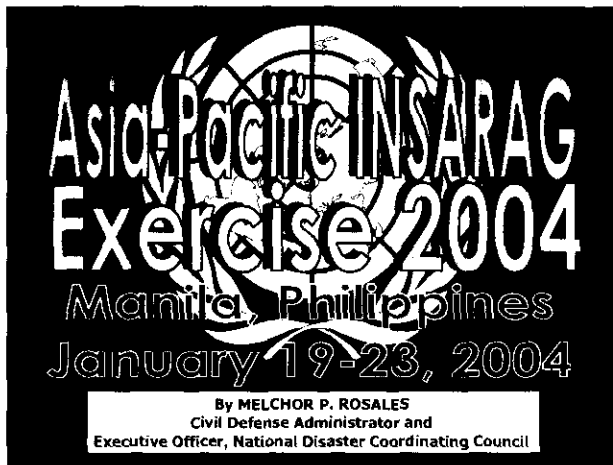
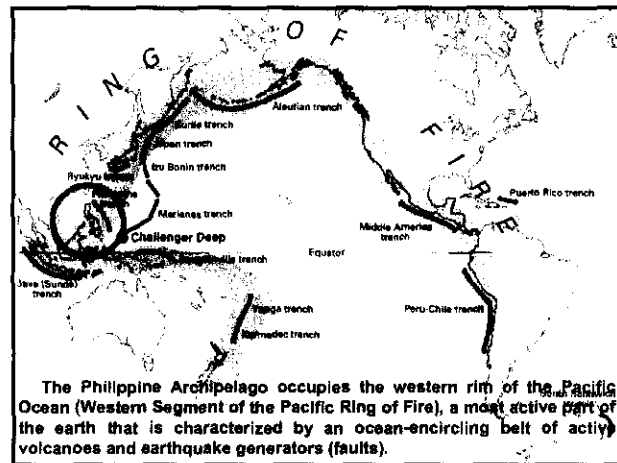
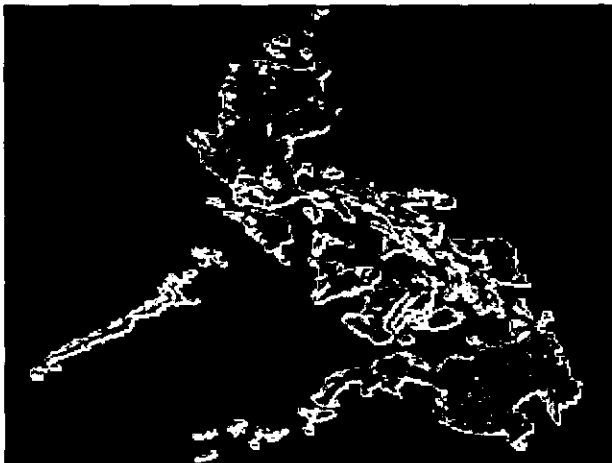
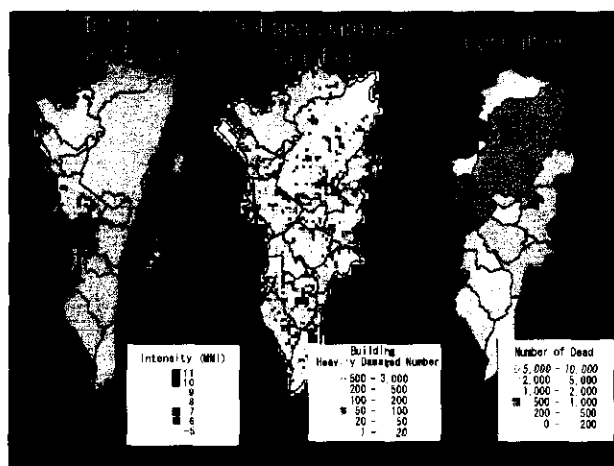
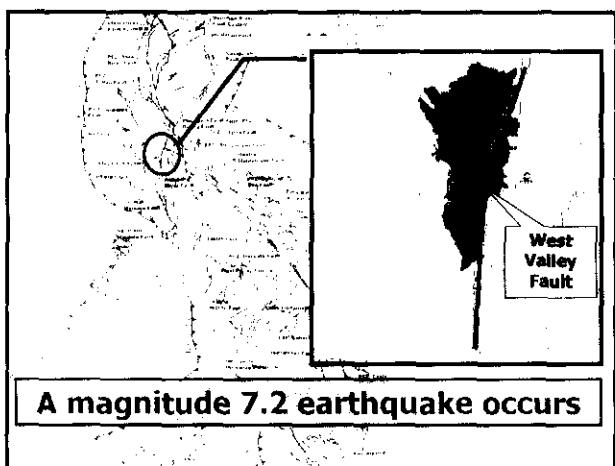
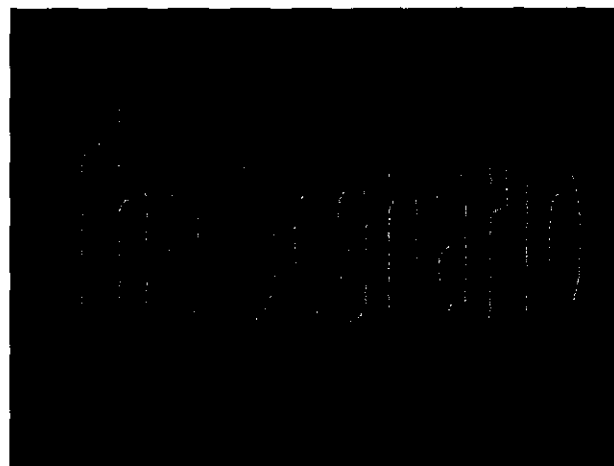
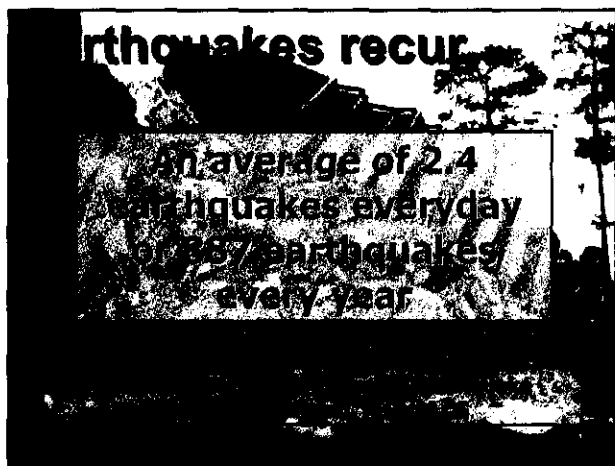


