk assessment, and if a need for revision is recognized, such changes are made at the local disaster management conference.

Hyogo's Local Disaster Management Plan has been reviewed nine times since the Great Hanshin- Awaji Earthquake, and has been improved to prepare for various disasters including storms and floods, earthquakes, maritime disasters, nuclear hazards, and large-scale accidents, etc.

In particular, the Local Disaster Management Plan for earthquakes provides detailed countermeasures. Provisions relating to protection from tsunami, smooth evacuation, preparation of evacuation zones/routes, and construction of facilities that need to be urgently developed from a disaster-response view point have been stipulated for 14 cities and 1 town, which were designated as part of the Nankai Trough Earthquake disaster prevention zone. These efforts are based on the Act on Special Measures relating to the Nankai Trough Earthquake.

## **How well are disaster risk assessments incorporated into all relevant local development planning on a consistent basis?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The Hyogo Land Use Plan was drawn up based on the National Land Use Planning Act. Under the Plan, the various functions of society are properly located. This involves the creation of disaster management bases and the securing of open spaces necessary for reconstruction and restoration purposes that also prevent damage from spreading further. In addition, securing multiple sources and methods of providing utilities, integrated management of water systems, management and

preservation of farmland, and the improvement of the land preservation function of forests are also covered. At each layer of the prefecture, from individual communities to the prefecture as a whole, the policy aims to comprehensively boost the safety of prefectural land, thereby enforcing prefectural policies.

**To what extent have local schools, hospitals and health facilities received special attention for "all hazard" risk assessments in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	Yes

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

In FY 2001, a seismic retrofitting plan was established. Based on the results of two years' seismic diagnosis conducted from FY 2002, the prefecture then began conducting seismic retrofitting of critical public facilities and schools. Under the Hyogo Seismic Retrofitting Promoting Plan, which was established in March, 2007, the prefecture aims to retrofit 92% of critical public facilities by FY 2015. Hyogo Education Creation Plan, a comprehensive education plan containing the prefecture's basic education plan and its implementation schedule, stipulates the promotion of applying seismic retrofitting to school buildings. An earthquake resistant support fund for medical facilities was established to encourage medical facilities to be more earthquake resistant.

**How safe are all main schools, hospitals and health facilities from disasters so that they have the ability to remain operational during emergencies?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Schools	Yes
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## Description of Progress & Achievements:

In regards to safety measures for schools, the ratio of prefectural schools that are earthquake resistant will surpass 78% at the end of March, 2014, indicating the rapid speed of seismic retrofitting to school buildings, which has surpassed the planned 73%.

The Hyogo Prefectural Board of Education issued a School Disaster Preparedness Manual in 1998 to provide guidelines for disaster education. Schools in Hyogo Prefecture also started to develop their own disaster response manuals. The manual includes details relating to disaster management of the school, such as a school management plan, DRR response structure, security system of the facilities, securing safety for children, shelter management, and disaster education/ prevention drills, etc.

In order to galvanize the emergency medical system immediately following a disaster, the Hyogo Emergency Medical Center was established in October, 2003 as part of hospital safety measures towards disasters. It functions as a regular emergency center which could operate as a primary center in the event of a large-scale disaster. It is also a center for collecting and providing medical information, and is a logistic coordinating center for the transportation of patients using helicopters, etc.

Furthermore, it stockpiles medical supplies, and carries out disaster medical care training, serving as a hub of Hyogo prefecture's disaster medical system.

Using the special subsidy for earthquake-resistant medical facilities in the FY2009 supplementary budget of the national government, key disaster hospitals (for disaster emergency medical care) and secondary medical institutions have been made resistant to earthquakes as the medical facilities' improvement project, which was put in place to sustain the medical provision system at the time of disaster.

According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare in 2013, 63.1% of hospitals in the prefecture, and 83.3% of key disaster hospitals and emergency centers are earthquake-resistant.

At the same time, each municipality has confirmed the safety of evacuation shelters, and are continuing to revise these designations by researching whether these shelters are located in flood or landslide prone areas, or not.

