

Regarding the Overview of the “Tokyo Disaster Prevention Plan”

I . Significance of Formulation

Formulate and compile disaster prevention measures against natural disasters such as earthquakes and wind and water damage by 2020 in an easy-to-understand format that Tokyo residents and regions, corporations, and the government should prepare in advance.

The Basic Approach Regarding Formulation

- In anticipation of the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, swiftly promote preliminary initiatives for prevention, emergencies, and recovery.
- To deepen the understanding and cooperation between the residents and regions of Tokyo and corporations, which will be the mainstay of self-help and mutual assistance, and lead to concrete actions.

II . Tokyo's Goal City Image

· Through efforts by the residents and regions, corporations, and government, become a city capable of handling disaster response worthy of being called the world’s safest and secure city.

- The residents, regions, and corporations maintain a high disaster awareness, and the residents of Tokyo are able to help one another, forming a society where appropriate action can be taken.
- A disaster response system to protect lives is established where related institutions can coordinate for swift lifesaving and smooth operation of evacuation centers, etc.
- Steady progress of measures to build a city that is resilient against disasters is underway, such as the improvement of dense regions with wooden houses, making structures earthquake resistant, securing road networks, and heavy rain and tsunami countermeasures

In order for the realization of the above items, based on the following 4 points, the initiatives leading up to 2020 are shown on the progress schedule.

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III. Plan Configuration

Under the assumption of earthquakes in the wards, Tama region, and island regions, and wind and water damage in various areas in Tokyo, the 14 visions of the future to aim for and the 54 initiatives for the realization of them are described along with the progress schedule (13 initiatives of self-help and mutual aid, 41 initiatives of public assistance)

The 4 Points	①Depict possible events when disaster strikes as scenarios in chronological order	②Describe the situation deduced from the scenario and the current point of arrival	③Specify future images and the direction of initiatives that should be implemented intensively	④Formulate specific initiatives for preparation of self-help, mutual aid, and public assistance, respectively
Composition	Describe the possible situations that can occur when affected by disaster at home or downtown in a sequential flow from before and after disaster strikes	Describe situations that can be presumed as general events and the situation of countermeasures heretofore	Describe the direction of initiatives in preparation for the realization of future images and goals to counter various situations by 2020	Describe specific initiatives that residents, regions, corporations and government should respectively prepare in order for the realization of the future image ※Regarding the public assistance initiatives, the major initiatives for 3 years until 2017 will be described
	Assumed Scenarios		Overview of Initiatives to Prepare	
	Earthquakes in wards and the Tama region		<u>10 future images</u> 40 initiatives (9 self-help and mutual aid, 31 public assistance)	① Making buildings earthquake resistant, renovations, etc., ② deployment of rescue activities by residents, ③ suppression of fires and fire spreading, ④ realization of safe and swift evacuation, ⑤ precise transmission of various information, ⑥ prevention of disruption among stranded commuters, ⑦ smooth establishment and operation of evacuation centers, ⑧ securing food, water, and supplies to survive 3 days after disaster strikes, ⑨ expanding public rescue and aid operations, ⑩ quick reconstruction of daily life through rapid recovery
	Earthquakes in the Island region		<u>2 future images</u> 6 initiatives (2 self-help and mutual aid, 4 public assistance)	①Realize swift evacuation in island regions, ② secure stockpiles and transportation framework in island regions
Wind and water damage in various parts of Tokyo		<u>2 future images</u> 8 initiatives (2 self-help and mutual aid, 6 public assistance)	①Realization of smooth evacuation, ② enhance and strengthen inundation and landslide disaster countermeasures	

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<Described image>

Earthquakes in wards and the Tama region, partial excerpt from “Deployment of rescue activities by residents”

~After several hours

▼ When going outside of the house, several old houses in the surrounding area are collapsed, and from those collapsed houses, people calling for help can be heard, but it is difficult to rescue them alone



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Difficulty of rescue activities by residents

◇ If there is a lack of know-how regarding disaster prevention, there is a risk of being unable to potentially save lives
 ◇ If neighbors do not have a well-established relationship, it is difficult to swiftly act in rescuing the injured

Accommodation at all municipal high schools

Implementation of emergency drills, etc. (end of 2013)

First aid implementation rate 39.5% (2012)

<Future image> Ensure there is a mentality of “protecting one’s own life yourself”, “protecting one’s own community together”, and there is increased regional disaster prevention capabilities							
Municipal and Self-help	Protect our families and region ourselves	~2014		2015	2016	2017	2020
		Discuss what to do in the event of a disaster with the family Confirm evacuation sites and evacuation routes Confirm by walking on occasions such as drills Discuss roles during disasters with the community Confirm the persons requiring special assistance within the community Implement and join periodic drills, etc.					
Public assistance	Promote awareness-building of self-help and mutual aid among residents and regions	Create a prototype disaster prevention book	Distribute and examine the disaster prevention book among households		Consider making disaster prevention book multilingual, etc.		Increase awareness of self-help and mutual aid
		Dispatch accommodation disaster drills to special schools	Create and distribute a disaster prevention booklet that can be studied at home (targeted at all children and students in public schools)		Expand to all schools (2017~)		Approximately 260,000 accommodation disaster drill participants (2015~2020)
Public assistance	Promote the improvement of disaster response capabilities among residents and regions	2 schools (trial)	20 schools	40 schools	Expand to all schools (2017~)		Strengthen disaster response capabilities
		Conduct 4 community participation trainings accordingly with the seasons		Promote first aid incentive programs and spread first aid through comprehensive disaster prevention education		Establish a “bystander insurance” aimed at risk reduction of implementing first aid	