

# 東日本大震災から学ぶ今後の 緊急災害時の動物救護の法的 裏づけの必要性和平時からの 準備

今回の震災は、大規模かつ甚大な被害の上に今までに経験したことのない原発事故と初めてづくしでした。その中で被災動物救護活動で浮上した問題を踏まえ、緊急災害時における動物救護活動をどの地域においても迅速・円滑に行うための法的整備や国・自治体・獣医師会・動物愛護団体・業としての動物飼養施設等の役割等について議論し、今後の対策に寄与できればと考えています。

《主催》公益社団法人日本動物福祉協会

《サポート企業》マースジャパンリミテッド

《司会／座長》

山口 千津子氏（公益社団法人日本動物福祉協会 獣医師調査員）

《演者》

「(社) 日本動物園水族館協会における東日本大震災被災園館への対応」

荒井 一利氏（社団法人 日本動物園水族館協会 副会長／鴨川シーワールド 館長）

「新潟県中越大地震での動物救済活動」

川上 直也氏（新潟県新発田食肉衛生検査センター 所長）

## Workshop III

ワークショップ III

### “Lessons from the Great East Japan Earthquake for Future Animal Rescue Operations in Times of Emergency ~ Necessity for Legal Backing and Preparations in Normal Times”

This earthquake disaster was the largest and most damaging of any of the earthquakes we have experienced. It led to a nuclear accident which itself was the first such experience for Japan. At this workshop we would like to address all the issues that arose during the animal rescue activities subsequent to the disaster. We will discuss the legal issues, the usage of animal keeping facilities and the division of roles between central government, self-governing bodies, veterinary associations, animal care organizations and private companies. We will do this so that we may contribute to future measures and operate our animal rescue activities more swiftly and more smoothly within any region during future times of emergency.

Organizer: Japan Animal Welfare Society (JAWS)

Supporting Company: Mars Japan Limited

MC / Chairperson:

Chizuko YAMAGUCHI, Veterinary Inspector, Japan Animal Welfare Society (JAWS)

Speakers:

“The Response by JAZA to Assist Zoos and Aquariums Impacted by the Great East Japan Earthquake”

Kazutoshi ARAI,

Vice Chair, Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums (JAZA) / Director, Kamogawa Sea World

“Animal Rescue Activities after the 2004 Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake”

Naoya KAWAKAMI, Director, Niigata Prefecture Shibata Meat Inspection Center

公益社団法人 日本動物福祉協会 獣医師調査員・山口 千津子

Chizuko YAMAGUCHI, Veterinary Inspector, Japan Animal Welfare Society (JAWS)



2011年、東日本全土を激震が襲い、今までとは比較にならない大規模災害が起きました。

広域の上に、地震、津波、火事、そして、福島県では原子力発電所の事故と4つもの大災害が重なり、長期化は必至です。人と共に暮らしていた動物たちもこの大震災から逃れることはできず、津波に飲み込まれた動物、飼い主とはぐれた動物、そのまま留められた動物、飼い主と共に避難できた動物と様々な境遇に置かれています。死者行方不明者が2万人を超えるという甚大な被害の中、人も動物も地震・津波を経験した恐怖や不安でいっぱい、多くの方が家族である動物と寄り沿っていることで心の支えとなっているようでした。人と動物の絆に配慮し、動物の福祉を基本にしたすべての動物に対する災害対策を国が音頭を取り、全国の市町村まで行渡らせる必要があります。2012年はちょうど「動物の愛護及び管理に関する法律」の改正案が国会で審議される予定です。ぜひ、国法の中に緊急災害時の動物救護が取り入れられますようにと願っています。

このワークショップⅢでは、まず、(公社)日本動物福祉協会の山口から東日本大震災被災地における小動物救護活動と活動中に面したさまざまな問題点をご報告し、国や自治体及び飼い主の平時からの準備等についてお話をさせていただきます。次に(社)日本動物園水族館協会副会長荒井一利先生から被災園館への対応と防災対策について、そして、新潟大震災のときに行政の中心となって被災動物の救護を担われた川上直也先生から災害時における行政の役割についてお話いただきます。その上で、今回及びこれまでの経験を踏まえた今後の緊急災害における動物救援のあり方、国および各市町村における官民協働の対策・組織作りについて話し合いたいと思います。

In 2011, a severe earthquake shook the whole of eastern Japan, resulting in devastation on a scale incomparable to that of any natural disaster that has previously occurred in the country's history. In addition to causing extensive damage across a wide area, the impact of four distinct kinds of disaster, namely earthquake, tsunami, fire and the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident, overlapped in many places. This has made the prolongation of the disaster aftermath inevitable. Animals living with people were unable to avoid this huge earthquake and, while some were carried away by the tsunami, even those that survived had to endure several types of hardship. Some became separated from their owners, others remained constrained and unable to move, and some escaped together with their owners but as part of an evacuation.

In the face of extreme destruction and with over 20,000 people dead or missing, the human and animal survivors who experienced the earthquake and the tsunami have been overwhelmed by fears and worries. Both animals and people needed to snuggle up to their family members. In so doing, the animals provided many people with much-needed emotional support. Considering the importance of human-animal bonds, and based on the principles of animal welfare, it is necessary for cities, towns and villages across the nation to expand disaster countermeasures to cover all

animals under the government's leadership. Coincidentally, 2012 is the year in which the National Diet is scheduled to deliberate the plan to revise the Act on Welfare and Management of Animals. It is my sincere hope that this revision will incorporate 'animal rescue in times of disaster' within national law.

During Workshop III, Chizuko Yamaguchi of the Japan Animal Welfare Society will first report on small animal rescue activities in the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake and about the various problems faced by the rescuers during their activities. Next, Kazutoshi Arai, the Vice Chair of the Japan Association of Zoos and Aquariums, will talk about the kinds of response that can be made to aid damaged zoos and aquariums, and about disaster prevention countermeasures. Then, Naoya Kawakami, who became a central figure in the administration that carried out animal rescue after the Niigata Prefecture Chuetsu Earthquake, will talk about the role of administration in times of disaster. After these talks, we will discuss how animal rescue should be better achieved during future emergencies based on experiences gained until now. We will also discuss about private-public cooperative countermeasures and the involvement of organizations at both national and local (city, town and village) government levels.

## (社)日本動物園水族館協会における東日本大震災被災園館への対応

### The Response by JAZA to Assist Zoos and Aquariums Impacted by the Great East Japan Earthquake

社団法人 日本動物園水族館協会 副会長／鴨川シーワールド 館長・荒井 一利

Kazutoshi ARAI, Vice Chair, Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums (JAZA)

Director, Kamogawa Sea World



(社)日本動物園水族館協会(以下 JAZA)は、動物園水族館事業の発展と共に、日本の文化や科学技術を振興させることを目的として、1939 年に発足した組織で、現在、国内の 153 園館(動物園 87:水族館 66)が会員として加盟しています。

3 月 11 日に発生した東日本大震災では、JAZA 加盟園館のうち 13 園館が被災しました。地震による被害はさほど大きくはなく、動物園における主な被害は、断水による水不足と物流の遮断による飼料の入手でした。一方、水族館では津波による浸水などのため、電気設備や飼育水供給設備などが機能不全となり、結果として多くの生物が死亡した施設がありました。JAZA は震災当日より、被害状況や支援に関する情報収集を行い、初期支援として、飼料の輸送や飼育動物の緊急避難を実施することにしました。飼料の輸送は、3 月 18 日から 4 月 4 日の間に 10 回にわたって 6 園館に対し実施し、その内訳は、固形飼料、肉、魚、野菜、果物などで、各園館から提供されたものを担当園館に集めた後、緊急車両指定を取得したトラックによる陸路輸送をはじめとして、空路や水路により、園館の職員と協力業者によって輸送しました。飼育動物の緊急避難は、3 月 16 日から 4 月 1 日までの間に 5 回実施しました。環境省より国内および国外希少野生動物種の緊急移動許可を得て、7 園館が保護収容を行いました。緊急避難した飼育動物は、トド、セイウチ、ゴマフアザラシ、エトピリカ、オオサンショウウオ、シロチョウザメなど 37 種 266 個体におよび、この中には、妊娠中のゴマフアザラシも含ま

れ、避難先で 4 月 7 日に無事出産しています。その後、被災園館は、JAZA 加盟園館や関連団体の協力のもとで、復興に向けた活動を開始し、7 月 15 日までに全園館が営業を再開することができました。

見舞金の募集は、3 月 14 日より JAZA のホームページやフェイスブックによって国内外に広く訴えとともに、各園館が独自に施設内で実施し、12 月 28 日現在、56,930,483 円(うち国内 1,119 件 35,470,318 円、国外 35 件 21,460,165 円)の協力を得ることができました。適切な支援を行うために、「被災動物園水族館会議」を被災地で 4 月に 2 回開催し、被災状況や支援要望などの確認と情報交換を行い、さらに、見舞金を適切に配分するために、外部有識者を含めた「見舞金分配委員会」を設置し、配分のための方針や内容などの検討を行いました。その結果、7 月末には見舞金配分方法の最終決定をし、8 月 8・9 日に第 1 回目、12 月 20～26 日に第 2 回目の見舞金の贈呈を行い、詳細について加盟全園館長に報告するとともに、ホームページやフェイスブックなどで公表をいたしました。また、海外の諸団体からも多くのご支援をいただきましたので、10 月 4 日にチェコのプラハで開催された WAZA(世界動物園水族館協会)年次総会において、山本会長がこれまでの経緯と現状について発表し、あわせて謝辞を述べました。

今回の震災対応に際しては、多くの方々からご協力、ご支援をいただきました。この場をお借りしまして、心から感謝を申し上げます。

The Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums (JAZA) was established in 1939 with the aim of promoting various activities and cooperative efforts between zoos and aquariums around Japan. In so doing, JAZA aims to contribute towards the enhancement of scientific technologies and culture developments. Currently, the JAZA membership consists of 153 institutions (87 zoos and 66 aquariums) across the country.

The Great East Japan Earthquake of March 11th, 2011, affected thirteen of JAZA's member institutions. Damage from the earthquake itself was not so great but major damage did occur due to water shortages, as caused by supply disruptions, and due to a lack of animal feed, caused by distribution interruptions. Furthermore, some aquariums did suffer complete power system failures and rearing water supply system failures due to inundation by tsunami. These failures resulted in the death of many fish and animals.

On the day of the earthquake JAZA immediately began to collect information about the extent of the damage and assess support needs, and we launched initial support measures such as transporting feed and providing emergency evacuation of animals.

We transported feed to 6 institutions ten times between March 18th and April 4th. Feed donated by other institutions, such as solid food, meat, fish, vegetables and fruits, was first collected from designated institutions and then land transported to the affected institutions using trucks designated as emergency vehicles, as well as by air and water. Individuals from many institutions and cooperating companies participated in this effort.

Five emergency evacuations of affected animals were carried out between March 16th and April 1st. We received a permit from the Ministry of the Environment to transport rare and internationally endangered species. Seven institutions housed 266 animals from 37 species including Steller sea lions, walruses, spotted seals, tufted

puffins, giant salamanders, and white sturgeons. Among these was a pregnant spotted seal, which safely gave birth on April 7th at the institution to which it had been evacuated. The affected institutions began their restoration efforts, supported by JAZA member institutions and other related organizations, and all of them were able to resume their activities by July 15th.

We also solicited donations through our website and Facebook while our individual member institutions conducted their own fund drives. As a result, a total of 56,930,483 yen (35,470,318 yen from 1,119 donors in Japan and 21,460,165 yen from 35 donors abroad) was raised as of December 28th.

In order to provide appropriate support, we held a 'Meeting of Affected Zoos and Aquariums' twice during April within the affected prefectures to assess the degree of damage, support needed and to exchange information. We also set up a Donation Distribution Committee and discussed the principles and the details for distributing donations. By the end of July, the distribution method was finalized and the first donation presentations were made on August 8 and 9, with a second series being made between December 20 and December 26. The details were reported to the directors of all JAZA member institutions and announced via our website and on Facebook.

We also received tremendous support from overseas organizations. JAZA Chairman Shigeyuki Yamamoto expressed our gratitude for this when he presented the details about our earthquake support activities, with a status report on the affected institutions, at the 66th Annual Conference of the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) on October 4th, 2011 in Prague.

I wish to use this abstract to also express my sincere gratitude for all the support and cooperation received from so many people in helping us respond to the earthquake.

