

World Vision Forum, IWHR, 14 June 2018

Water-related Disaster Management in Japan and Transdisciplinary Approach

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Kofu, Japan





Since 1949 (1795)

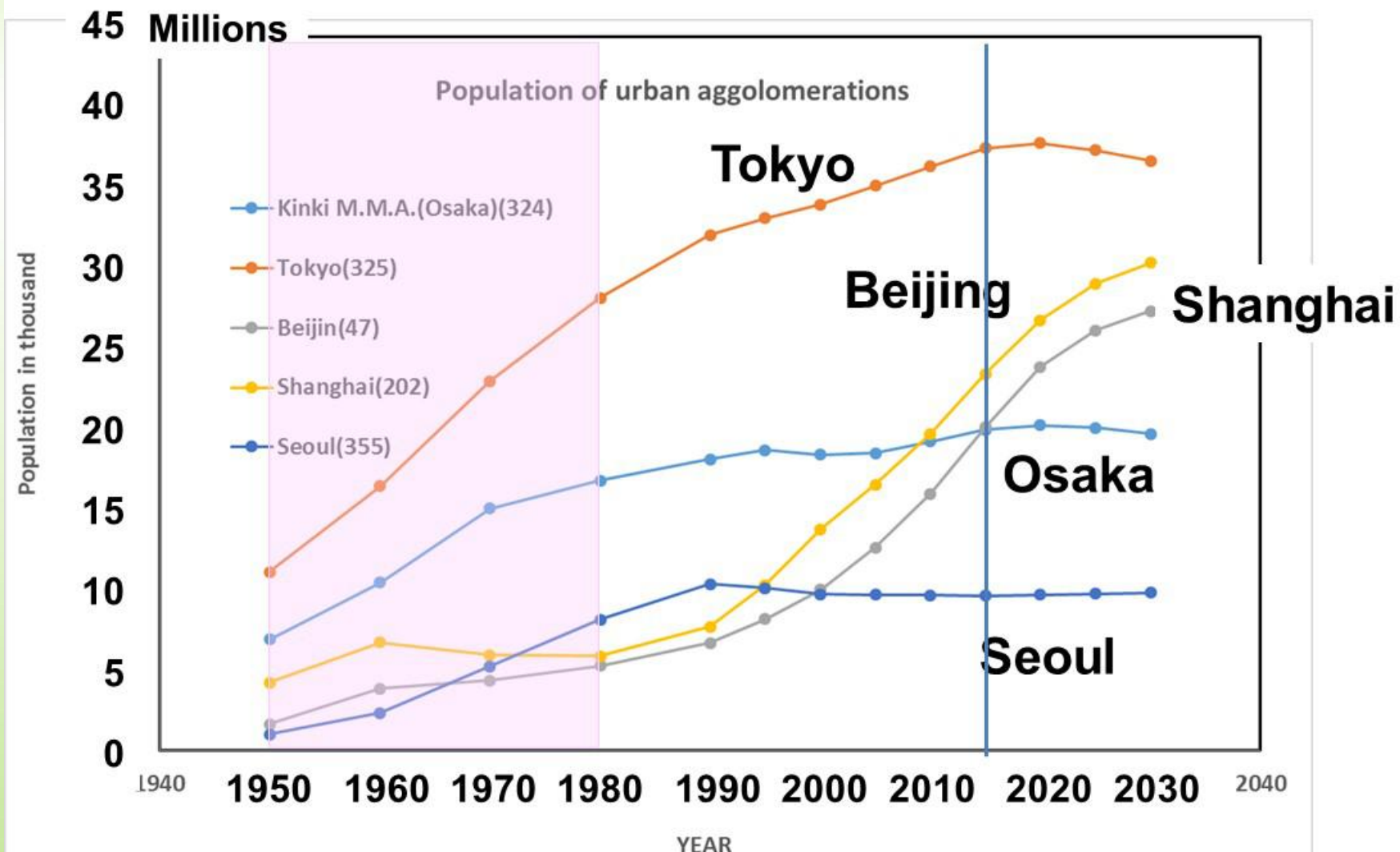
Core of the Region and Human Resources for the Globe
Education, Engineering, Medicine, Life and Environmental Sciences



Department of Civil and
Environmental Engineering
Interdisciplinary Center for River Basin
Environment