12. フィリピン搜索救助地域訓練プレゼンテーション資料



☛	Philippine Situation
☛	The Exercise Scenario
☛	Exercise Objectives
☛	Exercise Duration
☛	Exercise Activities
☛	Exercise Participants
☛	Administrative Arrangements





Exercise Objectives

By the end of this exercise, you should be able to:

- Identify the location of the West Valley Fault in California.
- Identify the location of the West Valley Fault in California.
- Identify the location of the West Valley Fault in California.
- Identify the location of the West Valley Fault in California.
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- Identify the location of the West Valley Fault in California.

Exercise Objectives (con't)

By the end of this exercise, you should be able to:

- Identify the location of the West Valley Fault in California.
- Identify the location of the West Valley Fault in California.
- Identify the location of the West Valley Fault in California.
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- Identify the location of the West Valley Fault in California.
- Identify the location of the West Valley Fault in California.
- Identify the location of the West Valley Fault in California.

Exercise Objectives (con't)

Exercise Duration

January 19 – 23, 2004
(Monday – Friday)

Exercise Activities

January 19, 2004 (Monday)

Arrival of participants

Welcome Cocktails

Arrival of participants
Welcome & cocktails

A black and white photograph of a bulletin board. At the top left is a circular logo with a star and the number '23'. To its right is a title strip that reads 'Exercise Activities (con't)'. Below the title, a large date strip reads 'January 20, 2004 (Tuesday)'. The main area of the bulletin board is dark and mostly empty, with some faint, illegible markings. On the right edge, there is a small, light-colored arrow pointing to the right.

Exercise Activities (con't)

January 21, 2004 (Wednesday)

Topic: MDDCC Activities
 Location: MDDCC Building
 Time: 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM
 Facilitator: [Name]
 Agenda:
 1. Welcome
 2. MDDCC Overview
 3. MDDCC Activities
 4. Q&A
 5. Lunch

[illegible]

Exercise Activities (con't)

January 22, 2004 (Thursday)

[1] J. J. Condon, *Quantum Theory of the Simple Molecule*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1959.
 [2] J. J. Condon, *Quantum Theory of the Simple Molecule*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1959.
 [3] J. J. Condon, *Quantum Theory of the Simple Molecule*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1959.
 [4] J. J. Condon, *Quantum Theory of the Simple Molecule*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1959.
 [5] J. J. Condon, *Quantum Theory of the Simple Molecule*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1959.

Exercise Activities (con't)

January 23, 2004 (Friday)

End of January
Organized by [illegible]

