

Japan's "National Resilience" and the Legacy of 3-11

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Five years after Japan's natural and nuclear disasters of March 11, 2011 (3-11), few observers can find a positive legacy among the irradiated ruins. Fukushima rightly remains an icon of the folly of building fragile large-scale power and other lifeline systems in the face of patent threats. Indeed, Japan has become a byword for failure, whether at Fukushima or in its "Abenomics" growth strategy. But in point of fact, 3-11 has made Japan a world leader in building resilience - in critical energy, water, transport and other lifeline infrastructures - against increasingly frequent disasters confronting Japan, the Asia-Pacific and the world. Though little known, even in specialist circles, Japan's deeply institutionalized and well-funded programme of "National Resilience" (kokudo kyoujinka) is far more advanced than its counterpart initiatives in North America, the EU and elsewhere. As we shall see below, Japan's resilience programme, including both public and private sector spending, totaled over JPY 24 trillion (USD 210 billion) in 2013 and is projected to grow dramatically by 2020. Moreover, Japan's disaster resilience centres on renewable energy, storage and efficiency, and has become a core element of Abenomics.

Japan's National Resilience

First, let us present the evidence. The governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) politicians and disaster-resilience technocrats in the Cabinet Secretariat's National Resilience Council (hereafter, NRC)¹, the Association for Resilience Japan (hereafter, ARJ)², and other new institutions are building an economic paradigm based on National Resilience. As part of the resilience project, the NRC undertook a

survey of private-sector firms' current and projected spending in late 2015. The survey determined that private-sector spending on resilience was about JPY 11.9 trillion (USD 105 billion) in 2013. That total can be broken down into "core" market segments (goods and services) that are directly focused on resilience, and "related" market segments (again, goods and services) that address aspects of resilience. The survey found that the core markets totaled roughly JPY 8 trillion (USD 71 billion) and the related markets a further JPY 4 trillion (USD 35 billion). (Note that as of this writing, JPY 1 trillion=USD 8.78 billion.)

The NRC's analysis also estimated that the core and related markets would likely double in size by 2020.³ As can be seen in the figure "Japan's Private-Sector Spending in Core and Related Resilience Markets, 2013-2020," the three biggest (core and related) sectors are:

- 1) electric vehicles, at JPY 2.6 trillion in 2013 and projected to be JPY 6.13 trillion in 2020
- 2) renewable energy (solar), at JPY 2.26 trillion in 2013 and JPY 3.88 trillion in 2020 (high estimate)
- 3) power generation and transmission bolstering, JPY 958 billion in 2013 and JPY 1.02 trillion in 2020

Japan's Private-Sector Spending in Core and Related Resilience Markets, 2013-2020 (Units: JPY 100 mil.)