Dr. Satoshi Ohmura, 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

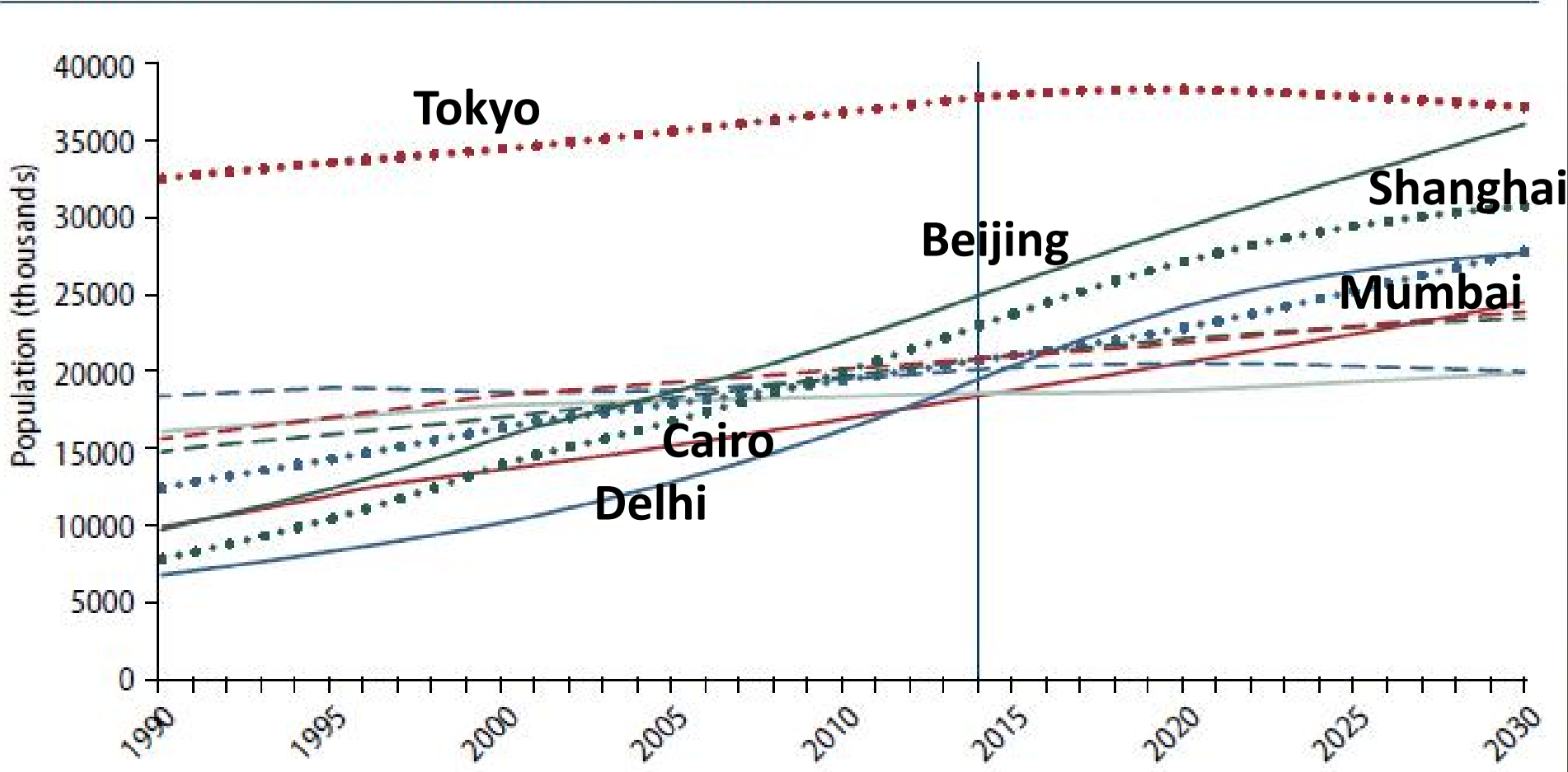
Very rapid urbanization/industrialization



After: UNDESA Population Division (2015) World Urbanization Prospects:
The 2014 Revision, ST/ESA/SER.A/366

