Comprehensive Pre-Disaster Prevention!
Preparing to Establish the Disaster Management Agency

August 2, 2025

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Deputy Director-General, Cabinet Office (Disaster Management)

Disaster management support character 《Namabo~》

Past large-scale disasters and future anticipated large-scale disasters

It is crucial to significantly enhance disaster management planning functions and conduct preparations from normal times to ensure readiness before large-scale disasters occur.

Great East Japan Earthquake
- Number of deaths: 19,775
- Number of evacuees: Up to 470,000
- Number of completely or partially destroyed buildings: 406,038

  <* As of March 8, 2024, 2:00 PM>

2024 Noto Peninsula Earthquake
- Number of deaths: 515
- Number of evacuees: Up to 57,000
- Number of completely or partially destroyed buildings: 29,523

  <* As of January 28, 2025, 2:00 PM>

Torrential rain of July 2018
- Number of deaths: 237
- Number of evacuees: Up to 42,000
- Number of completely or partially destroyed buildings: 18,010

  <* As of January 9, 2019>

2016 Kumamoto Earthquake
- Number of deaths: 277
- Number of evacuees: Up to 180,000
- Number of completely or partially destroyed buildings: 43,386

  <* Human damages: as of August 14, 2024>
  <* Building damage: as of April 12, 2019>

Trench-type Earthquakes in the Vicinity of the Japan and Chishima (Kuril) Trenches
- Estimated number of deaths: Up to **approx. 199,000**
- Estimated number of evacuees: Up to **approx. 600,000**
- Estimated number of completely destroyed and burned buildings: Up to **approx. 220,000**

  * Probability of an M8.8 or greater earthquake occurring in the Chishima Trench within the next 30 years
  : 7%–40%

Tokyo Inland Earthquake
- Estimated number of deaths: Up to **approx. 23,000**
- Estimated number of evacuees: Up to **approx. 2,900,000**
- Estimated number of completely destroyed and burned buildings: Up to **approx. 610,000**

  * Probability of an M7-class earthquake occurring in the southern Kanto Region within the next 30 years
  : approx. 70%

Mt. Fuji eruption

[Lava flows, etc.]
Estimated population within potential impact area: **approx. 790,000 people**
Estimated number of people requiring preemptive evacuation: **approx. 110,000 people**

[Volcanic ash] A wide area, including the Tokyo metropolitan region, may be affected

Potential impacts include paralysis of transportation functions, disruption of lifeline functions, and collapse of wooden houses

* The probabilities of earthquakes occurring are based on data from the Headquarters for Earthquake Research Promotion

Nankai Trough Mega Quake
- Estimated number of deaths: Up to **approx. 298,000**
- Estimated number of evacuees: Up to **approx. 12,300,000**
- Estimated number of completely destroyed and burned buildings: Up to **approx. 2,350,000**

  * Probability of an M8-9 class earthquake occurring the within the next 30 years
  : approx. 80%

(As of January 2025)

1
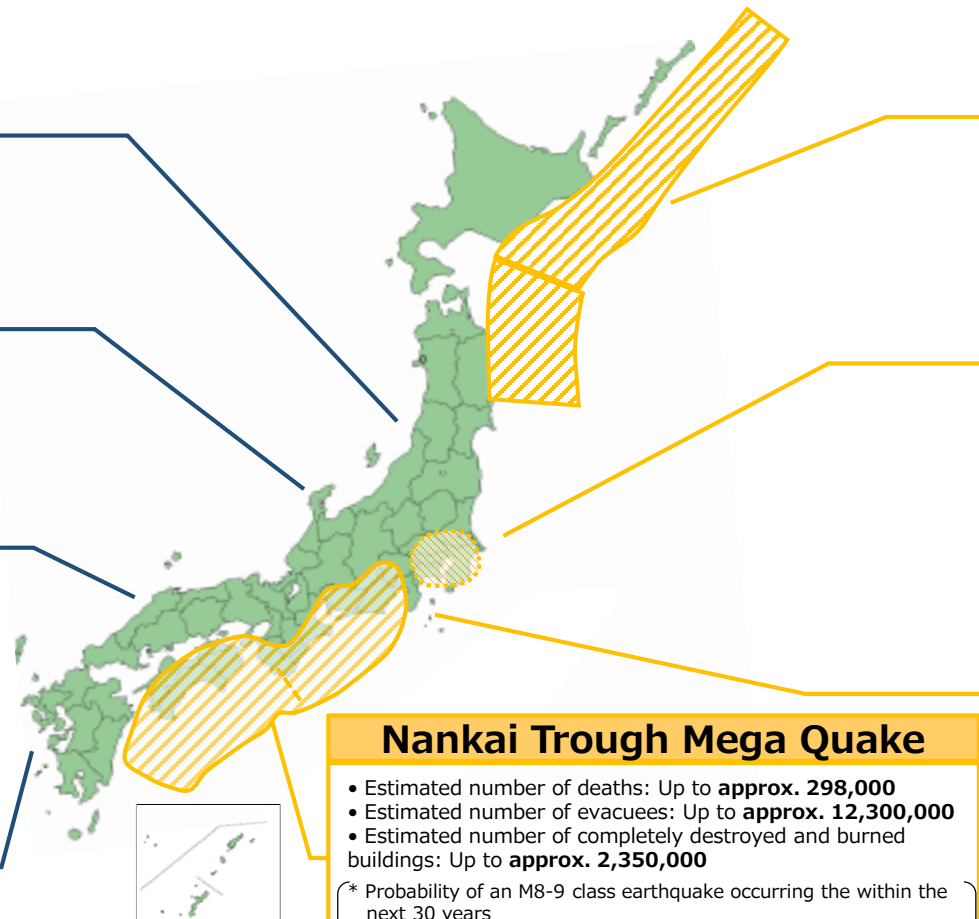
Future anticipated torrential rain disasters

○ In recent years, Japan has experienced unprecedented torrential rains that have led to severe flooding and landslides in various regions each year.