Final Report
 December 1964

Exercise Participants

Admin Arrangements

13. 国連総会決議 57/150 関連資料

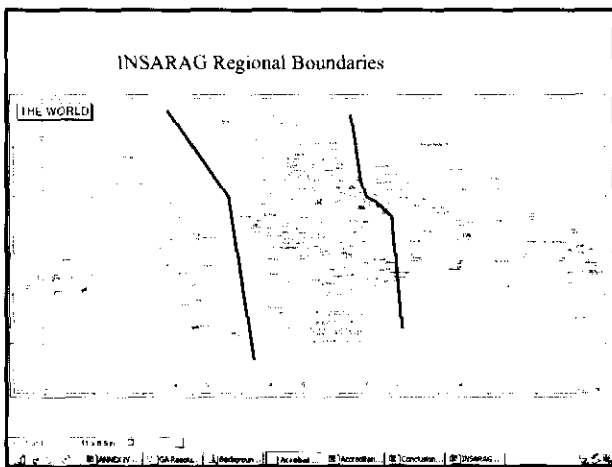
Main Features of G.A. Resolution 57-180

- Humanitarian assistance only with consent of member state. The member state has overall responsibility for response.
- Commends international urban SAR teams and UNDAC team.
- Recognises efforts by INSARAG to strengthen regional groups and recognises INSARAG Guidelines.
- Urges all states to simplify or reduce customs & admin procedures for entry, stay, transit and exit of urban SAR teams and their equipment.
- Urges states to simplify & reduce procedures for licences, overflights, visas, telecom eqpt, drugs for urban SAR.
- Responsibility of member states to ensure safety & security of urban SAR teams.



Main Features of C.A Resolution 57-150 (cont'd)

- Providing countries to ensure urban SAR teams being sent meet standards of INSARAG Guidelines.
- Reaffirms leadership role of ERC in coordinating international efforts to support affected state.
- Encourages strengthening cooperation in this field at regional & sub regional level.
- Encourages further development of common standards in urban SAR.
- Requests SG to submit report in 50th GA (2004) on implementation of this resolution.
- Notes efforts by IERC to identify international humanitarian law & insists on intergovernmental oversight of this process.





General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
10 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session

Agenda item 21 (a)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Strengthening the effectiveness and coordination of international urban search and rescue assistance

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, which contains in its annex the guiding principles for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system, and its resolutions 54/233 of 22 December 1999, 55/163 of 14 December 2000, 56/103 of 14 December 2001 and 56/195 of 21 December 2001, and recalling agreed conclusions 1998/1 and 1999/1 of the Economic and Social Council and its resolution 2002/32 of 26 July 2002,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development,¹

Deeply concerned by the increasing number and scale of disasters, resulting in massive losses of life and property worldwide, as well as in long-term consequences, especially severe for developing countries,

¹ A/57/578.

Reaffirming that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of States must be fully respected in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. In this context, humanitarian assistance should be provided with the consent of the affected country and in principle on the basis of an appeal by the affected country,

Reaffirming also that each State has the responsibility first and foremost to take care of the victims of natural disasters and other emergencies occurring on its territory. Hence, the affected State has the primary role in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance within its territory,

Recognizing the importance of the principles of neutrality, humanity and impartiality for the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Emphasizing the responsibility of all States to undertake disaster preparedness and mitigation efforts in order to minimize the impact of disasters,

Noting the critical role played by local rescuers in natural disaster response as well as existing in-country capacities,

Emphasizing the importance of timely, coordinated and technically sound international assistance provided in close coordination with the receiving State, in particular in the field of urban search and rescue following earthquakes and other events resulting in structural collapse,

Noting with appreciation, in this respect, the important contribution made by international urban search and rescue teams in the aftermath of disasters, which helped to reduce loss of life and human suffering,

Commending the work of the United Nations Disaster Assistance and Coordination teams in facilitating rapid need assessments and assisting Member States to organize the on-site coordination of international urban search and rescue operations,

Concerned about the procedural requirements applicable to movement of foreign nationals and equipment to and within a country that may impinge on the timely acceptance, deployment to the disaster site, and activities of international urban search and rescue teams,

Also concerned that an additional burden may be placed on the resources of the affected countries by those international urban search and rescue teams which are inadequately trained or equipped,

Noting the efforts made by Member States, facilitated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of international urban search and rescue assistance,

Noting also that the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is identifying the current state of international law relating to disaster response for a report to be presented to States and national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies at the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in December 2003, and emphasizing the need for intergovernmental oversight of this process, particularly with regard to its principles, scope and objectives,

Recognizing, in this regard, the Guidelines developed by the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group, as a flexible and helpful reference tool for disaster preparedness and response efforts,

1. *Stresses* the need to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of international urban search and rescue assistance, with the aim of contributing towards saving more human lives;

2. *Encourages* efforts aiming at the strengthening of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group and its regional groups, particularly through the participation in its activities of representatives from a larger number of countries;

3. *Urges* all States, consistent with their applicable measures relating to public safety and national security, to simplify or reduce, as appropriate, the customs and administrative procedures related to the entry, transit, stay and exit of international urban search and rescue teams and their equipment and materials, taking into account the Guidelines of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group, particularly concerning visas for the rescuers and the quarantining of their animals, utilization of air space and the import of search and rescue and technical communications equipment, necessary drugs and other relevant materials;

4. *Also urges* all States to undertake measures to ensure the safety and security of international urban search and rescue teams operating in their territory;

5. *Further urges* all States that have the capacity to provide international urban search and rescue assistance to take the necessary measures to ensure that international urban search and rescue teams under their responsibility are deployed and operate in accordance with internationally developed standards as specified in the Guidelines of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group, particularly concerning timely deployment, self-sufficiency, training, operating procedures and equipment, and cultural awareness;