## 新潟県中越大震災での動物救済活動

### Animal Rescue Activities after the 2004 Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake

新潟県 新発田食肉衛生検査センター 所長・川上 直也  
Naoya KAWAKAMI, Director,  
Niigata Prefecture Shibata Meat Inspection Center



東日本大震災で被災された皆様にお見舞い申し上げるとともに犠牲となられた皆様に心からお悔やみ申し上げます。新潟県でも平成16年に「新潟県中越大震災」が発生し未曾有の被害をもたらしました。家屋は壊れ道路は寸断され、孤立した山古志村（現長岡市）では全村民が長岡市に避難し、一緒に避難できなかった動物たちが村に残されました。動物と一緒に避難した人たちも動物が避難所に入らず離ればなれの生活を送らなければなりませんでした。このような状況の中、飼い主と動物の絆を守るための様々な活動が行われました。新潟県は、山古志村にヘリコプターで職員を派遣して動物の救護活動を行いました。獣医師会は、被災動物の無料診療や預かり、県動物愛護協会は、ペットの飼育支援を行いました。これらの活動は、環境省と「緊急災害時動物救援本部」のご支援により立ち上げた「中越大震災動物救済本部」によって実施されました。

この震災の経験から、その後策定された「新潟県地域防災計画」に「愛玩動物の保護対策」を掲載し、飼育者、県、獣医師会、県動物愛護協会、市町村、動物救済本部の役割を明記しました。そして平成19年に発生した「新潟県中越沖地震」の際には、直ちに動物保護活動を実行することができました。



I would like to express my deepest sympathies to those who have suffered from the Great East Japan Earthquake and my heartfelt condolences to the victims of the tragedy. In Niigata too, in 2004 we suffered from the Niigata Prefecture Chuetsu Earthquake which inflicted an unprecedented disaster. In Yamakoshi Village (current Nagaoka City), many houses were destroyed and the entire village completely cut off due to severed roads. All the villagers had to be evacuated to Nagaoka City. Many of them were not able to take their pets with them and those that did manage to escape with their animal had to live apart from them because pets were not allowed in the shelters. But, as a result, there was subsequent action to protect the bond between pets and their owners; the Niigata Prefectural Government sent officials by helicopter to Yamakoshi Village to rescue left-behind animals; the Veterinarian Association then provided medical care and shelter to affected animals; and the Niigata Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Niigata SPCA) offered help to those wanting to live with their pets.

These activities were conducted through the Chuetsu Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters which was established with the support of the Ministry of Environment and the Headquarters for the Relief of Animals in Emergencies.

Based on the experience gained from the above activities, I authored a section about protection measures for pet animals as part of the Niigata Prefecture Local Disaster Prevention Plan, which was drawn up after the earthquake. The plan stipulates the role of pet owners, the prefectural government, the veterinary medical association, Niigata SPCA, municipal governments, and Animal Rescue Headquarters. Thanks to this, we were able to immediately launch animal rescue activities when the Chuetsu-oki Earthquake occurred in 2007.



# WS3-Record

WS3- 記録集



公益社団法人 日本動物福祉協会 獣医師調査員・山口 千津子

Chizuko YAMAGUCHI, Veterinary Inspector, Japan Animal Welfare Society (JAWS)



Hello everybody. I'm Chizuko Yamaguchi, from the Japan Animal Welfare Society (JAWS), and I am acting as the moderator and chair presiding over Workshop 3 this afternoon.

As was just explained this afternoon, three of us will be reporting to you on our activities up until now. After that, there will be a panel discussion in which we will talk about issues we have uncovered and how we are going to try to deal with them. In addition, the Act on Welfare and Management of Animals will be revised this year. I have also been a member of a Ministry of the Environment subcommittee and I requested the Ministry that we press for the inclusion of animal-accompanied evacuation into the law during the current revision. The goal is that, as far as possible, animals are not left behind in times of disaster but evacuated together with their owners. Whether or not this will be included in the law has not yet been decided because discussions are only now beginning. With this in mind, after the panel discussion, I hope we can also have a discussion that takes in opinions and questions from the audience while looking towards the future. When it comes to disasters in Japan, we never know what will happen or when.

To begin with, I would like to talk to you about small animal rescue operations and shelter work following the Great East Japan Earthquake disaster. After that, Mr. Kazutoshi Arai, the Vice Chair of the Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums (JAZA) and the Director of Kamogawa Sea World, will talk about the holding facilities belonging to members of the Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums that were damaged in the Great East Japan Earthquake disaster.

And lastly today, Mr. Naoya Kawakami, Director of the Shibata Meat Inspection Center in Niigata Prefecture, will talk about animal rescue activities following the Mid-Niigata Prefecture Earthquake of 2004. When this earthquake struck, Mr. Kawakami was in charge of animal rescue on the front lines, and he will talk to us about what went on in Niigata at that time. As for the present situation following the recent Great East Japan Earthquake disaster, the keeping of animals is not allowed in some temporary housing facilities, while it is permitted at others. However, in the case of the Mid-Niigata Earthquake, it was tentatively decided that people could keep animals at all temporary housing units. I'm sure Mr. Kawakami experienced a great deal of hardship at that time. I believe he carried out his activities during the disaster with a focus on people on animals living together and on preserving ties between people and animals. So I expect he will tell us about these things as well.

But before that, let me speak about the Great East Japan Earthquake disaster, a disaster that is not yet over. Our memories of the initial events may be fading little by little, especially if we live far away from the disaster area, but we cannot yet say that the disaster is over. I will be speaking a little more about that later. But for now, let us look at the first slide.

Both the scale of the earthquake and overviews about the extent of damage were given overwhelming TV and newspaper coverage. As for the tsunami, it reportedly reached a height of more than 8 meters in Ofunato and more than 9.3m in Soma. I also heard that in many places the surge was higher still.

These pictures show parts of the coast in Iwate and Miyagi Prefectures. As you can see, there is still a great deal of rubble left all over the place. In some places, the landscape looks like a huge vacant plot, with literally nothing left standing. People here had a truly hellish time when the earthquake and tsunami struck. In many cases, they had no time to evacuate together with their pets. So, while I was initially focused squarely on animal-accompanied evacuation, I was forced to change my stance to one of pursuing animal-accompanied evacuation "in principle". This was because, subsequent to my arrival in the disaster area (which was a comparably short time after the quake and tsunami), I visited Miyako City where I heard the following story.

There was a dog-owner who kept a small dog in the house and another medium-sized dog tied up outside. The tsunami arrived just as the owner was preparing to evacuate carrying the small dog and letting the medium-sized dog off its lead. Fearing the tsunami, the owner fled in a great hurry without releasing the medium-sized dog. This dog was caught and killed by the wave, which the owner later regretted very much. I said that the owner should not be blamed because if he had not fled so quickly he would have died with both of his dogs. There were many similar cases in which other owners didn't have time to evacuate with their pets. Also, many animal owners did die together with their pets on that day.

In some places, the city or town office buildings were totally washed away by the tsunami and numerous account books and other records were lost. In Miyako, there are two private veterinarians who told me they estimate that about a quarter of the pet animals in the city died in the disaster based on their experience with their own animal patients. When the tsunami arrived, there was an owner who evacuated in a great hurry, leaving his cat behind. The owner went straight back home after the second wave of the tsunami had subsided. But as he was attempting to pick up the cat, a third wave arrived, struck the house, and killed both the owner and the cat. This impressed upon me just how dangerous a tsunami can be and how we should not return to the scene of a tsunami unless the warning

signs have abated completely.

Fukushima Prefecture was shaken hard by the earthquake and then hit hard by the tsunami. But on top of that, Fukushima suffered damage due to radiation. Initially this threat forced many people to remain inside their homes and they were not allowed to go outside. Now, conversely, they have been forced to evacuate. Everyone living within 20km of the nuclear power plant has been forced to leave and members of the public are not allowed to enter the 20km exclusion zone. In the past, people sometimes left their homes on one-day evacuations. For a one-day evacuation people had been able to leave behind lots of food and water, leave for a day, and later return home. It had never been a problem so, this time also, people left home leaving behind plentiful food and water. But this time, they were not allowed to go back home. Also, although they had brought along their pets, they were told that no pets were allowed on the buses. So they tied them up in front of the City Hall and then evacuated. Although owners tried to evacuate together with their pets, they were told they could not do so, either directly when they attempted to board evacuation buses or else by the local authorities.

Also, we are still at a stage where it is not possible to predict how and when the nuclear power incident will be resolved. Even today, approximately 3,000 households evacuated from Fukushima are living in Tokyo. These people evacuated at the beginning of the disaster, along with others who have since returned home. Yet still today over 3,000 households are living as evacuees in the capital. We are currently looking after pets for many of them. In many cases, these people's homes collapsed due to the earthquake or were washed away by the tsunami, or else they can't go back home because their home is inside the 20km exclusion zone. But when they do return they will be able to keep their pets again so that is why we are taking care of their pets until then. However, the government has yet to announce any policy about their return home, so I am wondering how the situation will play out in future.

This was a scene on March 26, when a large number

of dogs, separated from their owners, were walking in the falling snow. Of course, many owners brought their dogs along with them when they went to stay at the evacuation centers. In those places where it was a school building being used as an evacuation center, the classrooms and other areas were divided into small compartments. In some cases, these rooms were divided into those where pets were allowed and those where they were not. This happened in Miyagi Prefecture as well as in Iwate Prefecture.

Even so, quite a few evacuation sites did not allow people to be accompanied by their pets. Even in cases where pets were allowed in principle, there were only a few facilities that allowed pets to be kept in sleeping areas. In such cases, some owners kept their pets in their cars. At one evacuation center in Shibata City, Niigata Prefecture, a prefab was constructed in front of the building and filled with cages for housing evacuee pets. Each owner took care of their own pets there.

After the Niigata Prefecture earthquake, there was one well-publicized case of a dog owner who had evacuated in his car and then died of “economy class syndrome”. So living and sleeping in a car can be a very dangerous thing. Where dogs were not allowed into evacuation centers, there were cases where they were kept outside the centers, like this.

Here, cardboard boxes in corridors were used as houses for pets, and in this case tents were set up in a corner of the evacuation center and cages were placed inside the tents to accommodate pets.

This slide shows volunteers shampooing animals at an evacuation center. So many animals were brought to the evacuation centers that this many volunteers had to be sent out just for shampooing. This evacuation center in Fukushima Prefecture, which took in a large number of evacuees, was nicknamed the Big Pallet. As you can see, some people stayed in their cars. I asked some of the pet owners why they were keeping their animals in their cars, and they answered that other people were keeping pets in cages (in the bicycle park or in tents), but they didn't want their pets to be kept in cages. They

felt sorry for animals kept in that way and that it was better for their pets to stay in a car, where they could have more contact with their owners and enjoy more freedom of movement.

I have just mentioned about living inside a car. By the time May comes around car interiors can become hot. So at the Emergency Disaster Animal Relief Headquarters, we produced a heat stroke warning that can be downloaded in order to alert people to the dangers.

This is the Big Pallet, which I introduced just now. We requested the operators to make the bicycle parking area into a place for keeping animals. However, when it was used for this purpose, the area began to smell bad due to the large number of animals. There were people who cleaned their own pet area properly but others were less attentive. So we put up a new tent, and requested owners to clean the place properly.

I am sure most of you are not used to keeping your pet dogs in cages. Some people who have big gardens let them run around freely outside, and almost nobody keeps them in cages. So the animals themselves are not used to being caged.

This is one of the many other evacuation sites in Fukushima Prefecture. It's an evacuation center, and here too, a bicycle parking area was modified to turn it into a place for animals. Inside this area, cats are kept in cages lined up in a prefab. Here too, basically individual owners take care of their own pets and they clean the entire room on a rotating basis.

Even if they are living in separate buildings (at least if the pets and their owners are at the same site and each owner can care for their own pet), ties between the owners and animals can be maintained because they continue to meet daily. Owners can take their dogs for walks together, they can feed their pets, check their health condition, and hug and stroke them too. For this reason we wanted to increase the number of evacuation centers where people could stay with their pets. ‘Shonen Shizen no Ie’ in Ichikawa City became one



such facility. Here too, with resident support, a tent was set up for the pets of residents, and the people kept their animals in this tent. When animals were brought to this facility, they were first given a radiation dosage check, followed by a health examination from the local veterinarian, after which their owners took care of them. Fortunately, none of the animals arriving here required decontamination.

In this slide you can see four evacuation centers opened in Tokyo. Here is the Ajinomoto Stadium, this is the Nippon Budokan, and here is the Akasaka Prince Hotel. This former luxury hotel was due for demolition but following the earthquake it was put into service as an evacuation center.

Tokyo Prefecture decided from the start to allow animal-accompanied evacuation, so proper animal rooms were prepared separately at each evacuation center. In the Ajinomoto Stadium a dedicated animal room was set up in an underground location. At the Akasaka Prince Hotel the larger animals were kept in a semi-basement with natural lighting. It was originally a restaurant. Owners also kept smaller animals such as cats, rabbits and guinea pigs in their rooms on the upper floors.

As for the dogs and cats left inside the 20km exclusion zone (from which everybody was ordered to evacuate) we were told we could not enter the zone. As I mentioned earlier, a lot of people left without taking their pets with them. Here are some animals walking along a road that has been deserted by people. Our group rescued this animal from its home at the request of its owner. Had we come a day or two late, it may well have been too late. This animal was lucky in that we knew that the owner had been evacuated to Yamagata Prefecture so we were able to reunite them. And fortunately after receiving proper veterinary care the animal regained its health.