○ With climate change anticipated to increase rainfall and the frequency of flooding, there are growing concerns that water-related disasters will become more severe and more frequent.

Main water-related disasters in recent years

Torrential rain of July 2018

Flood damage along the Oda River
(Kurashiki City, Okayama Prefecture)

2019 East Japan Typhoon (Hagibis)

Situation of flood damage along the Chikuma River
(Nagano City, Nagano Prefecture)

Torrential rain of July 2020

Situation of flood damage along the Kuma River
(Hitoyoshi City, Kumamoto Prefecture)
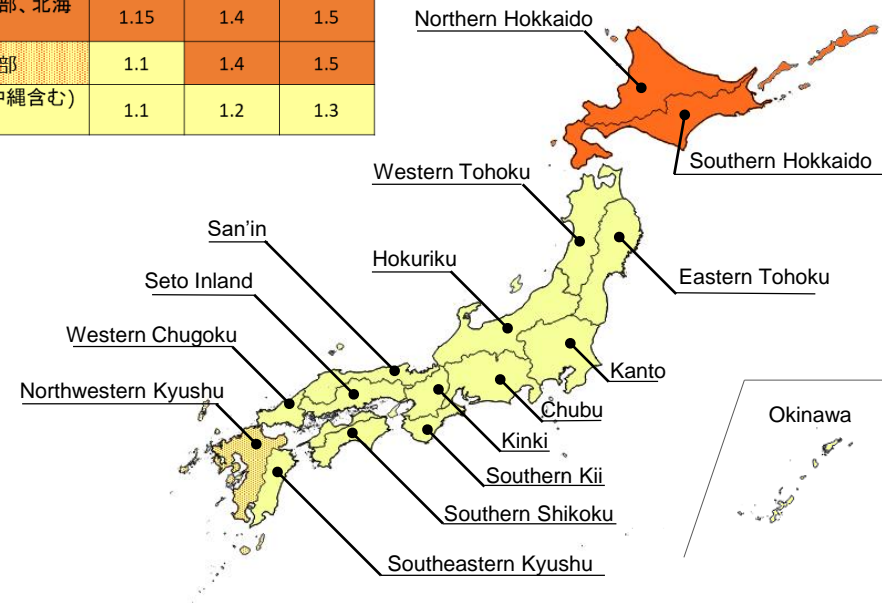
Heavy rain of September 2024

Loss of houses and obstruction caused by driftwood along the Tsukada River
(Wajima City, Ishikawa Prefecture)

Impact of climate change expected in the future

<Changes in rainfall amounts by region>

地域区分	2℃上昇	4℃上昇	短時間
北海道北部、北海道南部	1.15	1.4	1.5
九州北西部	1.1	1.4	1.5
その他（沖縄含む）地域	1.1	1.2	1.3

Northern Hokkaido
Southern Hokkaido
Western Tohoku
San'in
Hokuriku
Eastern Tohoku
Seto Inland
Western Chugoku
Northwestern Kyushu
Kanto
Chubu
Kinki
Southern Kii
Southern Shikoku
Southeastern Kyushu
Okinawa

2

Organization of Japan's administrative agencies

Cabinet

- Cabinet Office
  - Cabinet Office (Disaster Management) (Appointed staff: 220)
- Digital Agency
- Reconstruction Agency

- Cabinet Secretariat
- Cabinet Legislation Bureau
- Headquarters (e.g., National Security Council)
- National Personnel Authority
- Board of Audit

Cabinet Office
- Imperial Household Agency
- Japan Fair Trade Commission
- National Public Safety Commission
- Personal Information Protection Commission
- Casino Regulatory Commission
- Financial Services Agency
- Consumer Affairs Agency
- Children and Families Agency

Ministries and agencies
- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
  - Environmental Dispute Coordination Commission
  - Fire and Disaster Management Agency
- Ministry of Justice
  - Immigration Services Agency of Japan
  - Public Security Examination Commission
  - Public Security Intelligence Agency
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Finance
  - National Tax Agency
- Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
  - Japan Sports Agency
  - Agency for Cultural Affairs
- Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
  - Central Labour Relations Commission
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
  - Forestry Agency
  - Fisheries Agency
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
  - Agency for Natural Resources and Energy
  - Japan Patent Office
  - Small and Medium Enterprise Agency
- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
  - Japan Tourism Agency
  - Japan Meteorological Agency
  - Japan Transport Safety Board
  - Japan Coast Guard
- Ministry of the Environment
  - Nuclear Regulation Authority
- Ministry of Defense
  - Acquisition, Technology and Logistics Agency

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Basic direction for establishing the Disaster Management Agency

- It is essential to create a "disaster-resilient nation" that prioritizes human life and human rights.
- Comprehensive pre-disaster prevention measures must be implemented from normal times.
- A Disaster Management Agency will be established as the headquarters for comprehensive pre-disaster prevention, encompassing thorough disaster risk prevention, recovery, and reconstruction.
- The agency will report directly to the Cabinet and will be led by a dedicated minister who has the authority to recommend and expedite the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures throughout the government from normal times. It will be staffed with an adequate number of experts and a sufficient budget.

Headquarters functions provided by the Disaster Management Agency

I Formulation of basic policies and government strategies related to disaster management

II Headquarters for promoting and expediting comprehensive "pre-disaster prevention"

III Headquarters for coordinating disaster response from onset through recovery and reconstruction


Future steps

After summer 2025: Request budget and agency staff

2026 Ordinary Session of the Diet: Submit related bills

During FY2026: Establish Disaster Management Agency

Realize comprehensive disaster victim support.

- Fundamentally enhance living conditions in evacuation shelters, including **better stockpiling based on Sphere Standards**.

- **Implement and standardize training programs** related to the management of evacuation shelters

- **Create a support system for managing disaster cases.**

- Develop a medical care system that utilizes ships to provide health care in the event of a disaster.

