Mission 1

Preparedness for large-scale disasters, such as the Nankai Trough Earthquake and the Tokyo Inland Earthquake

南海トラフ地震･首都直下地震などの大規模災害に備える

Utilize the lessons learned from past disasters to prepare for future large-scale disaster situations

過去の災害の教訓を活かし、今後の大規模災害に備える

Since the Great East Japan Earthquake, the most serious disaster since World War II, we have faced numerous challenges in various aspects such as the preparation of diversified disaster information tools for residents, secure and rapid mobilization of firefighting forces, support for long-term firefighting activities, and the safety of firefighters and Volunteer Fire Corps.
In addition, frequent large-scale disasters, such as landslide disasters and volcanic eruptions, have caused enormous damage recently.
Utilizing the lessons learned from these disasters, FDMA is building fire and disaster management systems to protect citizens by functional enhancement of the Emergency Fire Response Teams and other measures, in preparation for anticipated large-scale earthquakes like the Nankai Trough Earthquake and the Tokyo Inland Earthquake.

戦後最大の災害となった東日本大震災では、住民への多様な災害情報伝達手段の確保、消防力の確実かつ迅速な投入、長期に及ぶ消防活動への対応及び消防職団員の安全確保など、さまざまな課題が残されました。

また、近年、大規模土砂災害や火山噴火災害など、甚大な被害をもたらす災害が多発しています。

消防庁では、これらの災害の教訓を活かし、今後発生が懸念される南海トラフ地震、首都直下地震などの大規模地震に備え、緊急消防援助隊の機能強化など、国民の命を守る消防防災体制の構築に取組んでいます。

Response to large-scale natural disasters in recent years

近年の大規模自然災害への対応

At its headquarters for disaster management, FDMA is working with local governments to promote disaster response measures by establishing a wide-area firefighting support system in response to requests from affected municipalities and dispatching staff on site.

消防庁では、災害対策本部において被害状況を速やかに把握するとともに、被災自治体からの要請に応じた広域的な消防応援体制の構築や職員の現地派遣を通じ、政府と自治体が一体となった災害応急対策を推進しています。

The Great East Japan Earthquake

東日本大震災

At 14:46 on March 11th, 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake struck. The fatalities reached up to 22,312 including missing persons. 120,000 houses and buildings were completely destroyed and another 280,000 partially damaged as of March 1, 2012.
The FDMA commissioner ordered the dispatch of Emergency Fire Response Teams to 44 prefectures other than the affected prefectures. Thus, approximately 31,000 units (about 110,000 members) went to the disaster hit areas and performed search and rescue activities for 88 days, saving a total of 5,064 people. Also, when the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster occurred, FDM A received a request from the Prime Minister and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications for the Emergency Fire Response Teams to discharge water to the used nuclear fuel pools at the power plant.

平成 23 年 3 月 11 日 14 時 46 分に発生した東日本大震災は、死者・行方不明者 2 万 2,312 人 の人的被害と、全壊約 12 万棟、半壊約 28 万棟の住家被害（令和 4 年 3 月 1 日時点）をもたらしました。

地震発生直後、被災県以外の 44 都道府県に対して、消防庁長官から緊急消防援助隊の出動を指示しました。延べ約 3 万 1,000 隊、約 11 万人の隊員が被災地へ派遣され、消火・救助・救急活動を 88 日間にわたり行い、5,064 人の人命を救助しました。また、福島第一原子力発電所事故に際しては、内閣総理大臣や総務大臣からの要請を受けて、使用済核燃料プールへの放水活動を行いました。

Emergency Fire Response Teams being called out to the disaster hit areas/ Otsuchi-cho, Iwate, the Great East Japan Earthquake
被災地へ出動中の緊急消防援助隊 / 東日本大震災・岩手県大槌町

Rescue operations by a firefighting helicopter/ Kesennuma City, Miyagi, the Great East Japan Earthquake
消防防災ヘリコプターによる救助活動 / 東日本大震災・宮城県気仙沼市

Rescue operations in Miyagi
宮城県における救急活動

Firefighting in Kesennuma City, Miyagi
宮城県気仙沼市における消火活動

Mount Ontake Eruption

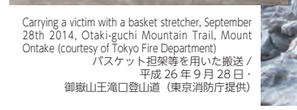
御嶽山噴火災害

On September 27th 2014, Mount Ontake along the border of Nagano and Gifu Prefectures erupted, killing 63 people (including missing people).
FDMA dispatched 1,049 units of Emergency Fire Response Teams consisting of 4,332 members, including hyper rescue units with equipment for detecting volcanic gas, and rescue and aerial units specializing in mountainous regions. The Emergency Fire Response Team implemented information gathering with FDMA helicopters, and search and rescue on the top of the mountain while combatting the pile of volcanic ash.

