

Contents

1 Earthquakes in/IVO Kumamoto Prefecture

- Overview
- Cooperation among relevant actors

2 DR OPs for the Philippines and Nepal

- Overview
- Cooperation among relevant actors
- Lessons Learned

3 SAR OPs for MH370 in Malaysia & Australia

- Overview
- Cooperation among relevant actors
- Lessons Learned

4 SAR OPs for QZ8501 in Indonesia

- Overview
- Cooperation among relevant actors
- Lessons Learned

5 Activities of ADMM-Plus HA/DR-EWG, etc

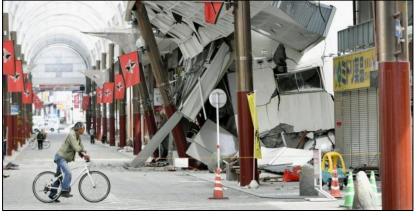
Kumamoto Earthquake APR 2016 [1/3]



Kumamoto Castle partially destroyed



Large scale of landslides



Shopping arcade collapsed



Houses collapsed



Fallen Aso Bridge

[Damage since 14 APR 2016] * As of 1 MAY

Killed: 49 Injured: approx. 1,500

Damaged houses: approx. 18,000

Evac recommended: approx. 104,000

[JSDF DR OPs] * As of 1 MAY

Troops: approx. 24,000

Vessels: 12 Aircrafts: 79

Kumamoto Earthquake APR 2016 [2/3]



A female JGSDF member supports bathing in the ad hoc bathing facility



JGSDF distributes blankets for afflicted people



JGSDF supports transport of injured people



Close coordination with local GOVT, police and fire fighters



JGSDF providing food and water as well as relief goods

Kumamoto Earthquake APR 2016 [3/3]





JMSDF dispatching vessels for transportation of relief goods from northern / southern parts of Japan





JMSDF helicopters transporting the relief goods from the vessels to the landing spots closer the evacuation areas

Kumamoto Earthquake APR 2016 [Assistance of Foreign Forces]







MV-22 transporting relief goods: US Forces in Japan providing full support of disaster relief operations







ROK dispatched C-130 for transportation of relief goods

Foreign forces of the US and ROK providing assistance for Japan; RHCC in Singapore and ACMM in Thailand offering assistance as well

Kumamoto Earthquake APR 2016 [health promotion]







JSDF providing assistance of bathing in the ad hoc bathing facilities for evacuees





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JSDF conducting medical activities of mobile clinic for evacuees





JSDF member lecturing physical exercise preventing from Economy-Class Syndrome

JSDF military bands holding small concerts for evacuees

Kumamoto Earthquake APR 2016 [Civil-Military Cooperation]





JASDF C-130H transporting some DMATs (Disaster Medical Assistance Team organized by Local GOVT) from other areas in Japan



JGSDF medical officers coordinating with a civilian doctor in the local hospital





JSDF members conducting SAR activities on the spot of landslide in close coordination with local GOVTs, police and fire fighters



JSDF members sweeping debris in coordination with people in the local community

Japan Self-Defense Forces supporting afflicted people in close coordination with civilian actors including local GOVTs, police and fire fighters

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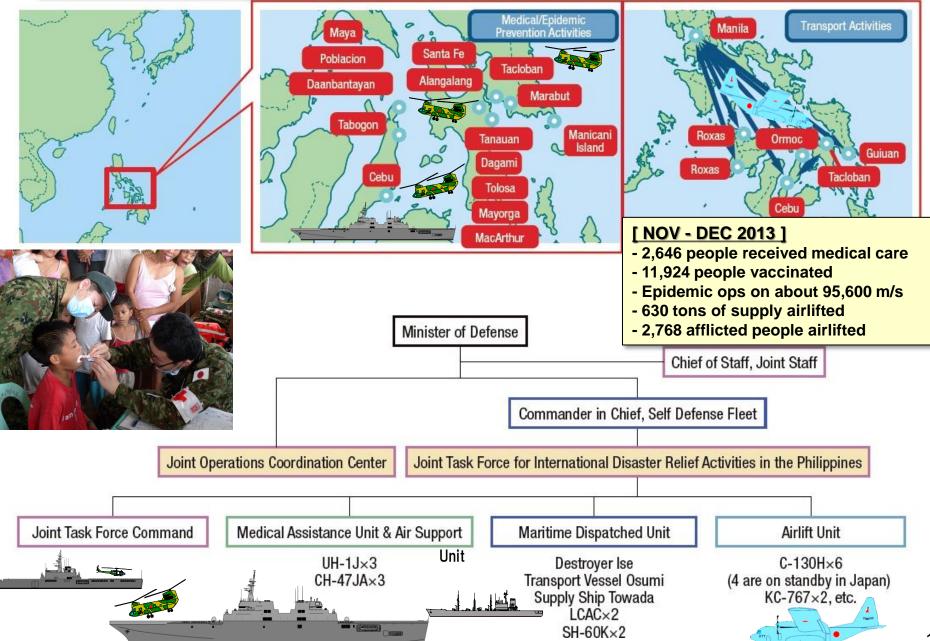
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Overview: DR OPs for PHL affected by Typhoon Haiyan