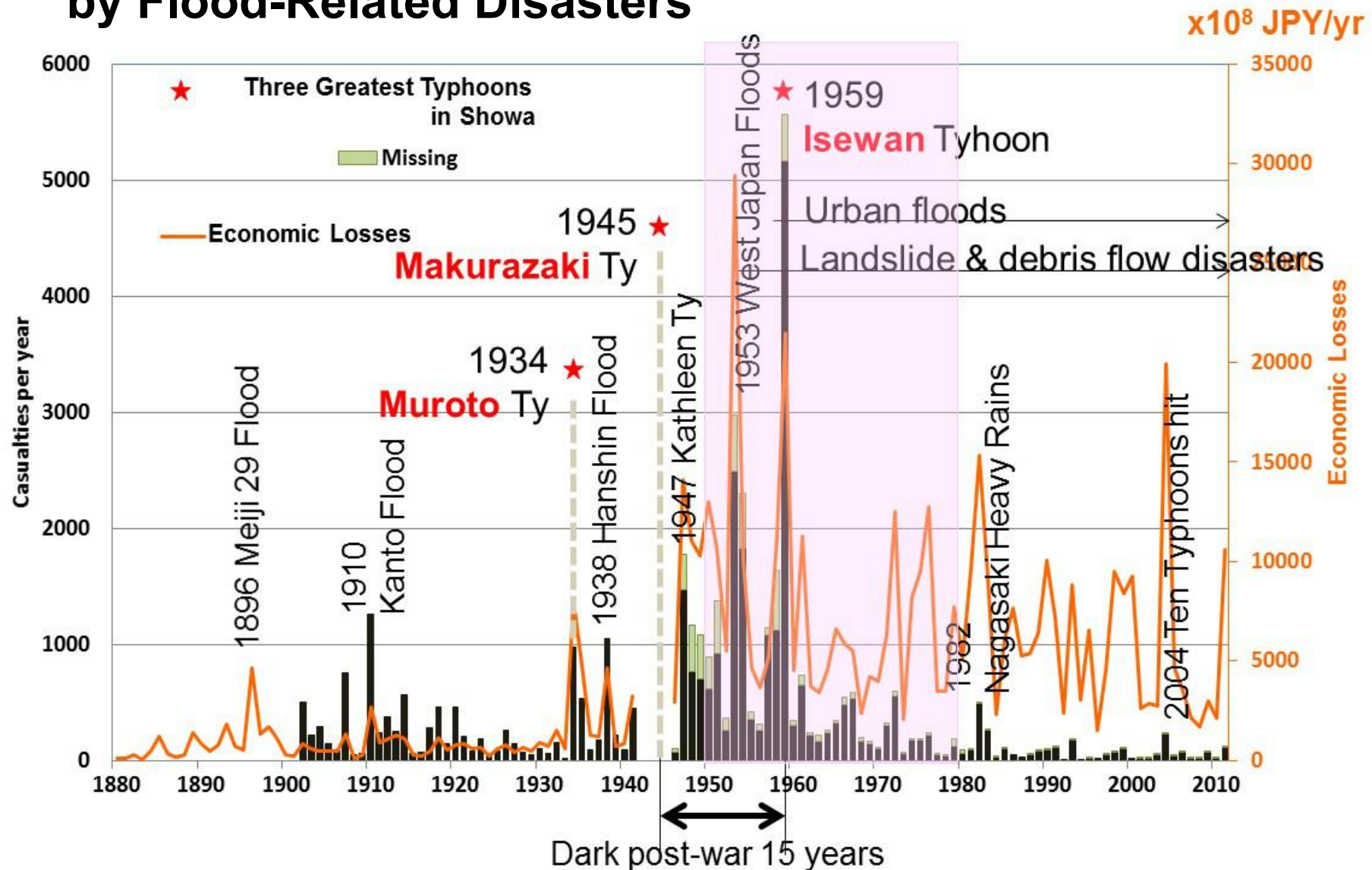
Figure 9.

The ten largest urban agglomerations in 2014 show varied growth patterns both in the recent past and in future projections



