

## 4 災害発生時の対応

### ① 災害応急対策の概要

災害発生時には、救助・救急、医療等多岐にわたる応急活動を効果的に実施するため、国や地方公共団体は、災害・被害情報の収集・連絡及び通信の確保を迅速に行います。これらの情報を基に、被災地の市町村や都道府県では、災害対策本部を設置するなど、応急活動体制を確立します。国においては、内閣情報集約センターにおいて24時間体制で災害情報の収集を行うとともに、大規模な災害が発生した時には、関係省庁の局長級からなる緊急参集チームが総理官邸内の危機管理センターに参集し、災害状況を把握・分析した上で、内閣総理大臣に報告し、必要に応じ関係閣僚会議や関係省庁災害対策会議を開催します。また、被害状況に応じ、非常災害対策本部（本部長は防災担当大臣）や緊急災害対策本部（本部長は内閣総理大臣）を設置し、災害応急対策方針の決定、各機関が実施する災害応急対策の総合調整などを行います。さらに、被災地の状況を把握するため防災担当大臣等を団長とする政府調査団を派遣したり、災害応急対策の総合調整を現地において機動的かつ迅速に処理する必要がある場合には、国の現地対策本部を設置することもあります。

### ② 広域応援体制と国による物資支援

地方公共団体の対応能力を超える大規模な災害の場合、警察庁（警察災害派遣隊）、消防庁（緊急消防援助隊）、海上保安庁、国土交通省（TEC-FORCE）、さらには都道府県知事等の要請に基づく自衛隊の災害派遣により、広域的な応援が実施されるほか、DMAT（災害派遣医療チーム）なども派遣し、重傷患者を自衛隊機により被災地外の病院へ搬送し救命する広域医療搬送も実施されます。

また、国による物資支援として、被災した地方公共団体からの具体的な要請を待たずに、被災者の命と生活環境に不可欠な必需品を国が調達し、プッシュ型支援にて被災地に緊急輸送します。



防災担当大臣による現地視察

Visit to the affected area by the Minister of State for Disaster Management

## Emergency Response to Disasters

### 1. Outline of Disaster Emergency Response

In the event of a disaster, the national and local governments quickly collect and share disaster and damage information, and secure communications to carry out effective emergency activities such as emergency rescue and medical operations. Based on such information, local governments set up disaster management headquarters and related organizations establish their own operation mechanisms. The national government collects disaster information at the Cabinet Information Collection Center 24 hours a day. When a large-scale disaster strikes, an emergency team composed of the directors-general of the respective ministries and agencies gathers immediately at the Crisis Management Center in the Prime Minister's Official Residence to grasp and analyze the disaster situation, and report the results to the Prime Minister. Disaster Management meetings at the ministerial or high-ranking senior official level are held, as necessary. According to the level of damage, the government may establish the Headquarters for Major Disaster Management (headed by the Minister of State for Disaster Management) or the Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters (headed by the Prime Minister), to establish the policies for the disaster countermeasures, and to coordinate various emergency measures to be taken by various organizations. Further, in order to grasp the situation in the disaster area, a government investigation team headed by the Minister of State for Disaster Management may be dispatched, or if quick and swift actions are needed to be taken with overall coordination of emergency activities on site, the government may establish the onsite headquarters for disaster management.

### 2. Regional Support System and Relief Goods from the Government

In case of large-scale disasters that exceed the response capacities of the affected local government, various wide-area support mechanisms are mobilized by the National Police Agency (Disaster Response Units), Fire and Disaster Management Agency (Emergency Fire Response Teams), and Japan Coast Guard. Furthermore, the Self-Defense Forces can be dispatched for emergency response activities upon request from the governor of the affected prefecture. Also, personnel such as Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) are dispatched to provide wide-area medical services. These teams transport severely injured persons via Self-Defense Forces vehicles and aircrafts to hospitals outside the disaster-stricken zone.