Market Segments				Market Segments			
	2013	2020	Growth %/yr		2013	2020	Growth %/yr
■ Resilience against long-period earthquakes, for very tall buildings	0	4,448	∞	■ Earthquake-proofing of appliances	287	342	4.0%
■ Disaster-relief robotics	0	2,224	∞	■ System-security resilience (cyber multiplexing, disaster-proofing)	1,202	1,514	3.7%
■ Energy storage equipment	1,051	4,011	102.5%	■ Consulting, training related to Business Continuity Planning	148	184	3.5%
■ Earthquake-proofing of non-resistant dwellings	High: 502	1,918	40.5%	■ Rebuilding of condominiums non-resistant to earthquakes	71	86	2.0%
■ Rebuilding of dwellings non-resistant to earthquakes	High: 2,697	10,207	40.3%	■ Disaster-proofing of information communication networks (multiplexing, networking)	3,380	3,894	2.1%
■ Training of crisis-management leadership	Low: 2,807	6,068	17.5%	■ Reinforcement of private railroads assets (tunnels, bridges, etc.) against disasters (earthquakes, floods) and aging	8,141	8,763	1.1%
■ Reinforcement of private road assets (tunnels, bridges, etc.) against disasters (earthquakes, floods) and aging	2,133	5,467	22.3%	■ Reinforcement of power generation and transmission assets	9,587	10,249	1.0%
■ Clearing of wooded-structure-intensive urban districts	2,706	6,066	20.9%	■ Earthquake reinforcement of non-residential, non-resistant structures	High: 2,602	3,252	2.6%
■ Stockpiling of emergency supplies (water, food, sanitary, etc.)	288	702	20.5%	■ Rebuilding of non-residential structures non-resistant to earthquakes	High: 4,518	5,643	3.6%
■ Development of subterranean energy (geothermal)	235	434	12.1%	■ Electricity self-generation facilities	Low: 4,518	4,702	0.6%
■ Expansion of non-residential building earthquake resilience	High: 116	209	11.5%	■ Data back-up equipment (data centers)	2,285	2,244	-0.3%
■ Renewable energy systems (solar)	Low: 22,634	38,812	10.2%	■ DCLT (Driver-Less Automated Train) buildings	High: 0	5,448	∞
■ Renewable energy systems (biomass)	595	915	7.7%	■ Other	Low: 0	1,870	∞
■ Renewable energy systems (wind)	223	268	2.9%	■ Linear bullet train	487	4,188	100.0%
■ Energy management systems	3,336	5,697	10.1%	■ Relocation of offices, etc from Tokyo and other city-regions	85	299	26.0%
■ Anti-liquefaction (in earthquakes) of residential areas	High: 1,220	1,986	9.1%	■ Electric vehicles	26,000	61,300	19.4%
■ Fire and earthquake-resilient circuit-breakers, etc.	Low: 1,220	1,997	4.4%	■ Cyber insurance	881	1,910	16.3%
■ Reinforcement of gas pipelines and other facilities	1,010	1,353	4.9%	■ Information security software and services	7,170	10,883	3.7%
■ Equipment for back-up of records	86	112	4.2%	■ Cyber insurance	4,378	5,240	2.8%
■ Business investment in measures to prevent seismic-related equipment damage, overhauling	6,861	8,919	4.3%				

Legend:
 ■ Core Market
 ○ Related Market

Source: National Resilience Council, Cabinet Secretariat, Japan (February 1, 2018)

The figure shows that if one excludes electric vehicles and other "related" market segments, then renewable energy is the largest market in Japan's private-sector spending. And renewable energy-related spending is even larger than the solar numbers indicate. This is because the JPY 2.26 trillion spent on solar systems in 2013 was accompanied by JPY 59.5 billion on biomass, JPY 23.5 billion on geothermal, and JPY 22.3 billion on wind power, for a total of JPY 2.37 trillion on renewable energy generation systems. In addition, batteries and other energy storage equipment totaled just over JPY 103 billion, while efficiency-enhancing energy management systems amounted to just under JPY 334 billion.

Moreover, using the NRC's high estimate of JPY 3.88 trillion for the solar market in 2020, Japan's total resilience-centred renewable market is projected to increase to JPY 4.04 trillion by 2020. In addition, the markets for batteries and other storage equipment are slated to expand to JPY 469 billion. And spending on energy management systems is expected to grow to just under JPY 570 billion.

In other words, Japan's total private-sector investment in disaster-resilient renewable energy, storage and energy management is estimated to be a JPY 4.92 trillion market by 2020. That figure is likely to be an underestimate, in light of global trends, but even so it is an impressive increase from the

JPY 2.81 trillion in 2013. Note also that the NRC also projects that the core market in National Resilience will total between JPY 11.8 and 13.5 trillion in 2020. Thus, renewable energy generation, storage and management are estimated to be between 36% to 42% of core markets in Japan's private-sector expenditures on National Resilience by 2020.

The NRC's documents also reveal that public-sector spending on National Resilience totaled JPY 12.4 trillion in 2013, or slightly more than the JPY 11.9 trillion in private sector investment. Much of the public-sector investment was also devoted to renewable-energy generation, transmission and storage, in Japan's profusion of smart communities, disaster-relief shelters, and other applications.⁴ It is therefore clear that in post 3-11 Japan, building resilience in both the public and private sectors has become explicitly and powerfully linked to renewable energy systems and their enabling storage and transmission technologies. Indeed, Furuya Keiji, the LDP's first cabinet minister of National Resilience and Disaster Reduction (2012-2014) devoted an entire section of his June 2014 book on National Resilience to renewable energy.⁵