平成 26 年 9 月 27 日、長野県・岐阜県の県境にある御嶽山が噴火し、死者・行方不明者 63 名という甚大な被害が発生しました。

消防庁では、火山ガスの検知が行える資機材を保有する高度救助隊、山岳地域での活動に精通した救助隊及び航空隊など、延べ 1,049 隊 4,332 人の緊急消防援助隊を派遣し、消防庁ヘリによる被害情報の収集、火山灰をかきわけながらの要救助者の捜索・救助等を行いました。

Firefighters received encouragement from the FDMA commissioner, October 9th 2014, Hakkai Mountain Villa, Otaki Village
消防庁長官による消防隊員の激励 / 平成 26 年 10 月 9 日・王滝村・八海山荘



Carrying a victim with a basket stretcher, September 28th 2014, Otaki-guchi Mountain Trail, Mount Ontake (courtesy of Tokyo Fire Department)
バスケット担架等を用いた搬送 / 平成 26 年 9 月 28 日・御嶽山王滝口登山道（東京消防庁提供）

Torrential rain in July 2018

平成 30 年 7 月豪雨

From June 28 to July 29, 2018, torrential rains across a wide area of Japan, mainly in western Japan, caused flooding and landslides in various parts of the country. As many as 271 people were killed or missing, and more than 46,000 houses were damaged (as of August 20, 2019).
FDMA dispatched 1,383 units of the Emergency Fire Response Team, consisting of 5,385 members, to Okayama, Hiroshima, Ehime, and Kochi Prefectures. They utilized special vehicles such as amphibious buggies and aerial units to search, rescue, and collect damage information.

平成 30 年 6 月 28 日から 7 月 29 日にかけて西日本を中心に全国的に広い範囲で発生した豪雨の影響で、各地で河川の氾濫による浸水や土砂崩れが発生し、全国で死者・行方不明者 271 名、住家被害 4.6 万戸以上（令和元年 8 月 20 日時点）となるなど甚大な被害が発生しました。

消防庁では、岡山県、広島県、愛媛県及び高知県に対して、延べ 1,383 隊 5,385 人の緊急消防援助隊を派遣し、水陸両用バギー等の特殊車両や航空隊を活用して、捜索･救助、被害情報の収集などを実施しました。

Rescue operations by aerial units
航空隊による救助活動

Search operations with amphibious buggies
水陸両用バギーによる捜索活動

Atami landslide in Atami City, Shizuoka Prefecture

静岡県熱海市土石流災害

Following torrential rainfall in 2021 that went on from June, a landslide was triggered that swept through a residential area in the Izuyama district of Atami City, Shizuoka Prefecture, at around 10:30 a.m. on the 3rd of July, causing extensive damage, including 28 deaths and missing residents (as of November 18, 2022).
FDMA dispatched 2097 units of the Emergency Fire Response Team, consisting of 7,961 personnel, to Shizuoka Prefecture to collect information from the sky using drones and other equipment and to search for and rescue people who needed to be rescued while using heavy machinery to remove mud and debris that came with the landslide that, at the time, had accumulated over a wide area.

令和 3 年 6 月末から日本付近に停滞した梅雨前線の影響で、7 月 3 日 10 時 30 分頃、静岡県熱海市伊豆山地区の住宅地で大規模な土石流が発生し、住民等の死者・行方不明者が 28 名（令和 4 年 11 月 18 日時点）となるなど甚大な被害が発生しました。

消防庁では、静岡県に対して、延べ 2,097 隊 7,961 人の緊急消防援助隊を派遣し、ドローン等を活用した上空からの情報収集、重機等を活用した広範囲に堆積した土石流による泥やがれき等を除去しながら要救助者の捜索・救助等を行いました。