## Core Indicator 2.2

*Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.*

-- No questions related to local context --

## **Core Indicator 2.3**

*Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.*

**To what extent are early warning centres established, adequately staffed (or on-call personnel) and well resourced (power back ups, equipment redundancy etc) at all times?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Hyogo Disaster Management Center, built to withstand any kind of disaster, was established by the prefecture to operate the emergency relief headquarters system smoothly and efficiently. The Center comprehensively manages information gathered from seismic meters installed in various locations throughout the prefecture, as well as updates from the national government and municipal governments within the prefecture. By using such data, the prefecture readies itself for the most expeditious response in an emergency, and also secures the budget and human resources deemed necessary in such a scenario. The Center is capable of operation even when lifelines have been disrupted in the aftermath of a major disaster, as it is equipped with redundant systems to handle such disruptions.

The structure of the Center can not only endure storms and floods, but is also resistant to earthquakes equal in scale to the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (measuring seven on the Japanese seismic intensity). Backups are fully provided, such as power generators for emergency, a stock of fuel, and an exclusive well to secure drinking water. To ensure efficient emergency activities, such as information collection, the room layout is functional and highly flexible.

**How much do warning systems allow for adequate community participation?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

To transmit disaster information rapidly to the citizens, a disaster management radio communication system, the Phoenix Disaster Management System, Hyogo Disaster Net, and the community FM radio station in Hyogo, send out Earthquake Early Warning alerts when they are issued.

The Hyogo Disaster Net was launched in 2005 to transmit emergency information to Hyogo residents such as earthquake, tsunami, and meteorological information, evacuation orders and instructions etc., using mobile text-messaging and the Internet.

For foreigners living in the prefecture, the Hyogo E (Emergency) Net sends out emergency information translated and formatted in five languages (English, Korean, Chinese, Portuguese and Vietnamese).

Also, the websites of both the prefecture and utility companies are cross-linked at the time of disasters so that information from the prefecture can be offered more comprehensively to the public.

A temporary disaster FM station (Reconstruction Communications: FM796 Phoenix), which disseminated various information to the victims at the time of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, was institutionalized after the earthquake. It was used at the time of Niigata Chuetsu earthquake and the Great East Japan Earthquake as a means of providing information to the public.

Similarly, the community FM Radio station (FMYY) which started in Nagata ward, Kobe City, at the time of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, is continuing to broadcast local information in 10 languages.

## **Core Indicator 2.4**

*National and local risk assessments take account of regional/trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.*

### **How well are local government risk assessments linked to, and supportive of, risk assessments from neighbouring local authorities and state or provincial government risk management plans?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The prefecture reviews damage estimates and modifies its Local Disaster Management Plan in line with revisions of the Basic Disaster Management Plan at

the Central Disaster Management Council as well as the latest damage estimate announcements made by the national government.

The Union of Kansai Governments (consisting of 7 Prefectures and 4 major cities) and the Disaster Risk Management Council of prefectures in Kinki region (consisting of 9 prefectural governments), both of which Hyogo Prefecture and its neighboring prefectures are members of, work to build a stronger region-wide DRR system for enabling systematic, smooth delivery and receipt of support.

Specific examples include the Memorandum on the Mutual Support of Prefecture-Run and Large-Scale Water Supply Operators during Disasters, between the 7 Prefectures of the Kinki Region for the purpose of swiftly ensuring emergency water supplies and emergency repairs in times of disaster. Another is the Agreement on Mutual Support for Waterway Disasters in Hyogo Prefecture which establishes mutual support frameworks between municipalities within the prefecture.

# Priority for Action 3

*Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*

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## **Core Indicator 3.1**

*Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).*

**How regularly does the local government communicate to the community, information on local hazard trends and risk reduction measures (e.g. using a Risk Communications Plan) including early warnings of likely hazard impact?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Using the Phoenix Disaster Management System ? a network system covering comprehensive information for disaster response ? the prefecture works in partnership with municipalities and DRR organizations in Hyogo to collect and spread information about disasters and weather observations. ?In addition to disaster management radio communication systems and public relations vans, the Hyogo Disaster Net also offers public emergency and evacuation information quickly to its 350,000 registrants via mobile text messaging or its website.

In rivers that contain recreational facilities and that have a prospect of rapidly rising water levels, flood warning systems (revolving lights) have been established, which operate together with warning announcements, to call for visitors' attention. ?Also, according to the post-earthquake survey of risk of debris flow in mountain streams, a number of sites on Mt.Rokko were assessed as high risk areas. Debris flow surveillance devices (sirens) were established in 17 locations out of those high risk areas as it was not possible to build urgent sediment control facilities there.