Returning to the attached figure on private-sector National Resilience spending, we can see that other core markets include earthquake-proofing of building and equipment, reinforcement of transport systems (roads and railroads), disaster-relief robotics, communications resilience, and training of specialist leadership. In addition to electric vehicles, the related markets include insurance, information security, and the linear bullet train (in development). It is debatable that the latter will bolster disaster resilience, but the LDP's rationale for including it is that it encourages the distribution of people and facilities away from the undeniably excessive over-concentration of population and core business and government functions in Metropolitan Tokyo, perhaps the most disaster-threatened

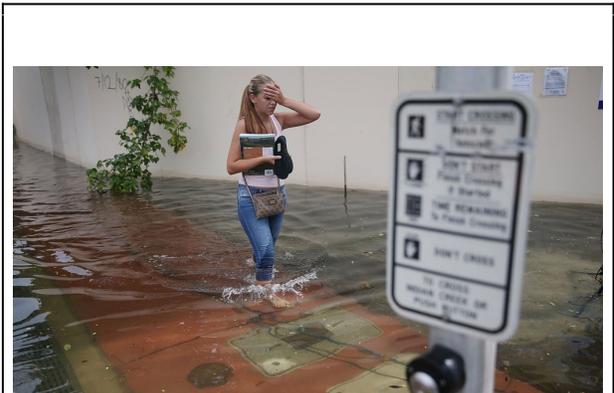
megacity on the planet.⁶ In any event, apart from the linear bullet train and several roads and seawalls, most of the rest of the investment does appear likely to increase resilience in the face of disasters and other patent threats (such as cyber-attack or supply shocks of energy and other materials).

the state's coastal communities."⁸



Fiji After Cyclone Winston

Moreover, Japan's public- and private-sector investments in resilient infrastructures and services could lead to significant export sales. One reason is irrefutable local evidence of climate threats. The evidence includes such phenomena as the unprecedentedly large Cyclone Winston that hit Fiji on February 20 this year. Winston killed 40 and left 350,000 (40% of the population) in need, including 250,000 who lack access to water and sanitation and 112,800 in need of shelter.⁷ Other evidence includes sea-level rise, such as that affecting the cities in Florida that are desperate to get the attention of Marco Rubio, Donald Trump and the other denialist Republican candidates for the Presidential nomination. As the March 4 Reuters reports, "[m]ayors of 21 cities in Florida on Friday [March 4] called on the moderators of next week's presidential debates in Miami to ask candidates how they would deal with rising sea levels caused by climate change, a concern of



Miami experiencing climate change

Another reason overseas resilience markets are likely to expand is a growing international consensus on the urgent imperative of building robust critical lifeline infrastructures. For example, resilient infrastructure received an enormous boost from the COP21 climate talks in Paris last December.⁹ In late January of this year, the Davos Summit of the World Economic Forum recognized that the global risk with the greatest potential impact was recognized failure of climate change mitigation and adaptation.¹⁰ The costs are mounting, and being quantified. In its 2015 report on the "Triple Dividend of Resilience," the World Bank Group warned that annual losses from natural disasters were roughly USD 50 billion in the 1980s, but have climbed to between USD 150-200 billion per year at present, and are shortly expected to deliver over USD 300 billion in damage, annually, to the built environment alone.¹¹ And there is a rapidly increasing volume of built environment: Estimates suggest that global infrastructure investment between 2010 and 2030 will be close to USD 100 trillion.¹² If this infrastructure - comprising power generation, transport, buildings, water services, and other essential items - is not resilient to climate change-driven ravages, then a lot of lives will be lost or impoverished.

National Resilience as a Narrative

Japan's National Resilience initiative has received scant attention, not only in English but also in Japanese. Many observers have simply dismissed the institutions and policies associated with National Resilience as wasteful public works.¹³ For others, unfamiliar with the pace of climate change, in addition to the enormous scale of built infrastructure and the implications of its vulnerability to disasters, National Resilience likely appears to be a distraction from the business of reigniting Japan's sputtering economic growth.

