

**Initiative 1****Establishment of widespread disaster risk reduction facilities effective in supporting damaged areas during large-scale disasters****[Outline of Approach]**

- In preparation for future large-scale tsunami damage, Tono City in Iwate Prefecture has drawn up a logistical support base facilities development plan for earthquake and tsunami damage, constructed a cooperation system with surrounding municipalities, and performed large-scale disaster risk reduction drills.
- Immediately after the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, Tono City quickly formed logistical support base facilities so that support units, including the Self-Defense Forces, could assemble, and its effectiveness was confirmed by the support provided to the coastal municipalities that had suffered extensive damage in the tsunami. Besides this, with the mayors of Iwate Prefecture as the center of the activities, inland municipalities performed other activities to support the coastal municipalities affected by the disaster.
- As there were many evacuees in the badly damaged coastal municipalities, a large amount of vital goods was needed, so an integrated supplies office was created in Iwate Industry Cultural Center (aka Apio), and relief supplies from home and abroad were accepted there and then transported to the disaster-affected areas.
- In addition, because there was a large number of critical patients and the medical institutions on the coast couldn't accept many patients, the prefectural government created a widespread medical transport facility in Hanamaki Airport and the Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) performed widespread medical transfers there.
- Based on these lessons, the government has developed several widespread disaster risk reduction bases at multiple locations in the prefecture in order to deal with expected inland and coastal large-scale disasters.

**Approach 1: The logistical support activities of the disaster prevention bases of Tono City**

As an inland city, Tono City quickly created logistical support bases to support the coastal municipalities whose administrative functions had been paralyzed by the tsunami; the city also undertook systematic preparations to support the disaster-affected areas.



Rescue forces gathered in Tono Sports Park (sky photo)



Ground Self-Defense Forces, which joined in the rescue operations, were based in the Tono Sports Park

Rescue forces, including the Self-Defense Forces and emergency fire rescue forces, gathered in the logistic support bases established in Tono immediately after the disaster. Rescue activities in the coastal areas affected by the disaster were launched from these bases, including Tono Sports Park.



Osaka Emergency Fire Rescue Team gathered in Tono Sports Park

**Approach 2: The logistical support activities by inland municipalities, etc.**

In the Iwate Prefecture mayors' meeting, in order to deliver the goods to the affected municipalities on the coast, four inland cities (Kuji, Morioka, Tono, and Ichinoseki) were selected to perform integrated delivery of relief goods, transportation, and other logistical support activities.

In addition, as for the unique effort of the inland town of Sumita, besides providing relief goods, the fire brigade performed search activities and made meals to supply the soup kitchen. They also accepted support staff, such as those in the police force, into the town facilities to help with support activities in the adjacent Ofunato and Rikuzentakata cities.



Sumita fire brigade performing search activities for missing people



A widespread emergency assistance police team gathered in Sumita's facilities

**Approach 3: Establishment of the integrated supplies office**

For the disaster risk reduction relief goods accepted and stored mainly in Iwate Industry Cultural Center (aka Apio), Iwate Prefecture cooperated with Iwate Trucking Association and transported the goods 24 hours a day.

This relief goods logistics system run by the cooperative efforts of prefectures and trucking associations was later called the "Iwate method", and became a model case for Japan.