6. *Reaffirms* the leadership role of the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator in supporting the authorities of the affected State, upon their request, in coordinating multilateral assistance in the aftermath of disasters;

7. *Encourages* the strengthening of cooperation among States at the regional and subregional levels in the field of disaster preparedness and response with particular respect to capacity-building at all levels;

8. *Also encourages* Member States, with the facilitation of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and in cooperation with the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group, to continue efforts to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of international urban search and rescue assistance, including the further development of common standards;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, a comprehensive, updated report with recommendations on progress in the improvement of efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of international urban search and rescue assistance, taking into account the extent of utilization of the Guidelines of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
16 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session

Agenda item 21 (a)

**Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian
and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations,
including special economic assistance:
strengthening of the coordination of emergency
humanitarian assistance of the United Nations**

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

**Strengthening the effectiveness and coordination of international
urban search and rescue assistance**

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Bangladesh, Brazil, France, Gabon, Ireland, Israel, Madagascar and United Republic of Tanzania

Review of the Mandate and Strategy of INSARAG in the context of UN General Assembly Resolution 57/150 of 16 December 2002

This document aims to review the mandate (as defined in the Breuggen protocol of December 1991) and the future strategy of INSARAG (as defined in the meeting of the INSARAG Steering Committee of April 2002) in light of what was set forth in the operative paragraphs of UN General Assembly Resolution 57/150 of 16 December 2002. Based on this review, recommendations will be made concerning priority areas for the next five years.

1. Review

The Breuggen protocol set the stage for INSARAG's action by assigning it the responsibility "to develop effective international relationships aimed at saving lives and rendering humanitarian assistance following disasters". This generic affirmation is perfectly consistent with the concerns expressed by the General Assembly (GA) in the preambular section of Resolution 57/150.

In more specific terms, INSARAG's mandate "to make emergency preparedness and response more effective and thereby to save more lives, reduce suffering and minimize environmental consequences" is reflected almost word for word in operative paragraph 1 of the Resolution. The Resolution, however, mentions specifically urban search and rescue assistance: related activities undertaken in recent years by special interest groups within INSARAG (such as health, fires and environment) do not appear to be entirely consistent with the recommendations of the General Assembly.

According to the Breuggen protocol, INSARAG should strive "to promote activities to improve search and rescue preparedness in disaster-prone countries, giving priority to developing countries". This part of the mandate is consistent with operative paragraph 2 of Resolution 57/150, which insists on the need for strengthening INSARAG itself and broadening its constituency, and with paragraph 7, which encourages efforts at the regional and sub-regional levels. The 2002 Steering Committee meeting expanded on these issues, outlining a strategy for the institutional development of INSARAG, for a closer integration of the activities of the regional groups, and for the promotion of capacity building at regional level. Many elements of this strategy are already being implemented, as shown, for example, by the identification of INSARAG focal points in member countries and organizations, by the institutionalization of the rotating chairmanship for regional groups, by the organization of regional exercises and by the establishment of regional working groups on training

The mandate “to develop internationally-accepted procedures and systems for sustained cooperation between national search and rescue teams operating on the international scene” was fulfilled by INSARAG during the last decade. The INSARAG Guidelines were developed, including a set of Summary Guidelines, and were broadly disseminated within the search and rescue community. These achievements are explicitly recognized in the preambular section of Resolution 57/150. In a sense, the Resolution itself can be seen as a direct product of the INSARAG-led process of developing standards, as it captures, particularly in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, most of the substance of the Guidelines in the form of recommendations. The strategy outlined by the Steering Group in 2002 goes one step further, in that it recommends that member States should be encouraged to incorporate the provisions of the Guidelines in their national disaster management plans. Furthermore, in operative paragraph 8, the GA recommends “to continue efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of urban search and rescue assistance, including the further development of common standards”. The inter-regional working group on INSARAG Guidelines and the working group on Light/Medium/Heavy SAR Classification are mechanisms to pursue this objective.

The mandate “to provide guidance and technical support primarily within the framework of UNDRO (now OCHA) in the field of operational coordination” is echoed in operational paragraph 6 of the Resolution. INSARAG can play a vital role in this sense, particularly for the further development and the implementation of the OSOCC concept. The finalization of the OSOCC Guidelines and the work on the USAR/OSOCC Liaison Function Concept are steps in this direction

In operational paragraph 9, Resolution 57/150 establishes a reporting mechanism (through the UN Secretary-General) on progress in the implementation of its recommendations, including on the extent of utilization of the INSARAG Guidelines. INSARAG should support OCHA (and therefore the Secretary-general) in fulfilling these reporting requirements.

In the preambular section, the Resolution also notes the important activities of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The Steering Committee recommended, in 2002, that an improved cooperation between the IFRC and INSARAG should be a strategic priority.