But Japanese disaster experts' job is to pay serious attention to threats, and in the wake of 3-11 they have gained increasing influence in policymaking. This fact is no surprise: their country was hit with history's costliest natural and nuclear disaster on 3-11. Japanese governments, businesses and the public (especially in the Tohoku and Kanto areas) endured months of damaging power outages following the disaster. The protracted, indeed, continuing crisis, delivered a powerful lesson on the vulnerability of conventional, centralized power systems and other critical infrastructures. The evidence shows that post-311 Japan has become a world leader in reassessing the costs and benefits of distributed power and other robust, lifeline infrastructure.¹⁴



The Aftermath of 3-11 in Japan

Driven by the lessons of 3-11 and its aftermath

in their own country, Japanese engineers, urban planners, energy experts and other actors have become part of a global discourse and rapidly expanding practice of resilience. This global project is not simply about technology. It also includes new modes of financing, governance and other elements relevant to reshaping core infrastructures crucial to our daily lives.¹⁵ After 3-11, this international movement has been further galvanized by Superstorm Sandy's blow to New York City in late October of 2012, Typhoon Haiyan's devastation of a large swathe of the Philippines in November of 2013, and Cyclone Winston's destruction of Fiji last month. In tandem with these major disasters, bouts of intense rain and other extreme weather regularly overwhelm power, transport, waterworks, and other systems.¹⁶ Building resilience has thus become a priority for key international organizations. One of these is the "Critical 5" member nations (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States), where resilience is described as a "shared narrative."¹⁷

Japan's Institutions of National Resilience

The striking fact is that Japan's National Resilience initiative is bigger and better-funded than its counterparts overseas, which are hindered by climate denial, fiscal austerity, inadequate resources, and other hurdles. Japan's programmes do not have such hurdles, and it involves the nation's most prominent experts on energy, disaster studies, engineering, spatial planning, and other critical areas of expertise. Within Japan, these world-class experts are increasingly networked in new interdisciplinary governmental and quasi-governmental institutions, such as the NRC and the ARJ noted earlier. For example, the ARJ was formally inaugurated on July 1, 2014, and includes 16 working groups in which politicians, bureaucrats, academics, business and representatives from subnational governments collaborate. These working

groups address the myriad aspects of resilient communities, from smart energy systems through to building sustainable and equitable local economies.¹⁸



The February 20 "kickoff meeting" of the National Resilience Community

The ARJ also organizes civil society, such as the "National Resilience Community" that had its kickoff meeting on February 20 of this year (as shown in the above photo). In addition, the ARJ holds regular, well-attended, conferences open to all. The most recent was the February 2, 2016, "Advanced Energy Local Government Summit 2016," which highlighted local projects on solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, small hydro and other resilient, local clean power and energy efficiency. The event also included a presentation by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, which oversees local governments, on the important role of local-government-led energy.¹⁹ The ARJ also confers awards for especially noteworthy resilience projects. On March 15, for example, the ARJ will present the "Advanced Energy Local Government Award" to one of 18 contenders. A leading candidate is Setouchi City's massive 230 megawatt (MW) megasolar project (depicted below).²⁰ Moreover, the ARJ's work is very explicit that resilience is a growth

paradigm, and a core element of Abenomics.²¹



Setouchi City's 230 MW Solar Project, Contender for Resilience Japan's March 15, 2016 "Advanced Energy Local Government Award"

In short, none of this institution-building and impressive activism has been hidden; it has simply been overlooked due to the focus on failure at Fukushima as well as the neoliberal dominance of the discourse on economic policy options. As to the latter, none of the advocates of "blood on the floor" structural reform in Abenomics have noticed that resilient communities have become an increasingly salient theme. For example, prominent keywords in the 138-page (in English) June 2013 Revitalization strategy - the 3rd arrow of Abenomics - were "energy," "big data," "ICT," "disaster" and "resilient infrastructure."²² Subsequent iterations of the growth strategy, among the central agencies, have since seen increased emphasis on these critical elements.²³ Other programmes and budgets have expanded at the national and subnational levels, and with a focus on resilience through distributed energy and the associated infrastructure.²⁴ Surely there is no bigger or more urgent structural reform than bolstering the resilience of the built environment.