In order to provide information that is useful for voluntary disaster response activities at normal times, or in times of disaster, those from voluntary disaster response groups wishing to receive information via e-mail are registered as disaster-prevention information correspondents.

Furthermore, a Hyogo Prefecture Disaster Prevention Handbook was created in March, 2008 and can be found online. It compiles basic knowledge on flooding, landslides, and information gathering during disasters.



## Core Indicator 3.2

*School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.*

### **To what degree do local schools and colleges include courses, education or training in disaster risk reduction (including climate related risks) as part of the education curriculum?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The prefecture underscores the importance of DRR education in Hyogo whose purpose is to pass on the lessons of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake to future generations, and to raise children who are capable of protecting their own lives and have a mindset of living harmoniously with people of different backgrounds. By collecting essays from children who experienced the earthquake, the prefecture (Hyogo Board of Education) published the supplementary reading material called Living for Tomorrow, in 1997. By using this, the prefecture has been improving DRR education which corresponds to the each student's developmental stages, school conditions, and regional characteristics.

Furthermore, the prefecture continues to upgrade DRR education in Hyogo by revising the material to incorporate new materials designed to cultivate the children's abilities to think and decide on their own actions to protect their own lives, using lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake. The prefecture founded the Environment and Disaster Mitigation course at Maiko High School in April 2002. The course enables students to deepen their understanding of the environment and DRR both through classroom lectures and practice as they engage in field work and hands-on learning experiences. Through this, the course aims to foster talented young people who can contribute to building the society of the 21st century.

The Education Center for Disaster Reduction (ECDR) was established at the University of Hyogo to promote DRR education, which focuses on cultivating human resources who contribute to the region and to society with their DRR-conscious mindset, equipped with both prominent knowledge on DRR and power of action. Hyogo Disaster Risk Reduction Platform was established to act as a hub of collaboration and cooperation for universities, administrative organizations and DRR organizations, to facilitate high-level, efficient, effective joint research and hands-on training activities, as well as DRR education.

### **Core Indicator 3.3**

*Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.*

-- No questions related to local context --

### **Core Indicator 3.4**

*Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.*

-- No questions related to local context --

# Priority for Action 4

*Reduce the underlying risk factors*

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## Core Indicator 4.1

*Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.*

**How well integrated are local government DRR policies, strategies and implementation plans with existing environmental development and natural resource management plans?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The main themes of the Hyogo Basic Environmental Plan are: establishing lifestyles that prioritize the environment (life), creating offices and manufacturing that are appropriate for the environment (work), building towns that coexist with the environment (towns), and regenerating the rich natural environment of mountains, rivers, the countryside, and the sea (nature). These themes aim to create a comprehensive environmental policy that includes the perspective of disaster prevention and reduction, with the goal of realizing a rich and beautiful Hyogo, with a society that prioritizes the environment, built by power of its communities.

**How far do land use policies and planning regulations for housing and development infrastructure take current and projected disaster risk (including climate related risks) into account?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Housing

Yes

Communication Yes

Transportation Yes

Energy Yes

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Building confirmation by the prefecture ensures that buildings are built in conformity with the Building Standards Law. At the same time, the prefecture coordinates with municipalities on municipal urban planning and disaster management measures. The prefecture promotes the systematic development of infrastructure for DRR purposes, following the 5-year plan of tsunami DRR infrastructure development. This contains urgent and important projects to respond to the largest-scale tsunamis projected to be incurred by a Nankai Trough Earthquake, and the 5-year plan for mountain DRR and avalanche disaster prevention, which includes the lessons learned from various disasters, in particular the 2009 tropical storm Etou. Furthermore, land use policies and planning regulations for housing, communication, transportation, and energy were taken into consideration for DRR purposes.

#### **How well are risk-sensitive land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes enforced across all development zones and building types?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Hyogo Land Use Plan was drawn up based on the National Land Use Planning Act. The Plan shows the appropriate locations of various functions of society. This involves the creation of disaster management bases and infrastructure necessary for reconstruction and restoration purposes that also prevents damage from spreading further. The policy aims to comprehensively boost the safety of prefectural land, thereby enforcing prefectural policies.

Furthermore, in order to plan for the safe development and orderly maintenance of cities, a city plan that comprehensively and integrally determines plans related to land use, city facilities, and development work for urban areas, can coordinate the regulation and induction of land use in city planning areas according to the City Planning Act and the Building Standards Law, and a systematic infrastructure

development by the city planning effort.

