World Bosai Forum/International Disaster Risk Conference 2017 in Sendai

## Practical Build Back Better Efforts, and the Course of Action Hereafter

November 26, 2017

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### Contents

- 1. Introduction: Personal Support Center (PSC)
- 2. Support Project for Disaster Victims
  - Background of implementation of relocation support project (survey project)
  - What is important in supporting the reconstruction of livelihood
    - ★Providing escorting support by understanding various needs and opinions of people affected by disaster
    - ★Support by role sharing and information sharing among project operators
  - Escorting support for relocation to private housing
- 3. Challenges Hereafter

### 1. Introduction: Personal Support Center (PSC)

### **Purpose of Personal Support Center (Articles of Incorporation)**

This Association aims to support the livelihood of socially needy people including the homeless, the disabled, DV victims, single-parent households, NEET (people not engaged in education, employment or training), stay-at-home and people difficult to work, and to promote the dissemination, development and systemization of personal support activities to implement escorting job assistance for independence, thus to lead to the realization of their independent livelihood with stability.

### Goals of Personal Support Center (Articles 13 and 25 of the Constitution)

- Article 13: All of the people shall be respected as individuals. Their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall, to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare, be the supreme consideration in legislation and in other governmental affairs.
- Article 25: All people shall have the right to maintain the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living.
  - 2. In all spheres of life, the State shall use its endeavors for the promotion and extension of social welfare and security, and of public health.

### Structure of the Center

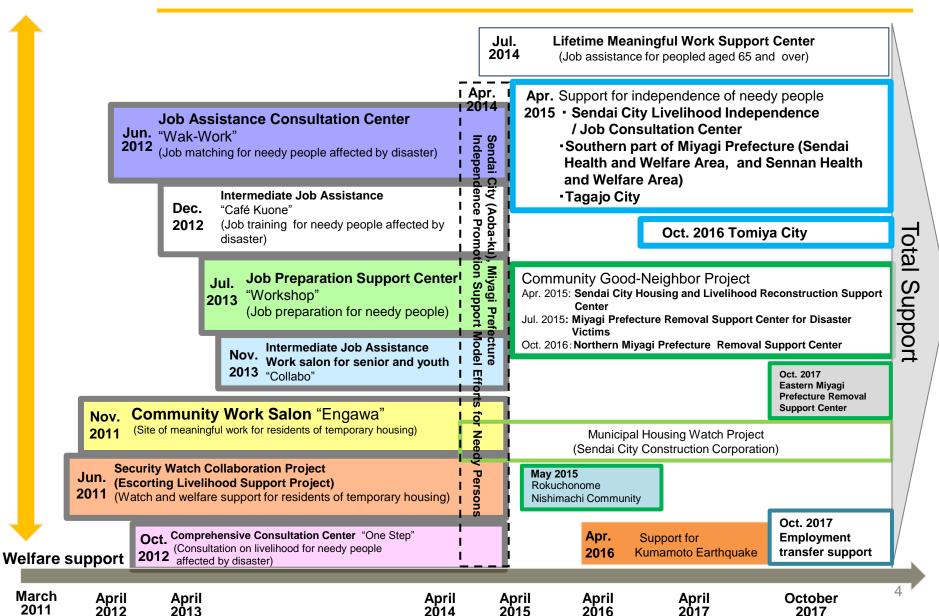
- Two Divisions (Community Good Neighbor Division, Independence Consultation and Support Division), and indirect sector; 64 staff members in total
- Representative Director: Koji Niisato, (Lawyer, Ex-Vice President of Japan Federation of Bar Associations))
- Number of collaborated and cooperated organizations: 15 (\*: NPO)
  - (i) Japan Community Life Support Center\* (ii) Sendai Miyagi NPO Center\*
  - (iii) Sendai Night Patrol Group\* (iv) Child Line Miyagi\* (v) Anti-poverty Miyagi Network (vi) Hoyu\*
  - (vii) POSSE\* (viii) Hoppu no Mori\* (ix) Foundation for Cooperative Community Creation (Public interest incorporated foundation) (x) MIYAGI Child Network\* (xi) One Family Sendai\* (xiii) ASUIKU

(xiv) Miyagi Life Cooperative Organization (xv) Food Bank TOHOKU AGAIN



### 1. Introduction: Personal Support Center (PSC)

### Job assistance Total Image of Support Activities by PSC (As of November 2017)



### Background of Implementation of Relocation Supporting Project (Survey on Residents of Temporary Housing)

- O Implementation of survey on actual livelihood at one year from the occurrence of disaster
- O Understanding of actual state of areas which cannot be seen from the watch activity of temporary housing
- O Understanding of needs of disaster victims that can be objectively known from the survey, which are not their voice heard in the watch activity, and reflection of such voice in the subsequent measures
- O Similar survey was also implemented in 2014.

Survey implemented in February 2012. Questionnaire was distributed to the residents of temporary housing in Sendai City (2,581 households of deemed temporary housing and 2,199 households of pre-fabricated temporary housing). We asked the heads of households to answer.

Answers were received from 1,369 households of deemed temporary housing and 569 households of prefabricated housing.

The fundamental problem of Sendai City is the reconstruction of livelihood of households in deemed temporary housing.

Nevertheless, the result showed that those living in pre-fabricated temporary housing are more difficult to reconstruct their livelihood.

(i) Annual income (FY2011)

Deemed temporary housing: 2.91 million yen

(The income was less than 2.5 million yen at more than half of these households.)

