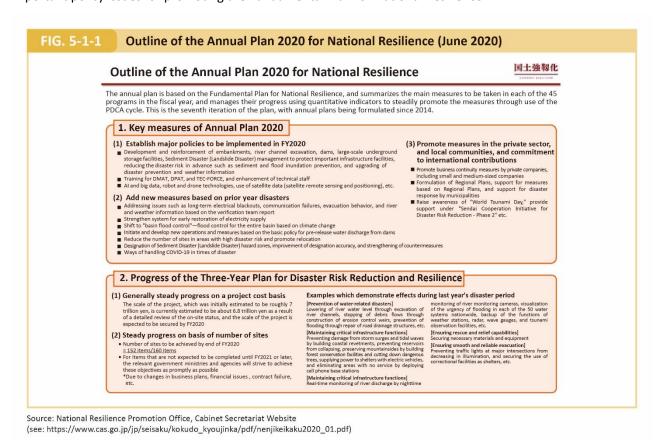
Section 5 Measures to Promote National Resilience

5-1 Annual Plan for National Resilience in 2020

The Government of Japan decided on June 18, 2020, on the "Annual Plan for National Resilience 2020" (hereinafter referred to as the "Annual Plan 2020"). In addition to existing measures such as the use of infrastructure, soft logistics, and new technologies, the Annual Plan 2020 includes new measures such as: (1) addressing issues such as long-term power outages and communication failures based on the report of the Government Review Team on Typhoon Faxai in 2019 (T1915) and Typhoon Hagibis in 2019 (T1919) (2) flood control for the entire basin in light of climate change, (3) prior flow of water from dams, and (4) response to COVID-19 during disasters. A follow-up was also conducted on the "Three-Year Emergency Response Plan for Disaster Prevention, Disaster Mitigation, and Building National Resilience" (approved by the Cabinet on December 14, 2018), and found that the project cost is expected to be secured as planned by the final fiscal year for a project scale of approximately 7 trillion yen, that 95% of the total 160 items are expected to be completed in FY 2020, and that progress is generally on track. In the typhoon disasters of 2019, the project was effective in (1) preventing damage from flooding, (2) maintaining the functions of critical infrastructure, (3) maintaining monitoring, observation, and information dissemination, (4) securing rescue and relief capabilities, and (5) ensuring smooth and reliable evacuation (FIG. 5-1-1).

In addition, based on the Annual Plan 2020, the Advisory Committee on National Resilience (Disaster Reduction and Mitigation) (chaired by Professor Satoshi Fujii of Kyoto University) held discussions on the themes of "National Resilience in Response to Climate and Natural Conditions" and "Resilience of People and Communities" as important policy issues for promoting the Fundamental Plan for National Resilience.



5-2 Budget Regarding National Resilience and Tax Reform Contributing to National Resilience

The third supplementary budget for FY 2020 includes approximately 2.0 trillion yen in government expenditure (of which approximately 1.7 trillion yen is for public works) for the first year of the "Five-Year Acceleration Plan for Disaster Prevention, Disaster Mitigation, and Building National Resilience" (hereinafter referred to as the "Five-Year Accelerated Plans"), which was approved by the Cabinet in December 2020. In addition, approximately 0.3 trillion yen in government expenditure (of which approximately 0.1 trillion yen is for public works) is appropriated for other urgent expenses to steadily promote national resilience measures based on the Fundamental Plan for National Resilience. In addition, the initial budget for FY 2021 includes a national budget of approximately 4.4 trillion yen for national resilience (see Special Feature Chapter 3, Section 1, pp. 57-59).

Moreover, there has been continual work between related ministries and agencies to further enhance the taxation system that contributes to national resilience, compiling and announcing 11 items for tax reform in FY2021, including 3 new items and 1 expansion.

5-3 Support for the Formulation of Fundamental Plans for Regional Resilience

In order to effectively promote national resilience, it is extremely important to promote regional resilience, especially by local governments. As of April 1, 2021, 1,380 municipalities in 47 prefectures have completed the formulation of Fundamental Plans for Regional Resilience (hereinafter referred to as "Regional Plans"), and 340 municipalities are working on the formulation of their Regional Plans (FIG. 5-3-1). When local governments formulated their Regional Plans, the Government of Japan held briefing sessions by government officials and provided support for local governments' efforts based on the Regional Plans through 46 grants and subsidies under the jurisdiction of relevant government ministries and agencies. As for the support by grants and subsidies, it was decided to continue to further enhance the support in FY 2021 in order to further promote the formulation of regional plans and regional efforts for national resilience.