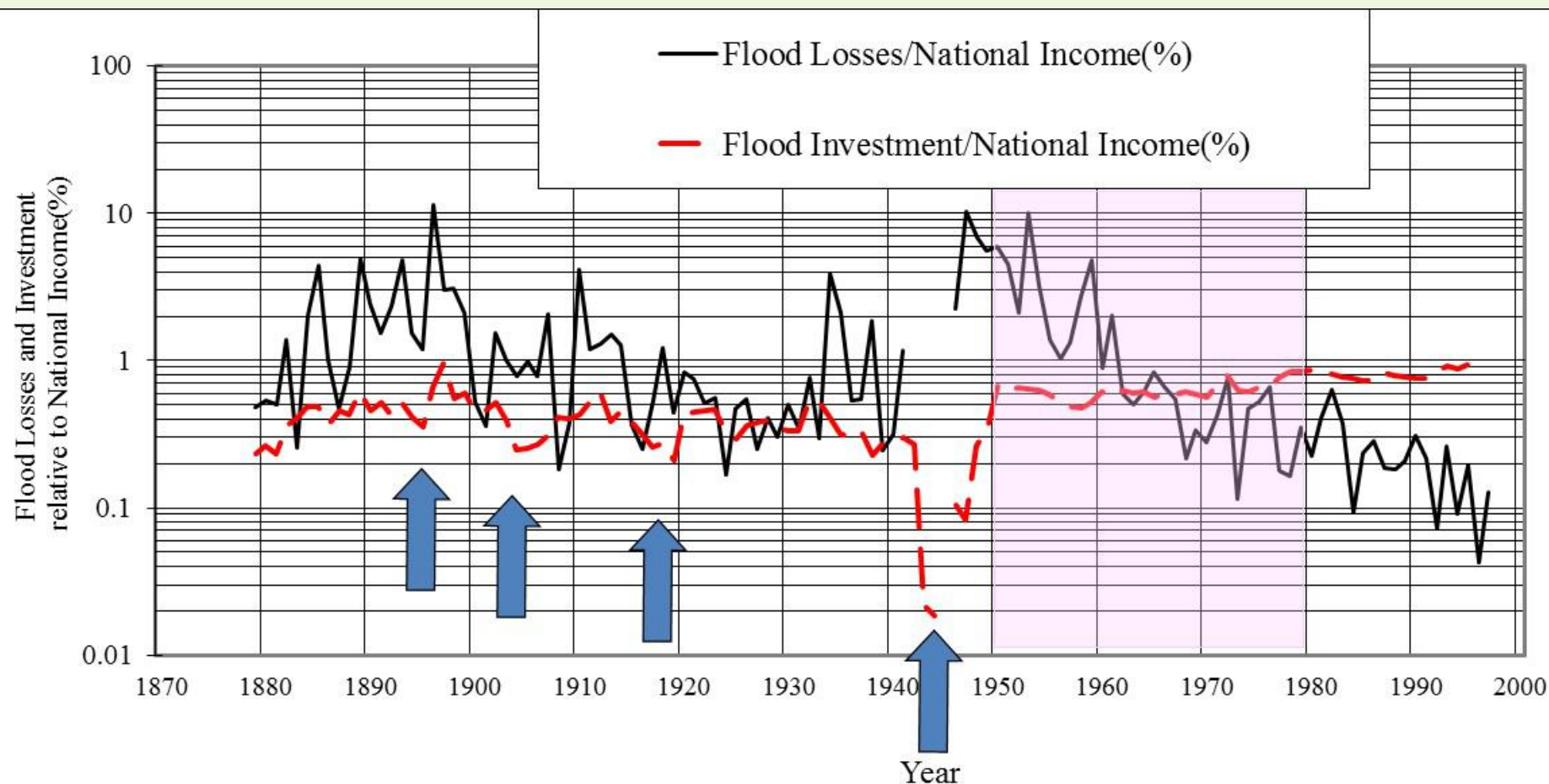
After: UNDESA Population Division (2015) World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, ST/ESA/SER.A/366