Search and rescue operations using heavy equipment
重機による捜索救助活動

What the entire aftermath of the landslide looked like
土石流現場全容

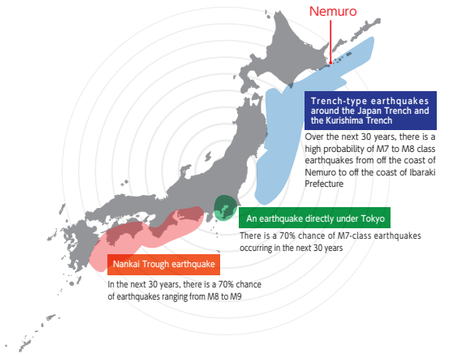
Operations by the East Kyoto Team
東京都大隊活動状況

Preparation for large-scale disasters in the future

今後発生が懸念される大規模災害への備え

The Nankai Trough Earthquake and the Tokyo Inland Earthquake are forecasted in the future. The damages caused by these earthquakes are expected to be more severe than the Great East Japan Earthquake. Therefore, FDMA is on the way to expand the Emergency Fire Response Team significantly and upgrade their activity systems. In addition, FDMA is making every effort to enhance the fire and disaster management in such measures as strengthening the community's capability in disaster prevention with a focus on Volunteer Fire Corps and sophisticating disaster and risk managements of local governments by utilizing ICT and so forth.

東日本大震災を上回る被害が想定される南海トラフ巨大地震や首都直下地震等に備え、消防庁では、緊急消防援助隊の大幅増隊、活動体制の充実強化などを図るとともに、消防団を中核とした地域防災力の充実強化、ICT 等を活用した地方公共団体の防災・危機管理体制の高度化など、消防防災体制の充実強化に取組んでいます。



Mission 1

"Emergency Fire Response Teams," elite units that rush to the rescue from every region of the country

全国各地から駆けつける精鋭部隊「緊急消防援助隊」

The fire service organization in each region is primarily responsible for defending the security and safety of its local residents. However, when a large-scale, or extraordinary disaster occurs, the fire service organization in the disaster hit area alone might not be able to respond adequately to all requests for firefighting, rescue operations, and ambulance services. Such cases require support beyond the borders of local governments.
According to this concept, the Emergency Fire Response Team was established based on the lessons learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995. The Emergency Fire Response Team is formed with the elite units which serve specific functions in order to respond to various types of disaster. They have gone into action in various disasters - the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, the torrential rains of 2018 in July, and the landslide of Atami City, Shizuoka Prefecture of 2021, just to name a few - and performed firefighting, search and rescue operations, and other activities.

消防機関は、それぞれの地域における住民の安全・安心を守っていますが、大規模・特殊災害が発生した際、被災地の消防機関だけでは消火、救助、救急活動等の要請に対応できない場合には、目治体の枠を超えて対応する必要があります。
こうした考えから、平成７年に発生した阪神・淡路大震災の教訓をもとに創設されたのが、緊急消防救助隊です。緊急消防援助隊は、様々な災害に対応できるよう機能別に編成された精鋭部隊から構成されており、平成 23 年の東日本大震災、平成 30 年の７月豪雨、令和３年の静岡県熱海市土石流災害等の、様々な災害に出動し、消火・救助等の活動を実施しています。

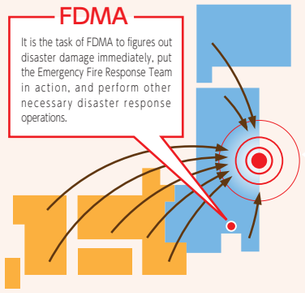
Development of Emergency Fire Response Teams
緊急消防援助隊の体制整備

As the Emergency Fire Response Team was active for a longer period and in wider areas during the Great East Japan Earthquake, FDMA has formulated the "Plan regarding the basics of Emergency Fire Response Team formation and facility arrangement", and decided to substantially increase the number of units registered as the Emergency Fire Response Teams to 6,600 by the end of fiscal 2023.
In addition, in preparation for the Nankai Trough earthquakes and earthquakes that may occur directly under Tokyo, we have prepared an action plan for the Emergency Fire Response Team based on damage estimates from each earthquake. By sharing the action plan with Fire Service Institutions nationwide in advance, we have put in place a system that enables the Emergency Fire Response Team to immediately dispatch even under chaotic circumstances at the beginning of a disaster.

