

Section 5: Initiatives to Promote National Resilience

5-1 Approval of the Action Plan for National Resilience 2018

On June 5, 2018, the Action Plan for National Resilience 2018 (hereinafter “Action Plan 2018”) was approved by the National Resilience Promotion Office. The Action Plan 2018 sought to enhance existing measures based on the lessons learned from the July 2017 Northern Kyushu Heavy Rain and subsequent typhoons, the eruption of Mt. Kusatsu-Shirane (Mt. Motoshirane) in January 2018, and heavy snowfalls from January to February 2018. It also sought to boost initiatives to broaden the base of national resilience by encouraging local governments and the private sector to implement initiatives and raising awareness both within Japan and overseas.

The Action Plan also provides that the government would review the progress of the measures under the Fundamental Plan for National Resilience when four years have passed since its establishment. The results of the review will be reflected in the updated version of the Fundamental Plan in the fifth year.

5-2 Revision of the Fundamental Plan for National Resilience

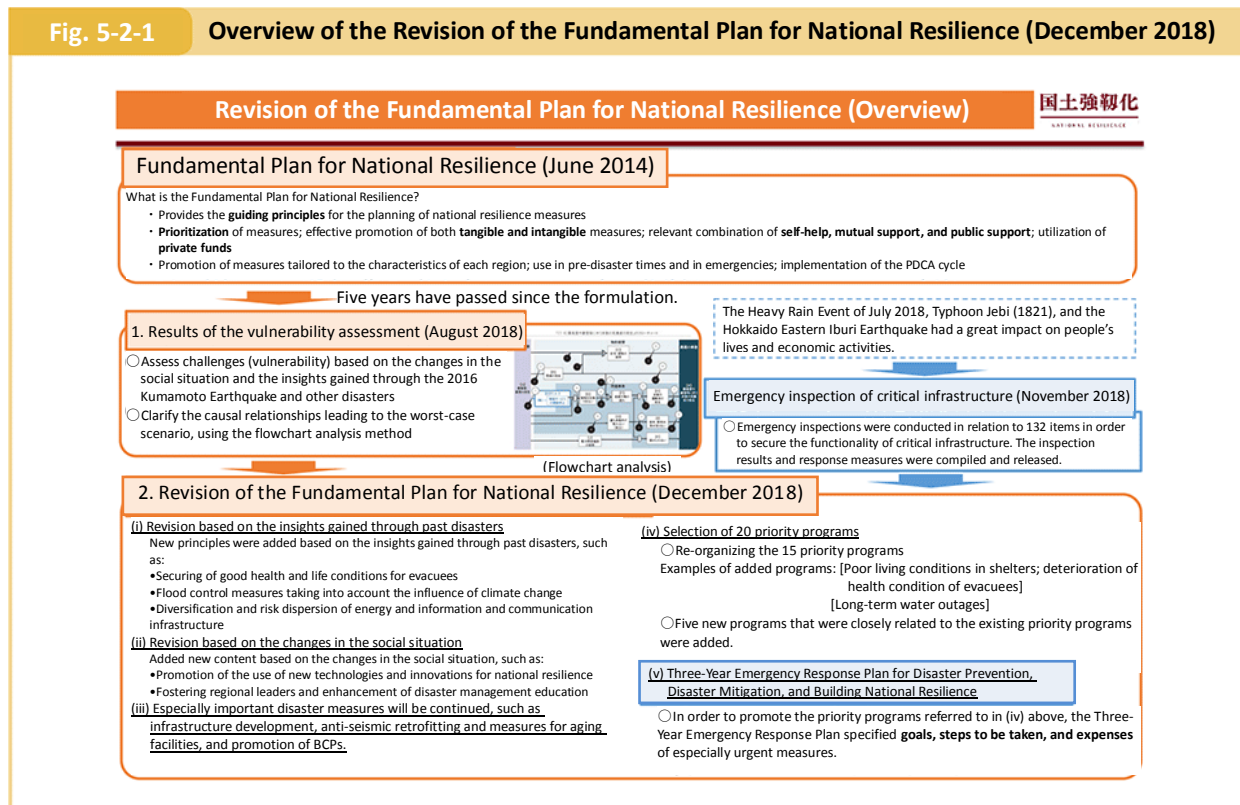
The Fundamental Plan for National Resilience is unhindered by time based on the concept of “a far-sighted national policy with an eye on the distant future (Chapter 1 of the Fundamental Plan),” but at the same time, stipulates that the government is “reviewing the content once around every five years in consideration of the changes in social and economic circumstances and the progress of the respective measures” (Chapter 4). The Fundamental Plan was formulated in June 2014 and revised in FY2018, taking the opportunity of the fifth anniversary of the Fundamental Plan.

