

# Promoting pre-disaster prevention actions in cooperation with school, boards of education, and researchers Part 2: Proposal of procedure manual to read hazard map

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## I Background

The case of Okawa Elementary School in Ishinomaki City, Miyagi Prefecture, which tsunami attacked in the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, had a great impact on people involved in school disaster prevention. The judgment issued by the Sendai High Court in April 2018 was finalized in October 2019 when the Supreme Court dismissed the appeals in Miyagi Prefecture and Ishinomaki City. As already pointed out, a major point of this decision is that the importance of "pre-disaster prevention" has been pointed out.

> Principals are required to have a much higher level of disaster prevention knowledge and experience than local residents in order to ensure child safety. According to the published hazard map, Okawa Small was outside the tsunami inundation area and was designated as an evacuation site in the event of a tsunami, but the principals could predict tsunami damage if the school location was examined in detail.  
> The principals neglected to be required to revise the crisis management manual according to the school situation. The Municipal Board of Education also neglected guidance such as correcting inadequacies in the manual.

This means that in the future, the standard for disaster response at school sites will be "pre-disaster prevention", and it will be necessary to formulate an appropriate crisis management manual after individually reviewing the assumptions of hazard maps. And this means that the board of education must check the school's crisis management manual for flaws. If this is not sufficient, and if a natural disaster causes damage to under school-managed children, the school and the Board of Education will definitely be found defective.

With the flow of work style reforms at educational sites, it is more difficult than ever to put a burden on school sites. It is indispensable to support schools to collect and judge information efficiently with minimum load. In addition, it is necessary to provide support to the board of education of the local government, which has to verify the crisis management manuals of all schools by limited human resources.

## II For the support of the school and the Board of Education

Based on the above awareness, the authors, who are Ishikawa Prefectural School Disaster Prevention Advisors, are preparing to implement the following in collaboration with the Ishikawa Prefectural Board of Education.

1. Create work manuals and checklists to enable school sites to read hazard maps properly.
2. Create a checklist for the local government's board of education to check each school's crisis management manual

3. Establish a channel for prefectural schools and researchers to provide professional support to schools and schools

The immediate issue is 1. Manuals and checklists can be used to screen "schools that are predicted to be damaged by hazard map information" and "schools that are not likely to be damaged" from a large number of schools and extract gray zone cases. In this presentation, based on the presentation at the Association of Japanese Geographers held in March, we present a flowchart and checklist for screening for earthquake disasters and floods.

Keywords: Pre-disaster prevention actions, Hazard Map, Boards of education, Damage estimations