DR activities for the Philippines











Mil-to-mil Cooperation in the MNCC, Camp Aguinaldo [1/2]



JPN's Minister of Defense visited the MNCC, Camp Aguinaldo in DEC 2013

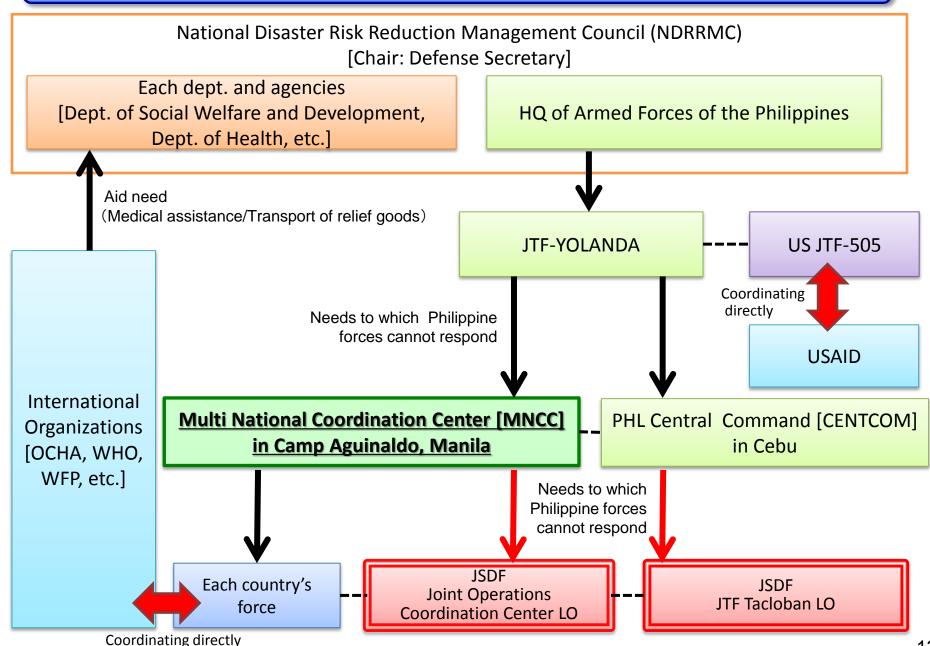


JSDF liaison officer to the MNCC made a briefing on JSDF activities in the Philippines





Mil-to-mil Cooperation in the MNCC, Camp Aguinaldo [2/2]



13

On-Site Mil-to-mil Cooperation









On-site Civil-mil Cooperation among humanitarian community

* CIMIC activities conducted among JICA, NGOs and International Organizations

Through the coordination and exchange of views in the embassy of Japan in PHL, the base on site and the meeting hosted by IOs, the JSDF provided support as below;

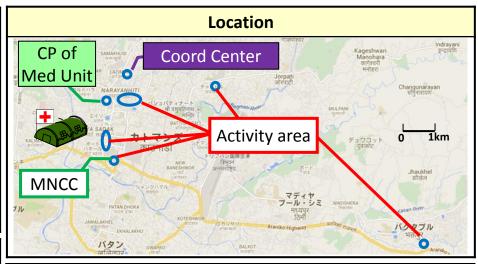
- 1 Support by JASDF C-130H for the deployment of JICA's medical team between Manila and Tacloban
- 2 Support by JMSDF's SH-60J Helicopter for air surveillance of JICA's investigation team

