

Initiative 2

Development of the acceptance and support system due to widespread cooperation between local public bodies**[Outline of Approach]**

- The support activities due to local level horizontal supplementation including emergency fire rescue teams, widespread emergency rescue teams (police), Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT), etc., were all coordinated by the national government during the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. These support activities played a major role in the search and rescue of injured people and others.
- In addition, due to the support and assistance framework through widespread collaboration between prefectures, local government administrative staff from all over the country came to support the administrative affairs of the disaster-affected coastal municipalities.
- As a supplement to the systemized framework of support activities organized throughout the country, after the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, Iwate Prefecture drew up a support acceptance and provision plan for disasters. This plan comprises the “support acceptance plan” and “support provision plan”, and was established as the procedure for support acceptance, support provision, etc. when large-scale disasters happen inside or outside the prefecture.
- In this way, Japan will have a systemized framework for performing widespread coordination between local governments and sending support staff required in emergency disaster response activities. However, in considering the scale and length of the reconstruction period, this support system is still not sufficient.
- In particular, securing the supply of technical staff during the reconstruction period is a big challenge. In preparation for future disasters, our country should promote the rule to send staff during the time of disasters through consultation with local communities in advance; it is also necessary to try to develop a mechanism ensuring the supply of technical and professional staff, as their numbers are expected to be insufficient.

Approach 1: Search and rescue activities by firefighters and police from all over the country

Immediately after the disaster, emergency firefighting rescue teams sent by firefighting organizations all over the country gathered in Iwate Prefecture according to a request by the National Fire Defense Agency. While cooperating with disaster-related agencies inside and outside of the prefecture, the emergency firefighting rescue teams undertook rescue activities and the search for missing people.



Cooperating with self-defense forces and firefighting teams in the search for missing people and collecting bodies



Fire Fighting Disaster Prevention Air Corps of Kochi transferring a rescued person



Tokyo Fire Department Air Corps transferring goods

Widespread emergency rescue teams dispatched from nationwide police agencies gathered in Iwate Prefecture. Along with the widespread emergency rescue teams, the prefectural police undertook rescue activities, the search for missing persons, insurance and management of mortuaries, autopsies, disaster security activities, and maintained security.



Search for missing people and collection of bodies through cooperation with self-defense forces and police



Widespread police emergency rescue teams and self-defense forces working together during search activities

Approach 2: Emergency medical activities undertaken by nationwide DMAT teams

DMAT dispatched from medical institutions nationwide came to support Iwate Prefecture. Based in disaster prevention hospitals and SCU in the prefecture, DMAT performed a variety of emergency medical activities including triage and first aid, regional medical transport, and hospital support.



DMAT gathered in Iwate Prefectural Miyako Hospital for a meeting



DMAT conducting a meeting at an SCU established in Hanamaki Airport



DMAT transporting patients by medical helicopter to the SCU from a hospital in the affected areas (Hanamaki Airport)