消防庁では、東日本大震災での緊急消防援助隊の派遣が広域化・長期化したことを踏まえ、「緊急消防援助隊の編成及び施設の整備等に係る基本的な事項に関する計画」を策定し、令和５年度末までに緊急消防援助隊の登録隊数を6,600隊に増強することとしています。
また、懸念される南海トラフ地震、首都直下地震に備え、各地震の被害想定を踏まえた緊急消防援助隊のアクションプランも作成しています。アクションプランを全国の消防本部と予め共有することにより、発災初期の混乱した状態においても緊急消防援助隊が即座に出動するための体制を整えています。

The 6th National Joint exercise of Emergency Fire Response Team
第６回 緊急消防援助隊全国合同訓練

FDMA
It is the task of FDMA to figures out disaster damage immediately, put the Emergency Fire Response Team in action, and perform other necessary disaster response operations.



The FDMA commissioner requests or instructs the dispatch of the Emergency Fire Response Team at the time of large-scale or extraordinary disasters.

At the time of large-scale or extraordinary disasters

FDMA Responses

Gathers and analyzes information regarding disaster hit areas, and instructs the dispatch of the Emergency Fire Response Team quickly and properly according to the scale of damage.

Action

Following the instructions, the Emergency Fire Response Teams units in various regions go into action, and head for the disaster hit area.

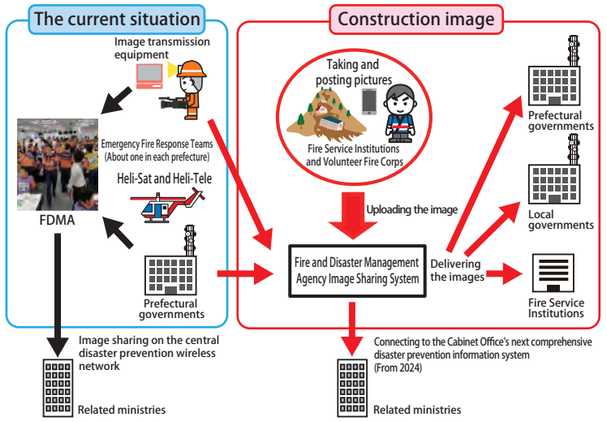
Onsite operations

The Emergency Fire Response Team performs the rescue operations under the leadership of municipal mayors of the disaster hit area.

TOPICS 1
Upgrading the means of sharing image information between the Fire and Disaster Agency and local governments
消防庁と地方公共団体との間における映像情報共有手段の充実

In order to enhance the means of image sharing between national and local governments in the event of a disaster, FDMA is working to build a "Fire and Disaster Management Agency Image Sharing System" that comes with a function to post videos taken with smartphones and other devices. FDMA believes that the early sharing of images by the Volunteer Fire Corps and Fire Service Institutions, which are the earliest to arrive at the scene of a disaster, by the concerned Fire Service Institutions is effective for early identification of damage and swift response.
With the aim of helping the government make prompt and accurate decisions, the system will be connected to the next comprehensive disaster prevention information system that is set to be developed by the Cabinet Office (in charge of disaster prevention) by the end of 2022, and will also be aimed at enhancing information sharing with relevant ministries and agencies.

災害時における国・自治体間の映像共有手段の充実を図るため、スマートフォン等で撮影した映像の投稿機能を有した「消防庁映像共有システム」の構築に向けて取り組んでいます。災害現場に最も早く駆けつける消防団・消防本部の映像を、消防の関係機関が早期に共有することは、被害の早期把握や迅速な対応の実現に有効であると考えます。
当システム整備後は、政府の迅速かつ的確な意思決定を支援することを目的に、内閣府（防災担当）が令和６年度中に整備予定としている次期総合防災情報システムへ接続させ、関係省庁との情報共有の充実も目指します。



Functional enhancement of Emergency Fire Response Teams
緊急消防援助隊の機能強化

FDMA has been promoting functional enhancement of the Emergency Fire Response Team, based on the lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake. In recent years, it has been strengthening their disaster response capabilities to carry out efficient rescue activities by developing high-spec drones and small rescue vehicles in order to respond to increasingly severe and frequent landslides, storms, and floods. In addition, on the assumption that the Emergency Fire Response Teams sometimes needs to operate for an extended period of time, FDMA promotes preparation of the operational base-forming vehicles, which are equipped with large air tents, lavatories, shower facilities, and information and communication equipment, and are capable of accommodating 100 firefighters.