Dead & missing and economic losses (2005 value) by Flood-Related Disasters



Data Source: MLIT Water Disaster Statistics, 2013

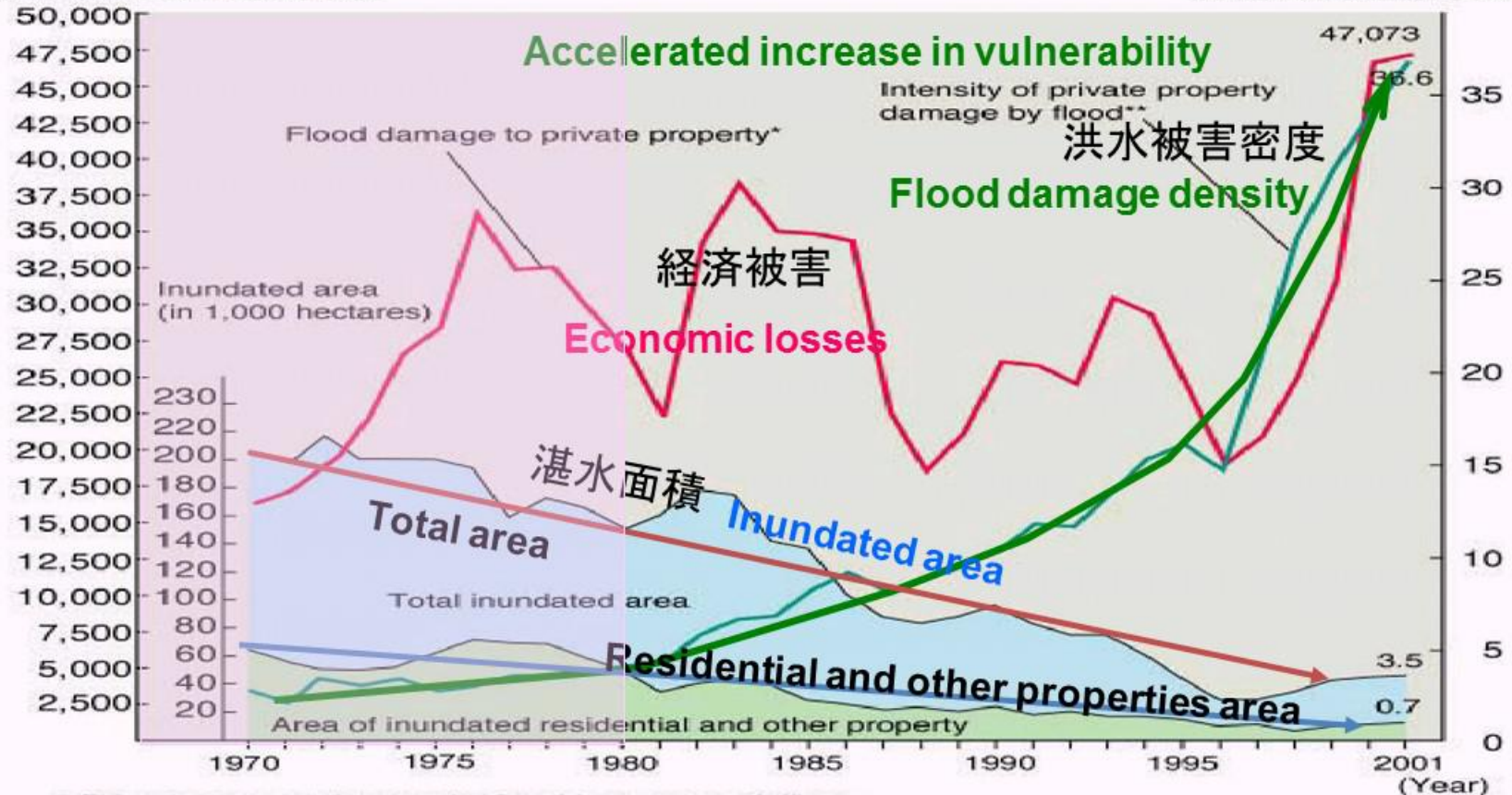
Flood losses and investments



Increase of flood damage potential

Flood damage density: damage cost / hectare
(in ¥ 1,000; at 1990 prices)

Total damage (in ¥ billion)



- * Private property damage by flood is the sum of direct damage plus loss due to interruption of business.
 ** Density of private property damage by flood is calculated by dividing the private property damage by the area of inundated residential area.