- **Establish a platform** for examining issues from **various perspectives, such as women, the elderly, and children,** and to consider appropriate support measures.
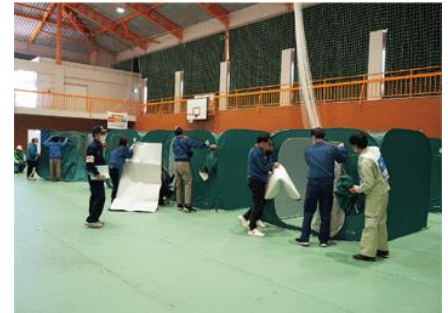
Evacuation site setup drill (Hirono Town, Fukushima Prefecture)

Main initiatives to be promoted by the Disaster Management Agency (2)

Comprehensively utilize digital disaster management technologies (Disaster Management DX)

- Develop a "disaster management digital platform" accessible to both the public and private sectors.
- Promote **DX for disaster victim support**, including the introduction of systems for collecting and managing victim-related data.
- Establish **a digital infrastructure** for rapid damage assessment and decision-making support in disaster response, utilizing satellites, drones, and generative AI.
- Study countermeasure schemes leveraging digital technology for real-time documentation of disaster response and analysis of operational challenges.
- **Build systems for training and capacity development of disaster management DX personnel** in local governments and related organizations.

Main initiatives to be promoted by the Disaster Management Agency (3)

Disaster prevention education and awareness promotion aimed at behavioral change.

- **Study comprehensive and strategic communication designs.**
- **Conduct practical disaster prevention education from early childhood (digital disaster prevention education, etc.)**
- **Promote community-based disaster prevention education within the community.**
- **Record, share, and pass on lessons learned from disasters.**

Personal safety training
(Komatsushima City,
Tokushima Prefecture)

Tsunami evacuation drill
(Hiji Town, Oita
Prefecture)

Disaster prevention workshop
(Naruto City, Tokushima Prefecture)

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Strengthen public-private partnerships among industry, academia, and the community.

- **Enhance support systems for local governments provided by national and prefectural authorities.**
- **Reinforce disaster response capabilities across industry, academia, and community sectors.**
- **Expand the participation of private companies with relevant expertise and resources.**
- **Strengthen collaboration with and expanding the participation of non-profit organizations (NPOs) engaged in disaster relief efforts.**
- **Establish connections between industry, academia, and the community to ensure relationships are in place from normal times.**

Train and develop personnel to support disaster victims through public-private partnerships.

Network meeting

Standardization of disaster response, human resource development, and training

- Standardize decision-making processes, support systems, and response procedures at disaster sites.

- **Establish a human resource development and training system** in collaboration with relevant organizations. (Consider educational and training functions such as a disaster prevention university.)

- **Develop coordination personnel** with diverse experience and expertise.

Main initiatives to be promoted by the Disaster Management Agency (6)

Research, development, and implementation of disaster prevention technologies

- **Identify and integrate new technological needs related to disaster prevention and mitigation.**

- **Promote research, development, and implementation of disaster prevention technologies through collaboration with related organizations. This includes advancing damage estimation techniques and developing robots for disaster rescue and response.**

Satellite constellation system

Water-recycling handwashing stand

Mobile disaster response container toilet

International development

● **Enhance international cooperation** by leveraging disaster prevention technologies, knowledge, and lessons learned from past disasters.

● **Promote and expand the disaster prevention industry** through the use of advanced disaster prevention technologies and knowledge.

Scene from the Asian Conference on
Disaster Reduction

Expectations for municipalities regarding pre-disaster prevention

\<Examples of resources essential for evacuation life>

Food

Drinking water

Cardboard beds

Partitions

Portable toilets

Simple toilets

Local government's central stockpile warehouse

Local governments must disclose the status of their stockpiles of the above types of supplies once a year.

(Basic Act on Disaster Management revision)

Revision of Initiatives and Guidelines regarding Evacuation Shelters for Local Governments (December 2024)

○ In accordance with Sphere Standards, etc., the following documents have been revised and notified to local governments: "Initiatives for Ensuring Adequate Living Conditions in Evacuation Shelters," "Guidelines for Evacuation Shelter Management and Life Support (Checklist)," and "Guidelines for Securing and Managing Toilets in Evacuation Shelters."

Securing and managing toilets

· Securing toilet cars and toilet trailers
· Sphere Standard "1 unit per 20 people"

Toilet trailer (Wajima City)   Comfort toilets (Suzu City)

Securing the quality of food

· Utilizing food trucks, etc.
· Following the menus recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, academia, universities, etc., as well as energy intake guidelines presented by Sphere Standards and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Food cars (Wajima City)   Kitchen cooking equipment

Securing living spaces

· Stocks of partitions and simple beds, such as cardboard beds and inflatable beds
· Sphere Standards "3.5 m^2 living space"

Cardboard beds (Wajima City)   Partitions (Suzu City)

Securing potable water

· Stocks of resources to install showers or temporary baths
· Sphere Standards "1 unit per 50 people"

Temporary bathing facilities (Wajima City)   Temporary bathing facilities

Overview of the Individual Evacuation Plan

○ <u>This plan outlines the support measures for individuals who need assistance during evacuations</u>, including the elderly and people with disabilities.

Target ○ Individuals requiring evacuation support include elderly persons and those with disabilities who have <u>difficulty evacuating independently</u> and <u>need specialized help to ensure their safety during evacuation</u>.

Creation ○ <u>Municipalities are encouraged to create these plans</u> (<mark>an obligation of effort</mark>) in <u>collaboration with relevant professionals</u>, such as welfare specialists.
 * <u>The plans should be prioritized based on the anticipated damage</u> from disasters in the area <u>and the physical and mental conditions of the individuals involved</u>.
 * <u>These individual evacuation plans should be created</u> with the consent of the individuals requiring support.

