



**THE FUTURE OF  
GLOBAL  
DISASTER  
RISK REDUCTION**

# 見解(1)と(2)について Opinions (1) and (2)



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# 見解(1)と(2)について/Opinions (1) and (2)

(1)災害規模に応じた災害対策主体の拡大

(2) 応援派遣プラットフォームの構築

## ・背景になる課題

- ・避難所の不足と分散化
- ・特定業務への偏重
- ・派遣職員の過酷な労働条件

## ・見解(1)と(2)に関する解説

(1) Introduction of regional system for disaster prevention and countermeasures

(2) Introduction of the private sector into disaster headquarters and long-term care

## ・Issues behind

- ・ Lack of and decentralization of evacuation shelters
- ・ Overemphasis on specific tasks
- ・ Harsh working conditions for dispatched staff

## ・Commentary on Opinions (1) and (2)

# 見解(1)/Opinion (1)

## 見解(1) 災害規模に応じた災害対策主体の拡大

災害救助法が適用される規模の災害となると、救助の実施主体が市町村から都道府県に変わり、市町村は都道府県の補助並びに事務委任という位置付けの中で、救助の実施主体となる。この枠組みを発展させ、災害規模に応じて防災・災害対応の主体をさらに地方自治体から地域連合体や国へと拡大できる仕組みを実質化することが求められる。

### Opinion (1) Introduction of regional system for disaster prevention and countermeasures

In the case of a disaster of the scale covered by the Disaster Relief Law, the relief operations are shifted from municipalities to prefectures, and municipalities are positioned as the relief operations provider in the context of prefectural assistance and delegation of administrative duties. This framework should be further developed into a system that enables the shift of the main body of disaster prevention and countermeasures from local governments to regional federations, etc., depending on the scale of the disaster.

# 見解(2)/Opinion (2)

## 見解(2) 応援派遣プラットフォームの構築

応援派遣の効果を高めるためのマネジメント力向上に資する災害時の組織・団体間調整の機能に求められる要件の明確化、必要能力の体系化、教育プログラムの開発、人材育成がまだ不足しており、これを早急に進めることが必要である。初動体制に必要な民間団体等を災害対策本部の構成員にあらかじめ含めることや、長期にわたる避難者を地域文化・コミュニティとともに心身ともに支えるサポート体制を整えること、が重要である。これらのマネジメントのために、併せて防災DX(デジタルトランスフォーメーション)を進め、状況把握や情報共有における人的負荷を低減し、データに基づき適切な判断・意思決定を可能とする情報処理技術の高度化・社会実装を推進する。

### **Opinion (2) Introduction of the private sector into disaster headquarters and long-term care**

There remains a shortage in clarifying the requirements for disaster coordination functions between organizations and groups, systematizing necessary capabilities, developing educational programs, and cultivating human resources to enhance management skills for improving volunteer dispatch effectiveness. This must be advanced urgently. It is crucial to preemptively include private organizations and other entities essential for initial response as members of disaster management headquarters and to establish support systems that provide both physical and mental support to long-term evacuees, integrating them with local culture and communities. To manage these efforts, we will simultaneously advance disaster prevention DX (Digital Transformation). This involves reducing the human workload in situation assessment and information sharing, promoting the advancement and societal implementation of information processing technologies that enable appropriate judgment and decision-making based on data.



# 背景にある課題/Issues behind

- 避難所の不足と分散化
  - ・ 多数の避難者発生と事前想定避難所の使用不能
  - ・ 小規模避難所の多数開設
  - ・ 発災当初の小規模避難所把握の困難
- 特定の業務への偏重
  - ・ ライフライン長期途絶による水・食料確保やインフラ復旧調整業務への偏り
  - ・ 災害対応業務全般へのバランス良い資源配分の困難
- 派遣職員の活動環境の厳しさ
  - ・ 地理的条件と道路寸断による被災地アクセスの制限
  - ・ 宿泊・衛生設備不足と衛生状態確保の課題
  - ・ 環境問題が復旧・復興期の物資搬入へ与えた影響