There is much to be lamented about the Abe regime's politics and policies, including its response to Fukushima, its revisionist history, and its anti-democratic instincts. And there are aspects of the National Resilience package that need to be revised. But in an era of accelerating climate change and other threats, Japan's institutions and policies for promoting resilience deserve serious attention as a global benchmark. Not only does Japanese resilience centre on clean energy, it also bolsters local governments, the keystone for reviving democratic politics. For these and other reasons, Japan's "National Resilience" is a very promising legacy of 3-11.

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Related articles

- [Andrew DeWit, Japan's Bid to Become a World Leader in Renewable Energy](#)
- [Andrew DeWit, Japan's Radical Energy Technocrats: Structural Reform Through Smart Communities, the Feed-in Tariff and Japanese-Style 'Stadtwerke'](#)

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Notes

¹ See the [Cabinet Secretariat's National Resilience Council's website](#).

² See the [Association for Resilience Japan website](#).

³ See (in Japanese), ["Concerning the size and estimates for the private-sector market in national resilience,"](#) February 1, 2016, Cabinet Secretariat's National Resilience Council, p. 5.

⁴ On the public-sector spending, see Andrew DeWit, ["Japan's "National Resilience Plan": Its Promise and Perils in the Wake of the Election,"](#) *The Asia-Pacific Journal*, Vol. 12, Issue 51, No. 1, December 22, 2014.

⁵ See (in Japanese), Furuya Keiji, "National Resilience: the Challenges of Transitioning to a Resilient Society," June 2014, PHP Books, pp. 157-70.

⁶ For a comparison the scale of the threats confronting Tokyo, see the last section of Andrew DeWit, ["Japan's Resilient, Decarbonizing and Democratic Smart Communities,"](#) *The Asia-Pacific Journal*, Vol. 12, Issue 50, No. 3, December 15, 2014.

⁷ See ["Fiji and UN appeal for \\$38 million to relieve 'catastrophic loss' after Cyclone Winston,"](#)

UN News Centre, March 4, 2016.

⁸ See Valerie Volcovici, "[Florida mayors press presidential debate moderators for climate airtime](#)," Reuters, March 4, 2016.

⁹ For example, building resilience was a key theme for subnational governments. See "[Cities and Regions Launch Major Five-Year Vision to Take Action on Climate Change](#)," UNFCCC Newsroom press release, December 8, 2015.

¹⁰ See Oliver Cann, "[What are the top global risks for 2016?](#)" World Economic Forum, January 14, 2016.

¹¹ See "[The Triple Dividend of Resilience](#)," The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, World Bank Group, 2015.

¹² See the relevant section in the World Economic Forum's 2013 "[The Green Investment Report](#)".

¹³ For example, see (in Japanese) "[PM Abe's Big Treat to his Region](#)," Sentaku, March 2013.

¹⁴ For an overview, see Andrew DeWit, "[3.11 and Japan's Shift to Smart, Distributed Power](#)," Asia Policy 17, January 2014.

¹⁵ See, for example, Michael Puckett "[Financing the Next Generation of Resilient Power](#)," Clean Energy Finance Forum, November 25, 2014.

¹⁶ One example was the August 20, 2014 mudslides in Hiroshima, which were part of a protracted period of very unusual rainfall. See Andrew DeWit, "[Hiroshima's Disaster, Climate Crisis, and the Future of the Resilient City](#)," The Asia-Pacific Journal, Vol. 12, Issue 35, No. 2, September 1, 2014.

¹⁷ See "[Role of Critical Infrastructure in National Prosperity: Shared Narrative](#)," Public Safety Canada, October 15, 2015.

¹⁸ The list of the Association for Resilience Japan's 16 working groups, their membership, and related information, is available (in Japanese) [here](#).

¹⁹ A [list of the February 2 event's panels](#) (in Japanese).

²⁰ Information on the event (in Japanese) is [here](#).

²¹ See, for example, Andrew DeWit, "[Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience as Structural Reform in Abenomics](#)," The Asia-Pacific Journal, Vol. 13, Issue 1, No. 3, January 5, 2015.

²² See "[Japan Revitalization Strategy](#)," Japan Cabinet Office, June 14, 2013.

²³ One recent example is the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) May 30, 2014 discussion (in Japanese) of its "[Distributed Energy Infrastructure Project](#)".

²⁴ For example, see the fiscal and other data in Andrew DeWit,