Contents (Name, address, etc.) ○ Names of persons who will provide evacuation support, etc. ○ Evacuation destinations, etc.

Provision of individual evacuation plan information to evacuation support personnel, etc. (*)

(*) Evacuation support personnel: Fire department, police, community welfare officers, social welfare councils, voluntary disaster prevention organizations, etc.

○ The individual evacuation plan information is provided to evacuation support personnel, etc., to ensure appropriate evacuation support is provided

○ During normal times, information is provided only when there are special provisions in the ordinance or with the consent of the individual requiring evacuation support, etc. In the event of a disaster, consent is not required.

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Example of an Individual Evacuation Plan

●●町個別避難計画

必要に応じて欄外や裏面を活用して差し支えありません。

避難行動要支援者

個別避難計画に記載等された情報（計画情報）は、
避難支援等の実施に必要な限度で消防や警察等の避難支援等関係者に提供されることとなります。
計画に記載等された情報の一部だけを消防や警察等の避難支援等関係者に提供することも可能です。
提供先では必要以上に共有することがないようにするなど、情報漏洩の防止などの対応に努めています。

ふりがな	ばんどう　たろう	計画情報を避難支援等関係者に提供することに同意します ✔	生年月日	平成●●年●●月●●日
氏　名	坂東　太郎		性　別	ⓜ男　女

住所又は居所※	●●町字◆◆23番地	避難するときに必要な支援の内容
電話番号その他の連絡先	●●●-●●●-1234　abcdef@ghijklmail.ne.jp	It is helpful to have a communication support board when evacuating together.

※この場所（住所又は居所）での災害リスクは次のとおりです。　✔土砂災害 **特別警戒区域**　□洪水　✔高潮 20m～　□津波

🏠 最寄りの避難できる場所は、**土砂災害の場合は●●園、高潮の場合は●●館** です。
「警戒レベル３高齢者等避難」（津波の場合は「避難指示」）が発令されたら**すぐに安全な場所に避難！**

避難支援等実施者

避難支援等実施者本人やその家族等の生命及び身体の安全を守ることが大前提です。
また、個別避難計画は、あくまで避難の円滑化や避難行動への支援の可能性を高めるためのものであり、
避難支援等実施者に対して 法的な責任や義務を負わせるものではありません。
避難支援等実施者は個人である必要はありません。組織や団体を記載等することも可能です。

ふりがな	ふくし　うめこ	計画情報を避難支援等関係者に提供することに同意します ✔	できること	対応できる状況
氏名又は名称	福祉　梅子		高齢者等避難の ✔避難情報の伝達　□避難しているかの確認　□避難先に一緒に行く　✔その他（※具体的に書いてください　メールやFAXで、避難しているかを確認）	✔台風や大雨など　□土砂災害　□地震　□津波　✔その他（高潮、噴火など）
住所又は居所	●●町字◆◆35番地			
電話番号その他の連絡先	●●●-●●●-5678			

ふりがな	しかくしかくじちかい	計画情報を避難支援等関係者に提供することに同意します ✔	できること	対応できる状況
氏名又は名称	◆◆自治会		高齢者等避難の □避難情報の伝達　✔避難しているかの確認　✔避難先に一緒に行く　□その他（※具体的に書いてください　平素からの挨拶、声かけ、簡易的な避難訓練）	✔台風や大雨など　✔土砂災害　□地震　□津波　□その他（高潮、噴火など）
住所又は居所	●●町字◆◆78番地			
電話番号その他の連絡先	●●●-●●●-7891			

1名や１団体でも問題ありません。3以上の場合、欄を増やしたり、欄外や裏面を活用してください。

避難先・避難経路・その他

避難経路は災害時にとることが予定される経路を書いてください。
災害の状況によっては、記載のとおり避難できない場合もあります。
その場合は、当日の状況に応じて避難経路や避難先を変更してください。

避　難　先	避難経路	その他
自宅の居間（※屋内安全確保の場合） ◆◆公民館（※立退き避難の場合）	自宅 → 町道●号線を渡る → ◆◆公民館（道路をはさみ自宅向かい） ※自宅前に流雪溝があります。雪が積もっている時季には見えにくいので、気を付けてください。	玄関先に必要なお薬を入れている非常用持ち出し袋を準備しているので、忘れず持ち出すことができるよう、みんなで声をかけあいましょう。