FIG. 5-3-1 Status of formulation of Regional Plans for national resilience Acmori Prefecture, Acmori City, Hirosaki City, Hachinohe City, Kuroishi City, Goshogawara City, Towada City, Misawa City, Mutuu City, Tsugaru City, Hirakawa City, Hiranai-machi, Inabetsu machi, Yomogita-mura, Sotogahama-machi, Aljigasawa-machi, Forkipi-muchi, Tokohama-machi, Rokkaiho-mura, Orizue cho, Oma-machi, Higashidori-mura, Kazamaura-mura, Sai-mur Sannohe-machi, Sonohe-muchi, Takko-muchi, Nabub-cho, Hashikami-do, Shingoru-mura, Maranain-mura, Sai-mur Sannohe-machi, Sonohe-muchi, Takko-muchi, Nabub-cho, Hashikami-do, Shingoru-mura, Sai-mura Miyagi 31 keture, fukushima City, Alzawakamatu City, Koriyama City, Waki City, Shinkawa City, Sakagawa City, Kitakata City, Soma City, Nibermatou City, Tamura City, Misamisona City, Date City, Kori machi, Kumini machi, Kawanata machi, Olaman mura, Alizami machi, Kimamisia machi, Shinkawa City, Kimalia machi, Kamanata machi, Soma machi Shinawa machi, Samana machi, Shomana machi, Shamana machi, Samana machi, Fukushim 19 ilba Prefecture, Chiba City, Choshi City, Funabashi City, Kisarasu City, Noda City, Mobara City, Marita City, Salura City, Togune City, Asahi City, Natudrino City, Kathiwa City, Katsuura City, Katsuura City, Kisarasu City, Natudrino City, Katsuura City, Lisuarasu City, Vasarasu City, Yasarasu City, Yasara 17 Tokyo Kanagay Niigata Prefecture, Niigata City, Nigota City, Supoka City, Sarjo City, Karbiwazaki City, Shibata City, Kamo City, Tokamuchi City, Murakami City, Tusbame City, Itolgawa City, Myoko City, Gosen City, Joessu City, Agano City, Sado City, Uoruma City, Tainai City, Seiro machi, Isahino e Niigata 24 Toyama 12 Ishika 19 Yamanashi Prefecture, Kofu City, Fujiyoshida City, Suru City, Yamanashi City, Olsuki City, Nirasaki City, Minami Alps City, Hokuto City, Fuefuki City, Koshu City, Ichika Yamanakako-mura, Narusawa-mura, Fujikawaguchiko-machi e, Matsumoto City, Suzaka City, Komero City, Iria City, Komagane City, Nakano City, Iliyona City, Chiro City, Shejiri City, Saku City, Chikuma City, Torni City, Kouni machi, Kawakami mura, Sakuho machi, Karuizawa machi, Tatsuno machi, Minowa amiriminowa mura, Nakagawa mura, Miyada mura, Mistukawa machi, Takanori machi, Anan cho, Hiraya mura, Nebenjo mura, Ungi mura, Tornyo mura, Yasuoka mura, Takagi mura, Toyooka mura, Ochika mura, Nagiso machi, Kiswa wa mura, Samatoki makani, Kijimadain mura, Ogwan mura wa mura, Samatoki makani, Kijimadain mura, Ogwan mura Gifu Sklandak Pedecture, Sklandak (Tty, Hamamato (Tty, Numaza (Ciry, Atami Ciry, Mishima (Ciry, Tujinoniya Ciry, To (tty, Shimada (Ciry, Gir), Giry, Kasia Ciry, Yakin Ciry, Yakin Ciry, Stalegawa (Ciry, Tujinda Ciry, Gotemba Ciry, Fukuroi Ciry, Shimada Ciry, Suome Ciry, Komaza (Ciry, Shimada Ciry, Shimada Ciry, Giry, Ciry, 32 chi Pretecture, Nagoya Ciny, Toyohashi Ciny, Okazaki Ciny, Ishinomiya Ciny, Seto Ciny, Handa Ciny, Kasyaci Ciny, Toyokaxo Ciny, Tusahima Ciny, Hekinan Ciny, Kariya Ciny, Toyota Ciny, Anjo Ciny, Nishio Ciny, Gamagori Ciny, Inayama Ciny, Korus Ciny, Simbira Ciny, Okara Ciny, Okara Ciny, Chira Ciny, Chara Ciny, Nagakute Ciny, Ingeston Ciny, Isain Ciny, Ci Aichi 54 Mie 30 Kyoto Prefecture, Kyoto City, Fukuchiyama City, Maizuru City, Ayabe City, Uji City, Miyazu City, Kameoka City, Loyo City, Muko City, Nagaokakyo City, Yawata City, Kyotanabe City, Kyotango City, Nantan City, Kiragawa City, Oyamazaki cho, Kumiyi Ujizawara cho, Kanagi cho, Wazuka cho, Seka cho, Minamiyamazikino mura, Kyotamba cho, Ine-cho, Yosano cho Kyoto 27 aka City, Sakai City, Kishiwada City, Toyonaka City, Reda City, Suita City, Takatouki City, Kairuka City, Morigurhi City, Hirakata City, Banaki City, Yoo City, Humisono City, Tondabayeshi City, Neyagawa City, Kawachinagano City, Matubara City, Seliman City, Seliman City, Seliman City, Seliman City, Seliman City, Suitan City, Osuka sayamu City Harrum City, Shimamoto cho, Toyono cho, Nove-cho, Tadaoka-cho, Kumatori-cho, Tajiri-cho, Misaki-ind, Saliman City, Seliman City, Seli Osaka thogo Perfecture, Robe City, Himeji City, Amagsasid City, Aksahi City, Nishinomiya City, Sunnoto City, Ashiya City, Itami City, Airo City, Optoba City, Kalogawa City, Aleo City, Nishiwaki City, Takarazako City, Mildi Ci Hyogo , Nara City, Yamattokada City, Yamato koriyama City, Tenri City, Kashihara City, Sakurai City, Gojo City, Gose City, Bloma City, Kamatokada City, Yamato koriyama City, Tenri City, Kashihara City, Sakurai City, Gojo City, Gose City, Bloma City, Kathurai City, Laturai City, Guide City, Samatori Control, Color City, Samirana City, Samatori Control, Samatori Control, Color Control, Control City, Control Control, Control Control City, Control Control, Control Con Nara 40 31 Okayama 21 Yamaguchi Kagawa Ehime Prefecture, Matsuyama City, Imabari City, Uwajima City, Yawatahama City, Nihama City, Suijo City, Ozu City, Iyo City, Shikoku chuo City, Seiyo City, Tohon City, Kamijima-cho, Kumakogen-cho, Masaki-cho, Tobe-danan cho Ehime 21 Fukuoka Saga 21 Oita Dita Prefecture, Olta City, Beppu City, Nakatsu City, Hita City, Saiki City, Usuki City, Tsukumi City, Taketa City, Bungo takada City, Kitsuki City, Usa City, Bungo-ono City, Yufu City, Kunisaki City, Himeshima-mura, Hiji-machi, Kokor Myazaki Prefecture, Miyazaki City, Miyakonojo City, Nobeoka City, Nichioan City, Kobayashi City, Hyuga City, Kushima City, Saito City, Ebino City, Mimata-cho, Takaharuzu-cho, Kunitomi-cho, Aya-cho, Takanabe-cho, Shintomi-cho, Nishin-cho, Isakanibe-cho, Shintomi-cho, Nishin-cho, Isakanibe-cho, Shintomi-cho, Madogawa-cho, Morotsuka-son, Shiiba-son, Misato-cho, Isakanibe-cho, Gilakanibe-cho, Shintomi-cho, Saito City, Ebino City, Ebino City, Mimata-cho, Takanabe-cho, Nunitomi-cho, Aya-cho, Isakanibe-cho, Shintomi-cho, Nishin-cho, Isakanibe-cho, Shintomi-cho, Isakanibe-cho, Isakanibe Miyazaki ya City, Makurazaki City, Akune City, Izomi City, Bosoki City, Nishinoomote City, Tarumizo City, Satsumasendai City, Hioki City, Soo City, Kirishima City, Ishikkushikino City, Mmamiasuuma City, Shibushi City, Amani City, Amani City, Shibushi City, Amani City, Shibushi City, Amani City, Shibushi City, Amani City, Shibushi City, Amani City, Minami 44 14