Approach 3: Support activities by local governments outside the prefecture

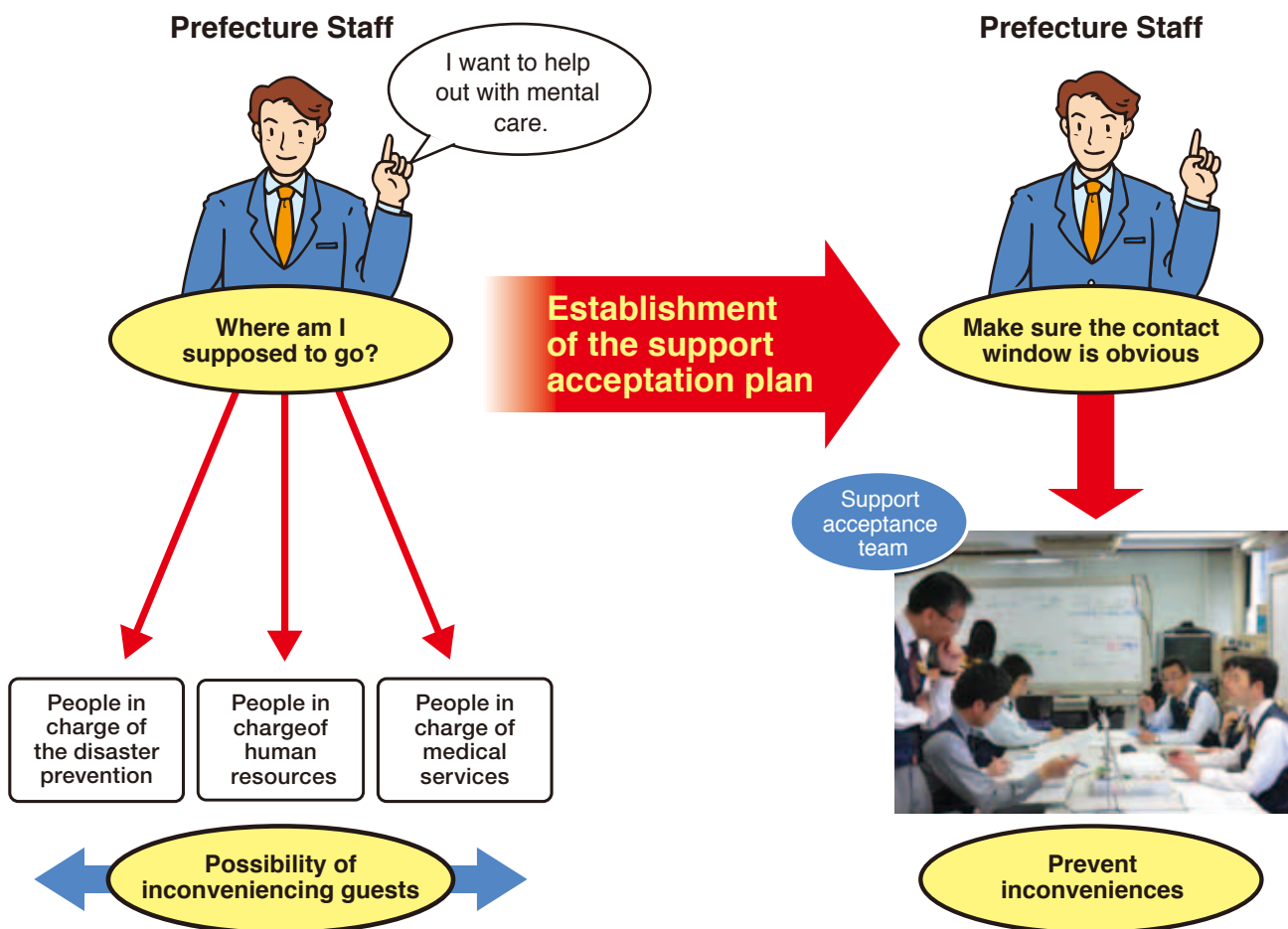
The National Governors Association undertook the dispatch and regulation of assistants and support staff from each prefecture. The support teams, which consisted of administrative staff from various local governments, could gather in Iwate Prefecture and support the administrative affairs of the disaster-affected coastal municipalities because of this regulation.



Shizuoka Prefecture staff engaged in temporary housing-related services in Yamada Construction Division

Approach 4: The Iwate Prefecture Support Acceptance and Provision Plan - "Support Acceptance Plan Section" -

After the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, Iwate drew up the support acceptance plan in the event that a large-scale disaster occurs in the prefecture. The support acceptance plan was conceived to receive and coordinate support from various fields.



Approach 5: The Iwate Prefecture Support Acceptance and Provision Plan - "Support Provision Section" -

After the Great East Japan Earthquake Tsunami, Iwate Prefecture drew up the disaster support plan to deal with possible large-scale disasters such as the anticipated Great Nankai Trough Earthquake. This plan is a systematic preparation to accurately perform support activities in disaster-affected areas outside the prefecture.