Sadly, as in the case of this dog, there were animals that waited and waited for their owners to retrieve them but eventually died.

I heard many stories from owners who had made temporary return visits home only to find that their cats, while able to come and go freely, had returned home and died there. This cat was rescued because ample cat food had been opened and left for it. That is probably why it survived.

The temporary visits home began after Japan's Golden Week holiday period in May. There was talk of starting the visits before the May holidays but the idea proved impossible to arrange due to intergovernmental procedures taking too long. So the visits began after the holidays. We were also unable to wait for permission, and in April we planned to enter the zone and rescue as many animals as we could. We assembled a number of veterinarians and other staff, and also prepared a bus, setting off at 10pm in order to reach the zone by the following morning. But officials turned us back telling us we were not allowed to enter.

When the temporary home visits did occur, when the owners returned by bus or in their own cars, we prepared a reception and called on them. We asked if there were any pet owners who were looking for their own dogs or cats, or who had left dogs and cats at home, and we assured them that we would help them shelter their dogs and cats. After the ordinary reception was finished, we asked them to gather, and collected information such as each owner's address, the owner's name, the pet's characteristics, name and gender, which we marked on a big map. If the pet was a cat or a small dog we handed over a carry case to the owner with water and food in it. We told them that, if they were able to catch their pet, to place it in the carry case, then place the case where it would be visible from outside while not exposed to the direct sun or rain. If the pet was a medium or large-sized dog, we told the owners to tie the animal where it was visible from outside and not exposed to direct sun or rain. We explained that, soon after the temporary visits period, a Prefectural Office's vehicle would visit each home in turn and take any animals found to a shelter.

Here the owners are going to board the bus. This person has put a lead here and is holding onto it. This

person has a cage. This scene took place within the 20km exclusion zone. This is a Fukushima Prefectural Government vehicle, and this is a Tokyo Prefectural Government vehicle. Through the Ministry of the Environment, we asked local authorities nationwide to help us with manpower and vehicles for rescuing and sheltering animals, as a result of which many people came along to help us. Tokyo Prefecture began providing help from an earlier time. Hyogo Prefecture periodically sent us teams of around four people to help out. All in all, we received a lot of help from local authorities all over Japan.

This is a rescued animal. Although we have in fact rescued it, the animal has a look of sheer terror as though it has just been captured. It must have already been extremely tense due to the dreadful experiences of the earthquake and being separated from its owner, etc.

In cases when the owners could take back their animal we checked the animal's radiation dose in this way on the same day, and carried out decontamination where necessary. If no decontamination was needed, we sent the animal back to its owner directly. In cases where the owner could not take their animal back immediately (because they had evacuated to a place that did not allow an animal to accompany them), the animal was kept at a shelter in Fukushima Prefecture until such time as the owner was able to take it back.

This is the shelter in question. It was set up in a hurry in a big warehouse-like facility, with lines of cages for keeping the animals. Still now, there are two shelters operating for dogs and cats, and more than 300 animals are being kept there. Because there were so many animals, the keeping conditions were overcrowded, and we cannot say that conditions were good. It was far from ideal because the animals were always crowded into such a narrow place. But a wide area was also prepared so sometimes the volunteers could walk the dogs. However, as there were so many animals, there were never enough human resources to walk all the animals every morning and evening.

Cats were kept in 3-tier cages, (or else an extra tier was added to the dog cages and they were placed in these upper cages). When the No.1 Shelter reached maximum capacity, dogs like these were placed in the No.2 Shelter near Koriyama and the No.3 Shelter at Miharu. Here they are going for walks. This place is the car park of a former pachinko parlor. This space was large enough on its own to serve as a walking ground for the dogs.

This is a cathouse. Because cats love to climb to higher places this facility was designed to allow cats to be kept on three levels, so the animals could be as high up as possible. But this facility alone was not enough, and so lines of three-tier cages were also installed.

I have been talking about Fukushima but during the disaster enormous damage was also sustained in Iwate and Miyagi. So animal rescue centers were set up in each of these prefectures. This is the animal rescue center in the Ishinomaki district of Miyagi. A great many email messages about the center were circulated between veterinarians and many vets went to help out.

I at last visited the center when a trailer was transported to the site, which was located on land belonging to the Sewage Bureau. After that, each time I visited, I noticed that the number of tents at the site had increased. More prefabs had been constructed and the center had expanded the scale of its work more and more. In every disaster area in Iwate and Miyagi local vets, despite the fact that they themselves had been impacted by the disaster, took care of many animals at their own hospitals. Dr. Abe's hospital in Ishinomaki also sheltered a lot of animals. Dr. Abe will be talking about that tomorrow, I believe.

Since the supply of cages was limited, it was impossible to shelter all these animals in hospitals alone. So the people had no choice but to establish such facilities.

This slide shows Ishinomaki's animal rescue center after its relocation. The center was forced to move from the Sewage Bureau's land and was relocated to an elevated area nearby where prefabs were constructed. Animals were sheltered here continuously until the center was

closed down in September when the operation was merged with Miyagi Prefecture's animal rescue center. This slide shows how the cats were sheltered.

When I visited this center during the Golden Week holiday in May, there was a huge army of volunteers - as many as 50 people coming each day. There were also a lot of animals, around 125 total, so a lot of volunteers were required. This kind of facility needs various kinds of help, not only people to take the animals for walks or clean their living areas, but people to carry out work that is indirect to the animals, such as cleaning and tidying the facility, washing, and other things that support all the volunteers in performing their work efficiently. So it is a big help if there are a lot of volunteers. On the other hand it is a tough job to coordinate their work and take leadership as a chief.

Although many volunteers visited the center during Golden Week, immediately after the holidays the number of volunteers declined and the center experienced a shortage of manpower.

This slide shows volunteers walking dogs. Miyagi Prefecture's animal shelter center was built on the same site as the prefecture's animal welfare counseling center. I visited it in the summer and I noticed that the dogs were outside, albeit tied, in the daytime and the place was well ventilated.

Although it is part of the same prefecture, Sendai City has its own administration. So in Sendai, rescued animals were sheltered in several places such as the Sendai City Animal Control Center, Sendai Veterinary Medical Association's member hospitals, private homes, and animal welfare organization facilities.

In Sendai, the animals sheltered at Sendai City Animal Control Center were all listed in documents on public display. Also on display was a long list of names of owners who had reported their pets as disappeared. This was done so that people visiting the facility could obtain as much information as possible.

In cases where the authorities looking for owners of

animals in their keeping could not locate the owners after two or three months, they took steps to seek new owners to adopt the animals. It was reasoned that the best solution was for the dogs and cats to be taken care of in an ordinary home setting. When an animal was transferred to a new owner, the new owner signed a written pledge with a long list of conditions. One of the conditions was that if the original owner was later found and wished to take back the animal, the new owner agreed to return the animal to the original owner.

At this time, many people stepped forward to adopt animals. Some people even came from Tokyo with this intention in mind. Thanks to these people, on the day in question, all the animals scheduled for transfer to new owners were adopted. In addition, another two animals that were not earthquake victims were also transferred.

In Iwate Prefecture, the Prefectural Government and the Iwate Veterinary Medical Association joined forces with ten animal welfare associations to set up an emergency headquarters. The animal welfare organizations and the Veterinary Medical Association did not want to construct a new facility specifically to house rescued animals. So instead, each animal welfare organization carried out its own protection efforts.

People were also given permission to keep animals in temporary housing. In Rikuzentakata City, the Mayor initially said that animals could not be kept in temporary housing. However, this led to such an uproar that on the following day he reversed his position and gave the OK. Iwate Prefecture permitted people to take their pets into temporary housing and instructed owners to follow certain rules when keeping their pets there. Also, the Veterinary Medical Association considered that it was natural for people to be allowed to keep pets in temporary housing, but the final decision was left to each city, town and village.

The Iwate Prefectural Government judged it was acceptable for people to keep pets in temporary housing. So no sooner had the Mayor of Rikuzentakata spoken than the Prefectural Government and the

Veterinary Medical Association contacted him. He consequently approved this the very next day. Some of the animals were kept inside, while others were kept outside.

This is Tokyo. As I mentioned earlier, even now there are more than 3,000 households living in the city as evacuees from Fukushima, and many of them brought their pets along with them. While they were living at an evacuation center, they had a place to board their animals. But after leaving the evacuation center they moved temporarily into apartments, or public housing, where in most cases keeping animals is not permitted. In the case of Tokyo Prefecture, rules concerning how to deal with animals are included in the regional disaster prevention plan, and shelter facilities are made based on these rules. At present, I am working as the head of this center which, because it is temporary, is housed in a line of prefabs.

This is a hallway. Small dogs are sometimes kept inside in this way. For larger dogs we need some kind of barrier to stop them from jumping out. So here we have made our own from waste materials. We also made this area into a paddock where the animals are able to move around freely.

This is a cathouse. Close to the entrance is a place for storing the goods needed for taking care of the cats. This is a room for storage, and this is a playroom. At the moment, this playroom is also being used to house cages. The cats sleep in the three-tiered cages at night and play in the same room during the daytime like this.

This facility in Tokyo is also an Emergency Disaster Animal Relief Headquarters set up using donations left over from the time of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 1995. In addition to making use of these donations, since we never know what may happen or when, we established a fund to meet disaster relief needs. This fund is used to finance initial startup operations and for dispatching people and goods. This time, the Emergency Disaster Animal Relief Headquarters was established and is carrying out its operations with financing from the fund. At present, the

Headquarters is run by four organizations, namely the Japan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (JSPCA), the Japan Animal Welfare Society (JAWS), the Japan Veterinary Medical Association (JVMA) and the Japan Pet Care Association (JPCA). As I mentioned earlier, the activities of the Headquarters include dispatching manpower, providing supplies, providing funds to help rescue animals affected by disasters, maintaining cooperation between the national and prefectural governments and related administrative organizations, as well as taking preventive measures for the efficient rescue of animals during times of disaster.

In this way, we gathered goods and we planned to send them to the disaster site using a 4-ton truck and a 2-ton truck. However, at the time, there was a shortage of gasoline which was the biggest logistical problem. At the beginning, when we were asked for help by Ishinomaki's organization, we first sent the goods to Niigata, and then sent them on to Ishinomaki from there because the Tohoku Expressway was impassable. But the Ban-Etsu Expressway was in a suitable condition for transporting freight.

The primary task of the Emergency Disaster Animal Relief Headquarters was to provide logistical support. However, many animals were rescued from within the 20km exclusion zone, and the facility for taking care of them became overcrowded. We rushed to set up this tentative facility near Koriyama because we needed to shelter the animals somewhere. They were kept in this way. In Fukushima Prefecture, not many dogs are spayed or neutered, so quite a lot of second generation puppies were born there following the earthquake and many puppies with colors and patterns that we don't see in Tokyo were rescued. Cats were also sheltered in this way.

I acutely felt that, if only these lost animals had been implanted with microchips or given identification tags, they could have been easily returned to their original owners. There were really so many such cases. I really hope the original owners of these animals and the people keeping these animals can meet. Some people took their pets to school, etc., many owners took proper

care of their own pets, and children took their dogs for walks. On one occasion, seeing this, some animal welfare organization members took pity on the animals being kept in such poor conditions and offered to shelter the animals themselves. But for these dogs, it is best that they remain together with their owners. Since the animal welfare organization was trying to take these animals away, the children produced these posters and hung them up for display.

In times of emergency it is best if pets and their owners can remain together. If owners and pets are parted from each other, both sides become anxious. When people provide shelter to animal victims of disaster, we ask them to let us know who is sheltering which animals, where and when. There are many owners who are searching for their pets. So in order to help improve the situation we set up 'MSN Pet Research' as a resource that people can download and use. In any case, we hope that owners will locate their pets one way or another. But immediately after a major disaster, many people may no longer have access to the internet. Paper media is needed in some cases. It was for this reason that we produce books like this. It is a list of all the animals rescued and sheltered at facilities run by the Prefectural authorities and by animal welfare organizations.

At the time of last year's disaster, a lot of things happened. Of course, there were shortages of water and food, as well as safe evacuation places. Also, due to differences in the understanding of various local authorities, there were evacuation centers able to take owners accompanied by their pets and others unable to do so. And regarding the shortage of veterinary medical

care, there were cases of animals in need of continued treatment that were evacuated with their owners and no longer able to obtain the necessary treatment, after which their condition deteriorated.

Moving onto food, in the past it was generally said that keeping about three to five days' worth of supplies was adequate. But in disasters like the Great East Japan Earthquake, gasoline shortages made it almost impossible to transport supplies. So I think we should prepare at least a week's worth of food in advance, feed our pets on formula foods and special foods, and beyond that, do as much by way of preparation as we can.

We appealed for accompanied evacuation to be permitted, but if there is a tsunami, we have to remember that, unless the owner is saved the pet will not be saved either. This consideration is more important than the idea that owners should evacuate together with their pets at any cost. Also, people who shelter animals should try to provide information that allows the animals' owners to get into contact at any time.