Source: National Resilience Promotion Office, Cabinet Secretariat Materials

5-4 Promotion of Private-sector Initiatives for National Resilience and Fostering Public Awareness

In order to promote the efforts of private companies that contribute to national resilience, the Government of Japan has been operating a system to certify companies that are actively engaged in business continuity as "Organizations Contributing to National Resilience" by a third party since FY 2016. In addition, in the event of a

large-scale natural disaster, it is important for not only individual companies to help themselves, but also for society as a whole to maximize the functioning of mutual support. Therefore, an initiative was started in 2018 to certify businesses (among the Organizations Contributing to National Resilience) that proactively contribute to society as "Organizations Contributing to National Resilience (+Mutual Support)." By the end of March 2021, a total of 213 organizations (of which 130 were certified as "+Mutual Support") have been certified. In addition, as for the leading efforts of the private sector for national resilience, a "Collection of Private Sector Efforts to Contribute to National Resilience" have been put together every year and are introduced on the website and social media to promote the spread of leading efforts.

In FY 2020, the National Resilience Workshop was held 4 times, twice in Tokyo and once each in Sendai and Fukuoka Cities, as an opportunity for citizens interested in disaster prevention and mitigation to expand their awareness, activities, and exchanges. In January 2021, in cooperation with the government's public relations office, an online symposium on "National Resilience in Response to Climate Change" was held, and the archives were distributed to raise public awareness of national resilience.



[Online Symposium on Information from the Government] "Strengthening National Resilience for Climate Change" (January 26, 2021)

This was a live-streamed event broadcast to all of Japan. In addition to a video message from Minister Okonogi and Vice Minister Akazawa, the event featured a policy briefing from the Cabinet Secretariat, a keynote speech by Professor Satoshi Fujii of Kyoto University, and a panel discussion by five experts.

Source: National Resilience Promotion Office, Cabinet Secretariat Materials