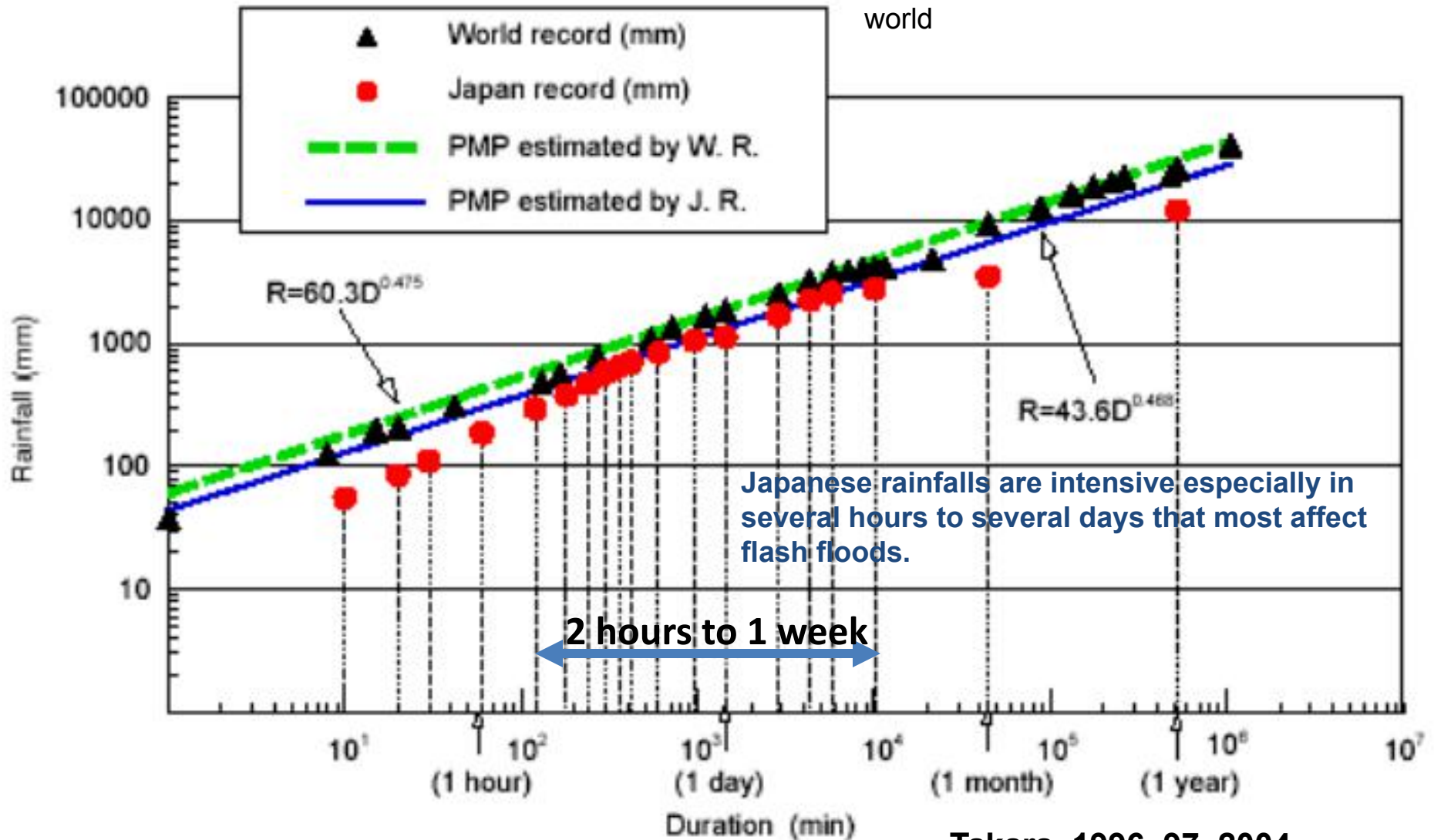
MLIT



The Kano River at Numazu, MLIT

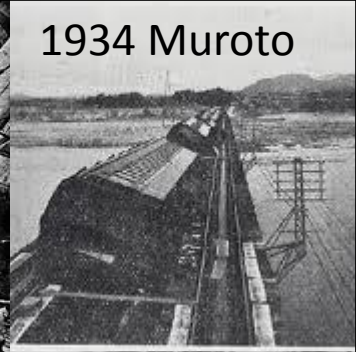
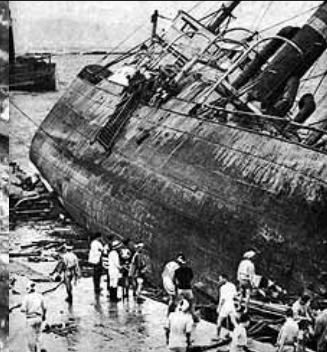
- Heavy rain
- Steep Mountains
- Narrow basins
 - Small dams
 - Much sediment
- Rice paddies
- Dense population

Maximum Precipitation records of the world

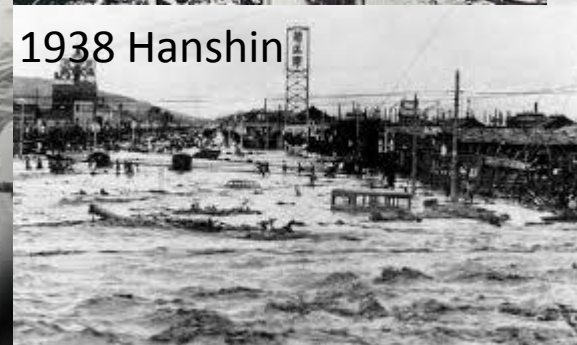


Takara, 1996, 97, 2004

世界および日本の豪雨記録とそれに基づく可能最大降水量(PMP)の推定線 [Takara et al. (1996)
または水文・水資源ハンドブック (1997, p. 230) に記載の図をデータ更新により修正]



1934 Muroto



1938 Hanshin



1945 Makurazaki



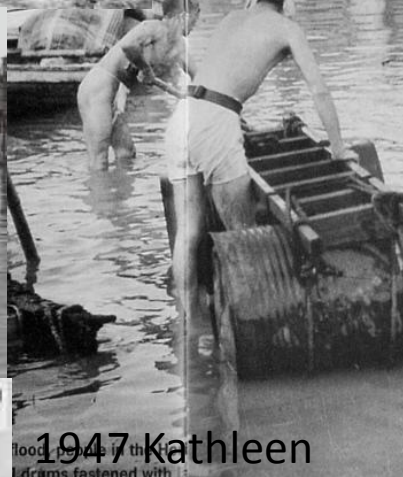
大正22年(1933年)大水害(共同通信社提供)



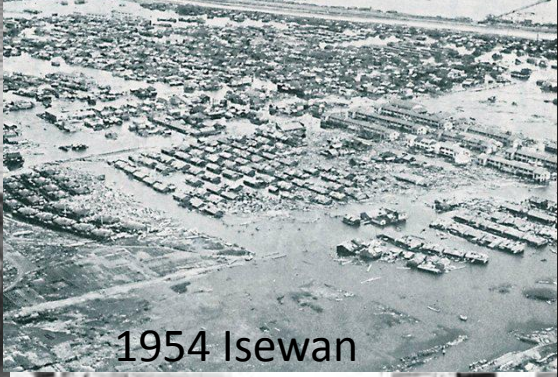
昭和22年、大きな被害を与えたカスリーン台風(共同通信社提供)