In addition, the government provides relief goods without awaiting specific requests from affected municipalities. These basic necessities for the affected citizens' lives and living environment are procured by the government and delivered via emergency transportation to the affected areas in a "push-mode" support system.



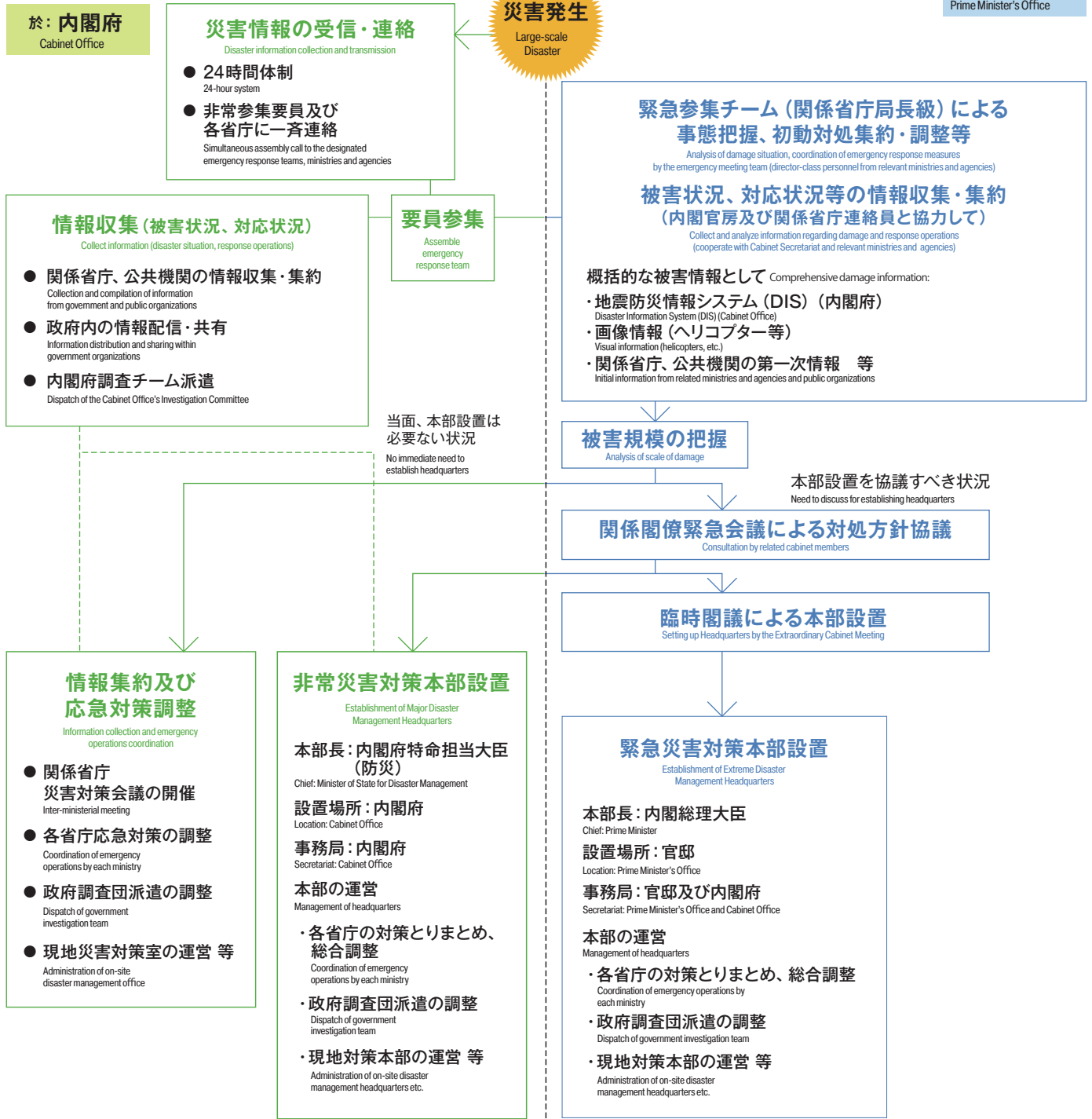
熊本県関係省庁連絡会議

Liaison meeting of relevant ministries and agencies of Kumamoto Prefecture

# 災害発生時における政府の応急対応

## Government Disaster Response Mechanism

於：官邸  
Prime Minister's Office



**緊急消防援助隊の救助活動 (東日本大震災・宮城県気仙沼市)**  
Rescue activity by Emergency Fire Response Team (at GEJE, Kesenuma, Miyagi)



**被災地へ出場中の緊急消防援助隊 (東日本大震災・岩手県大槌町)**  
Emergency Fire Response Team heading to the affected areas (at GEJE, Otsuchi, Iwate)



**御嶽山噴火災害における救助活動**  
写真提供：防衛省提供  
Rescue activity on Ontake volcano eruption  
Photo: Ministry of Defense



**TEC FORCEの活動状況 (令和2年7月豪雨)**  
写真提供：国土交通省提供  
Activity of TEC-FORCE (Heavy Rain Event on July 2020)  
Photo: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism



### ④災害発生時の国及び地方公共団体の連携システム

災害が発生した場合、住民に最も身近な行政主体として市町村が災害応急対策に当たり、都道府県は広域にわたり総合的な対応を必要とする事案の対応に当たります。また、被災地方公共団体の対応能力を超えるような大規模災害の場合には、国による応援や地方公共団体間の相互応援を行います。国においては、緊急災害対策本部又は非常災害対策本部を設置し、関係省庁や被災地方公共団体から被害情報等の収集を迅速に行うとともに、被害状況等に応じて救助・救急活動、医療活動、支援物資の調達・輸送などの災害応急対策の総合調整等を行います。また、必要に応じ被災地に現地対策本部を設置することにより、被災地方公共団体との連絡調整、被災地の情報及び支援要望の収集等を行い、被災者のニーズを踏まえた災害応急対策を的確かつ迅速に行います。

現地対策本部は、平成23年東日本大震災、平成26年豪雪、平成26年8月豪雨、平成26年御嶽山噴火の発生時などにおいて被災地に設置されました。被災地方公共団体の災害対策本部との合同会議等により、国と地方公共団体が共通認識の下、連携するとともに、被災地方公共団体の要望等に対する政府の身近なワンストップ窓口として機能するなど、その役割は重要性を増しています。

### 3. System for coordinating activities between the national government and local public entities

In the event of a disaster occurring, municipalities will primarily be engaged in emergency countermeasures as they are the closest to residents. Prefectural administration will get involved when the comprehensive wider-area measures