In revising the Fundamental Plan, the government conducted a vulnerability assessment to determine the current status and progress of the measures (programs) aimed at avoiding the worst-case scenarios, while also determining and analyzing necessary improvement measures for each program and field using the flowchart analysis method. In December 2018, the Cabinet approved the revised Fundamental Plan based on the results of the vulnerability assessment and lessons learned from the disasters that occurred after the assessment.

The key changes to the Fundamental Plan included the reflection of the insights gained through past disasters (such as maintaining a hygiene environment at shelters, a lesson learned from the 2016 Kumamoto Earthquake, during which the deterioration of the health condition of long-term evacuees was observed), revisions based on the changes to the social situation (such as the promotion of innovations for national resilience using ICT), prioritizing measures and programs (revising the 15 priority programs and selecting five new programs that are closely related to the existing priority programs), and the formulation of the Three-Year Emergency Response Plan, which describes goals, steps to be taken, and expenses of DRR measures (Fig. 5-2-1).

Fig. 5-2-1

Overview of the Revision of the Fundamental Plan for National Resilience (December 2018)



Source: Cabinet Secretariat website

Reference: https://www.cas.go.jp/jp/seisaku/kokudo_kyoujinka/kihon.html

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

Local governments are in the process of formulating their relevant Fundamental Plan for Regional Resilience (hereinafter “Regional Plan”). As of April 1, 2019, 47 prefectures and 94 municipalities had already formulated the Regional Plan while 92 municipalities were in the process of doing so (Fig. 5-3-1). Government officials held briefings to support local governments in formulating the Regional Plan. In addition, 30 grants and subsidies under the jurisdiction of relevant ministries and agencies are made available to help fund initiatives undertaken by local governments based on their Regional Plan. Follow-up surveys are also conducted to ascertain the implementation status of support provided via these ministries and agencies, and the results are informed to local governments.

Fig. 5-3-1

The Formulation of the Fundamental Plan for Regional Resilience (Nationwide)**The Formulation of the Fundamental Plan for Regional Resilience in Prefectures**

As of April 1, 2019

Prefectures	Status of formulation of regional plan	
	Month and year of formulation	Month and year of most recent revision
Hokkaido	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2018
Aomori	Mar. 2017	
Iwate	Feb. 2016	Jun. 2017
Miyagi	Apr. 2017	
Akita	Mar. 2017	
Yamagata	Mar. 2016	May 2018
Fukushima	Jan. 2018	
Ibaraki	Feb. 2017	
Tochigi	Feb. 2016	
Gunma	Mar. 2017	Mar. 2019
Saitama	Mar. 2017	
Chiba	Jan. 2017	
Tokyo	Jan. 2016	
Kanagawa	Mar. 2017	
Niigata	Mar. 2016	Mar. 2018
Toyama	Mar. 2016	
Ishikawa	Mar. 2016	
Fukui	Oct. 2018	
Yamanashi	Dec. 2015	
Nagano	Mar. 2016	Mar. 2018
Gifu	Mar. 2015	
Shizuoka	Apr. 2015	
Aichi	Aug. 2015	Mar. 2016
Mie	Jul. 2015	

Prefectures	Status of formulation of regional plan	
	Month and year of formulation	Month and year of most recent revision
Shiga	Dec. 2016	
Kyoto	Nov. 2016	
Osaka	Mar. 2016	
Hyogo	Jan. 2016	
Nara	May 2016	
Wakayama	Sep. 2015	
Tottori	Mar. 2016	Mar. 2019
Shimane	Mar. 2016	
Okayama	Feb. 2016	
Hiroshima	Mar. 2016	
Yamaguchi	Mar. 2016	
Tokushima	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2018
Kagawa	Dec. 2015	
Ehime	Mar. 2016	
Kochi	Aug. 2015	
Fukuoka	Mar. 2016	
Saga	Nov. 2015	Feb. 2019
Nagasaki	Dec. 2015	Dec. 2017
Kumamoto	Oct. 2017	
Oita	Nov. 2015	
Miyazaki	Dec. 2016	
Kagoshima	Mar. 2016	
Okinawa	Mar. 2019	

*All prefectures have formulated a Fundamental Plan for Regional Resilience.

Source: National Resilience Promotion Office, Cabinet Secretariat

5-4 Promotion of Private Sector Initiatives Contributing to National Resilience

Since FY2016, there has been a system under which companies and organizations actively implementing business continuity initiatives are certified by third parties as an Organization Contributing to National Resilience. The objective is to encourage private sector initiatives contributing to national resilience.

Meanwhile, in order to address a large-scale disaster, it is important to maximize the functionality of mutual support in society as a whole, rather than focusing solely on the self-help efforts by individual companies. In this view, a new system was established in July 2018 to certify Organizations Contributing to National Resilience that have made outstanding social contribution as Organizations Contributing to National Resilience (+ Mutual Support). By the end of March 2019, a total of 162 organizations received the certification (of which 40 organizations have been certified as Organizations Contributing to National Resilience (+ Mutual Support)).