For buildings, building confirmation based on the Building Standards Law is conducted in the planning stage to prevent illegal construction, and to carry out adjustment of disaster management and local city planning.

## **How strong are existing regulations (e.g. land use plans, building codes etc) to support disaster risk reduction in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

To formulate land use planning, the prefecture requested public comment, and holds meetings to receive comments in order to build consensus with local citizens.

When drawing up an urban development plan, explanatory meetings and hearings were held in order to gather citizens' opinions. The urban development planning draft is made available to the public for two weeks, during which citizens and stakeholders can submit written opinions which then are passed to the urban planning council and used as reference materials for deliberation.

Compliance with the Building Standards Law is investigated before the start of construction via building certifications, to ensure the building plan of structures comply with the "Building Standards Law and other relevant regulations concerning building standards. This investigation is continued during construction, and the legality is confirmed at the time of completion.

For early identification and correction of illegal construction, the prefecture patrols with police officers and fire department officials to investigate the actual conditions of illegal construction.

Builders responsible for illegal construction will be punished severely under the applicable laws and regulations.

## **To what degree does the local government support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Forests	Yes
Coastal zones	Yes
Wetlands	Yes
Water resources	Yes
River basins	Yes
Fisheries	Yes

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

A lifestyle that prioritizes economic performance and efficiency has led to the extinction of many living organisms. Due to overdevelopment, environmental pollution, overuse of plants and animals, destruction of the foothills, increases in introduced species, and global warming, the effects on biodiversity are escalating and becoming more apparent.

The prefecture's comprehensive environmental policies take into account the conservation of all aspects of life in the natural environment. This includes the conservation of biodiversity, protection of, and harmonious coexistence with, wildlife, forest replanting, and restoring the secondary nature of fields, forests and seas closed to human settlements that involve human care and preservation.

As an example, the national government and the prefecture have embarked on the maintenance and conservation of a continuous belt of forest to protect against landslides which stretches 30km from East to West on a slope facing an urban area. They were able to restrict new developments and tackle the Rokko Mountain Range Green Belt Development Project, to protect urban areas from landslides by formulating plans and acquiring the land necessary for the project.

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### **How much do civil society organizations and citizens participate in the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The prefecture is determined to develop key players as well as their platform of activities in the environmental field, so that all citizens can participate in environmental conservation. Such efforts include the creation and training of the Hyogo Ecological Players who can lead practical environmental conservation activities and environmental learning and education, developing the Eco Plaza which serves as the general contact point for such learning and education, promotion of environmental hands-on learning outside the classroom, and promotion of human resources such as coordinators and facilitators to connect schools, communities, and local regions to relevant groups and facilities.

## **How much does the private sector participate in the implementation of environmental and ecosystems management plans in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The Hyogo Environmental Basic Plan was created with the purpose of preventing global warming, the construction of a recycling society, coexistence with nature, creating safe and comfortable spaces, and establishing the power of communities for the conservation and creation of the environment. It was formulated in order to allow for the comprehensive and systematic promotion of all policies involving the conservation and creation of the environment, and to voluntarily and proactively address the conservation and creation of the environment through citizens, business owners, and administration sharing goals, as well as through civic participation and cooperation.

The prefecture urges private sectors to promote corporate social responsibility activities, invigorate environmental businesses and the development of environmental technology, and to build a favorable cycle of the environment and economy.

## **Core Indicator 4.2**

*Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.*

## **What is the scope of financial services (e.g. saving and credit schemes, macro and micro-insurance) available to vulnerable and marginalised households for pre- disaster times?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The prefecture offers public housing in various locations across the prefecture in order to secure a safe living environment for all citizens, including those from low income households.

The prefecture has implemented a loan system intended to stabilize and further develop the management of SMEs as well as a labor and welfare related loan system which lends living expenses to people whose employment is involuntarily terminated by their former employers.

The Emergency Disaster Restoration Fund for Small and Medium-Sized Firms was formed using a syndicated loan from Hyogo Prefecture, Kobe City, and the national government. It was created to address the financial needs of quake-hit local SMEs. From February to July, 1995, the loan system provided low-interest financing for businesses. During the 5 month period of lending, Hyogo Prefecture and Kobe City provided 422.2 billion yen in loans.