**Not yet created
50 organizations 2.9%
(8.2% out of 141 organizations)**

**80% < R ≤ 100%
253 organizations 14.5%
(240 organizations 13.9%)**

**Kameoka City
60.56%**

80% < R (rate of creation) ≤ 100%

60% < R ≤ 80%

40% < R ≤ 60%

20% < R ≤ 40%

R ≤ 20%

Not yet created

**60% < R ≤ 80%
102 organizations 5.9%
(90 organizations 5.2%)**

**40% < R ≤ 60%
153 organizations 8.8%
(128 organizations 7.4%)**

**R ≤ 20%
920 organizations 52.8%
(883 organizations 51.3%)**

**20% < R ≤ 40%
263 organizations 15.1%
(240 organizations 13.9%)**
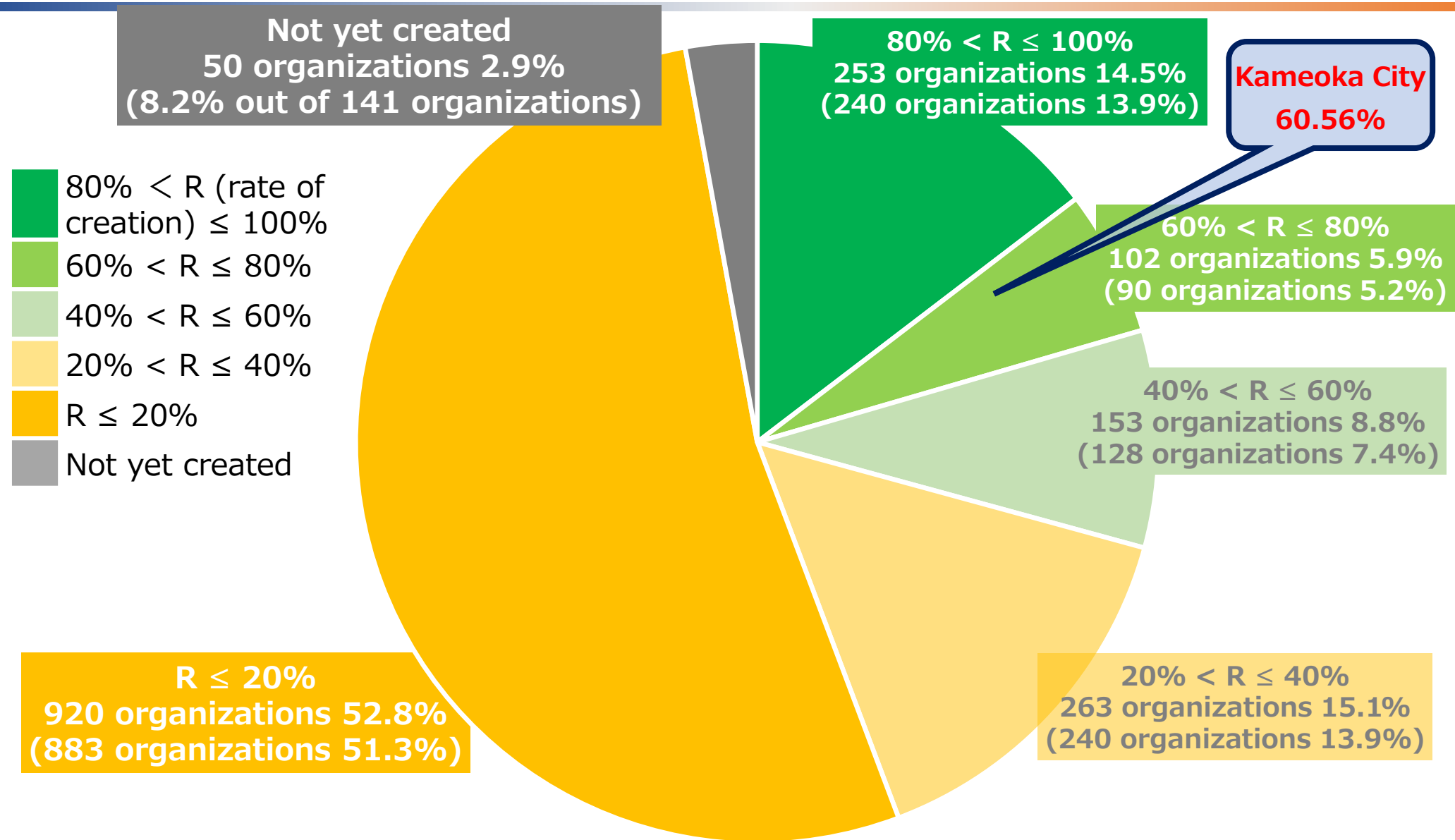
N = 1,741 organizations

Note) Rate of creation (R)= $\dfrac{\text{Number of individuals requiring evacuation support and for whom individual evacuation plans have been created in each municipality (persons)}}{\text{Number of individuals requiring evacuation support listed in the evacuation support register in each municipality (persons)}}$

* Figures in parentheses reflect the status as of April 1, 2024. Please note that the previous survey did not include municipalities in Ishikawa Prefecture (19 cities and towns) due to the impact of the Noto Peninsula Earthquake. Thus, the total is 1,722 organizations, which differs from the current survey.

Evacuation Life Support Leaders and Supporters Training (from FY2022)

○ "Evacuation Life Support Leaders and Supporters" are individuals who have attained the essential skills <u>to manage evacuation shelters and can proactively collaborate with local governments and other support providers to enhance living conditions in these shelters</u>.

○ To identify and train such individuals across various regions, the Cabinet Office is conducting model training sessions for "Evacuation Life Support Leaders and Supporters" throughout Japan.

○ A database will be established to track individuals who complete the training program (Operations scheduled to begin in FY2025)

Programs scheduled in FY2025	
Training Program	· On-demand lectures (pre-recorded) · Two-day training including basic lectures, group discussions, workshops, etc.
Model training	Hirosaki City (Aomori), Takasaki City (Gunma), Futtsu City (Chiba), Toshima City (Tokyo), Shibata City (Niigata), Oyabe City (Toyama), Hakusan City (Ishikawa), Ono City (Fukui), Ichikawa Misato Town, Hayakawa Town, Minobu Town, Nanbu Town, and Fujikawa Town (Yamanashi), Chikuhoku Village (Nagano), Gero City (Gifu), Fuji City (Shizuoka), Nishio City (Aichi), Kameoka City (Kyoto), Izumi City (Osaka), Nishinomiya City (Hyogo), Tottori Prefecture, Maniwa City (Okayama), Mihara City (Hiroshima), Yamaguchi Prefecture, Matsuyama (Ehime), Shimanto Town (Kochi), Fukuoka City (Fukuoka), Kikuyo Town (Kumamoto) Total: 24 municipalities
Self-directed	Okazaki City (Aichi), Setouchi City (Okayama), Taragi Town (Kumamoto) Total: 3 municipalities