2. Principles in 2002

The Steering Group meeting of 27 February 2002 suggested that ISARAG activities should be carried out in accordance with these five principles:

- a) Closer integration of regional INSARAG groups activities, in particular for training and exercises;
- b) Promotion of regional urban search and rescue capacity building, counting on assistance by more advanced countries/teams;

- c) Encouragement to member countries to incorporate actions as stated in the INSARAG Guidelines into national disaster response plans;
- d) Greater visibility for INSARAG methodology, guidelines and standards;
- e) Development of the institutions of INSARAG.

3. Recommendations for strategic priorities

Resolution 57/150 strongly emphasizes the role of INSARAG vis-à-vis its core competency, i.e. urban search and rescue. This is what INSARAG does best, and where significant results were achieved during the last decade. Continuing to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of international assistance in this specific sector should therefore be the main, overarching priority for the work of INSARAG during the next five years. In light of the many challenges that still lay ahead, INSARAG should remain focused on this priority, avoiding dispersion in other lateral sectors of activity.

Using GA Resolution 57/150 as the basic instrument for both internal guidance and external advocacy, and taking full advantage of the instruments of the UN (OCHA/FCSS), INSARAG should:

- Promote the inclusion of the substance of the INSARAG Guidelines into national disaster response plans, particularly for disaster-prone countries. Special attention should be given to the adoption of administrative procedures connected to the entry, stay and exit of international urban search and rescue teams and to their optimal functioning.
- Promote the adherence to the INSARAG Guidelines by countries providing assistance, particularly concerning the capacity of their teams and the development of liaison functions.
- Carry out advocacy and information campaigns with a broad range of interlocutors, such as UN agencies, major international NGOs and the academia, in order to increase awareness about urban search and rescue, INSARAG and its activities, the Guidelines and the existing field coordination mechanisms.
- Promote the use of national and international USAR exercises, with the aim of strengthening the coordination among all actors involved (international USAR teams, OSOCC and LEMA). Emphasis should be put on increasing cooperation in training and response within INSARAG regional groups in order to enhance regional response capacity.

- Support OCHA in the preparation of the Secretary-General follow-up report to the 59th session of the General Assembly by developing an agreed-upon list of indicators and benchmarks and establishing mechanisms to measure progress in the implementation of the Resolution.
- Improve the cooperation with the IFRC, with particular attention to the involvement of national Red Cross/red Crescent societies in INSARAG-led activities.

Benchmarks to implement the GA Resolution 57/150

As of 28 May 2003

		Benchmarks	1st step: Strategy	2nd step: Survey	3rd step: Analyze	4th step: Action
Improvement of SAR teams capabilities	Personnel	Establishing a mechanism on training for the benefit of all the Members	Discussion in the regional working groups on the training	Issuing questionnaire for training in the member countries	Compilation of information and discussion to review the strategy among Members	Providing Information on web-site etc. for the Members to participate in USAR training programmes
	Equipment	Establishing the Classification: Light/Medium/Heavy	Discussion in the working groups on Classification: Light/Medium/Heavy	Issuing questionnaire for equipment according to the Classification: Light/Middle/Heavy	Compilation of information and discussion to review the strategy among Members	Providing information on web-site etc. for the Members to improve the USAR equipment
Better Coordination for SAR operations	Application of INSARAG Guidelines and strengthening OSSOC leadership	Finalizing revised Guidelines & Summary Field Guidelines(SFG) and Recommendation for Non-members to participate into INSARAG	Discussion in the INSARAG Regional Groups' Meetings to improve the current Guidelines and to prepare SFG	Discussion on the makings of revised Guidelines & SFG in the Steering Committee Meeting	Finalization of revised Guidelines & SFG and Providing revised Guidelines & SFG to the Members on the web-site etc.	Providing revised Guidelines & SFG to recommend non-members to take part in the INSARAG
	Exchange of information for better cooperation	Providing information on the cooperation among INSARAG, IFRC and other org. on the web-site and at least one liaison officer to the UNDAC in each SAR team	Discussion with IFRC and other organizations for finding ways to cooperate with them	Discussion in the INSARAG Regional Groups' Meetings on how to cooperate with them	Discussion in the INSARAG Steering Committee Meeting on how to cooperate with them	Providing the results of Meetings on web-site to strengthen the cooperation with them
	Transparency and Accountability to the public	Holding Symposium concerning USAR to the public once a year and establishment of evaluation method	Discussion in the INSARAG Regional Groups' Meetings on the diffusion of information and evaluation on the INSARAG and SAR teams' activities through the web-site and the Media etc.	Discussion in the INSARAG Steering Committee Meeting on the diffusion of information and evaluation on the INSARAG and SAR teams' activities through the web-site and the Media etc.	Organization of symposium concerning USAR operations and the evaluation on the INSARAG and SAR teams' activities	Providing information on the INSARAG activities to the public through the web-site and the Media etc. and reviewing the evaluation method in the Meetings