In addition, while performing animal rescue activities, we have to give consideration to those people who don't like animals. If we emphasize only that we are doing this or that for the sake of animals, those who do not like animals will not be very supportive of our actions. Especially, when we carry out activities in places where many people have died, we need do so in a way that pays due consideration to the feelings of the human survivors who have been deeply hurt.

I have a subject that I would like to talk about in the discussion period later. The government is promoting a clarification of issues related to animal protection in times of disaster. These include the rescuing of injured animals and searching for lost animals by establishing animal rescue headquarters in regional disaster prevention plans based on the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act. It is also promoting the clear identification of owners. In order to realize these things it is necessary to draw up regional





countermeasure plans and also to establish animal rescue headquarters and perform training on a routine basis with accompanied evacuation as a corner stone of the policy. Even if this policy is understood at the prefectural level, if it is not understood at the municipal level then it will not be workable, as was shown by the example of Rikuzentakata City. Unless understanding spreads at the municipal level, even if owners take their pets along to evacuation centers, in some places the pets will be refused entry.

Also, considering the ties between people and animals, it would be good if teams specialized respectively for people and animals were to cooperate with each other to draft procedures (manuals), register volunteers, and provide them with education and training on a routine basis. Also it would be good if owners and administrative institutions could take preparatory measures under normal conditions. If the process stops with the making of manuals but doesn't go on to embrace training, then the system will not work when an emergency actually occurs. Another thing we realized with the recent disaster was the importance of enlightening the general public. The owners' attitude to the health management and keeping of their pets that we saw in the disaster areas was totally different from our way of thinking in Tokyo. As for health management, almost none of the animals in the disaster areas had received preventive vaccinations. So to prevent infections, there were many situations in which rescued animals had to be vaccinated even before they could be kept in hospitals.

Later, I would like to talk about this problem again in the panel discussion. But in Tokyo, already local resident education and citizen education is being carried out at the ward level using specially made pamphlets. We have also prepared written information, evacuation bags for pets and instructions on how to prepare these items, and given them away to the public. Anybody can download this information from the JAWS website, so please make use of it.

That's all from me. I went on a little longer than planned, but thank you for listening to my report.

Now, I'm going to hand the baton over to Mr. Kazutoshi Arai of the Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums (JAZA).

## (社)日本動物園水族館協会における東日本大震災被災園館への対応

### The Response by JAZA to Assist Zoos and Aquariums Impacted by the Great East Japan Earthquake

社団法人 日本動物園水族館協会 副会長／鴨川シーワールド 館長・荒井 一利

Kazutoshi ARAI, Vice Chair, Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums (JAZA)

Director, Kamogawa Sea World



I am Kazutoshi Arai from JAZA, the Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums. Today I would like to present a report about our response in assisting the zoos and aquariums impacted by the Great East Japan Earthquake.

JAZA was established in 1939 with objectives to expand the zoos and aquarium business in Japan while promoting Japanese culture and science & technology. It has since developed into an organization that currently has 153 members including 87 zoos and 66 aquariums.

As soon as the Great East Japan Earthquake had struck on March 11, 2011, we at the JAZA Secretariat began collecting information by phone and email about the damage to zoos and aquariums. We were able to confirm that there were various levels of damage to 13 zoos and aquariums. Fortunately, there were no human casualties among visitors or staff. Most of the damage was caused directly by the earthquake and only two aquariums were damaged by the tsunami. Generally speaking in the past, because zoo facilities are very solidly constructed, they have only very rarely collapsed due to earthquakes. On this occasion too, only partial damage occurred, and no facilities collapsed.

The main kinds of damage reported at zoos were water supply stoppages due to broken pipes, heating stoppages due to power failures, and difficulties in obtaining food supplies due to logistical problems.

On the other hand, in the case of aquariums, major damage has been reported in the past from earthquakes. One example was the damage caused to Suma Aqualife Park Kobe at the time of the Great Hanshin-Awaji

Earthquake in 1995, which remains fresh in our minds. This time, although the actual damage to water tanks and buildings was light, approximately half of the aquatic animals in the affected aquariums died due to water pipe breakage, power cuts or water supply stoppages. At both Marinepia Matsushima Aquarium and Aquamarine Fukushima, while the damage to buildings and water tanks was not particularly great, the machine rooms and electrical rooms were submerged by the tsunami. Matsushima Aquarium was fortunate in that the damage to the creatures was light. But at Aquamarine Fukushima where the tsunami reached a maximum height of 4.2 meters, apart from the larger animals, about 90% of the aquatic animals perished. Aquariums tend to be damaged more heavily than zoos because they depend to a greater extent on a stable supply of electricity and water. Accordingly, aquariums are equipped with privately owned emergency-use electrical power generation facilities, and these were effective in the case of Matsushima Aquarium. But at Aquamarine Fukushima, although they were effective to some extent, they were unable to cover the aquarium's overall needs.

As I said before, immediately after the earthquake struck, we began collecting information at the JAZA Secretariat in Tokyo. JAZA operates a general website that is open to the public, plus an exclusive members' use website with an ID registration system. This is effective for gathering information and providing information to our members. Also, having completed a mailing list for the directors of each zoo and aquarium, JAZA members were able to share information from the Secretariat more widely. However, when the earthquake struck, the JAZA server was damaged and the websites

went down. So we began issuing information via Facebook on March 12. Fortunately, the website was quickly restored, and on March 13, JAZA received requests for emergency transportation of foodstuffs and for the evacuation of animals from zoos and aquariums affected by the disaster. The association then began to make concrete assessments and preparations so as to deal with these requests. Regarding the release of information, (apart from within JAZA itself) we attempted to send out information centered on damage reports and the response status, and on requests for condolence payments, etc., in English and Japanese. In addition, on March 14, we started collecting condolence funds at JAZA member zoos and aquariums nationwide.

On March 14, we obtained authorization from the Ministry of the Environment for the emergency transfer of rare species of wild animals, and between March 16 and April 1, we transferred these animals away from Aquamarine Fukushima. Nine individuals from four species of mammals (the sea lion, walrus, harbor seal and Eurasian river otter); 13 individuals of two bird species, (namely the murre and tufted puffin); two individuals of two amphibian/reptile species (the giant salamander and green python); and 244 individuals of 29 species of saltwater and freshwater fish and invertebrates were moved from seven zoos and aquariums. Early in the transfer period, because detailed communication from Aquamarine Fukushima was difficult, the accepting zoos and aquariums played a leading role in carrying out the transfer while maintaining close conduct with the JAZA Secretariat.

From March 18 to April 4, we transported foodstuffs to six zoos and aquariums. Among the items we dispatched were solid feed, meat, fish, vegetables and fruit. After these goods, which were donated from 34 facilities, were collected at administering zoos and aquariums, they were transported by air and sea as well as by land on trucks with emergency vehicle designations. Staff from the administering zoos and aquariums and cooperating businesses took part in the operation. Sapporo Maruyama Zoo organized the air transport of vegetables from Sapporo to Haneda and Japan Airlines carried the cargo free of charge.

On March 22, Kamine Zoo in Hitachi City reopened, then on April 7, a harbor seal that had been evacuated to Kamogawa Seaworld from Aquamarine Fukushima gave birth successfully. On April 20 and April 27 respectively, the 'First and Second Meetings of Zoos and Aquariums Damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake' were held at Yagiyama Zoological Park in Sendai City and at Kamine Zoo in Hitachi City. Eight zoos and aquariums attended the meetings with participants also paying visits to damaged zoos and aquariums, exchanging opinions on damage status, visions for restoration and reconstruction, and requests to JAZA.

We formed a committee to oversee condolence payment distribution by asking three external experts (in addition to JAZA board members) to serve as officers and the JAZA chairman was appointed as committee chairman. This committee held three meetings on June 22 and 29 and July 27, respectively. The meetings were used to confirm the status of the damage situation and review the requests of each zoo and aquarium. From these assessments we discussed the condolence money allocation in terms of specific recipients, criteria and amounts. Based on the results of these discussions, we appealed to our members to collect condolence money to support the damaged zoos and aquariums and set a target date for the end of June. By that time, we had received approximately 49 million yen. But even in July condolence money was continuing to pour in so we decided to continue with the collection drive.

On April 23, Yagiyama Zoological Park and Matsushima Aquarium in Sendai City both reopened to the public. From the end of April until the end of June, we provided support to Matsushima Aquarium including supplying fish. From the end of May to the end of June, several zoos and aquariums helped out with restoration work at Aquamarine Fukushima. Also, from June 9 to early July, we cooperated with Aquamarine Fukushima by collecting living things and in the return of the previously evacuated sea mammals. We safely brought back the two walruses evacuated to Kamogawa Seaworld as well as the harbor seal mother and her cub born during the evacuation. The child was given the

name Kibo, meaning “hope”, and it became a symbol of the reconstruction. On July 15, Aquamarine Fukushima restarted operation and hosted a reopening ceremony on a specially built stage made of rubble. It was here that the name of Kibo, the new harbor seal cub, was announced.

On July 27, we held the third meeting of the condolence money distribution committee and decided on the distribution method. From the collected funds total we first deducted the amount billed for expenses required for foodstuff transportation and the evacuation of animals during the immediate aftermath of the earthquake. We then decided to distribute the remaining amount on a pro-rata basis in accordance with the damage declarations provided by the damaged zoos and aquariums, as well as in consideration of the individual situations of each zoo and aquarium. Finally, we elected to provide condolence money to four zoos and aquariums. The four recipients are planning to use this money for restoring their characteristic facilities. We presented a report detailing the distribution of the condolence money to the directors of JAZA member zoos and aquariums and also made the report public on the JAZA website and via Facebook. On August 8 and 9, the chairman visited these four zoos and aquariums himself and presented the condolence money. Even now, condolence money donations are being sent to JAZA. As of December 18, the total amount reached approximately 57 million yen. The total amount was being tallied every three months, so a second distribution was carried out between December 20 and 26 in the same way as in August.

In October, JAZA chairman Shigeyuki Yamamoto attended the annual meeting of the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) held in the Czech Republic, where he reported on the damage caused by earthquake and the reconstruction situation, and thanked the other members for their cooperation in the form of relief donations, etc.

Today I have given an account of how JAZA's response to the earthquake has progressed, and as a representative of the Association, I would like to take

the opportunity to once again express our gratitude to all the organizations and individuals that have cooperated and supported us in our effort. Thank you very much.





## (社) 日本動物園水族館協会における 東日本大震災被災園館への対応

【Slide 1】



【Slide 5】

### 社団法人 日本動物園水族館協会

Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums

社団法人日本動物園水族館協会(JAZA)は、動物園水族館事業の発展と共に、日本の文化や科学技術を振興させることを目的として、1939年に発足した組織で、現在、国内の153園館(動物園87・水族館66)が会員として加盟しています。

【Slide 2】



【Slide 6】

### 震災対応経過 1

- H23. 3. 11 東日本大震災発生、被害情報収集開始
- 3. 12 Facebook 利用開始
  - 3. 13 被災動物園水族館から飼料の輸送又は動物の緊急避難要請
  - 3. 14 被災動物園水族館への見舞金募集開始
  - 3. 16 ふくしま海洋科学館から被災動物の移送(～4月1日)
  - 3. 18 被災動物園水族館へ飼料の輸送(～4月4日)
  - 3. 22 かみね動物園が営業再開
  - 4. 7 避難中のゴマフアザラシ「クララ」出産
  - 4. 20-27 第1回・2回東日本大震災被災動物園水族館会議開催

【Slide 3】



【Slide 7】

### 被災動物園水族館

No.	園館名	所在地
1	盛岡市動物公園	岩手県盛岡市
2	仙台市八木山動物公園	宮城県仙台市
3	宇都宮動物園	栃木県宇都宮市
4	那須どうぶつ王国	栃木県那須郡那須町
5	桐生が岡動物園	群馬県桐生市
6	日立市かみね動物園	茨城県日立市
7	井の頭自然文化園	東京都武蔵野市
8	マリニピア松島水族館	宮城県宮城県松島町
9	ふくしま海洋科学館	福島県いわき市
10	栃木県なかがわ水遊園	栃木県大田原市
11	アクアワールド茨城県大洗水族館	茨城県茨城県大洗町
12	鴨川シーワールド	千葉県鴨川市
13	東京都葛西臨海水族園	東京都江戸川区

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### 震災対応経過 1

- H23. 3. 11 東日本大震災発生、被害情報収集開始
- 3. 12 Facebook 利用開始
  - 3. 13 被災動物園水族館から飼料の輸送又は動物の緊急避難要請
  - 3. 14 被災動物園水族館への見舞金募集開始
  - 3. 16 ふくしま海洋科学館から被災動物の移送(～4月1日)
  - 3. 18 被災動物園水族館へ飼料の輸送(～4月4日)
  - 3. 22 かみね動物園が営業再開
  - 4. 7 避難中のゴマフアザラシ「クララ」出産
  - 4. 20・27 第1回・2回東日本大震災被災動物園水族館会議開催