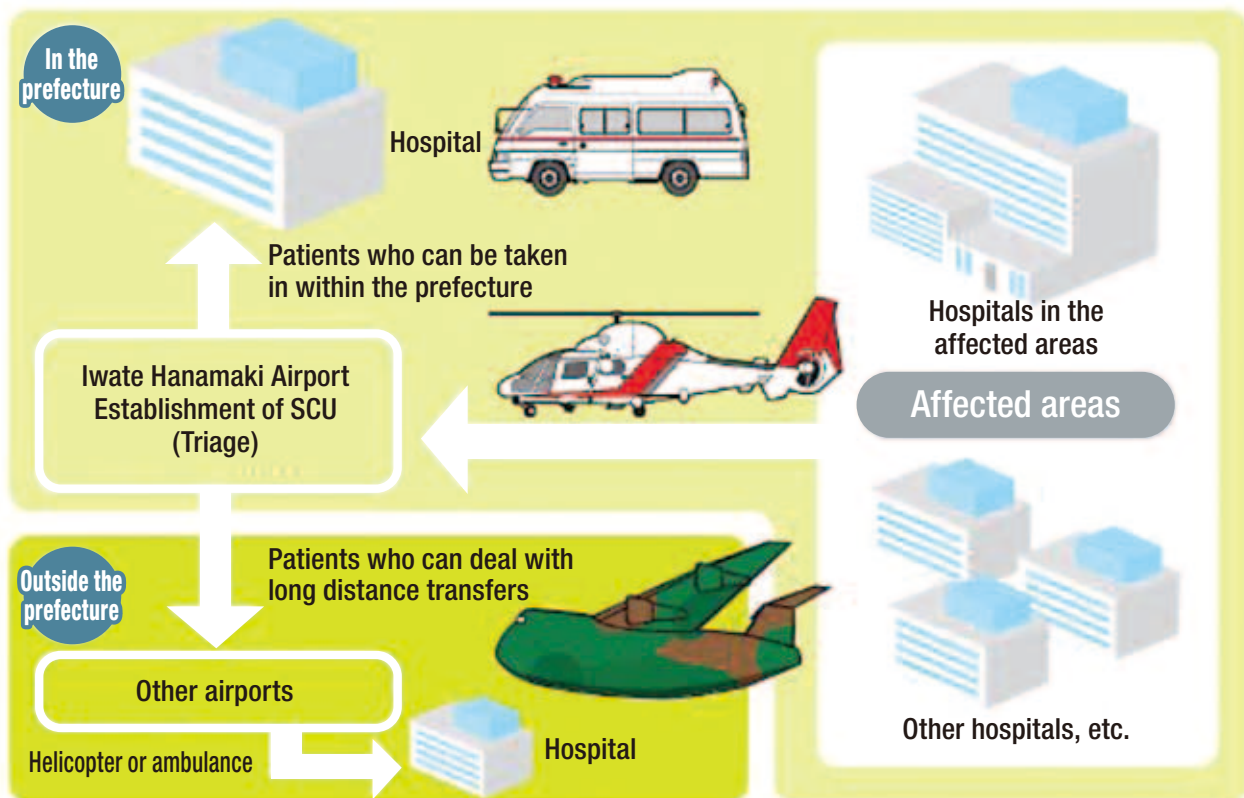


Storing operation of relief goods in Iwate Industry Cultural Center (aka Apio), which worked as the integrated supplies office



**Approach 4: About the establishment of a widespread medical transportation hub**

In the Staging Care Unit (SCU) of a widespread medical transportation hub set up in Hanamaki Airport, DMAT teams gathered from all over the country to perform triage of the patients transferred by helicopter. After emergency treatment, they were then transferred to hospitals in the inland part of the prefecture and other hospitals outside the prefecture.

**[Iwate Prefecture's widespread medical transfer system]**

The DMAT activity was Japan's first undertaking of widespread medical transportation outside of the prefecture at the SCU base, and became a model for SCU operations.



The DMAT performing triage and emergency treatment on patients transferred by SCU (Hanamaki Airport)



The DMAT performing widespread medical transport to the medical institutions outside the prefecture by a transporting aircraft from the Self-Defense Forces (Hanamaki Airport)

**Approach 5: Widespread disaster risk reduction bases established in Iwate Prefecture**

Based on the validation of disaster response related to the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, Iwate Prefecture repeatedly discussed developing a plan for widespread disaster risk reduction bases to deal with large-scale disasters including earthquakes, tsunami, volcanic eruptions, etc. The “development concept” which was based off of effectively using the existing facilities was drawn up in February 2013.

In order to realize the “development concept,” the prefecture drew up the “deployment plan” in March 2014 and decided upon the deployment area, target facilities and so on; the preparation for actual operation has now begun for 2015.

**Layout Image (when the tsunami occurred)**