14. 国際シンポジウム河田センター長 プレゼンテーション資料

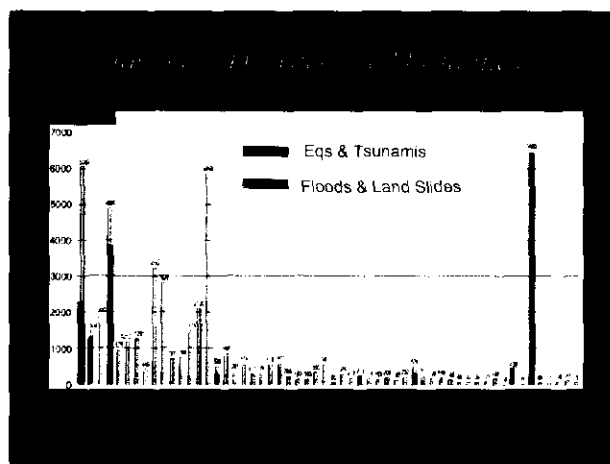
Research Center for Disaster Reduction Systems
 Center for Earthquake Research and Information, University of Tokyo

1999.12.17

YOSHIKI KAWATA

Kobe Earthquake Lessons
 About Strategies to Manage Disasters

Dr. Yoshiaki KAWATA
 Professor and Director
 Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution



M6.9 Kobe Earthquake: January 17, 1995

- 6,400 deaths; 15,000+ injuries
- 400,000+ homeless; 240,000+ in public shelters
- 200,000+ damaged buildings
- Widespread road, water, gas, and sewer system damage
- ~\$150 billion total losses
 - \$100 billion+ in property damages
 - \$10 billion+ in insured losses

Northridge Earthquake: January 17, 1994

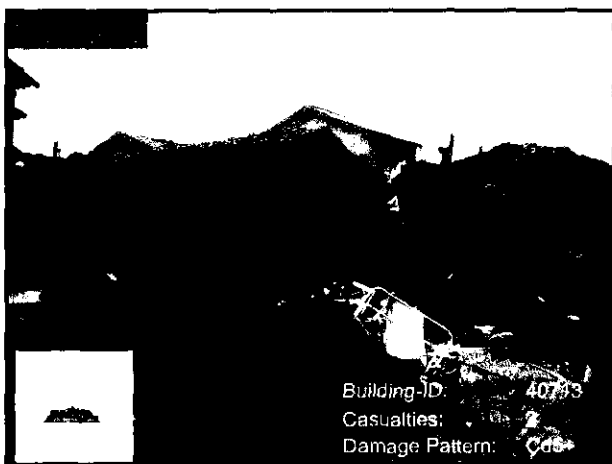
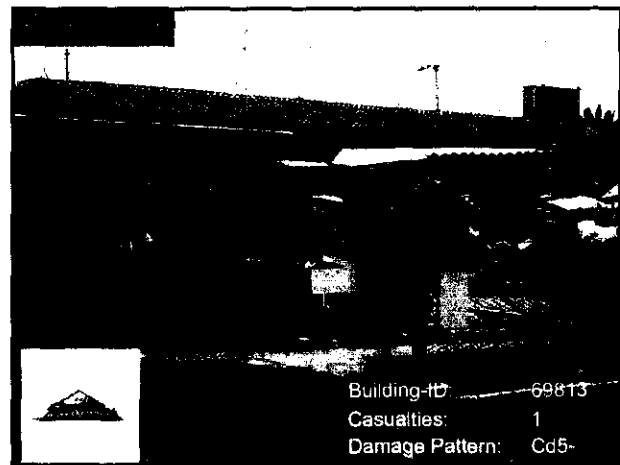
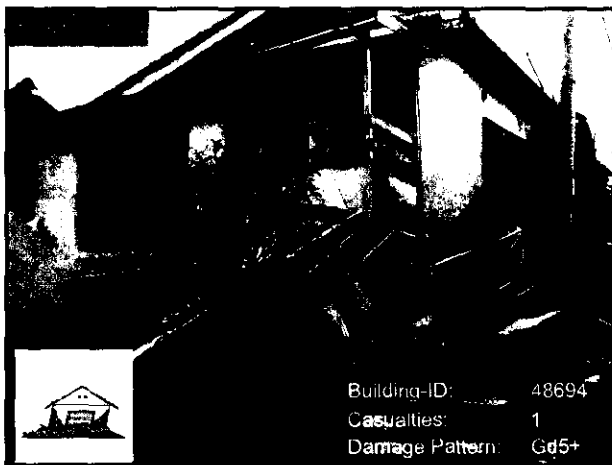
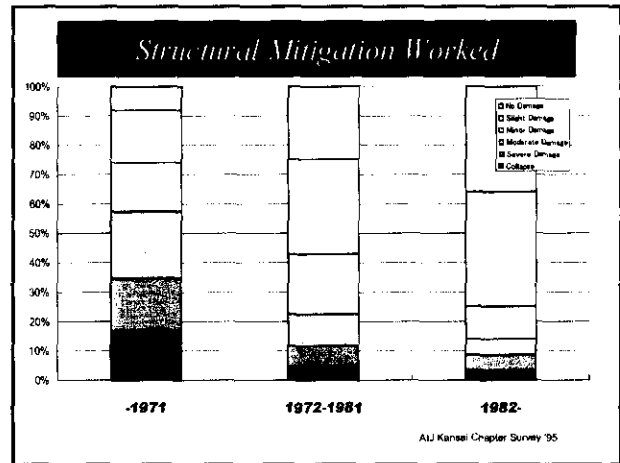
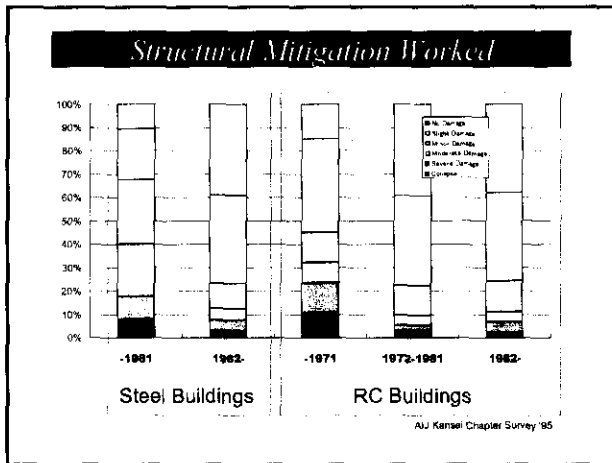
- 57 deaths
- 20,000 homeless
- 30,000 damaged housing units
- ~\$42 billion total losses
 - \$21 billion residential
 - \$15 billion business
 - \$6 billion public infrastructure
- ~\$14 billion insured losses (65%+ to residential structures)