Pre-fabricated temporary housing: 2.2 million yen

(The income was less than 2 million yen at more than half of these households)

### The results showed the annual income decreased by approximately 0.3 million yen from that of FY2010.

(ii) Ratio of having any family member holding Identification Booklet for the Disabled (physically, intellectually, or mentally)

Deemed temporary housing: 142 households among 1,300 effective answers (10.4%)

Pre-fabricated temporary housing: 99 households among 485 effective answers (20.4%)

For your reference, the answer to the question if there is anyone certified for requirement of nursing care to those living in pre-fabricated housing was as follows:

84 households among 510 effective answered Yes (15.7%)

There may be double-counted households, however, simply stated, 30% of the entire households seem to have some handicap. This result corresponded to what we have felt in some vague way through our watch visit, and expresses our findings in a numeral form.

### Average monthly rent of deemed temporary housing: 60,255 yen (iii)

Question: How many percent of the current rent can you afford?

Number of effective answers: 813

Cannot continue to live if any burden is charged: 304 households (37.4%) Can continue to live with a burden of up to 20%: 136 households (16.7%)

The sum of those who answered that they can pay up to 20% and they cannot bear any burden exceeded 54.1 %.

### (iv) Question on working status - Number of effective answers: 1,167

Working	779 households	66.8%
Not working	259	22.2%
Seeking for employment (completed to receive employment insurance)	14	1.2%
Seeking for employment (Receiving employment insurance)	41	3.5%
Seeking for employment (Have not yet received employment insurance)	27	2.3%
Seeking for employment (Not qualified for receiving employment insurance)	47	4.0%

Total households seeking for employment: 109 (11% of the whole)

\*We have heard that the result was similar in the survey of Sendai City.

### What is important in supporting the reconstruction of livelihood?

### Implementation of Regular Case Meetings with Administration, PSC, Collaborating Organizations, etc.

The First Liaison and Coordination Meeting on Support of People Disaster Victims.

Date: Monday, April 22, 2013

### Agenda

Implementation of individual visit toward independence

### Summary of Process

OMonday, March 18, 2013

 Liaison and Coordination Meeting on support of Disaster Victims, Kick-off Meeting Implementation of livelihood reconstruction support project for disaster victims (Aoba-ku)

OWednesday, April 10, 2013

 Working Group, the First meeting Examination on the way of proceeding the project

OThursday, April 18, 2013

 Working Group, the Second Meeting Information sharing, and confirmation of visit List of those related to the Livelihood Reconstruction Support Project for Disaster Victims (Aoba-ku) FY2013

OLiaison and Coordination Meeting

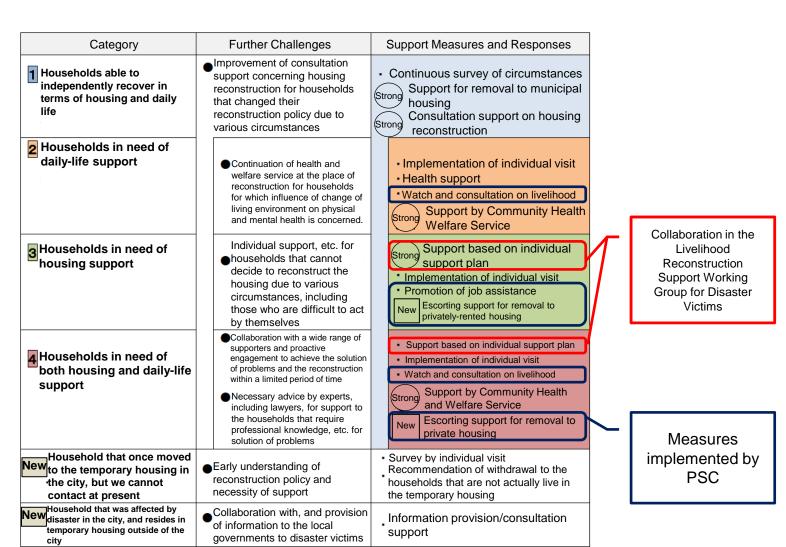
**OWorking Group** 

City of Sendai, Sendai City Social Welfare Council – Core Mutual Support Center, Personal Support Center, etc.

# Summary of Support Program for Disaster Victims Resume Normal Lives

### 2. Support Project for Disaster Victims

We participate in the Livelihood Reconstruction Support Working Group for People Affected by Disaster through Support Program for Disaster Victims to Resume Normal Lives, and implement the support in collaboration with the City.



Sendai City Support Program
for Disaster Victims to Resume Normal Lives
Escorting Support Project for Relocation to Private Housing
(Sendai City Housing and Livelihood Reconstruction Support Center)

- ●Those who live in emergency temporary housing, etc. provided by Sendai City
- ●Those who wish to move to private housing but are difficult to find, by themselves, such housing where they will reconstruct their livelihood





- Advice on how to seek for housing
- Escorting support to real estate agency
- Support of various procedures related to removal

Sendai City Housing and Livelihood Reconstruction Support Center

3. Challenges Hereafter

- (i) How to deploy support projects for disaster victims in the ordinary support activities
- (ii) Establishment of disaster case management

We need to establish a system of "Disaster Case Management" to implement support such as escorting counseling, etc. in response to the situation of each person, by revising the actual Act on Special Financial Support to Deal with the Designated Disaster of Extreme Severity, which responds mainly to recovery of infrastructure, and by increasing the national subsidy rate on the support programs, such as welfare at the time of disaster.