消防庁では、東日本大震災の教訓を踏まえ、緊急消防援助隊の機能強化を進めています。近年、激甚化・頻発化する土砂・風水害等に対応するため、ハイスペックドローンや小型救助車の整備等により、効率的な救助活動を行うよう災害対応力を強化しています。さらに、緊急消防援助隊が長期にわたり活動することを想定し、大型エアーテント、トイレ、シャワー、情報通信機器等を積載し、100 人規模の宿営が可能な拠点機能形成車の配備も進めています。

High-spec drone
ハイスペックドローン

Operation base forming vehicle
拠点機能形成車

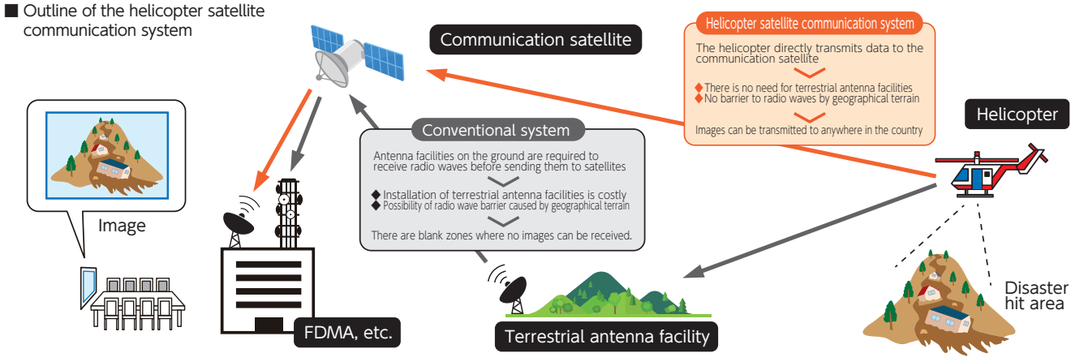
Small rescue vehicle
小型救助車

Mobility enhancement by preparation of firefighting helicopters
消防防災ヘリコプターの配備等による機動力強化

With their high speed and mobility, the firefighting helicopters are expected to perform firefighting and disaster response such as rescue operations in mountains and at sea, aerial firefighting in forest fires, and emergency ambulance transport of sick people from distant places.
At the time of a large-scale disaster, they play an important role in revealing damage conditions immediately in order to determine the required scale , equipment, and deployment of the Emergency Fire Response Team.
In order to step up the broad-based disaster information gathering arrangement, FDMA promotes the preparation of its own helicopters and the installation of helicopter satellite communication systems, which can directly transmit image information to satellites.

消防防災ヘリコプターには、山岳や海上での救助活動のほか、林野火災における空中消火、緊急性の高い傷病者の遠隔地への救急搬送など、ヘリコプターの高速性・機動性を活かした消防防災活動が期待されています。
大規模災害時には、派遣する緊急消防援助隊の必要規模や装備、進出場所を判断するため被害状況を迅速に把握する重要な役割を担っています。
消防庁では、広域的な災害情報収集体制の充実強化のため、消防庁ヘリコプターの整備を進めるとともに、人工衛星へ直接映像情報を伝送するヘリサットシステムの搭載などを進めています。

■ Outline of the helicopter satellite communication system



Dispatch Date	Name of Disaster
◆Emergency Fire Response Team established in June 1995	
December 6th 1996	Sand and stone avalanche in Gamaharazawa
September 4th 1998	Earthquake with its origin inland of Northern Iwate Prefecture (seismic intensity: lower 6)
March 29th 2000	Mount Usu eruption
October 6th 2000	Earthquake in Western Tottori Prefecture (seismic intensity: upper 6)
March 24th 2001	Geiyo earthquake (seismic intensity: lower 6)
July 26th 2003	Earthquake with its origin in Northern Miyagi Prefecture (seismic intensity: lower 6 - upper 6)
August 22nd 2003	Explosion fire accident at Mie Prefecture Refuse-Derived Fuel Power Plant
September 8th 2003	Bridgestone Tochigi factory fire in Kuroiso City, Tochigi Prefecture
September 26th 2003	Earthquake offshore of Tokachi (seismic intensity: lower 6)
September 28th 2003	Idemitsu Kosan Hokkaido refinery naphtha storage tank fire
◆After legislation, April 1st 2004	
July 3rd 2004	Torrential rain in Niigata and Fukushima
July 18th 2004	Torrential rain in Fukui
October 21st 2004	Flood damage from Typhoon Tokage in Toyooka City, Hyogo Prefecture
October 23rd 2004	Earthquake in Chuetsu, Niigata Prefecture (seismic intensity: 7)
March 20th 2005	Earthquake with its origin offshore of Western Fukuoka Prefecture (seismic intensity: lower 6)
April 25th 2005	JR West Fukuchiyama Line rail crash
January 30th 2007	Buried vehicles due to landslide in Kamikitayama Village, Yoshino District, Nara Prefecture
March 25th 2007	Noto Peninsula earthquake (seismic intensity : upper 6)
April 15th 2007	Earthquake with its origin in Central Mie Prefecture (seismic intensity: upper 5)
July 16th 2007	Earthquake offshore of Chuetsu, Niigata Prefecture (seismic intensity: upper 6)