## **To what extent are micro finance, cash aid, soft loans, lone guarantees etc available to affected households after disasters to restart livelihoods?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

In April, 1997, the Disaster Victims Livelihoods Reconstruction Fund was created using the Reconstruction Fund to assist victims of natural disasters shift to permanent housing or that provide cash benefits to households with family members of old age or require nursing care necessary for their everyday life after moving into permanent housing. In December of that year, the Middle-Aged and Elderly Self-Sufficiency Assistance Fund was created.

To allow victims in need to gain easier access to cash, the prefecture has provided



disaster backup loans which do not take into consideration the repayment capacity of victims with income-limitations. They also provide life welfare loans (petty cash fund) which have simplified cash lending procedures.

The Hyogo Mutual Aid System for Housing Reconstruction was created in September, 2005, to propose mutual assistance among homeowners. The system intended to cover damage from various natural disasters and subsequent fire disasters. Furthermore, the system is able to provide fixed amounts of benefits for an inexpensive fee.

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## **Core Indicator 4.3**

*Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.*

**How well established are economic incentives for investing in disaster risk reduction for households and businesses (e.g. reduced insurance premiums for households, tax holidays for businesses)?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Through the Hyogo small and medium-sized corporation loan system, in which the prefecture deposits a part of the loan funds and commissions loan procedures to designated banking institutions under loan conditions that the prefecture states, the prefecture loans the funding at a preferential interest rate to companies for capital investment for DRR purposes such as seismic retrofitting of facilities. To accomplish the target of 97% of seismic retrofitting of housing across Hyogo in 2015, the Seismic Retrofitting to My House program started from around FY 2003, and the program was implemented to subsidize drafting and construction costs.

From 2014, the prefecture also provided a fixed-amount subsidy package for retrofitting support, which subsidizes a fixed amount of the costs for drafting and retrofitting to apply minimum seismic retrofitting to ensure housing does not collapse instantly in the face of an earthquake and to protect lives, in preparation for a Nankai Trough Earthquake.

The program also provides a fixed rate interest subsidy to citizens who have borrowed funding from financial institutions in order to implement seismic retrofitting works.

## **To what extent do local business associations, such as chambers of commerce and similar, support efforts of small enterprises for business continuity during and after disasters?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Employment maintenance incentives partially aided the expenses of business owners who had planned to maintain the continued employment of workers on account of business suspension, and victim employment incentives were supplied to business owners who newly employed disaster victims and those who had no choice but to leave work due to the earthquake. Also, in 2001, the Hyogo Economic & Employment Vitalization Program was instituted with the goal of job creation, and through employment stabilization, vitalization of small-to-medium businesses, and supporting start-ups and ventures, it made an effort to circulate the funds for restoration within the disaster-affected areas by revitalizing local industries, and supporting economic recovery led by the private sector.

Also, in order to support the reopening of businesses in shopping districts and the like as soon as possible, the prefecture supported the restoration of common facilities via disaster restoration efforts, and the construction of common temporary stores by borrowing disaster restoration and development loans, and receiving subsidies from recovery funds.

Aside from supporting business owners who reopened their stores in redeveloped buildings or vacant stores in shopping arcades that had taken a great amount of damage, activities like recovery-themed bazaars and assisting events that drew shoppers were also held in an effort to create a lively environment.

An enterprise zone concept with advanced preferential tax mechanisms, and relaxation of regulations has also been proposed. The ordinance on the promotion of Industrial Recovery through the formation of new industrial base districts was enacted in April, 1997. With the provision of special zone sites by prefectural or city governments, companies have been encouraged to locate their facilities with assistance in the form of tax exemptions of real estate acquisition, employment support, and low interest loans.

## **Core Indicator 4.4**

*Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.*

## **How adequately are critical public facilities and infrastructure located in high risk areas assessed for all hazard risks and safety?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The Hyogo home building center, a foundation established under the leadership of the prefecture, launched a seismic retrofitting assessment committee comprised of experienced academics and other experts, to assess the seismic retrofitting plans of both public and private facilities, taking into account building techniques, so that such plans will result in appropriate seismic retrofitting.

The owners of buildings that are open to the public and which were built before May 31st, 1981 (before new quake-resistance standards became effective in the Building Standards Law), must undergo an earthquake resistance assessment and report the results to the appropriate local authority by the end of December, 2015.