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### 震災対応経過 1

- H23. 3. 11 東日本大震災発生、被害情報収集開始
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### 震災対応経過 1

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### 震災対応経過 1

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震災対応経過 2	
H23. 4. 23	ハチ山動物公園とマリンピア松島水族館が営業再開
4 末	マリンピア松島水族館への魚類等の提供支援(～6月末)
5 末	ふくしま海洋科学館への復旧作業応援(～6月末)
6. 9	ふくしま海洋科学館への生物収集協力および被災動物の保護(～7月上旬)
6. 22	第1回見舞金配分委員会開催
6. 29	第2回見舞金配分委員会開催
7. 15	ふくしま海洋科学館が営業再開
7. 27	第3回見舞金配分委員会開催
8. 8・9	被災動物園水族館へ見舞金を贈呈(第1回)
10. 4	WAZA年次総会で山本会長報告
12. 20～26	被災動物園水族館へ見舞金を贈呈(第2回)
12. 28	現在見舞金受付金額 56,930,483円

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## 震災対応経過 2

- H23. 4. 23 ハ木山動物公園とマリンピア松島水族館が営業再開
- 4 末 マリンピア松島水族館への魚類等の提供支援(～6月末)
- 5 末 ふくしま海洋科学館への復旧作業応援(～6月末)
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## 見舞金配分

被災園館名	使途予定
1. ハ木山動物公園	サル山改築費用
2. かみね動物園	小獣舎等復旧費用
3. マリンピア松島水族館	ペンギン水槽空調工事費用
4. ふくしま海洋科学館	タッチプール復旧費用

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## 震災対応経過 2

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## 新潟県中越大地震での動物救済活動

### Animal Rescue Activities after the 2004 Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake

新潟県 新発田食肉衛生検査センター 所長・川上 直也  
Naoya KAWAKAMI, Director,  
Niigata Prefecture Shibata Meat Inspection Center



○ Naoya Kawakami

Hello everybody. I have come here from an extremely snowy Niigata Prefecture. Actually, I was planning to travel by plane this morning, but because of a heavy snow warning my staff prompted me to go earlier. So I came yesterday and was thankfully able to enjoy a relaxed morning.

I feel greatly humbled to hear the talk about the destruction in Kobe at the time of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 1995. Also, in the Great East Japan Earthquake that struck on March 11, 2011, a great many people were killed and many others had their day-to-day lives destroyed. I would like to take this opportunity to extend my condolences to all those who were affected by the disaster.

In October 2004, I personally experienced the Niigata Prefecture Chuetsu Earthquake. This was the first magnitude 7-class earthquake to have struck Japan since the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Although the scale of these quakes and the damage differed in various respects, the people who went through these disasters must have experienced similar thoughts and feelings.

At that time, in the capacity of Animal Welfare and Hygiene Section Chief at the Environmental Health Division of the Niigata Prefectural Government, my position in charge of animals meant that I was doing work directly involved with animals. I learned a number of things that taught me how I should have acted at the time of that disaster and how I should act in the event of a future disaster. So today, I would like to talk mainly about my work at the time of the earthquake.

Everyday, weather permitting, a group of dogs, including my own dog, get together along the shoreline of Aoyama in central Niigata City, which is about a 10 minute walk from my home. Today it is snowing so that won't be possible, but when spring comes around the place attracts large numbers of people with their dogs - people who have all kinds of feelings.

First of all, let me tell you a story about a man whose wife had died leaving him alone. One day he took a casual look inside a pet shop, where he saw a big dog that was unsold. When he saw the dog he was unable to take his eyes off the animal and he thought to himself, "Ah, I'll have to keep this dog." So he bought the dog and took it home with him. Then he took the dog for a walk by the seashore, where many other people with dogs gathered, and he joined in with these people and began to talk with them. Until that time, he had formed a habit of drinking alcohol every day, starting in the morning. But now, he no longer drinks and he exercises everyday.

Here's another story. There was a woman who was living alone, separately from her husband, so she could nurse her aged parents. That woman also said, "I feel lonely and lost without a dog."

Here is what a TV announcer told me, "We can't keep dogs in my condominium building, but when I come here I can meet dogs. It's a joy to come along and talk with acquaintances down here by the seaside."

I believe that, to a considerable extent, animals save us when we save animals.

Here is a photograph of a dog. The owner brought this dog with him when he travelled to Niigata in August as a tourist. He tied the dog up to the outside of his car but somebody must have released the dog and it disappeared. The owner searched high and low for the dog but could not find it. He placed an advertisement in the newspaper and even came back every week to the place where he had tied up the animal to resume his search, but to no avail. Niigata Prefecture is a place that has very heavy snowfall every year, so released dogs and cats cannot survive the winter outside. However, the following year, a report came in about a dog similar to the one that had gone missing. The public health center sent staff out to take it into their protection. They were unable to capture the dog no matter how hard they tried. At that point, we discovered that this dog had been visiting a certain house every day in order to eat the cat food put out there. The householder took this photo of the dog and showed it to us, saying, "This is the dog!" The householder had also renovated the front porch of the house so that he could provide protection for the dog over the winter. The dog was eventually returned to its original owner after eleven months. He was extremely happy to get his dog back.

There are many people who were separated from their pets by the recent earthquake disaster, and I am sure they have similar feelings.

Here you can see the national ratios of dog and cat owners in Japan. The data comes from the Pet Food Association. The number of dogs and cats is now greater than the number of children under 15 years old. That shows the extent to which pets and people are living together.

In my own home we are keeping a three-year-old dog that we got from the public health center. Now he sleeps together with us in the next futon. For all I know this may be a problem from an infectious disease standpoint, but this dog has definitely become a full member of the family. We have to consider this sort of thing as well.

Now, I would like to talk to you about my experiences

during and after the Chuetsu Earthquake disaster. The earthquake struck on October 23, 2004. At that time, I took part in animal rescue activities in the context of my work as Chief of Animal Welfare and Hygiene. This activity, which involved the helicopter rescue of pets that had been left behind in the village of Yamakoshi after all the residents had been evacuated, attracted considerable media attention.

Regarding the response to the 2004 earthquake, in the regional disaster prevention plan that was in force at the time, the subject of animal rescue was not mentioned. So this was the first time such activities had been conducted in Niigata in such a disaster.

I took up my post at the Niigata Prefectural Office in April 2004, and in July of that year Niigata suffered a natural disaster due to heavy rain. My involvement in animal rescue activities began with the activities conducted in response to this heavy rain disaster.

On July 13, 2004 many people had to evacuate their homes as local rivers were inundated by floodwater. Scenes of the disaster were shown on television. I was watching TV casually at home, and saw someone with a pet at an evacuation center. The person was telling the reporter that it was taking a long time for meals to be delivered. I realized that pet food must be in short supply so I ordered pet food to be distributed to the evacuation centers. Also, I could imagine that pet owners would have trouble trying to improvise pet toilets, so I also arranged for the distribution of disposal bags for pet waste.

In Niigata Prefecture, a succession of major disasters has occurred in recent years. In July of last year a similar heavy rain disaster occurred only a short distance away from the site of the 2004 earthquake. Given that such disasters do occur repeatedly, it is obvious that we need to be prepared ahead of time.

This slide shows the damage situation at that time. Here is where we took the animals in our care. Starting such activities for the first time required a lot of effort. To carry them out as administrative measures we had

to persuade our superiors to seek permission from the top prefectural government official. I was asked, "How long will this take?" but I was unable to give a precise answer. Fortunately, my boss gave me permission anyway. He said, "I understand. It's OK." In the case of a flood disaster, even if your own home isn't washed away, it takes time to clean up all the mud from local houses and to make new roads, etc. We also supplied relief provisions on this occasion.

At that time, I was an executive board member of Niigata Prefecture Veterinary Medical Association. So I asked the prefecture's animal hospitals for their assistance and also gained support from the Veterinary Medical Association.

This was when I first heard about the existence of the Headquarters for the Relief of Animals in Emergencies in Tokyo. Also, the Japan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (JSPCA) called me and asked, "Are you short of anything?" I replied, "We can hardly afford to buy any pet food as we have no money." In response, the Pet Food Association sent us a lot of pet food, which we stored at the evacuation centers and also distributed to people with pets in the disaster area.

Now, I would like to talk about our temporary pet housing project. In Niigata Prefecture, an Animal Welfare Center will be completed this April at long last. After the earthquake disaster we had no place to keep pets, so we installed cages in hallways and kept animals there. We arranged for owners to be able to meet their pets on holidays. There was no cathouse either and, as it was summertime, we had to gather the cat cages into one room where we had urgently installed an air conditioner to keep the cats cool.

Also, in order to prepare for future disasters, we have built up a stockpile of pet food, which has been donated in abundance. When I visited the top prefectural government official to seek permission to create this stockpile, he was very impressed. He gave his permission while commenting that, "the era has changed and now is the time to build a disaster-use stockpile for animals." I also gave him a report about

our animal protection and control centers (small-scale facilities annexed onto the public health centers) at five locations throughout the prefecture.

I also ordered that our staff learn how to perform spaying and neutering surgery (or at least simple surgical operations), because, up to that time, their main job had only been to handle complaints about animals or pick up unwanted or nuisance animals.

We drew up a budget for medical equipment and drugs, installed them at the facilities, and made them available for use at any time. I never imagined that they would be called upon that very same year, so it was very good that these preparations had been made. I realized that, if you immediately respond when you notice a potential need, when the issue arises it will always be resolved.

Next, I would like to talk about the Chuetsu Earthquake itself. This is my home. At present, I am living in Niigata City but my family home is located in the countryside, close to the epicenter of this earthquake. This is a photograph of the house taken the morning after the earthquake struck. Had the quake happened at night it would have been a much bigger disaster for us. As it happened, the quake struck at about five in the afternoon. At the time, my younger brother was living in the United States but was temporarily back in Japan. We were waiting for him to come home that evening and had prepared a big meal for the occasion. Then we felt the first tremor. At first, I didn't understand what was happening because the quake was so big. The Shinkansen bullet trains stopped running, so my brother was unable to come home. He had to return to America without meeting us. At the moment when the earthquake struck, my father and I were outside the house but my mother and my wife were inside, so I desperately brought them outside. My wife shouted, "Rescue the dog!" as he was still inside the house. I went back in and brought the dog out.

After that, we lived outside for three days. We could not stay inside because the house was shaking and it was very frightening. We put some chairs out in the garden so we could rest there. At night it was cold, so we slept

in our cars with the heaters on.

During that time the prefectural office was constantly trying to call me on my mobile phone but the connection would cut out quickly. Just when I thought we were connected, the call would cut off. To communicate via telephone can be rather difficult in times of disaster, so I contacted people by e-mail. We had four mobile phones in our family. I made use of them one by one. The e-mail was able to reach recipients immediately. Now, at the meat sanitation inspection center where I work, the emergency communications list includes e-mail addresses as a matter of course. It has been decided that we should contact each other by e-mail because telephones are unreliable in an emergency.

The content of the messages I received from the prefectural office after the earthquake was an inquiry into how we would run our animal rescue activities. At the disaster site we were not able to monitor TV or radio news so we were unaware of the situation in the surrounding area. My thoughts were that the damage might extend over a wide area, that I might lose my job, and that I may not be able to feed my family, etc.

When the disaster happened, I was unable to ask my boss for approval to act, or obtain verbal permission from the top prefectural government official. Yet, somebody had to make decisions. So, I instructed relief workers to adopt the same responses we had used when dealing with flood disasters. Just after the earthquake occurred we had nothing at home, including food. I went to the nearest town the next morning, where convenience stores and agricultural cooperative markets were open as a matter of urgency. Food was being sold so I bought as much as possible and also bought a charcoal stove and charcoal to take home. We had a portable gas burner, but because the interior of the house was messed up and the aftershocks were large, we felt unable to enter the house to bring this out. My parents said, "We can't wash our face or brush our teeth without hot water." Therefore, we tried to cope by heating water on the charcoal burner.

Our biggest problem was the toilet. Without running water, we couldn't use the flush toilet. We were forced to use a corner of the garden as an impromptu toilet space.

At that time, a neighbor told us that the government office was going to give us rice balls and asked, "How many would you like?" We had already bought enough food so we declined the offer. Later, the neighbor told us that the rice balls didn't come.

In times of disaster, aid simply does not arrive quickly, so we must prepare what we can on our own.

On the third day after we were evacuated, thinking that our family life would disintegrate if we stayed in an evacuation center, we decided to get away. Based on information I had received by e-mail from the prefectural office we were able to get to Niigata City. We initially headed toward Niigata City along a route that was difficult to navigate, but after we had crossed one mountain, we found that the people on the other side were carrying on their lives as usual. Restaurants were open and food was being sold in the normal way. However, other people in the disaster area had no knowledge of this situation. We had left in cars packed with blankets and all the food we had, but when we saw how normal the situation on the other side of the mountain was, we felt safe. So, we ate the food we had brought along with us on the way, and returned to our city home in Niigata City.

The Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters was established inside Niigata Prefectural Office. The Governor ordered this on the day of the earthquake in response to the unusual situation. Arriving at our home in Niigata City, we were relieved to find that it had not sustained any damage. When I finally watched TV at home I understood the scale of the disaster for the first time and realized that the people in the disaster area had no clear information. They were living in a situation in which they didn't know what was going on or what would happen in the future.

Damage tends to have similar effects in all disasters.

Access to the disaster area was completely cut off. Even JR (Japan Railways) train services were suspended and a Shinkansen bullet train had also been derailed.

This place is called Myoken-zeki (the site of a weir on the Shinano River). Here a landslide buried a car occupied by a mother and her two children while they were traveling along the road. Eventually, after 72 hours of excavation, the rescue workers were able to save one of the children, a 2-year-old boy. A police dog named Lester found the boy. We watched this drama unfold on TV at the prefectural office. The entire staff was watching while praying for the boy's life to be saved, and at the moment he was pulled from the rubble, the whole place erupted into cheers and applause.

This earthquake struck in the mountainous areas of Niigata Prefecture. The damage was especially great in areas where there were many steep slopes. This is a district where ornamental trout are bred on a large scale. Here, the earthquake resulted in the deaths of 1,290,000 trout, causing damage valued at 6.5 billion yen. As was also the case following the tsunami generated by the Great East Japan Earthquake, the stench from all the dead fish was dreadful. Also, the unsanitary conditions attracted and contributed to the proliferation of many insect pests.

A little earlier, Dr. Yamaguchi (of JAWS) talked about tents erected at evacuation centers for use as places where owners could take care of their own animals. There was an elderly lady who brought two pet cats along with her to one of these shelters. When I asked if I could take her photo, she said, "Please do!" So I took these photos. This elderly lady was living in an evacuation center and because she had nothing much else to do, she would visit her pets and play with them. Then she would go back to the evacuation center to chat with other people.

Initially, we considered that animal accompanied evacuation would be allowed as a matter of course. However, it turned out that the acceptance of pets varied from one evacuation center to another. When a

facility is used as an evacuation center the authorization rests with the manager of the facility. For example, if a school is designated as an evacuation center, the school principal has the authority to decide whether or not to permit pets. For this reason, it is difficult to get every evacuation center to accept pets.

To be prepared for disasters, we must give the widest possible advance publicity about evacuation centers that will accept people with pets.

This is a photograph showing an owner and dog evacuated together and living together at the entrance of an evacuation center. The owner would not enter a room space but instead laid out a futon in a passageway so he could stay with his dog. Even the manager recommended the owner to go into the room, but the owner preferred to stay with his dog and declined the offer. I'm sure owners want to stay with their pets and that pets want to stay with their owners. Also, cats were kept in cages as shown in this photo.

In the wake of the Chuetsu Earthquake, our activities included distributing food and lending out related equipment. Also, we received ten tents from the Self-Defense Forces for the use of people evacuating with their pets.

Next, I'd like to talk about the issue of temporary housing. First of all, I went to the prefecture's Civil Engineering Department and asked them to please allow people to keep animals with them in the temporary housing units. However, they replied that jurisdiction over this matter was in the hands of the municipalities and that the prefecture was unable to make such decisions. Individual cities, towns and villages were in charge of temporary housing management.

At this point, the managers of the public health centers requested the municipalities to allow people to keep animals in temporary housing units. As a result, it became possible to keep pets in temporary housing in Niigata Prefecture. Moreover, the prefecture provided across-the-board backup for this policy.



We also kept some animals temporarily and provided support for the health management of pets in cooperation with the Veterinary Medical Association. In addition, we carried out animal rescue activities in the Yamakoshi area where all the villages had been evacuated.

On top of this, we carried out spaying and neutering operations on pet animals. These operations were conducted by the five small-scale animal protection and control centers spread around the prefecture.

As for the timeline, the earthquake struck on October 23, the relief system was secured on October 25, and the system announced to the mass media on the evening of October 26. On October 27, we set up a Headquarters for the Relief of Animals in Emergencies and began our animal rescue activities.

The support activities included providing pet food, pet sheets and cat litter, and performing free vaccinations. To obtain the necessary veterinary medicines we made a request to the Veterinary Medical Association. At the beginning we had no money, so we received everything free of charge. We were able to obtain cages after making a request to the Headquarters for the Relief of Animals in Emergencies based in Tokyo.

In total, we conducted free spaying and neutering operations on 162 dogs and 614 cats.

This is the food we stored and distributed to those in urgent need.

Now, I would like to talk to you about the animal rescue activities we carried out at Yamakoshi. The situation at that time was recorded in a book. Let me read to you from the text:

“A large group of people stands waiting at a sports ground that has become a gathering spot. The noise of an SDF helicopter grows louder as it approaches the ground. This is a big helicopter that can carry 40 people at once. The wind produced by the rotating blades sends up a cloud of dust so that people on the ground are unable to keep their eyes open. SDF

personnel help aboard children and elderly people one after another. In the middle of the next queue there is an old man holding a dog. He anxiously waits for his turn to board. “I want to take this dog along with me. Please, please let me take it along,” he asks many times with tears pouring from his eyes. “I am so sorry, it has been decided that we can’t take animals. It’s a rule.” “Please let us evacuate together. Or if that isn’t possible, I’ll remain here.” At the time, the situation was that the SDF had to evacuate more than 2,000 people from various mountain villages, so even baggage space was limited. Saving human life was given absolute priority.

This old man had also considered leaving his dog behind initially. But as the time for parting drew close, he found that he was unable to abandon the dog. Even though he was told to evacuate ahead of the animal, he could not bear to leave behind the dog he lived with and loved. He couldn’t give up no matter how often he was told it was an order or how much discomfort the scene was causing the surrounding people. Many people evacuating together at that time witnessed this situation.

On the fourth day after all the villages had been evacuated, only the animals separated from their owners remained in the villages. When the owners thought about the pets they had left behind, they couldn’t stop worrying. The suffering of the owners was only increasing with time. Then, they recalled that old man who took his dog to the evacuation meeting point. Some of the owners must have been saddened as they thought, “That old man was determined to take his dog in spite of the harsh words directed at him or how embarrassing his position may have looked. Why couldn’t I have kept trying like he did?” However, we had to think about how to rescue animals in a situation in which even baggage was limited to two bags per person.”

Under such a situation, the section chief and I made a request to the Vice Governor. We said, “Many animals have been left behind in Yamakoshi. We would like to go there to rescue them. Please let us board a helicopter to rescue the animals.” The Vice Governor said, “I

understand the importance of rescuing these animals, and I understand what you are asking. But our priority must remain the safeguarding of human life. However, you may go on this mission as long as you remain engaged in your other work.” Then he called the person in charge of the helicopter and told him, “Tomorrow, these people will travel to Yamakoshi in order to rescue animals. Please take them on board.”

We made our preparations that night and started our rescue work at 4:00 am. Visiting the disaster area involved some risk, so we made up a team of staff from different sections with no more than one person from each section, so that each section’s work could continue even if an accident occurred during the rescue work.

After October 22, we also began picking up animals. At the beginning, our animal rescue activities were limited to feeding, watering and providing medical treatment inside the disaster area. But we knew that by November heavy snow would arrive and we would be unable to continue these activities on-site. So we decided to pick up and keep the animals.

However, we had the problem of where to keep these animals. Since Niigata Prefecture gets a lot of snow every winter, it is difficult to manage animals in a simple shelter. Accordingly, we decided not to build shelters but, instead, to install container houses in the animal protection and control centers and to keep the animals there. Also, we asked the Veterinary Medical Association for their help. The association’s members told us, “Mr. Kawakami, don’t worry. We have 200 members. If you ask each member to keep just one animal, we can take in 200 animals for you. If we keep two animals each, we can take in 400 animals.” So we contacted each branch of the association in Niigata Prefecture, secured keeping places, and began our pick-up activities.

This is a photograph taken inside the helicopter. The two people in front are our staff members. I was in front of them when I took this photo. The people at the back are engineering work staff. The interior of the helicopter is filled to capacity with animal rescue

goods. The Firefighting Disaster Prevention Flying Corps staff also helped us. We visited sites that nobody had been to since the earthquake struck. We were able to observe on-site situations that nobody else had seen in detail and to record them. Then, after returning to Niigata City in the evening, we reported these situations together with accompanying photographs to the task force. These reports were useful when we embarked on our next round of measures. We visited each site to feed and water the animals there. In addition, we tried to confirm the on-site situation as much as possible and make reports for use later on during the reconstruction effort. This worked out very well. We repeated this activity several times until, eventually, the helicopter chief would even ask me, “So when is the next visit back there?” It was important for us to display an attitude that we don’t just work on animal rescue activities but that we also do anything else to help, including gathering information, etc.

As this photo shows, in the disaster area, a dog was left behind in a car. Upon evacuating, the owner must have thought they would be able to come back soon to rescue it. But in fact it took more than a year before the owners could come back. We have to consider not only that evacuated owners will worry about their abandoned pets, but that they may also harbor a great sense of regret.

The actual pick-up activities involved a lot of walking. Although there were plenty of cars left behind in the disaster area, they belonged to other people, so we couldn’t use them. Whenever an aftershock occurred we would contact the task force via satellite mobile phone but we continued our pick-up activities, discovering animals that had been left behind, including rabbits.

In this area, the rabies vaccination ratio and the registered injection ratio for dogs were both 100%. Under that system, at a pre-arranged time if an owner and dog do not turn up for the injection, the authorities will call them. Also, the authorities are aware of which households keep dogs. When such information is available, it makes rescue activities so much easier. It is important to carry out basic dog registration and rabies

vaccination, and also to implant microchips in cats.

As you can see in this photograph, somebody wrote a message on the road. It says, "Everyone has evacuated to Nagaoka, so please go back home immediately and release the dog." In another case, somebody who knew we were feeding animals left a message at their door saying, "There is a cat living here. Please feed it." The owner wrote this when they returned for a temporary visit.

One owner showed me a picture of their cat and asked me to look for it because they had been unable to find it.

This photograph was taken when we went into a house. A dead mouse had been left on top of a shoebox in the front hall. I imagined that a cat had done this as a sign to the owners when they came back home. As I had thought, this household kept a cat.

This man is a member of our staff who was visiting the disaster area for the first time. While we were doing our work, a dog followed us around, but we had to leave it behind when we left the area. We felt very sad about this. Perhaps we would be better off not becoming so attached. Among the dogs there were some wild ones. We couldn't go to them for feeding, so we fed them by pushing a feeding box towards them with a long bar. Here you can see a dog taking a quick bite of food. In such situations, basic discipline is important.

The dog in this photograph was injured. Female staff members also participated in this activity. But they had trouble with the lack of toilet facilities.

At the site, there were bulls that were raised for bullfighting. (Yamakoshi is well known for a form of non-lethal bullfighting in which two bulls meet and push each other in a ring, rather like sumo wrestlers.) On one occasion I opened a shutter behind which I was astonished to see such a bull. Bulls of this kind are treated as a sort of pet, but we did not have any suitable feed with us, so we gave the bull feedstuff that was available nearby. Then this big bull ate the food

while literally shedding tears.

Almost all of the households keeping cats left their hall doors slightly ajar. When we called, cats would emerge from the interior meowing at us. This is a cat called Rin-chan that came out in response to our call.

I'm sure some of you saw the movie entitled "A Tale of Mari & Three Puppies" (Mari to koinu no monogatari). This is a photo of the real Mari-chan. In the movie, there was no mention at all that Niigata Prefecture government personnel were helping the animals by traveling to the disaster area to feed them. This photo shows Mari-chan clutching a dried-carp in her teeth. This is Yuichi, who was played by Eiichiro Funakoshi in the movie. And here are the three puppies.

While obtaining help from the air rescue service, our activities progressed from feeding to picking up animals. From the time we began picking them up, the interior of the helicopter was filled with cages. As you can see in this photo, we sometimes had to travel along pathless routes in order to locate and pick up animals. Pets that came to us when we called them were easy to capture. This cat "commuted" to this house from two kilometers away. And this house cat walked into a cage set up for picking up cats.

After returning from our pick-up activities, we visited the temporary housing units looking for owners. A lot of cats have faces that are hard to distinguish from one another. An owner would tell us, "Our cat is an orange tabby," but there are a lot of orange tabbies, so we couldn't see which was which. To overcome this problem, nametags or microchipping are necessary.

The staff of the Headquarters for the Relief of Animals in Emergencies came on an inspection trip, and I remember that Doctor Yamaguchi was a member of that team.

We also kept animals temporarily. As I mentioned earlier, we also had to vaccinate them to prevent them from contracting or transmitting diseases to other cats hospitalized at the same animal hospital. For this

reason, we monitored the animals' health condition for a while following vaccination to confirm they were disease free. Then we moved them to the animal hospitals that were to take care of them.