Table 1.1: Comparison of the Number of Deaths

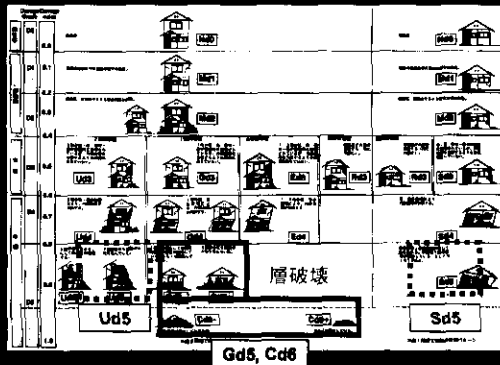
	Northridge	Kobe
Deaths	57	6,433
Homeless	20,000	400,000
Damaged Housing Units	30,000	200,000
Total Property Losses	\$42 Billion USD	\$150+ Billion USD
Insured Loss	\$14 Billion USD	\$10 Billion USD
Damage conditions	One lots of severe damage required reconstruction. Moderate damage was widespread but repairable.	Many areas of complete destruction. Widespread severe damage.

By experiencing unprecedented scale of urban earthquake disaster, we learned

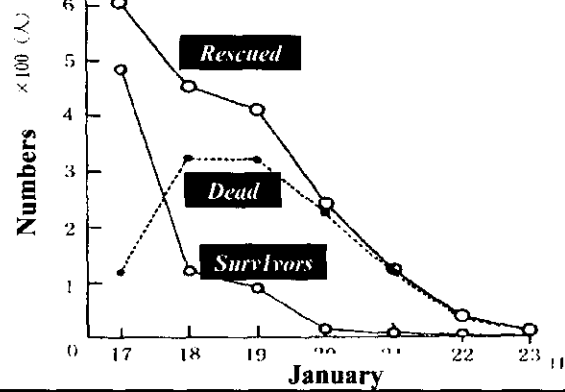
- *Structural Mitigation really worked to reduce damages*
- *Long Term Recovery Management became an important new issue for disaster communities*



Types of Housing Damages



SAR Activities by Kobe Fire Fighters



Caused of Death

Main Cause of Death	No. of Cases
Death from crushing and/or suffocation by collapsed building and/or furniture	4,831
Death from fire (includes corpses burned after death)	350
Other (direct blow to head by falling object and fatal body contusion from a falling vehicle, etc.)	124
Total	5,305

Time of Death

Estimated Time of Death	Cases
Within 15 minutes after the earthquake of 17 January	2,234
By the end of 17 January	36
On 18 January	3
On 20 January	1
On 21 January	1
Undetermined	64

Search and Rescue Activities

Concrete or Stone Masonry Structure

Wood Structure

Group Search

Community Search

Probe Search

Community Probe

17 January

Time of Day	Search and Rescue Activities
08:00 - 09:00	Search and Rescue Activities
09:00 - 10:00	Search and Rescue Activities
10:00 - 11:00	Search and Rescue Activities
11:00 - 12:00	Search and Rescue Activities
12:00 - 13:00	Search and Rescue Activities
13:00 - 14:00	Search and Rescue Activities
14:00 - 15:00	Search and Rescue Activities
15:00 - 16:00	Search and Rescue Activities
16:00 - 17:00	Search and Rescue Activities
17:00 - 18:00	Search and Rescue Activities
18:00 - 19:00	Search and Rescue Activities
19:00 - 20:00	Search and Rescue Activities
20:00 - 21:00	Search and Rescue Activities
21:00 - 22:00	Search and Rescue Activities
22:00 - 23:00	Search and Rescue Activities
23:00 - 00:00	Search and Rescue Activities