December 6 and 7

避難生活支援
コーディネーター

全国域で活躍

専門アドバイザー

避難生活支援

分野ごとの資格者
（保健師、看護師、医師、
社会福祉士、栄養士　等）

広域で活躍
県・市域等

市民防災リーダー
防災士会会員　等

避難生活支援
リーダー / サポーター

地域赤十字奉仕団　等

地元で活躍
学区・町内会等

自主防災組織
リーダー

福祉、看護、医療などに
関心のある人材
子育てなどの市民活動に
取り組んでいる人材

防災全般に
関心のある人材

避難生活支援に
関心のある人材

避難生活の各分野に
関心のある人材

避難生活支援
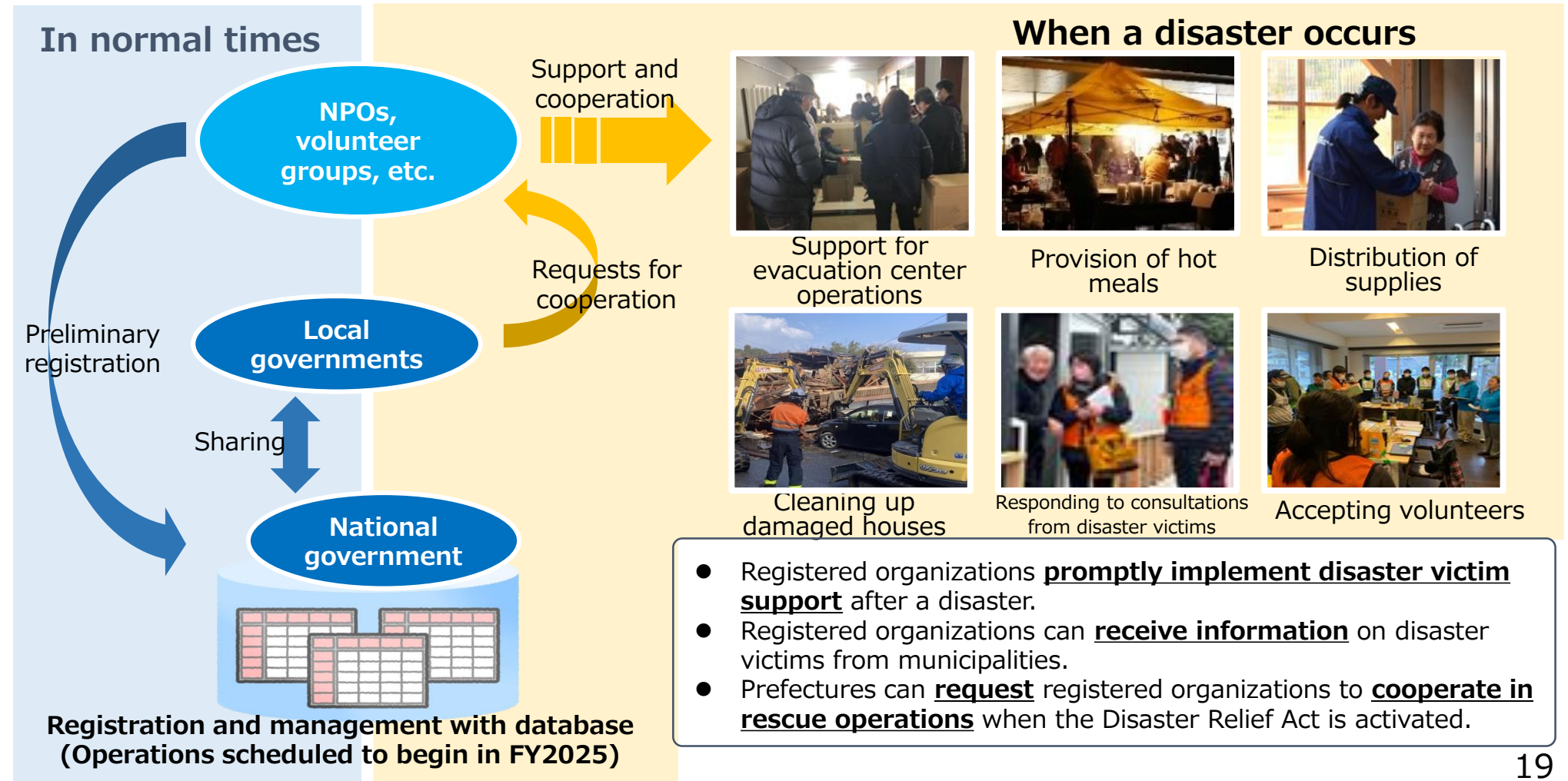リーダー／サポーター
研修テキスト
（令和４年度モデル研修用）

Training
textbook

Group
discussions

Practicing improving the
evacuation shelter environment

Creation of a registration system for NPOs, volunteer groups, etc.

○ To strengthen public-private partnerships, **a system will be established for the national government to pre-register non-profit organizations (NPOs), volunteer groups, and other disaster relief organizations**. Information on these registered organizations (organization name, activities, activity areas, etc.) will be compiled into a database and shared with local governments and other entities. This system aims to foster relationships based on "face-to-face interactions" during normal times, enabling the prompt delivery of detailed, high-quality disaster relief immediately following a disaster. *Measures implemented under the revised 2025 Disaster Countermeasures Act, etc.

In normal times

NPOs, volunteer groups, etc.

Support and cooperation

Requests for cooperation

Local governments

Preliminary registration

Sharing

National government

Registration and management with database (Operations scheduled to begin in FY2025)

When a disaster occurs

Support for evacuation center operations

Provision of hot meals

Distribution of supplies

Cleaning up damaged houses

Responding to consultations from disaster victims

Accepting volunteers

- Registered organizations **promptly implement disaster victim support** after a disaster.
- Registered organizations can **receive information** on disaster victims from municipalities.
- Prefectures can **request** registered organizations to **cooperate in rescue operations** when the Disaster Relief Act is activated.

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Disaster relief efforts in collaboration with private companies following the Noto Peninsula Earthquake

○ Following the 2024 Noto Peninsula earthquake, local governments and other administrative agencies collaborated with private companies to provide relief supplies and accommodations to the affected areas.

○ By leveraging the capabilities of these companies, which offer various services daily, the disaster relief efforts were executed in a professional, smooth, and efficient manner.