Dispatch Date	Name of Disaster
June 14th 2008	Iwate and Miyagi inland earthquake (seismic intensity: upper 6)
July 24th 2008	Earthquake with its origin in the Northern Coast of Iwate Prefecture (seismic intensity: lower 6)
August 11th 2009	Earthquake with it origin in Suruga Bay (seismic intensity: lower 6)
March 11th 2011	Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami (the Great East Japan Earthquake) (seismic intensity : 7)
October 16th 2013	Landslide in Izu Oshima due to Typhoon Wipha
August 20th 2014	Landslide in Hiroshima City due to torrential rains
September 27th 2014	Mount Ontake eruption
November 23rd 2014	Earthquake with its origin in Northern Nagano Prefecture
May 29th 2015	Kuchinoerabu-jima eruption
September 10th 2015	Kanto and Tohoku torrential rain
April 14th 2016	Kumamoto earthquake (seismic intensity : 7)
August 31st 2016	Damage from Typhoon Lionrock
March 27th 2017	Avalanche in Nasu Town, Tochigi Prefecture
July 5th 2017	Torrential rain in Northern Kyushu
April 11th 2018	Yabakei landslide occurred in Nakatsu city, Oita prefecture
June 18th 2018	Earthquake with its origin in Northern Osaka Prefecture (seismic intensity: lower 6)
July 2018	Torrential rain
September 6th 2018	Hokkaido Eastern Iburi earthquake (seismic intensity: 7)
August 28th 2019	A disaster caused by ongoing heavy rain in August 2019
October 13th 2019	A disaster caused by the East Japan Typhoon (Typhoon No. 19) in the first year of the Reiwa era
July 4th 2020	Torrential rain in July 2020
February 25th 2021	A forest fire in Ashikaga City, Tochigi Prefecture
July 3rd 2021	Atami landslide in Atami City, Shizuoka Prefecture

Multiplexed and diversified disaster information channels for residents
住民への災害情報伝達手段の多重化

FDMA has developed the fire and disaster prevention communication network – which must be robust for quick and proper information gathering and sharing at the time of large-scale disasters. The network includes the central wireless communication network used for sharing information in the government, the fire and disaster prevention wireless communication network connecting FDMA and the prefectural governments, and the municipal disaster information wireless broadcast system to transmit information from the municipal governments to the residents.

大規模災害時に、迅速かつ確実に災害情報の収集及び伝達を行うため、災害に強い消防防災通信ネットワークの整備が不可欠です。消防庁では、政府内の情報収集に使用する中央防災無線網、消防庁と都道府県を結ぶ消防防災無線、市町村から住民に情報を伝達する市町村防災行政無線等の消防防災通信ネットワークの充実強化に取組んでいます。

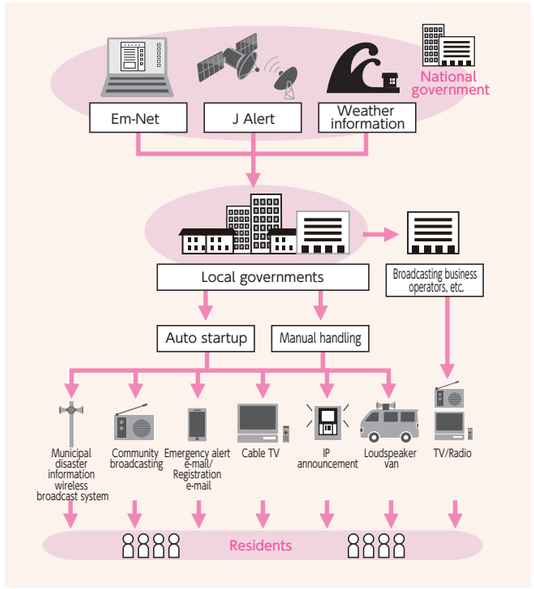
Rapid and reliable transition of disaster information to residents
災害情報の住民への迅速かつ確実な伝達