## **How adequate are the measures that are being undertaken to protect critical public facilities and infrastructure from damage during disasters?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

To create disaster-resilient cities, it is important to enhance urban infrastructure, such as roads, parks, and waterways, which will block fire from spreading in urban areas, as well as serve as a nearby open space which can be used as a site of evacuation and as a hub for relief activities.

Reconstruction and community-building activities have been advanced through a series of discussions between local citizens and the government. As a result, various types of parks and green recreation facilities featuring the characteristics of each district and equipped for DRR purposes were developed.

To diversify the water supply for firefighting, Kobe City installed quake-resistance water tanks, each able to store about 100 tons of water, beneath city parks. To secure water in times of disaster, application of seismic retrofitting to water utilities and the installation of water tanks below city parks is currently being carried out.

River development projects are undertaken with the assumption of heavy rains that occur once every 10 to 50 years, also taking into account securing water supplies for firefighting. The River Improvement Plan Review Committee established in conformity with the River Act conducts adequate disaster risk analysis.

To secure the transportation system in times of disaster, 18 routes, including Route 2, were designated as emergency transportation routes which only allow emergency vehicle traffic. Necessary signage is displayed to provide information about this designation.

The Port of Kobe and other harbor facilities were restored with seismic reinforcement on some parts of the wharves. At the same time, port areas were also restored to act as an operation base for rescue/recovery activities by developing areas of greenery.

The Rokko Mountain Range Green Belt Development Project is now in progress. It aims to build a continuous belt of forest to protect against landslides along the mountain slopes adjacent to the extensive urban area in the foothills from Suma-ward, Kobe City to Takarazuka City (stretching 30 km from east to west).

## **Core Indicator 4.5**

*Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.*

### **How well are disaster risk reduction measures integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities (i.e. build back better, livelihoods rehabilitation)?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

There were several prefectural resident conferences held for each field of reconstruction, and opinions and suggestions were gathered from a wide variety of citizens and civic organizations. Based on these opinions, the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Reconstruction Plan (the 10-Year Hyogo Phoenix Plan) was formulated by the prefecture just six months after the earthquake in July, 1995.

The plan aims not merely to restore the previous status quo but to carry out a slogan of Creative Reconstruction (Build Back Better) adopting a perspective of a society that allows for harmonious coexistence, where people could live in harmony with nature, with others, and with their community.

Since the design of a reconstruction plan that addresses all disaster-affected areas is of great importance, citizens of disaster-affected areas participate proactively in the planning process, working with the governor mayor, and national government.



Key disaster hospitals designated by the prefecture are annually checked to confirm their conformity to the designation criteria, and their designation is dissolved if they do not meet the conditions.

The prefecture also provides advice and technical support to the municipalities for formulating their earthquake-resistant renovation promotion plans.

Since 12 cities in Hyogo Prefecture are designated as administrative agencies with jurisdiction, which are in the position to give advice and support for other municipalities, these cities are especially encouraged to formulate their plans promptly.

# Priority for Action 5

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

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## **Core Indicator 5.1**

*Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.*

-- No questions related to local context --

## **Core Indicator 5.2**

*Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.*

**How regularly are training drills and rehearsal carried out with the participation of relevant government, non-governmental, local leaders and volunteers?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Every year, the Hyogo Comprehensive Disaster Prevention Drill is held during the nation-wide Disaster Preparedness Week (August 30th ? September 5th). Staff gathered from DRR organizations, municipal governments and affiliated municipal governments, non-governmental organizations, as well as local DRR leaders and volunteers from the volunteer disaster response organizations take part in the drill. Along with the dissemination and improvement of citizens' disaster awareness through drills and training, DRR organizations confirm the function and role-sharing of DRR organizations, with and work to create close relationships at normal times. They have also conducted the Kinki Prefectures Joint Disaster-Prevention Drills and the Kinki Block Emergency Firefighting Relief Team Joint Drills, to deepen the mutual collaboration of neighboring prefectures and DRR organizations. This is intended to enhance DRR systems covering wide areas. Furthermore, every year on Hyogo Safety Day (January 17th), citizens take part in disaster prevention drills. The

prefecture promotes boosting citizens' disaster-preparedness through various activities. The prefecture and the municipalities support all actors of society, from citizens, to schools and businesses, to conduct disaster prevention drills and other DRR activities.