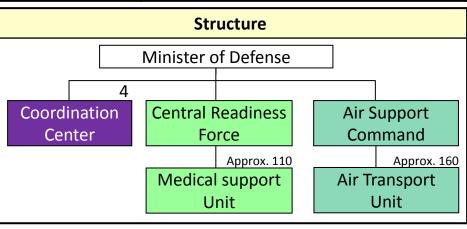




Overview: DR OPs for Nepal affected by earthquake

Date	Event
2015, Apr 25 th Apr 26 th Apr 28 th Apr 29 th Apr 30 th	7.8M earthquake occurred in Nepal Dispatch MOD recce Team Dispatch First Response Team Airlift by C-130 (Japan to Katmandu) Dispatch Medical Unit (approx. 110 members)
Apr 30 th -May 19 th May 15 th May 17 th May 19 th	Started the Medical Activity Medical Activity (Mainly IVO Katmandu) Epidemic Prevention Lecture on PTSD in local university Withdraw to Japan



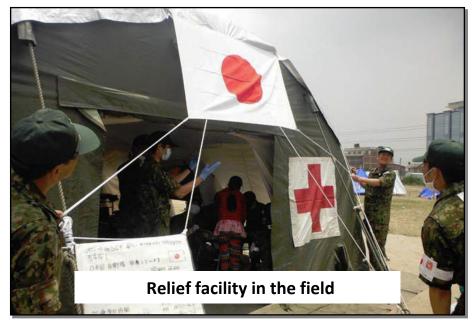


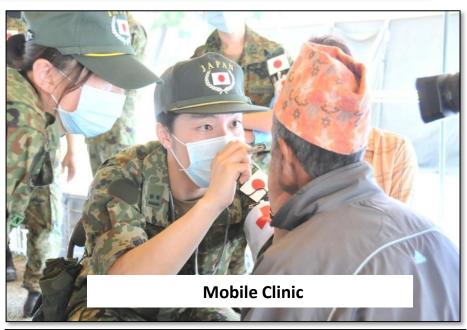
l	Activity of Air Trans Unit		
	CHINA Katmandu Naha Naha		
	Kolkata Philippine Sea		
	Arabian Utapao Utapao Orbinierines 1000km		

Activity (Apr 30 th -May 19 th)				
	Treatment	Approx. 2,900 patient		
Health	Epidemic	Suburb of Nepal		
	Med Lecture	On PTSD(Tribhuvan University)		
Air lift	Personnel	4 (Medical Unit)		
[C-130]	Material	About 9.5t (Med materials)		



DR activities for Nepal









Lessons Learned: DR OPs for the Philippines and Nepal

> Coordination method:

- JSDF sent an officer to Multi-National Coordination Center (MNCC) established by affected countries of the Philippines and Nepal (mil-mil coordination)
- JSDF members had several opportunities for information exchange with UNOCHA, WHO and other actors in the regional level where they are deployed (<u>civil-mil coordination</u>).
- An MNCC is a body for mil-to-mil coordination
- Some kind of Civil-Mil coordination mechanism is necessary



An MNCC is a good model for mil-to-mil coordination; Civil-Military coordination expected through HuMOCC, e.g.

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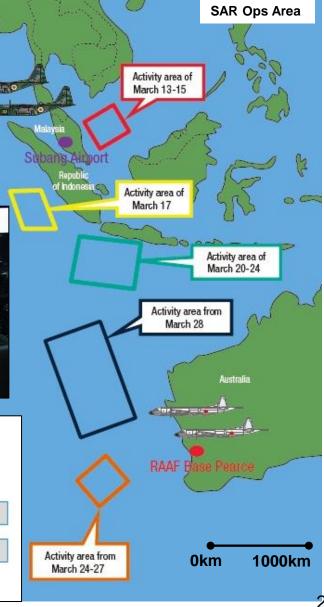
Overview: SAR OPs for MH370 in Malaysia & Australia



[MAR-APR 2014]