This is a photograph of a cat that we kept. Eventually, we had about 250 animals in temporary accommodation. It took about two years following the earthquake before the last of these animals were returned to their owners. It also took a lot of money and labor.

Volunteers also came to help out with cleaning. It was only thanks to the help of many people that we were able to continue the temporary keeping of these animals.

The seasons moved on and the snow began to fall. We kept working even when this meant trudging through deep snow. This is a photograph I took. It is very important to take photographs and keep records when doing this kind of activity. When we talk to people later, it can be very difficult to convey to an audience exactly what the situation was like, but photographs really help. While it does take some effort to keep taking photographs while working, it should definitely be done.

In that particular year, Yamakoshi was covered in snow, its heaviest in 19 years. In these circumstances it was difficult to continue visiting the disaster area to rescue animals. But even in this heavy snow, cats came to us for food.

From now on I would like to talk about temporary housing.

We did draw up a set of provisional rules - First, pets should be kept indoors, (although in reality, many people did not do this). Also, pets should be vaccinated and spayed or neutered. We made spaying and neutering operations available free of charge and placed nametags on all pet animals. It is troublesome if we can't see who owns which pet. In addition, we organized a pet owners' association.

This is a photograph showing the situation in Fukushima at the time of the Great East Japan Earthquake. The situation was the same as that at the time of the Chuetsu Earthquake.

This photo is from the time of the Chuetsu Earthquake. This is the place where we delivered a cat rescued in Yamakoshi to its owner who was living in temporary housing. It is easy to locate an owner if the cat is microchipped but very difficult when not.

Keeping pets in temporary housing facilities was permitted but the details were decided through discussions among the residents. In this instance it was decided to install a pet house close to the houses and to keep the animals there. This photo shows the pet house. The interior looked like this. We told the owners that we could install an air conditioner but they said air conditioning was not needed. When somebody visiting from one of the involved organizations saw the condition in which the pets were being kept, he told us, "What a poor way you have of taking care of them. Niigata people are so cold-blooded." We could only reply, "this is what the owners wanted". In Yamakoshi, owners kept their dogs in unheated places such as front entrances, even in winter.

Next, I will talk about the transfer of pets. We did not destroy pets when we couldn't locate their owners. Instead, we found new owners to adopt them. We held a transfer meeting where we were able to rapidly place the animals with new owners just by saying, for instance, "This is a cat from Yamakoshi." Volunteers came along to support us and they also transferred the cats they had been keeping at the same time. This is a photo showing a cat with its new owners.

This is a dog, named Rocky, who was one of the last dogs to be transferred. His owner decided to move into a private apartment and so he had to give the dog away. Rocky was introduced on an NHK TV program.

Even so, there were pets for which new owners were hard to find. This cat was one of those left until the end. His name was Boss. He may have been a stray cat and

he was infected with the feline immunodeficiency virus. When I put my finger into his cage, he attacked it with his claws and bit so hard that blood spurted out. The staff at the animal protection and control center, who didn't keep cats themselves, were unaware that a cats' claws should be clipped. They still had to learn such basics also.

Finally, we did find a place for Boss. It took two years before he met his new owner. He was transferred to a person living in Niigata City. In spite of the fact that he had bitten me, as soon as he arrived at his new home, he jumped straight onto the lap of the lady of the house and demanded to be held. He was totally calm. The new owners had prepared a cat bed, litter box and milk for him. As soon as he arrived at his new home Boss ate a meal and by the time we were about to leave he had already settled down by himself in his bed. I told this story to the Governor and he mentioned it at a press briefing. I'm quite sure that Boss must have been the only cat in Japan to be introduced in that way by a prefectural governor.

Boss died in July 2007, something that was also written about in this book. Let me read the relevant part. "On the night before he died, he kept crying at a time different to his usual time. He was using his last ounce of energy to talk to us, knowing full well that the time to part from us had come. I wish he could have lived much longer." Boss was telling his owners, "Thank you. I have been happy here."

The week after this cat died, another earthquake struck in the Chuetsu region of Niigata Prefecture. This was the Chuetsu Offshore Earthquake. However, after the 2004 Chuetsu Earthquake we had already introduced animal rescue measures into the Niigata Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan. So we were able to deal with this situation smoothly. The person in charge of the plan happened to be the same person who had arranged the helicopter transport for us when we carried out animal rescue activities in Yamakoshi. He understood our work very well and it was he who said, "Let's include animal rescue measures into the regional disaster prevention

plan," at the time when it was being drafted.

The most important of the animal rescue measures within a regional disaster prevention plan concerns the role of owners. In the first place, pets belong to their owners and are members of their owners' families. So it is the owners who should play the main role in protecting their pets. They should therefore be conscious that, in principle, if a disaster strikes they should not rely on the government to help them protect their pets. They should do so through their own efforts just as they protect the people in their family. Other things owners should do include training their pets not to bite people, attaching contact information to pets' collars, etc.

I will now talk about prefectures. One of the roles of Niigata Prefectural Government is to secure essential supplies and another is to carry out animal protection activities. When the Great East Japan Earthquake struck, people evacuating from the area entrusted their pets to the animal-keeping facilities attached to the evacuation centers. In accordance with the Niigata Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan, Niigata Prefecture set up a Headquarters for the Relief of Animals in Emergencies on March 18. However, the neighboring prefectures had no such headquarters and I think this was a problem. If each authority develops its own activities for dealing with such situations, I don't think activities will go very smoothly.

Next, let me talk about the role of municipalities. Cities, towns and villages should establish facilities that have the capacity to accept and keep animals properly. Also, municipalities should carry out evacuation drills involving people accompanied by pets as part of their general disaster-preparedness drills. In Niigata, the Veterinary Medical Association and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals also have their roles.

In the context of disaster preparedness, I think the following five things are particularly important: First, we need to establish relationships of trust between people and animals, between individual animals such as dogs, and between individual owners.



Second, pet owners should make a contribution to their local community and enlighten other people about the variety of things that can be done to add value to their local community.

Third, pets need to undergo basic discipline training.

Fourth, pet owners should practice animal protection activities.

Fifth, pet owners should prepare properly for potential disasters. For example, they should get their pets vaccinated and prepare emergency-use supplies, etc.

As for establishing relationships of trust, this is a sports festival for dogs. At this kind of event, the owners and dogs play together in a cordial atmosphere. In fact, the owners seem to enjoy it more than the dogs do. That's an important point. Owners can take advantage of these gatherings to exchange information and make friends with each other.

This is a food eating competition where pets have to eat food from different kinds of container. Pets that can only eat from their own special dish are quickly eliminated.

This is a Halloween party for dogs. The event has its detractors, but the owners are enjoying themselves very much. Also, this provides an opportunity for dog training, such as attaching an Elizabethan-style collar of the kind used after dogs have had surgery, or putting socks on their legs to protect their paws. Whether the dogs enjoy this sort of event or not is difficult to say, but the owners certainly have fun. And it's very good if owners and pets can enjoy such activities together.

With regard to regional contribution activities, we carried out home visit activities to help dispose of garbage and to establish personal contact with people. This is a photograph taken on such a visit. The person here is a prefectural office staff member.

In addition to the prefectural level, the cities, towns and villages became involved. It's important for public administration personnel to join in.

Animal accompanied evacuation practice drills were

conducted. Here, with the cooperation of a privately operated dog run, the participants practiced walking through rubble piled up inside a facility. Apart from that, people practiced putting several animals into cages together.

Also, people accompanied by animals participated in general emergency disaster drills held at the town level. When I was working at the public health center, I talked to the local town authority to arrange for people accompanied by pets to take part in these general emergency disaster drills. As a result, people with dogs came trooping into the sites where the disaster drill participants were gathered.

The municipality and the prefecture provided the reception facilities. Pet owners joined in the exercises accompanied by their dogs, ate emergency food, and took part in a smoke drill. At the end, the owners and their dogs lined up together with the rest of the participants. In this way, the event provided good PR for pet owners and pets alike,

This is a photograph of the volunteers at a welfare-related evacuation center for people evacuated after the Great East Japan Earthquake. At this evacuation center, pregnant women, mothers with children, and elderly people in need of care were evaluated. I asked one of the volunteers what kind of meals the evacuees were eating. Her answer was, "People are mostly eating bread and jam, bananas, rice balls and packed lunches, so when they get hot food they appreciate it very much." A group of young mothers with small children living in Nagaoka City had formed a volunteer group, called "Manma", to support the evacuation center. At the time, I was working in the Meat Sanitation Inspection Section so I told the parties involved that the owner of a meat-related business had made an offer of support. He had said, "Please let me cooperate in some way... Since the earthquake struck, I have been wanting to help the victims of the disaster, but I didn't know how. I'm glad to have heard about such a good cause." Even now this man continues to support the victims by providing them with meat.

This photograph shows a scene of volunteers visiting the evacuation center in order to prepare meals outdoors. On that particular day, the elementary school children had been given a compensatory day off, so there were a lot of children at the center. They were delighted with the food, happily exclaiming, "Great! It's meat!" A meat-related company had donated a supply of high-quality meat for the event, and the happy children really appreciated the taste.

This is a photograph showing all the members of the volunteer group Manma.

The Great East Japan Earthquake struck on March 11, and a Headquarters for the Relief of Animals in Emergencies was established in Niigata Prefecture on March 18. The need for such facilities was stated in the regional disaster prevention plan so we were able to set it up immediately.

This photograph, showing the construction of an emergency pet shelter, was taken on the day before the Animal Rescue Headquarters was set up.

On March 31, 2011, there were about 9,000 evacuees living in Niigata Prefecture and, as of February this year, the number was still about 7,000. From now on, we are considering what more we can do to provide these people with direct support.

That's all from me. Thank you very much.



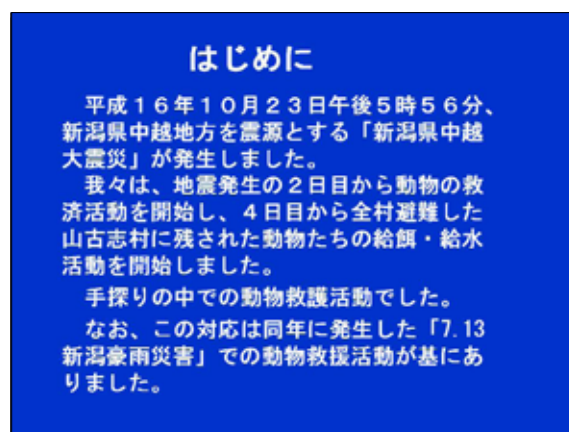
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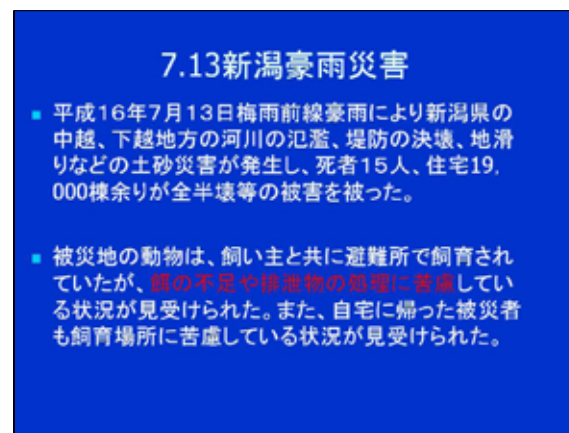
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【Slide 7】



【Slide 4】



【Slide 8】

### 7.13新潟豪雨災害での動物救援

- 動物預かり  
7月15日～9月10日まで(58日間)  
保護動物38頭(犬、ねこ、うさぎ)
- 支援物資の提供  
犬用フード 1,760缶  
猫用フード 1,300缶  
排泄物処理袋 1,900袋  
ポケットティッシュ 2,500個
- 負傷・疾病動物の治療(県獣医師会協力病院)  
診療70頭、預かり60頭

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### 7.13新潟豪雨災害 預かり犬



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【Slide 10】



【Slide 14】



【Slide 11】

### 豪雨災害後の対応

- 物資の提供
- 動物保護管理センターを診療施設として届出
- 職員への治療、繁殖手術実習の開催
- 動物保護管理センターへの手術器具、医薬品の配置

【Slide 15】

### 7.13新潟豪雨災害 預かり事業



【Slide 12】

### 新潟県中越大地震の発生

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【Slide 17】

被害状況

○人的被害状況(人)

死者	重症	軽傷
67	635	4,160

○家屋の被害状況(棟)

