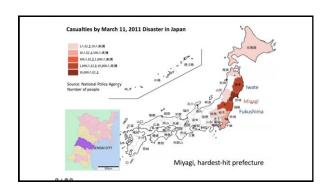


14:46 Tokyo March 11, 2011 Magnitude 9.0 Earthquake & Tsunami







School and 2011 Tohoku Disaster
Damage, Tragedy, and Roles played

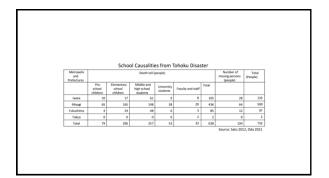
2011 Tohoku Disaster and School

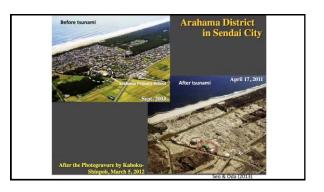
Human Casualities and Hept 1, 2014
Death 19,074
Missing 2633
Injury 6,219

School-related
Students (k-high school) 617/see Rasmool133
Casualities due to school building collapse None
(injuries from fallen objects reports)

School Facilities
7,988 Schools with some damage (22 prefs from Hokkaido to Wakayama)
6,284 Public Schools with some damage (k-high school and special needs)
193 Severe damage (rebuilding or major restoration necessary)
131 Schools inundated with Stuarami
Including 131 schools with trustami
Including 131 schools with stuarami
Including 131 schools with presence of studens at the time
Including 153 schools projected not have and may with inundation and 69 non-inundation and 9 N/A
Most briefing damage with old building code jury. 1981)
355 we wacated to high Hood crond, 23% backyard hill or higher ground
31% designated evacuation center

Evacuation Shelter
622 schools used as evacuation shelter (at its peak on March 17, 2011)











## 2. The Tragedy - Okawa Elementary School — City of Ishinomaki, Miyagi

March 11, 2011 after the earthquake, tsunami hit the children, teachers and residents killing 74 students and 10 teachers

0.400



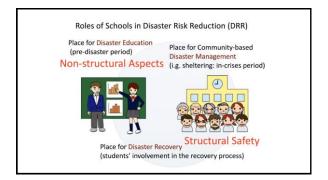
Okawa's Tragedy sparked a national debate on School Safety and Teachers DRR Competency

## April 26, 2018 Sendai High Court Ruling

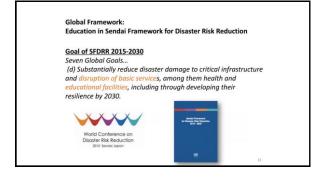
The court ordered to pay some 1.4 billion yen (US\$12.8 million) in damages to the plaintiffs, holding the authorities liable for the tragedy.

The school should have **reviewed the reliability of the hazard map** on its own and worked out an **emergency evacuation plan** based on the assumption that the school could be hit by a tsunami.

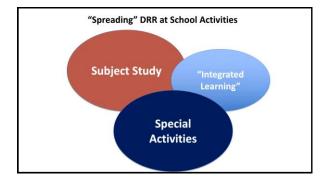
The court also faulted the municipal **board of education** for failing to provide appropriate instructions to the school.

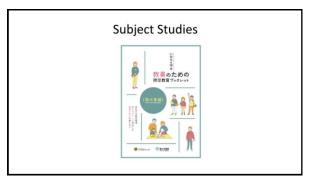






Post 2011 DRR Education at School
& Teacher Training





Recent History of M.U.E.'S Practice for Pre-and In-Service Trainings for Disaster Risk Reduction

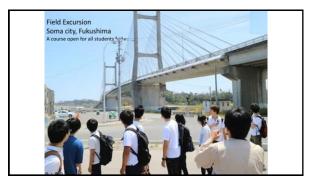
2011 Tohoku Earthquake Magnitude 9.0
Center for Disaster Education and Recovery Assistance established

2013 Compulsory Course for ALL First Year Pre-Service Undergraduate Students at MUE "Environment and Disaster Education" 2 credits/30 hours

2015 Center for Disaster Education and Future Design established

2019 311 Disaster Risk Reduction Learning Institute for Educators (DRR-LIFE) established for both Pre-service students and In-service teachers

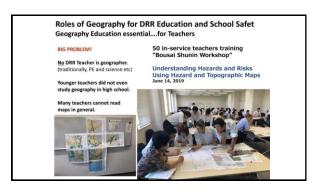
(2019 All teacher-training programs in Japan are required by the national government to deliver a school safety class with limited hours.)











## School administrators and teachers are too busy With increasing hours of teaching additional subjects such as new English program at elementary school, ICT and moral and ethics education. With serious problems faced by students such as bullying and missing schools (truancy), and "helicopter parents" \*\*Teachers are worried about their lack of DRR-related knowledge and experience. Some in-service training opportunities but limited and not systematically organized. Teachers are reshuffled every few years within a prefecture and thus they are not familiar with every natural hazard prone to a particular school district (topic to deal with for teaching DRR). Supporting Network