- P-3C x 2; C-130H x 3
- Approx. 400 hours
- 46 sorties





Cooperation: SAR OPs for MH370 in Malaysia & Australia









Lessons Learned: SAR OPs for MH370

- > Coordination method in Subang / MYS:
 - P-3Cs JMSDF and C-130Hs JASDF coordinated well with their counterparts of RMAF (<u>mil-to-mil coordination</u>)
 - In addition, the relevant staff of the Department of Civil Aviation supported their activities and made them smooth and effective (<u>civil-mil</u> <u>coordination</u>)
- > Coordination method in RAAF Pearce Airbase / AUS:
 - P-3Cs JMSDF coordinated well with their counterparts of RAAF (<u>mil-to-mil</u> <u>coordination</u>); RAAF coordinated with relevant organizations including AMSA(Australian Maritime Safety Authority)



- RMAF & the Department of Civil Aviation are key actors
- RAAF is a single key actor for mil-to-mil coordination
- 2 typical good examples of Civil-Military Coordination

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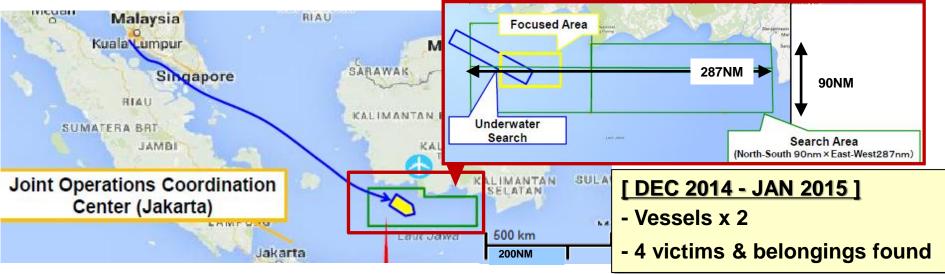
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Overview: SAR OPs for QZ8501 in Indonesia















Cooperation: SAR OPs for QZ8501 in Indonesia









Lessons Learned: SAR OPs for QZ8501

> Coordination method:

- JSDF sent 3 officers directly to IDN National SAR Agency (BASARNAS) and arranged the SAR OP areas with the staff there and the crews on 2 vessels of JS Onami and JS Takanami; The RAAF also sent their officers (civil-mil coordination)
- Singapore sent their civilian staff from Civil Aviation Authority to BASARNAS (civil-civil coordination)

BASARNAS is a single key actor for the coordination



A good example that GOVT's SAR Agency played a key role for Civil-Military Coordination

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- Cooperation among relevant actors
- Lessons Learned

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5 Activities of ADMM-Plus HA/DR-EWG, etc

Activities of ADMM-Plus HA/DR-EWG [1/3]

- Work plan and the sequent activities in HADR EWG

Immediately after disasters

Swift Response

- To deploy a certain scale of assisting entities such as military org. to affected areas as quickly as possible.
- Need to improve readiness to receive them, information gathering capabilities, decisionmaking process, and transportation capabilities.
- To establish more efficient domestic procedures for deploying and accepting assistance troops.



Considering relevant legal issues by assisting foreign forces

Intermediary stage (72hrs-2 Weeks, e.g.)

Shared Assessment and Seamless Support

- To make all players share the accurate needs of affected areas.
- To maintain effective supply cycle under cooperation with local govt., civilians, to deliver proper assistance to right areas, at the right time.
- To avoid duplication, waste of labor

Recovering period (2weeks-, e.g.)

Smooth hand-over to Reconstruction players

- To realize smooth hand-over of military relief operations to civilian sectors that can be engaged with recovery efforts for a longer time.
- Need to closely collaborate with NGOs and UN agencies.