**How available are key resources for effective response, such as emergency supplies, emergency shelters, identified evacuation routes and contingency plans at all times?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Emergency shelters	Yes
Safe evacuation routes identified	Yes
Contingency plan or community disaster preparedness plan for all major hazards	Yes

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Since it is difficult to support citizens and supply goods from externally and through regular routes during the three day period after a disaster, in the local disaster management plan the prefecture and municipalities encourage citizens to store food and potable water, and daily commodities for three days in each homes and workplaces at normal times.

Based on the standard of the maximum number of evacuees (300 thousand) at the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, the prefecture and municipalities maintain a supply system of food /daily necessities using spot and distribution stock, to keep adequate reserves for citizens. The prefecture is responsible for supplementing the stock shortage of the municipalities and the municipalities are responsible for supplementing citizens.

Miki Earthquake Disaster Memorial Park is ordinarily used for sports and recreation as well as for disaster prevention education and personnel training. In the event of a major disaster, it will support disaster-affected areas in the prefecture as a hub facility of the regional emergency management base network for the entire prefecture.

5 other regional emergency management bases store rescue equipment and relief supplies for victims, and collect/distribute relief supplies. Utilizing existing facilities, the base is used to assemble and mobilize emergency relief workers.



## **To what extent does the local government have an emergency operations centre (EOC) and/or an emergency communication system?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Using the Phoenix Disaster Management System installed at the prefecture's DRR hub, the Hyogo Disaster Management Center, observatory information such as weather and water levels is sent to the terminals installed in DRR organizations across the prefecture, and conversely collects/shares damage information through the terminals. Earthquake damage is predicted on the basis of information obtained from seismometers located throughout the prefecture, enabling a projection of supply and demand of human resources and goods required for an initial emergency response, when an earthquake registering 4 or above on the Japanese intensity scale is observed in the prefecture.

For the transmission of disaster information, there is a system to connect the prefectural government office with all municipalities and fire department headquarters, using a satellite communication line. Also, the prefectural government office is connected with the prefectural branch and civil engineering offices by a terrestrial radio line (ground-base). This system is recognized as a highly reliable DRR administrative radio line resilient to disasters, as it can be utilized in normal times for uses including the disaster management radio communication system, as well as for the sending of bulk faxes function and image transmission, but is also used for the reception and transmission of images and other information at times of disaster.

Approximately 90 personnel based at the Hyogo Disaster Management Center, take part in disaster response training and disaster simulation exercises, to reinforce the structure and ensure it is ready for a prompt initial response in times of emergency. As transportation and communications systems were disrupted after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, the medical facilities could not assess the degree of damage nor secure utilities, drugs and medical equipment. For this reason, a nationwide Emergency Medical Information System was established.

In normal times, the system provides emergency medical information to firefighting institutions and medical institutions, as well as to citizens on its website. In times of disaster, the system collects and provides disaster damage information on medical institutions and situations concerning the acceptance of emergency outpatients.

## **How aware are citizens of evacuation plans or drills for evacuations when necessary?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

January 17, the date on which the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake occurred, has been designated Hyogo Safety Day by prefectural ordinance. The prefecture designates January as DRR month to boost disaster preparedness. Many events are held in the month of January, including the Hyogo Safety Day Memorial Ceremony where participants join the 1.17 memorial walk to relive the experiences of that day, the 1.17 Disaster Reduction Award ceremony to schoolchildren and students from all over the country for DRR educational activities, and the Hyogo Safety Day Promotion Project which supports diverse efforts in the field of DRR.

As part of the efforts, the prefecture and DRR organizations hold an annual practical disaster prevention drill with the participation of citizens. The drills performed include rope-work, shouting contests, as well as evacuation and leading training that make use of braces to have simulated experiences of the disabled and elderly. Around 600 citizens participate in these events to experience and acquire the skills necessary for DRR activities.

Also, citizens' evacuation drills are held in coastal areas of the prefecture with the assumption of damage caused by the tsunami of the Nankai Trough Earthquake. This includes verifying prompt and safe evacuation routes from each houses and offices to upland, and confirming temporary tsunami evacuation facilities in case evacuation to upland is difficult.

