

### 3-1 中央防災会議

中央防災会議は、内閣の重要政策に関する会議の一つであり、災害対策基本法に基づき内閣府に設置されています。会議は、内閣総理大臣を会長とし、全閣僚、主要な公共機関の長及び学識経験者で構成されています。会議は、防災基本計画の作成や防災基本方針の策定などを行うとともに、内閣総理大臣や防災担当大臣の諮問に応じて防災に関する重要事項を審議するなど、総合的な災害対策を推進する役割を担っています。

### National Disaster Management Council

The National Disaster Management Council is one of the councils that deal with crucial policies of the Cabinet and is established in the Cabinet Office based on the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act. The Council consists of the Prime Minister as the chairperson, all members of the Cabinet, heads of major public corporations and experts. The Council develops the Basic Disaster Management Plan and establishes basic disaster management policies and plays a role of promoting comprehensive disaster countermeasures including deliberating important issues on disaster management upon requests from the Prime Minister or Minister of State for Disaster Management.

#### 中央防災会議組織図 Organization of National Disaster Management Council



#### 防災体制の概要 Outline of the Disaster Management System



※1 指定行政機関 24の国の行政機関が指定されています。  
Designated Government Organizations 24 ministries and agencies are designated

※2 指定公共機関 独立行政法人の一部、日本銀行、日本赤十字社、NHKなどの公共的機関や電力会社、ガス会社、NTTなど公益的事業を営む法人100機関が指定されています。  
Designated Public Corporations 66 organizations including independent administrative agencies, Bank of Japan, Japanese Red Cross Society, NHK, electric and gas companies and NTT are designated.

## 3-2 防災計画

### ① 防災計画の体系

- 防災基本計画: 日本の災害対策の根幹となる防災分野の最上位計画であり、災害対策基本法に基づき、中央防災会議が作成する計画
- 防災業務計画: 防災基本計画に基づき、指定行政機関及び指定公共機関が作成する計画
- 地域防災計画: 防災基本計画に基づき、都道府県及び市町村の防災会議が、地域の实情に即して作成する防災計画
- 地区防災計画: 市町村内の地区内居住者及び事業者が主体となり、自主的に作成する計画

### ② 防災基本計画

防災基本計画は、防災業務計画や地域防災計画の基になる防災対策の総合的・長期的計画であり、防災体制の確立、防災事業の促進、災害復旧の迅速適切化、防災に関する科学技術の研究の推進等を定めています。本計画は、昭和38年に策定されてから、災害対策基本法に基づき、毎年修正の検討を行い、必要があると認められるときは修正することとしています。平成7年には、阪神・淡路大震災の経験を踏まえ修正を行い、国、地方公共団体、公共機関等が行う施策について、それぞれの責務を明確に定めるとともに、災害の種類別に、予防、応急、復旧・復興の各段階に沿って、講ずべき対策を記述しました。また、東日本大震災の教訓を踏まえ、平成23年12月に津波災害対策編を新設したほか、近年においても、災害対応の教訓や施策の進展、新型コロナウイルス感染症への対応等を踏まえた修正を行っています。

### 防災基本計画の構成 Basic Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction



### ③ 地区防災計画

市町村内の地区居住者等(地区内の居住者及び事業者)による、自助・共助の精神に基づく自発的な防災活動を促進し、ボトムアップ型で地域における防災力を高めるため、コミュニティレベルでの防災活動を内容とする地区防災計画を市町村地域防災計画に定めることができますこととしています。

また、地区防災計画を作成するに当たっては、地区居住者等がより主体的に、計画策定段階から積極的に参加することが求められることから、地区居住者等は、共同して、市町村防災会議に対し、市町村地域防災計画に地区防災計画を定めることを提案(計画提案)することができますこととしています。

これまで、市町村地域防災計画に反映された計画は30都道府県、73市区町村、901地区(令和2年4月1日時点)となりました。

## Disaster Management Plans

### 1. Disaster Management Planning System

- Basic Disaster Management Plan: This plan is the highest-level plan and constitutes the basis for disaster management activities prepared by the National Disaster Management Council based on the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act.
- Disaster Management Operation Plan: This is a plan made by each designated government organization and designated public corporation based on the Basic Disaster Management Plan.
- Local Disaster Management Plan: This is a plan made by each Prefectural and Municipal Disaster Management Council, subject to local circumstances and based on the Basic Disaster Management Plan.
- Community Disaster Management Plan: This is a disaster management activities plan at the community level which is established by residents and businesses jointly on a voluntary basis.

### 2. Basic Disaster Management Plan

The Basic Disaster Management Plan is a comprehensive and long-term disaster management plan forming a foundation for the Disaster Management Operations Plan and Local Disaster Management Plan. It stipulates provisions for the establishment of the disaster management system, promotion of disaster management measures, acceleration of post disaster recovery and reconstruction measures, and promotion of scientific and technological research on disaster management. Since its establishment in 1963, this plan has been reviewed every year based on the Basic Act on Disaster Management and revised when deemed necessary. Therefore, the plan was revised entirely in 1995 based on the experiences of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. It defines responsibilities of each entity such as the national and local governments, public corporations and other entities. It consists of various plans for each type of disaster, where specific countermeasures to be taken by each entity are described according to the disaster management phases of prevention and preparedness, emergency response, as well as recovery and reconstruction. Further, based on the lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake, a new chapter was created in December 2011, for Tsunami Disaster Countermeasures. In recent years, lessons from disaster responses and developments in measures as well as responses to the COVID-19 have been taken into account for the revisions.

### 3. Community Disaster Management Plan

In order to encourage and promote proactive disaster management activities among residents (including both individual and corporate residents) in a given area based on the spirit of self-help and mutual help, and to enhance the disaster management capabilities of the area in a bottoms-up manner, it is stipulated that a community disaster management plan, featuring the community level disaster management activities, may be prescribed in the municipal disaster management plan.

In developing a community disaster management plan, more active and proactive participation of the area residents is necessary at an early stage of such development. As such, it is stipulated that the area residents may jointly make a proposal (proposed plan) to the municipal disaster management council that a community disaster management plan be stipulated in the municipal disaster management plan.

Thus far, the plans reflected in the community disaster management plans are that of 30 prefectures, 73 municipalities and 901 communities (as of April 1, 2020).