- **Lack of and decentralization of evacuation shelters**
  - ・ Large numbers of evacuees and the unavailability of previously planned evacuation shelters
  - ・ Opening of numerous small evacuation shelters
  - ・ Difficulty in identifying small evacuation shelters at the initial stage of the disaster
- **Overemphasis on specific tasks**
  - ・ Overemphasis on securing water and food and coordinating infrastructure restoration due to the prolonged disruption of lifelines
  - ・ Difficulty in balancing resource allocation across disaster response efforts
- **Harsh working conditions for dispatched personnel**
  - ・ Limited access to affected areas due to geographical conditions and road closures
  - ・ Lack of accommodation and sanitation facilities and challenges in maintaining sanitary conditions
  - ・ Impact of environmental issues on the delivery of supplies during the recovery and reconstruction period



# 見解(1)の解説/Commentary on Opinion (1)

## 災害規模に応じた災害対策主体の拡大

### a) 災害対策主体の柔軟な移行システムの構築

- ・人口小規模市町村における防災専任職員の確保困難を踏まえた「市町村」第一義の対応主体の限界の認識と災害規模に応じた国や地域連合体 へのスムーズな移行仕組みの構築。
- ・災害対策基本法の改正による国の支援強化を実質化し、東京一極集中の是正と地域での人材育成拠点の展開による抜本的解決策の検討。

### b) 地域力の向上と生活モデルの変革

- ・DX活用による都市部依存からの脱却と地方での自立分散型インフラ整備の推進。
- ・都市と地方の二重拠点生活者の増加、農林水産業の効率化、空き家活用による地域活性化。
- ・地域力向上を通じた親世代ケアと地域防災力の維持、近隣自治体間の連携強化の推進。

## Introduction of regional system for disaster prevention and countermeasures

### a) Establishing a Flexible Transition System for Disaster Preparedness Providers

- Recognizing the limitations of relying primarily on municipalities as the primary response body, given the difficulty in securing dedicated disaster prevention personnel in small-population municipalities, and establishing a mechanism for a smooth transition to national or regional coalitions in response to the scale of disasters.
- Substantiating the strengthening of national support through amendments to the Basic Act on Disaster Management, correcting Tokyo's over-concentration, and considering fundamental solutions such as developing regional human resource development centers.

### b) Improving Regional Strength and Transforming Lifestyles

- Utilizing digital transformation to break away from urban dependency and promote the development of self-reliant, decentralized infrastructure in rural areas.
- Increasing the number of people living in both urban and rural areas, improving the efficiency of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and revitalizing local areas by utilizing vacant homes.- Improving regional strength to care for older generations, maintain regional disaster prevention capabilities, and strengthen cooperation between neighboring municipalities.

# 見解(2) の解説/Commentary on Opinion (2)

## 応援派遣プラットフォームの構築

### a) 応援受援の社会システムの未整備課題の解消

- ・災害時の組織・団体間の調整機能の要件明確化と人材育成。
- ・民間団体を含む意思決定体制の検討と防災DX推進による人的負荷低減とデジタル人材育成。
- ・応援側のマネジメント力格差と調整機能の社会技術未発達の解消。

### b) 多様な主体の円滑な連携基盤の構築

- ・NPO、ボランティア、自治体間の調整を担う「応援受援プラットフォーム」の構築。
- ・国際的な「クラスターアプローチ」を参考とした支援分野ごとの調整機能（中間組織）の導入。
- ・台湾の事例のような事前契約と訓練による迅速な連携体制の構築と広域災害を見据えたリソース配分戦略と事前の訓練の重要性。

## Introduction of the private sector into disaster headquarters and long-term care

### a) Resolving the issue of underdeveloped support-receiving social system

- Clarifying the requirements for coordination functions between organizations and groups during disasters and developing human resources.
- Considering decision-making systems, including private organizations, and promoting disaster prevention digital transformation to reduce human burden and develop digital talent.
- Resolving the gap in management capabilities on the support side and the underdeveloped social technology for coordination functions.

### b) Building a foundation for smooth collaboration among diverse entities

- Building a "support-receiving platform" to coordinate between NPOs, volunteers, and local governments.- Introducing coordination functions (intermediate organizations) for each support field, based on the international "cluster approach."
- Building a rapid collaboration system through advance contracting and training, as in the case of Taiwan, and the importance of resource allocation strategies and advance training in anticipation of wide-area disasters.