In large-scale disasters, the collection of damage information, and reliable transmission of instructions for evacuation and other information to residents are important. In the Great East Japan Earthquake, some of the disaster information wireless broadcast systems were disabled due to breakage, damage, and loss of power caused by the earthquake and the tsunami.
Therefore, to secure reliable and rapid transmission of damage information to all residents, we have to increase communication methods such as cable TVs, community broadcasting services, emergency alert e-mail, and TVs, rather than just depending on the disaster information wireless broadcast systems.
FDMA enhances the disaster-proof performance of the communication methods and combines multiple communication methods for the multiplexing and diversification of the disaster information channels.

大規模災害時においては、被災情報などの収集と住民への避難指示等の確実な伝達が重要です。東日本大震災において、市町村防災行政無線が活用される一方で、地震の揺れや津波による倒壊・破損や電源喪失などにより防災行政無線が利用できなくなった事例もありました。

このため、災害時に、災害情報をすべての住民に確実かつ迅速に伝達する体制を確保するため、防災行政無線のほか、ケーブルテレビやコミュニティ放送、緊急速報メール、テレビなど、様々な伝達手段を確保する必要があります。

消防庁では、情報伝達手段の耐災害性の強化や複数の伝達手段を組み合わせることなどにより、災害情報伝達手段の多重化を進めています。



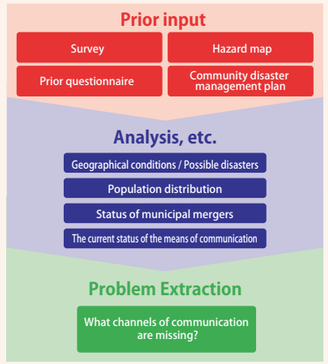
Project to dispatch disaster information channel advisors
災害情報伝達手段に関するアドバイザー派遣事業

In order to accurately provide information to residents of each city, town and village in the time of disaster, the multiplexing and diversification of communication channels is necessary in accordance with the actual circumstances of the community.
FDMA dispatches advisors with technical knowledge to municipal governments to provide them with technical proposals and advice on multiplexing and diversification of communication channels, as well as advice on financial support measures for the development of these communication channels.

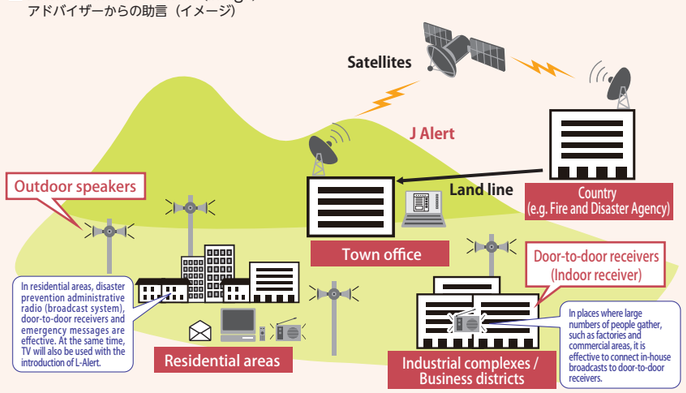
各市町村においては、災害時における住民への情報伝達を的確に行うため、地域の実情に応じ、情報伝達手段の多重化を図る必要があります。

消防庁では、技術的な知見を有するアドバイザーを市町村に派遣し、情報伝達手段の多重化に係る技術的提案・助言や情報伝達手段整備に対する財政支援措置に関する助言を行っています。

■ Outline of the advisor dispatch project
アドバイザー派遣事業のイメージ



■ Advice from an Advisor (image)
アドバイザーからの助言（イメージ）



Activities of the "Rescue Team", a specialized unit for saving lives
人命救助の専門部隊「レスキュー隊」の活動

Rescue teams are required to respond to various disasters such as fires, traffic accidents, natural disasters and terrorist disasters. It is a specialized unit whose mission is to save lives. Rescue teams load rescue vehicles with advanced rescue equipment to save lives. They also own special vehicles, such as special disaster response vehicles and heavy machinery, and receive specialized education and training on a daily basis.
In order to respond appropriately to rescue cases that are becoming more complex and diverse year by year, the Fire and Disaster Management Agency is working to strengthen the nationwide rescue system by improving rescue teams' vehicles and equipment, enhancing education and training, and improving rescue techniques.