伊武川村山高地内の大武川
荒廃状況



1947 Kathleen
flood people in the
drums fastened with



1954 Isewan



阪神 阪神 室戸 室戸 室戸
筑後川 阪神 枕崎
筑後川 伊勢湾 キャサリン 伊勢湾
一関 富士川 富士川 斐伊川

Statutory Evolution

- M29 • 1896 River Law (FC, water allocation)
- 1962 Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act
- S39 • 1964 River Law (FC, WRD) Multi-p dams law
- 1977 Comprehensive Flood Control Measures (storage, infiltration, EW, HMap)
- 1987 High-standard levees (super levees)
- H9 • 1997 River Law (FC, WRD, Env)
- 2000 Basin resistance to floods (allow inundatn)
- 2000 Sediment disasters prevention law (relocation suggestion)

River laws

- Meiji 29 • **1896 Law (after serious floods):** FC was basically local responsibility but national if necessary. **Historical agricultural water use** was authorized. 3 FC laws (river, sabo & forest)
- Showa 39 • **1964 Law (with wrd):** **Basin-wide** river management, 109 class A rivers managed by national G & class B by local G. **Water resource development** (ws, mp-dams & hp).
- Heisei 9 • **1997 Law (with env & citizens):** River management basic policy (national council) & implementation plan (Local multi-stakeholder river basin committee, public hearing). **Environmental** flow, ecol. conservation.

1977

Comprehensive FC Measures

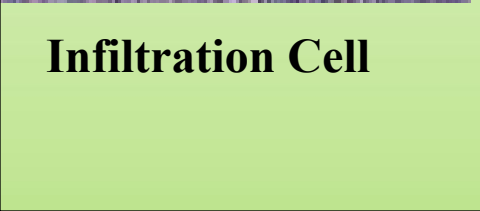
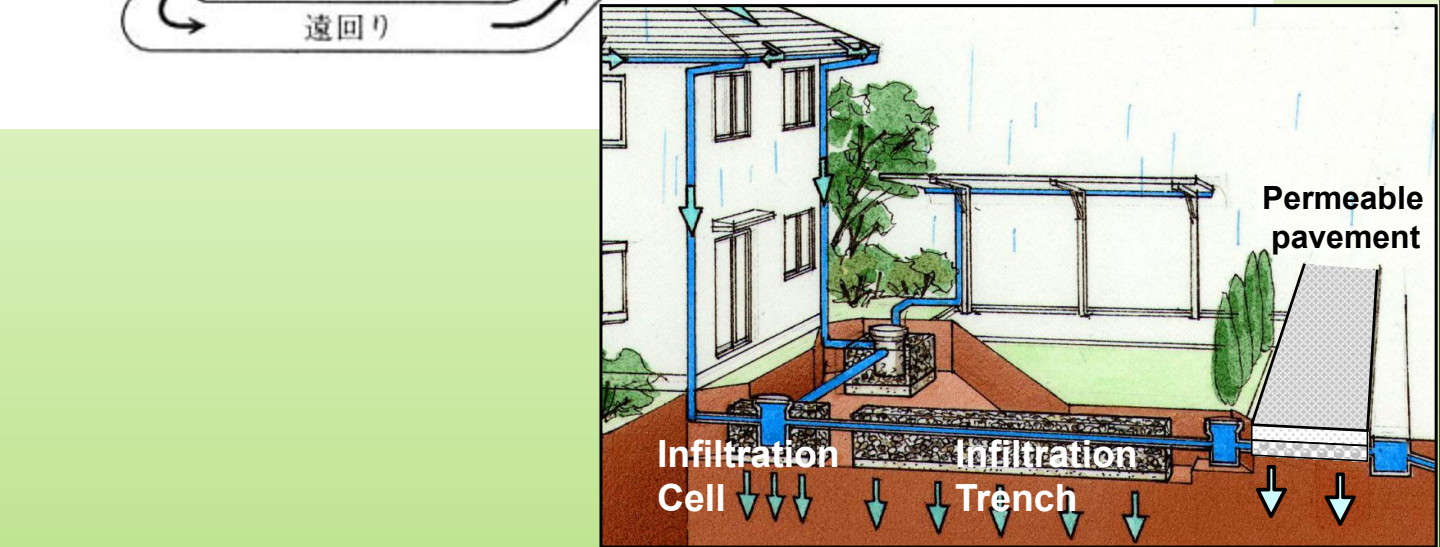
Recommendation by River Council of MOC

- In rapidly developing basins, in addition to ***traditional*** flood control measures,
- Make land development add **no increase of rainfall discharge** by promoting ***infiltration & storage***.
- Radar rainfall measurements & information dissemination: **FRICS** (Federation of river integrated communication systems) was established.
- Prepare & publicize **Hazard Maps** (F & land failure).
- Identify urgent targets to be met, etc.