are necessary. In the event of a large-scale disaster beyond the capability of local public entities struck by the disaster, national government will step in to support the local entity and coordinate mutual support among the local entities. At the national level, the Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters or the Major Disaster Management Headquarters is set up to promptly collect the disaster information from relevant ministries and local public entities struck by the disaster, and overall coordination is provided for rescue, first aid, medical and emergency supplies as necessary and appropriate. Also, an on-site disaster management headquarters may be set up to promptly coordinate among the affected local entities and collect information and requests from relevant prefectures and to properly conduct the emergency response activities in consideration to the needs for the affected people.

The on-site disaster management headquarters were set up in the affected areas in such cases as the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, the heavy winter snowfall in 2014, the heavy rains in August 2014, and the Mt. Ontake eruption in 2014. Through joint meetings held in collaboration with the disaster response headquarters organized by the local entities in the affected areas, the national government and the local entities coordinate based on their shared awareness to serve as the government's closest one-stop contact point for requests from the affected local entities. As such, the role of the on-site disaster management headquarters is increasing its importance.

## 災害発生時の国及び地方公共団体の連携システムについて(東日本大震災の場合) Coordination System between National and Local Governments (in the case of the Great East Japan Earthquake)

### 東日本大震災における緊急災害対策本部と各県の連絡・調整体制

Communication and coordination system between Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters and each prefecture during the Great East Japan Earthquake