全壊	大規模半壊	半壊	一部損壊	合計
3,175	2,166	11,638	103,767	120,746

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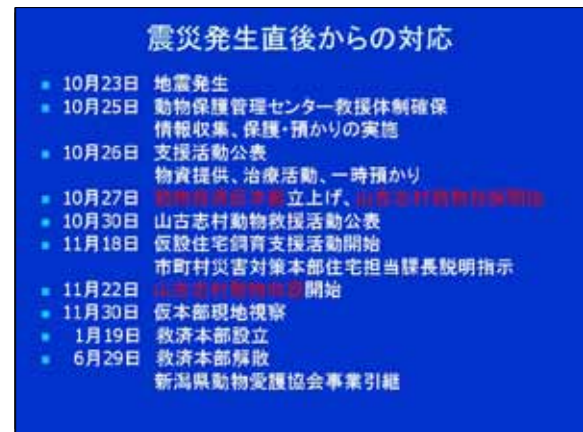
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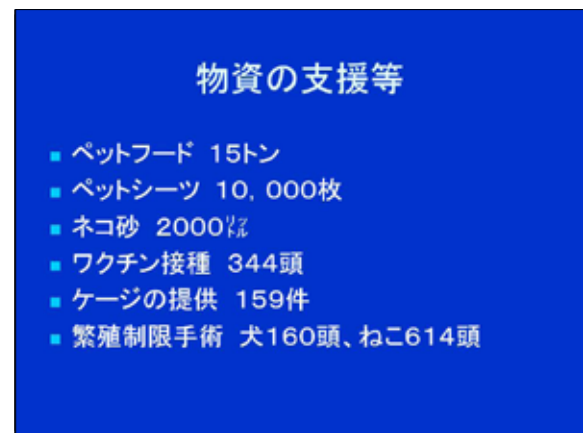
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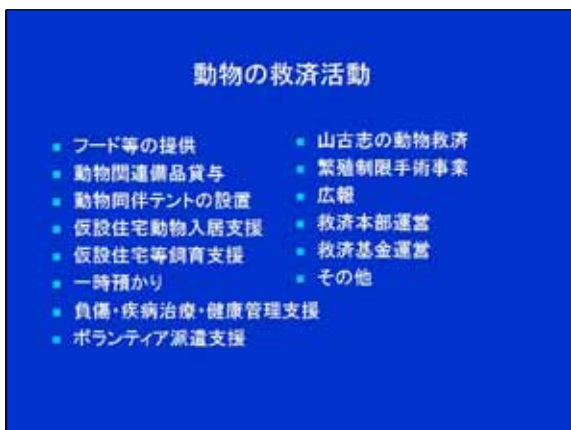
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## 山古志村での動物の救援活動



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## 動物の救援活動

- 10月27日から、全村避難(10月25日)した山古志村へ、ヘリと陸路で生活衛生課及び動物保護管理センターの職員を派遣し、給餌・給水活動を開始した。
- 現地立ち入る際は、危険地帯への立ち入りとなること等から、生活衛生課職員と動物保護管理センター職員3〜4人を基本に班を編制した。
- 11月22日以降は、収容活動もあわせて実施し、犬1頭、ねこ90頭、ハムスター2匹を収容した。

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活動実績(10月末現在)					
月	活動日数(日)	派遣人数(人)	ヘリ(回)	車両(回)	備 考
10	2	4	1	1	
11	13	44	6	7	
12	23	66	6	17	
1	2	4		2	
2	4	10		4	
3	5	12		5	
4	6	12		6	
5	7	15		7	
6	5	13		5	
7	6	16		6	
8	7	16		7	
9	6	13		6	
10	5	10		5	
合 計	91	235	13	78	

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保護収容数等(16.12末)			
	犬	ねこ	その他
健康状態確認	43	40	16
保護収容数	1	90	2

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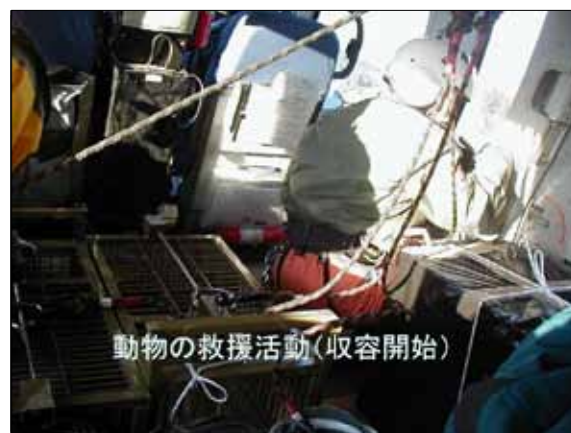
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【Slide 71】

## 預かり事業



【Slide 72】



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【Slide 73】



【Slide 77】

## 動物の一時預かり

受入動物	犬	ねこ	その他	合 計
預かり数	85	169	4	258

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【Slide 75】



【Slide 79】





【Slide 80】

## 仮設住宅での動物飼育支援

- 動物は、**室内**で飼育する。
- ワクチンを接種する。
- 繁殖制限手術を受ける。
- 動物に飼育者の連絡先を付ける。
- 飼育者の会を作る。
- 専門家のサポートを受ける。

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【Slide 81】



【Slide 85】



【Slide 82】



【Slide 86】



【Slide 83】



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【Slide 94】

3会場で譲渡会を実施した。

対象動物	対象数	譲渡数	未譲渡
犬	3	3	0
ねこ	28	25	3

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【Slide 100】



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【Slide 101】

### 最後まで残ったねこたち

		
ヒゲ	ボス	トラ
白黒 ♂ 去勢済み Fiv(+), Felv(-)	白黒 ♂ 去勢済み Fiv(+), Felv(-)	白茶 ♂ 去勢済み Fiv(-), Felv(-)

Fiv: ねこ免疫不全ウイルス  
Felv: ねこ白血病ウイルス

【Slide 98】

### 平成19年7月11日ボスの死

- 最初にボスに会った時、抱き上げようとしてケージに手を入れましたら私のひとさし指に爪を立てて「がぶっ」とかみつきました。
- しかし、他の猫にないふてぶてしい顔をしていましたので、大好きな猫になりました。
- 飼い主が見つからず保健所でずっと面倒を見ようとしていた矢先にやさしい飼い主が見つかりました。
- 一同飛び上がって喜んだことが思い出されます。
- 知事に報告したところ、記者会見で発表してくださいました。
- 「ボス」は震災時の動物救援活動の象徴だったのかもしれない。
- みんなに心配され愛されてボスは幸せだったと思います。

【Slide 102】



【Slide 99】

### 相沢さんコメント

- 亡くなる前の晩、ボスはいつもと違って、ずっと鳴き声を出していたわね。
- ボスはもうお別れだということがわかって、最後の力をふりしぼってお話してくれたのね。
- もっと、もっと長生きしてほしいかった。
- でも、心を通い合わせた毎日は楽しかったね。
- ありがとう、ボス

【Slide 103】

## ボス

- 僕のことを大事にしてくれてどうもありがとう。
- ぼくは本当に幸せだったよ。
- おかあさんのこと、みんなのこと、いつまでも忘れないよ。

【Slide 104】

## 3 県の役割抜粋

- 所要物資確保 に努める。
- 動物の保護を行う。
- 動物救済本部を設置する。

【Slide 108】

## 新潟県地域防災計画

### ■ 愛玩動物の保護対策

#### 1 計画の方針(抜粋)

県は、市町村等関係機関や県獣医師会、県動物愛護協会等関係団体と協力体制を確立するとともに、県獣医師会、県動物愛護協会等と「動物救済本部」を設置し、飼い主の支援及び被災動物の保護を行う。

【Slide 105】



【Slide 106】

## 2 飼い主の役割

動物を同伴して避難できるよう、訓練を行っておくとともに、連絡先を記載した名札等の装着、ワクチンの接種、動物用避難用品の確保に努める。

【Slide 107】





#### 4 市町村の役割

- (1) 県と協働し「動物救済本部」に対し、避難所・仮設住における愛玩動物の情報を提供し、及び活動を支援する。
- (2) 避難所を設置するに当たり、**動物飼育の避難者を受け入れられる施設を選定する。**
- (3) **避難訓練時には、動物の飼育に配慮する。**

【Slide 109】

#### 新潟県中越沖地震

【Slide 113】

#### 5 (社)新潟県獣医師会の役割

- (1) 県と協力し「動物救済本部」を設置し、**動物の救済活動を実施する。**
- (2) 緊急動物用医薬品の備蓄及び緊急配送体制を整備し、発災直後の県・市町村からの要請に備える。

【Slide 110】

#### 被害状況

- |          |                                 |         |
|----------|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1 人的被害   | 死者                              | 15名     |
|          | 負傷者                             | 2,345名  |
| 2 住家建物被害 |                                 | 41,917棟 |
|          | (全壊)                            | 1,319棟  |
| 3 その他    |                                 |         |
|          | 東京電力柏崎原子力発電所の火災<br>および放射能漏れ事故など |         |

【Slide 114】

#### 6 (社)新潟県動物愛護協会の役割

- (1) 県と協力し「動物救済本部」を設置し、動物の救済活動を実施する。
- (2) **血縁の中から遠慮可能なボランティア候補を募集し、動物救済本部へ提供することにより被災地でのボランティアの円滑な活動を支援する。**

【Slide 111】



【Slide 115】

#### 7 動物救済本部の役割

必要に応じ、緊急災害時動物救援本部に支援を要請し、次の活動を行う。

- (1) ペットフード等支援物資の提供
- (2) 動物の保護
- (3) 相談窓口の開設
- (4) 動物の一時預かり
- (5) 飼い主さがし
- (6) 仮設住宅での動物飼育支援
- (7) 被災動物の健康管理支援
- (8) ボランティア及び募金の受付・調整・運営

【Slide 112】

#### 新潟県中越沖地震動物救済本部の設置

- 新潟県地域防災計画に基づき設置
- 設置者・・・県・県獣医師会・県動物愛護協会
- 事務局・・・県福祉保健部生活衛生課内

【Slide 116】



【Slide 117】



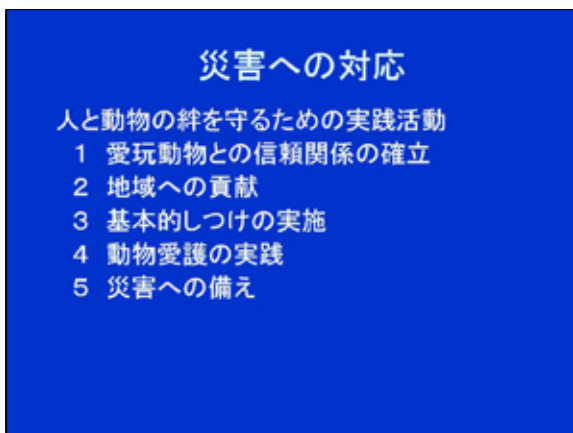
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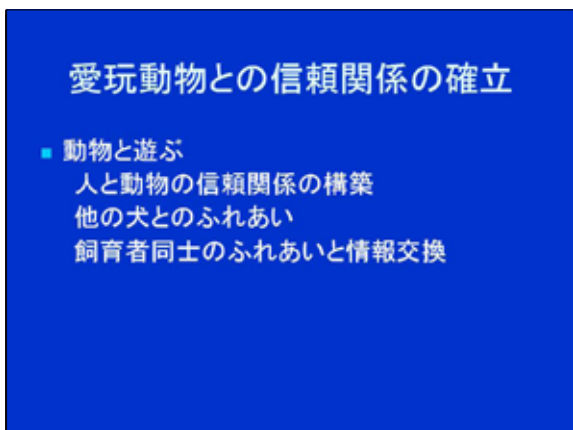
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【Slide 130】



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【Slide 141】



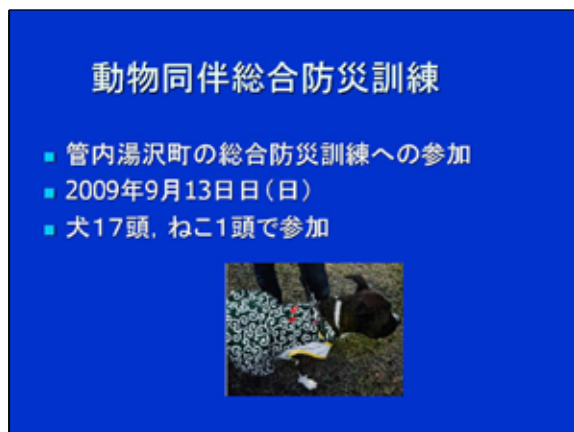
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【Slide 157】



【Slide 161】

### 3月18日新潟県動物救済本部設置

新潟県動物救済本部は新潟県地域防災計画及び新潟市地域防災計画・・・に鑑み通常の飼育が困難になった者及び被災動物に対し支援を行う

【Slide 158】



【Slide 180】

### 3月18日新潟県動物救済本部設置

- 支援物資の提供
- 相談窓口の設置
- 一時預かり(悪癖、高齢、病気等)
- 避難動物の健康管理支援
- ボランティアの受付等

【Slide 159】



【Slide 162】



【Slide 160】



【Slide 163】



## 新潟県への避難者

- 23年3月31日 9, 222人
- 24年2月 3日 7, 095人



【Slide 164】

ありがとうございました。



【Slide 165】





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\*1本あたり  
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