救助隊は、火災、交通事故、自然災害やテロ災害等、様々な災害に際し、人命を救うことを任務とする専門部隊です。救助隊は、人命を救うための高度な救助資機材を救助工作車に積載しているほか、特殊災害対応自動車や重機などの特殊な車両も保有し、専門的な教育を受け、日頃から訓練を重ねています。

消防庁では、年々複雑化・多様化する救助事案に適切に対応するため、救助隊の車両・資機材の整備や教育訓練の充実、救助技術の高度化等、全国的な救助体制の強化に取組んでいます。


A rescue team conducting training in a damaged area.
がれき現場で訓練をする救助隊

International emergency assistance and international cooperation
国際緊急援助・国際協力

The International Fire and Rescue Team, which is dispatched overseas to areas affected by large-scale disasters, was established in 1986 and has been dispatched 21 times to date.
The Fire and Disaster Management Agency has registered 599 rescue workers as International Rescue personnel, has developed a preparatory system for dispatch, and conducts training and other activities to effectively operate in disaster-stricken areas overseas.
We are also engaged in international cooperation by accepting trainees from fire and disaster prevention organizations in developing countries and holding the International Fire and Disaster Prevention Forum.

海外の大規模災害の被災地へ派遣される国際消防救助隊は、昭和 61 年に設立され、これまでに 21 回の派遣実績があります。

消防庁では救助隊員 599 人を国際消防救助隊員として登録し、派遣に備えた準備体制を整備し、海外の被災地で効果的に活動するための訓練等を実施しています。

また、開発途上国等の消防防災機関職員の研修員の受入れや、国際消防防災フォーラムの開催などを通じて、国際協力に取組んでいます。

■ Outline of international emergency assistance
国際緊急援助の概要

* Japan Disaster Relief teams have received "Heavy", the highest classification in the International Capacity Assessment (IEC) and Renewal Assessment (IER) for Rescue Activities.
※ 日本の国際緊急援助隊・救助チームは、救助活動に関する国際的な能力評価（IEC）及び更新評価（IER）において、最高分類である「Heavy（ヘビー）」の評価を受けている。

■ Dispatch of International Fire-Rescue Corps (past 15 years)　国際消防救助隊の派遣実績（過去 15 年）

Date of dispatch	Disaster name	Damage situation	Number of people dispatched	Activity Overview
May 15th to 21st 2008 (7 days)	Earthquake disaster in Sichuan Province, China	69,227 people were killed and 374,643 injured	17	Search and rescue operations at collapsed buildings
October 1st to 8th 2009 (8 days)	Earthquake off the coast of Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia	1,117 people were killed and 2,900 people were injured	17	Search and rescue activities at the site of building collapse, etc.
February 22nd to March 12th 2011 (19 days)	New Zealand South Island Earthquake disaster	181 people died	33	Search and rescue activities at the site of building collapse, etc.
April 26th to May 9th 2015 (14 days)	Nepal earthquake disaster	8,896 dead and 22,302 injured	17	Search and rescue operations at collapsed buildings
September 21st to 28th 2017 (8 days)	Mexico earthquake disaster	369 people were killed and 8,800 injured	17	Search and rescue operations at collapsed buildings
February 8th to 11th 2018 (4 days)	East Taiwan Earthquake disaster	17 people were killed and 285 were injured	2	Support for search and rescue activities at the site of building collapse
February 6th to 15th 2023 (10 days)	Turkey earthquake disaster	Under investigation (as of end of R5.2)	17	Search and rescue activities at the site of building collapse, etc.


Search and rescue operations at the Christchurch CTV building (February 2011 New Zealand South Island Earthquake disaster)
クライストチャーチ CTV ビルでの捜索救助活動
（平成 23 年 2 月ニュージーランド南島地震災害）


Search and Rescue in Tlalpan, Mexico City (courtesy of JICA)
(Mexico earthquake disaster in September 2017)
メキシコシティトラルパンでの捜索救助活動（JICA 提供）
（平成 29 年 9 月メキシコ地震災害）


Search and Rescue Operation in Marash, Turkey (courtesy of JICA)
(Earthquake disaster in the Republic of Turkey in February 1993)
トルコカフラマンマラシュでの捜索救助活動（JICA 提供）（令和 5 年 2 月トルコ共和国地震災害）