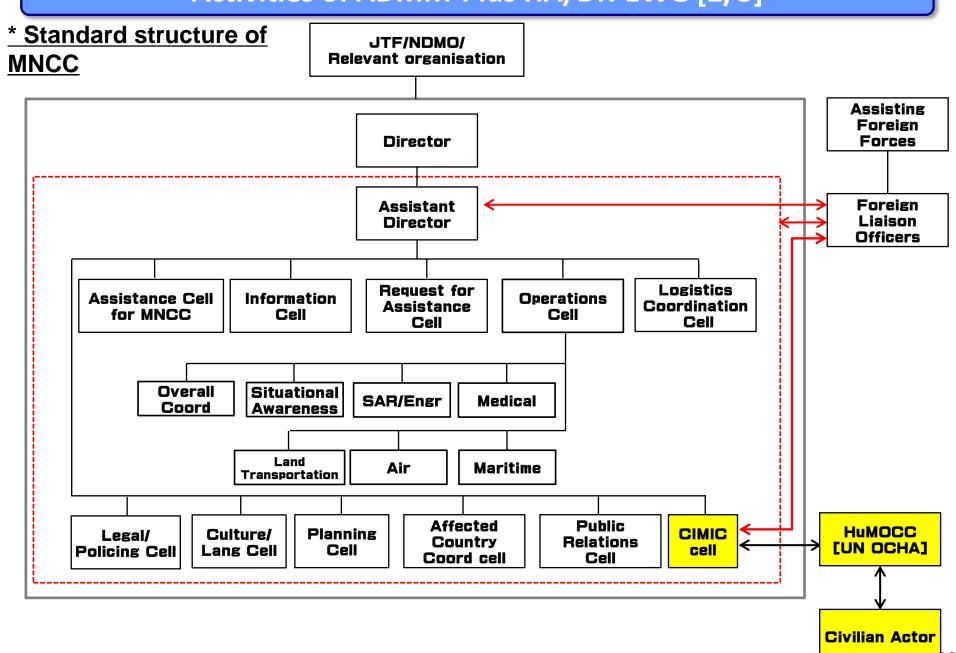


Development of SOP focusing on the MNCC



"Best practices" booklet on the withdrawal phase of the HA/DR operations

Activities of ADMM-Plus HA/DR-EWG [2/3]



Activities of ADMM-Plus HA/DR-EWG [3/3]



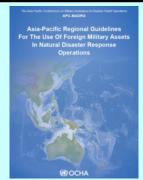
Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations [SASOP]

- 48. The Assisting Entity shall begin the withdrawal process from the disaster site when the Incident Manager of the Requesting or Receiving Party has determined and declared that either/or the critical situation arising from the disaster emergency is over, the risks faced by the Party arising from the disaster has been overcome, there is no subsequent immediate hazard foreseeable and when all or most of the victims of the disaster has been rescued.
- 49. <u>The Assisting Entity shall also liaise</u> with the Incident Manager of the Requesting or Receiving Party for the withdrawal of its team/s from the operations <u>when its resources and assets available for effective disaster relief and emergency response have been depleted due to prolonged use during the relief <u>operations</u>. The Assisting Entity shall update the AHA Centre of this development through the NFP.</u>



Guidelines on The Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets In Disaster Relief [Oslo Guideline]

99. When military forces have assumed responsibility for vital civilian functions, such as delivery of water, provision of power, or the safe operation of an airfield, regardless of how this responsibility was acquired, they will facilitate a smooth transfer of these functions to the appropriate civilian authority, in coordination with the UN Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator and/or Local Emergency Management Authorities (LEMA), and as soon as possible. This will be done in a timely manner, well prior to terminating this support, to ensure that any disruption of services will not have an adverse impact on relief and recovery activities.



Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines For The Use Of Foreign Military Assets In Natural Disaster Response Operations [APC-MADRO]

8. Military Assistance: Foreign military assets should be seen as a tool complementing existing relief mechanisms in order to provide specific support. Therefore, they will normally be used when there is no comparable civilian alternative assistance available at the time and location needed and when only the use of military assets can meet a critical humanitarian need. In addition, any use of foreign military assets should be clearly limited in time and scale and present an exit strategy.

A speech by Mr. Nakatani, Minister of Defense Japan

[A proposed idea]

- Wider promotion of common rules and laws at sea and in the air in the region
- Maritime and aerospace security
- <u>Improvement of our disaster response</u> capability



"Japan attaches great importance to enhancing disaster response capability of the region as a whole, by synergizing the regional disaster prevention bases"

"we believe we need our military authorities to study how we can further streamline procedures for rapid deployment of aircraft carrying emergency relief to disaster-stricken"

"New forms of security collaboration in Asia":

14th Asia Security Summit, the IISS Shangri-La Dialogue (30 May 2015)