Relief goods operations

- Private logistics companies were commissioned to manage wide-area transportation hubs for relief goods and to transport supplies to evacuation centers.

Management of relief supply centers (Ishikawa Prefectural Industrial Exhibition Hall)

Food and beverage provision

- In Anamizu Town, the local government commissioned members of the local restaurant association to operate the "Central Kitchen," providing nutritious, warm meals for disaster victims.

Meal distribution by restaurant association members (Anamizu Town)

Accommodation provision

- Supporting secondary evacuation, etc., by utilizing hotels, inns, and private lodgings.
- Private lodging operators were able to accommodate a wide range of needs, including detached houses, pet-friendly accommodations, and furnished rooms.

Provision of private lodging facilities

Signing of disaster response agreements between local governments and private organizations

Transporting supplies

○ **Agreement on information gathering and transportation of supplies using drones during disasters**

Parties involved: Natori City, Miyagi Prefecture; KORAKU Co. (Drone Shop Sendai)

○ **Agreement on cooperation regarding the transportation and management of supplies during disasters**

Parties involved: Higashi-Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Prefecture; Fukuyama Transporting Co., Ltd.

Securing housing

○ **Agreement on the provision of rental camping cars, etc., during disasters**

Parties involved: Koshigaya City, Saitama Prefecture; Rental Camping Car Association

○ **Agreement on the provision of mobile accommodation facilities (container hotels), etc., during disasters**

Parties involved: Iza City, Kagoshima Prefecture; DEVELOP Co., Ltd. (Hotel Business)

Providing meals

○ **Agreement on the provision of meals, including preparation in food trucks, during disasters**

Parties involved: Uwajima City, Ehime Prefecture; Ehime Kitchen Car Association

○ **Agreement on support for providing meals**

Parties involved: Tatebayashi City, Gunma Prefecture; Forest Co., Ltd. (food service business)

Improving the quality of life

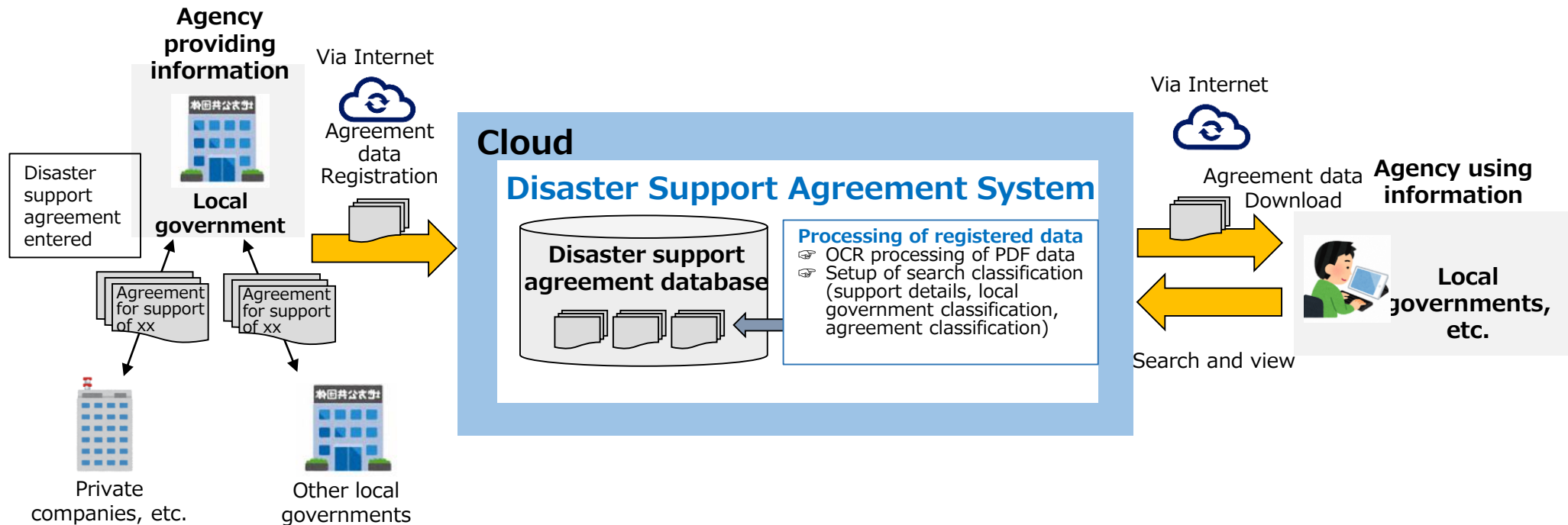○ **Agreement on cooperation in supplying toilet cars and mobile office cars during disasters**

Parties involved: Ama City, Aichi Prefecture; Tough Varrier Co., Ltd. (lease company)

○ **Agreement on the provision of mobile laundry facilities during disasters**

Parties involved: Yabu City, Hyogo Prefecture; Yamamoto-unyu Co., Ltd.

Promoting the creation of a database for disaster response agreements

✓ In FY2021, **a cloud-based system called the Disaster Support Agreement System was introduced**. **This system enables users to search and view the database at any time.** Local governments can utilize this platform to gather information about the agreement status of other local governments and draft agreement documents, thereby facilitating the development of new agreements.

Agency providing information

Via Internet

Agreement data Registration

Disaster support agreement entered

Local government

Agreement for support of xx

Agreement for support of xx

Private companies, etc.

Other local governments

Cloud

Disaster Support Agreement System

Disaster support agreement database

Processing of registered data
☞ OCR processing of PDF data
☞ Setup of search classification (support details, local government classification, agreement classification)

Via Internet

Agreement data Download

Agency using information

Local governments, etc.