Outside Teams' SAR on Site and Medical Teams

18 January

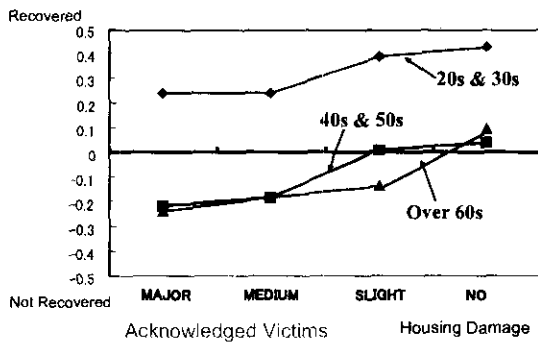
Time of Day	Search and Rescue Activities
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19:00 - 20:00	Search and Rescue Activities
20:00 - 21:00	Search and Rescue Activities
21:00 - 22:00	Search and Rescue Activities
22:00 - 23:00	Search and Rescue Activities
23:00 - 00:00	Search and Rescue Activities

19 January

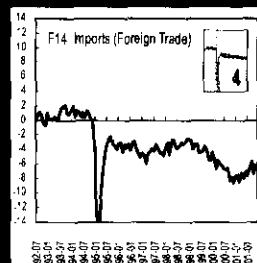
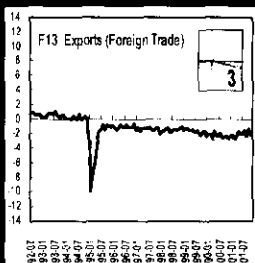
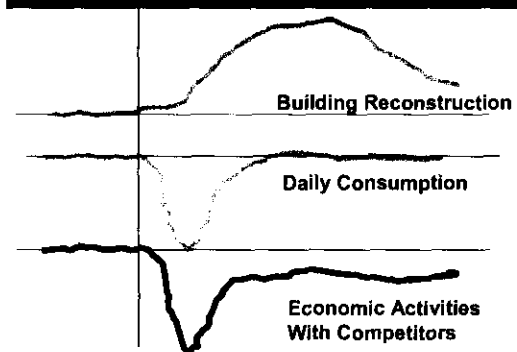
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13:00 - 14:00	Search and Rescue Activities
14:00 - 15:00	Search and Rescue Activities
15:00 - 16:00	Search and Rescue Activities
16:00 - 17:00	Search and Rescue Activities
17:00 - 18:00	Search and Rescue Activities
18:00 - 19:00	Search and Rescue Activities
19:00 - 20:00	Search and Rescue Activities
20:00 - 21:00	Search and Rescue Activities
21:00 - 22:00	Search and Rescue Activities
22:00 - 23:00	Search and Rescue Activities
23:00 - 00:00	Search and Rescue Activities

Time of Day	Search and Rescue Activities
08:00 - 09:00	Search and Rescue Activities
09:00 - 10:00	Search and Rescue Activities
10:00 - 11:00	Search and Rescue Activities
11:00 - 12:00	Search and Rescue Activities
12:00 - 13:00	Search and Rescue Activities
13:00 - 14:00	Search and Rescue Activities
14:00 - 15:00	Search and Rescue Activities
15:00 - 16:00	Search and Rescue Activities
16:00 - 17:00	Search and Rescue Activities
17:00 - 18:00	Search and Rescue Activities
18:00 - 19:00	Search and Rescue Activities
19:00 - 20:00	Search and Rescue Activities
20:00 - 21:00	Search and Rescue Activities
21:00 - 22:00	Search and Rescue Activities
22:00 - 23:00	Search and Rescue Activities
23:00 - 00:00	Search and Rescue Activities

Psychological Recovery Based on Random Sampled Survey :2001



Three Recovery Patterns after Kobe EQ



- Only concentration of money and work for short time period killed local business recovery
 - Major Contractors in Tokyo got contracts
 - Little "Trickle-down" effect for local small business
 - 10 years worth housing renewal was completed in 3 years, followed by big economic slump
- Over-reliance on Public Spending
 - Little Initiative for Promoting a New Economy Development
 - Government is the only risk taker
- Customers Never Waited
 - Importance of Business Continuation Plan

Recovery Planning

- New Development
- Nobody Can Define
 - Scope of Work
 - Desired End State
 - Ethnographic Inquiry of Meaning of Recovery for
- Mainly for Low-Income and/or Senior Citizens

- Importance of Having a Pre-event Recovery Plan
 - It could be a chance for improvement
 - What we would like your life to be
 - Future Vision - Smart Growth
- Pre-recovery Plan must be a Holistic Plan
 - Not Just Zoning
 - Sustainable Economic Development
 - Improving Quality of Life
 - Physical Recovery as a tool
- Planning Process Should be Participatory
 - Capacity Building
 - Don't Rush/Take Time