## **To what degree does the Contingency Plan (or similar plan) include an outline strategy for post disaster recovery and reconstruction, including needs assessments and livelihoods rehabilitation?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The Hyogo Prefecture Local Disaster Management Plan has been formulated based on the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act. The Plan attempted to establish and

promote a comprehensive and systematic disaster-prevention administration. It has the goal of protecting the lives, health, and assets of citizens from disaster, and is based on the basic ideas of promoting disaster reduction policies, promoting disaster prevention that unifies self-help forces, mutual help, and public help, establishing a new culture of disaster preparedness, and promoting disaster prevention through cooperation by various agents. It demonstrates the roles and responsibilities of the prefecture, municipalities, disaster prevention-related institutions, as well as related organizations and citizens, indicating the basic policy regarding the tasks of disaster prevention-related agencies.

This plan serves the role of being a guideline for prefectural, municipal, and other disaster prevention-related institutions' disaster countermeasures and for the creation of municipal local disaster management plans, as well as being a reference for the improvement of related groups' and citizens' awareness of disaster-preparedness.

In addition, during the formulation of a disaster recovery plan, the goal is not simply to restore to pre-earthquake conditions, but to regenerate the region with a new perspective, so the plan must be formulated regarding fields of restoration that require particularly critical and urgent addressing (including life recovery plans, housing reconstruction plans, city infrastructure reconstruction plans, and business restoration plans) to allow victims to live in safe and secure manner as soon as possible.

**How far are regular disaster preparedness drills undertaken in schools, hospitals and health facilities?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	Yes

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Evacuation drills are held several times a year using earthquake or fire disaster scenarios at all elementary schools and junior high schools in the prefecture. This is also the case with hospitals where disaster prevention drills are held on a regular basis.

At the same time, training for disaster medical care staff is conducted regularly to enhance their knowledge on emergency medical care such as triage, Crush Syndrome, and the wide-area emergency medical information system. In addition, the Hyogo Emergency Medical Center was established as the key

hospital for disaster emergency medical care, and disaster medical coordinators have been designated so as to foster human resources who will act as medical care leaders in times of disaster.

## **Core Indicator 5.3**

*Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.*

### **To what degree do local institutions have access to financial reserves to support effective disaster response and early recovery?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The prefecture adopts the slogan of a Hyogo, which implements the lessons of the earthquake disaster as the most important of its prefectural policies, and which has ensured a budget to promote the urgent and critical development of disaster-resilient infrastructure, including reinforcing tide embankments, and developing roads for emergency transportation based on the 5-Year Plan for Tsunami Disaster Resilient Infrastructure. In addition, these measures have ensured the budget for promoting earthquake and tsunami countermeasures including the comprehensive reinforcement of buildings to be earthquake-resistant and upgrading the Phoenix Disaster Management System to enhance response capability in the face of disasters, and comprehensive landslide and flood countermeasures including mountain and landslide disaster countermeasures through the focused development of erosion-control dams and landslide-control dikes, or the creation of forests that can withstand disasters, and flood control policies such as maintaining reservoirs and developing rainwater storage and infiltration facilities at prefectural schools. In case public civil engineering facilities are damaged by natural disasters, the national government will bear the certain restoration costs as authorized by law. The prefecture recommends that homeowners join the Hyogo Mutual Aid Fund for Housing Reconstruction, which provides benefits to assist home rebuilding costs when damaged by a disaster.

### **How much access does the local government have to resources and expertise to assist victims of psycho-social (psychological,**

## **emotional) impacts of disasters?**

Level of Progress achieved: 5

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Due to the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, many people's living conditions changed radically, and for many victims, mental health problems arose.

It was recognized that mental health care for the children, who received an extreme shock from the earthquake, was necessary with treatment from nearby adults and at schools.

For that reason, school counsellors (clinical psychologists, etc. that were unrelated to schools) were sent to elementary and middle schools (clinical psychologists, etc. that were unrelated to schools) from April, 1995.

In July of the same year, 15 regional mental care centers were established in disaster-affected areas assist survivors with PTSD and provide support for mental illness, and developed their activities in cooperation with public healthcare centers.

The prefecture established the Hyogo Institute of Traumatic Stress in 2004 as a hub facility to offer various functions such as investigation and research on emotional care, training human resources, providing training course, offering clinical and technical consultations, collection and communication of information and educating the public on the topic and to facilitate collaborative initiatives and exchange programs.

## **Core Indicator 5.4**

*Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.*

-- No questions related to local context --