Search and view

Promoting public-private collaboration through the Disaster Risk Reduction x Technology Public-Private Partnership Platform

○ As part of the "Disaster Risk Reduction x Technology Public-Private Partnership Platform" (Prevention Technology PF), **a matching site was launched in July 2021. This site aims to connect the challenges and needs of local governments involved in disaster response with the advanced technologies offered by private companies and other entities**.

○ In addition to its matching functions, the platform allows users to search for needs and advanced technologies based on different disaster phases (ranging from pre-disaster to recovery and reconstruction) and various disaster types (such as wind and water disasters, earthquakes, etc.).

Examples of registered needs

○ Mechanisms for monitoring and notifying river water levels
○ Transmission of evacuation information to foreigners and other people with limited access to information
○ Effective disaster prevention training methods, etc.

Matching site

防 災 × テ ク ノ ロ ジ ー
官民連携プラットフォーム

Local governments, etc.
Needs

Private companies, etc.
Advanced technology

Examples of registered technologies

○ River water level prediction systems
○ Disaster prevention apps and systems for smartphones
○ Systems for collecting and analyzing information from social media, etc.

Local governments, etc.

Registration of needs

Search for technology

Registration of technology

Search for needs

Private companies, etc.

· **No. of registered needs: 834**

* As of January 2025

* **No. of matches: 129**

* As of October 2024

· **No. of registered needs: 1,591**

* As of January 2025

Scan here to register with the Prevention Technology PF site

"Creation and provision of a disaster victim register"

Status of digitization for the "creation and provision of a disaster victim register" [nationwide]

No response 0.5%

System (function) not introduced 52.4%

n=1,715

System in use 39.4%

Kameoka City (On-premises type)

Supported in-house using Excel, etc. 7.8%

Overview of cloud-type disaster victim support system
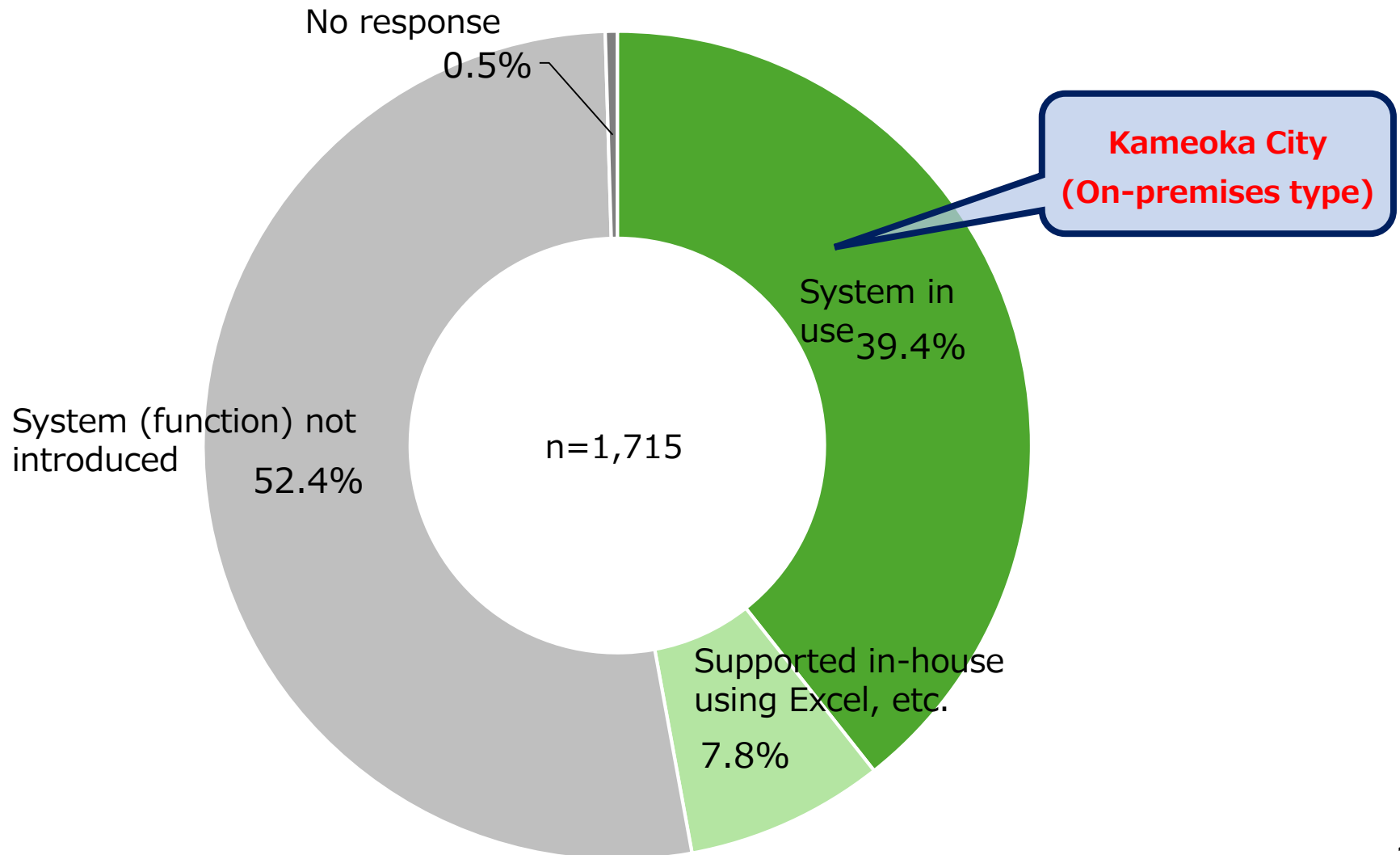
○ To promote the development of local government systems, **the Cabinet Office established a "Disaster Victims Supporting Cloud System." The Japan Agency for Local Authority Information Systems (J-LIS) began operating the system** in FY2022.

○ **My Number cards** can be utilized to manage entry and exit at evacuation shelters, as well as to issue Disaster Affected Certificates at convenience stores, enhancing both efficiency and convenience.