

国民の防災活動

Disaster Reduction Activities of Citizens

1 防災意識の啓発と防災知識の普及

① 災害被害を軽減する取組の推進

社会全体の防災力を向上させ、災害による被害を軽減するためには、個人や家庭、地域、企業、関係団体等社会の様々な主体が連携し、総力を挙げて災害被害を軽減する国民運動の展開を図る必要があります。そのような中で、政府は、毎年9月1日を「防災の日」とし、この日を含む1週間を防災週間として、防災意識を高めるための行事を実施しています。これに合わせ、日本各地で、防災訓練や「防災フェア」等の行事が開催されています。

また、平成23年に津波対策の推進に関する法律が制定され、11月5日が「津波防災の日」と定められ、平成27年の第70回国連総会において、11月5日を「世界津波の日」とすることが定められました。



November 5th is the Tsunami Preparedness Day

② 防災教育

一人ひとりが自然災害を正しく理解し、自らの的確な判断の下で防災・減災行動をとれるようにするためには、防災教育が重要です。東日本大震災では、過去の災害教訓に基づく防災教育や避難訓練により、適切な避難行動を取ることができた小学校の事例があるなど、その効果が改めて確認されました。今後も、学校や地域における防災教育を一層充実させ、正しい防災意識をかん養していくことが重要です。

内閣府防災では、防災教育の推進に高い意欲をもつ団体・学校・個人等に対してより充実した防災教育のプランを募集し、その中で優良な事例を選出し、その実践への支援を行うとともに、取組成果などを取りまとめ、ホームページに公開し、広く学校などの利用に供する「防災教育チャレンジプラン」を実施しています。加えて、広く一般から防災に関するポスターデザインを公募することを通じ、防災意識の一層の高揚を図り、災害被害を軽減させることを目的とした「防災ポスターコンクール」(内閣府、防災推進協議会)も実施しています。

また、文部科学省においては、平成29・30年告示の新学習指導要領において、例えば、小学校社会第4学年では、過去に発生した

Awareness Raising and Knowledge Promotion on Disaster Reduction

1.Promotion of Efforts for Disaster Reduction

In order to improve the disaster resilience of the community and to reduce disaster damages, there must be close cooperation among individuals, families, local community, businesses and relevant entities, to build momentum for a nationwide movement. The Government has designated the 1st day of September as the “Disaster Preparedness Day” and the week including this day as the Disaster Preparedness Week and carries out various events to raise awareness and readiness about the disaster. Disaster drills and promoting events are held in various parts of Japan.

In 2011, the Act on Promotion of Tsunami Countermeasures was enacted, and November 5th was designated as the “Tsunami Preparedness Day.” In the 70th UN General Assembly, November 5th was designated to be the “World Tsunami Awareness Day.”

2.Education about Disaster Reduction

Education for disaster risk reduction is quite important for enabling individuals to have correct understanding about natural disasters and be able to act on their discretion to prevent and reduce damages from a disaster. In the Great East Japan Earthquake, a case of an elementary school was reported to have safely evacuated based on their daily education of the past disasters and training about evacuation. Thus, it is important to enhance education for disaster risk reduction at schools and in local communities so that people are nurtured to be equipped with correct understanding about disaster awareness.

The Cabinet Office implements “Disaster Reduction Education Challenge Plan” to nurture a positive environment for more proactive disaster reduction education by picking up active local groups, schools and individuals who demonstrated better disaster reduction plans and actions, give support to them, and publicize their achievements, through the web site, intending that such plans and programs be widely recognized and utilized throughout the nation. Also, the Cabinet Office and the Council for Promoting Disaster Risk Reduction implement the award for posters with the aim of further raising awareness of disaster prevention and reducing disaster damage by soliciting poster designs related to disaster prevention from the general public.

In addition, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology has enhanced contents regarding disaster reduction in the new Curriculum Guidelines announced in 2017/2018. For example, during social studies for fourth grade in elementary schools, local natural disasters that happened in the past are introduced, and students learn to think about what they should do and what items should be prepared by imagining about a disaster that could happen locally. Further improvement with disaster management education is promoted through development of materials such as “Guide to Make a Disaster Reduction Manual for Schools (Earthquake and Tsunami),” and “Development of a Disaster Reduction Education to Nurture Power to Live On,” providing guidance for disaster reduction at schools.

地域の自然災害を取り上げ、地域で起こり得る災害を想定し、日頃からの必要な備えや、自分たちができることを考えるなど、防災に関する内容を充実しています。また、学校における防災管理等の在り方を示した「学校防災マニュアル(地震・津波)作成の手引き」や学校安全資料「生きる力」をはぐくむ学校での安全教育」を作成し、防災教育の充実を図っています。

さらに、地域の防災力を高めて災害被害の軽減を図ることを目的として、消防庁では、地域住民、消防職員・消防団員、地方公務員等に、インターネット上で防災・危機管理に関する学びの場を提供する「防災・危機管理e-カレッジ」の運用や小中学生などが防災に関する知識や実践的な技術を身につけることができるよう、指導者用防災教材「チャレンジ! 防災48」を作成するなど、各地域や学校ごとに自立的に防災教育に取り組む環境づくりを行っています。

④ 災害教訓の継承

東日本大震災では、過去の津波災害後に「ここより下に家を建てるな」という石碑が建てられ、地域住民がその教えを守って石碑より高いところに自宅を建てていたために津波の被害に遭わずに済んだという事例がありました。こうした教訓を踏まえ、災害対策基本法が改正され、住民の責務として災害教訓の伝承が明記されました。

また、兵庫県神戸市では、阪神・淡路大震災後に「人と防災未来センター」が設立され、映像や模型での大震災の再現や、大震災からの教訓を語り継ぐ活動を行っています。



防災ポスターコンクール
防災担当大臣賞作品(2020年度)

Poster awarded the Minister of State
for Disaster Management Award
at the 2020 Disaster Prevention Poster Contest

Moreover, Fire and Disaster Management Agency offers an online program called “Disaster Reduction / Crisis Management e-College” on the web, directed to local residents, professional / voluntary firefighters and local government employees, to enhance community disaster resilience. Also, a textbook for school teachers and leaders “Challenge! Disaster Prevention 48” has been compiled in order for school children to be able to learn and acquire knowledge and practical skills about disaster reduction. In these ways, An environment is being created to independently engage in disaster reduction education in each region and school.

3. Transmission of the lessons learned from generation to generation

In the Great East Japan Earthquake, a case of a village resident who escaped the tsunami disaster as the house was built in the area higher than a stone monument on which the inscription read “Do not build a house lower than this point”. With such lesson in mind, the Basic Act on Disaster Management was revised to make it an obligation of local residents to record and transcend lessons from disasters experience.

Further, in Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture, “Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution” was established in memory of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, and is engaged in activities to pass the lessons from the Earthquake disaster on to the younger generations through reproduction of the big Earthquake by audio-visual and model construction.