Sponge
City

透水性舗装

マンホール



Infiltration Cell

Flood retardation ponds

Slide by Kehin
Koji, MLIT

Storage Measures

Kirigaoka retardation Pond (Yokohama City)

Usual status

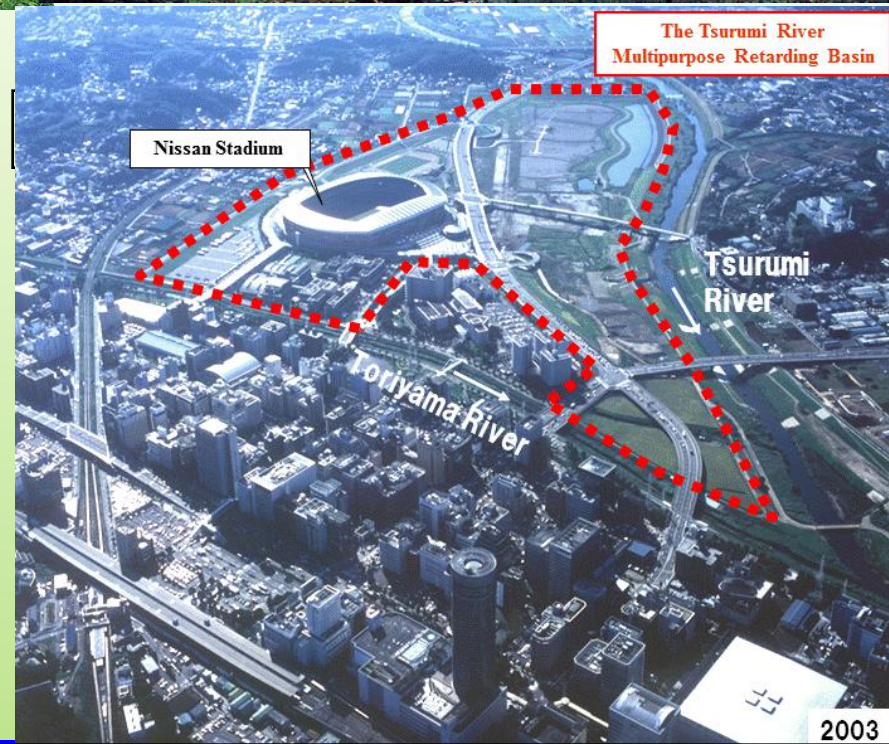


- ▲ The Example of the Multi Purpose Pond
The Pond is normally used as tennis courts

▼ Storage at School Playground



Confluence of Tsurumi
& Toriyama Rivers



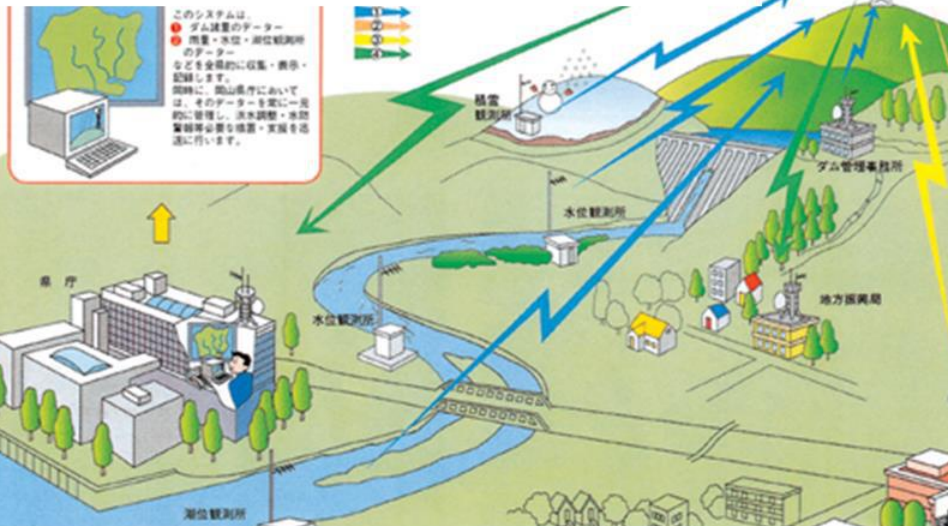
Comprehensive Flood Control Measures

1977

Slide by
Kehin Koji,
MLIT



Schematic view of the telemeter system in Okayama Prefecture



Flood preparedness drill

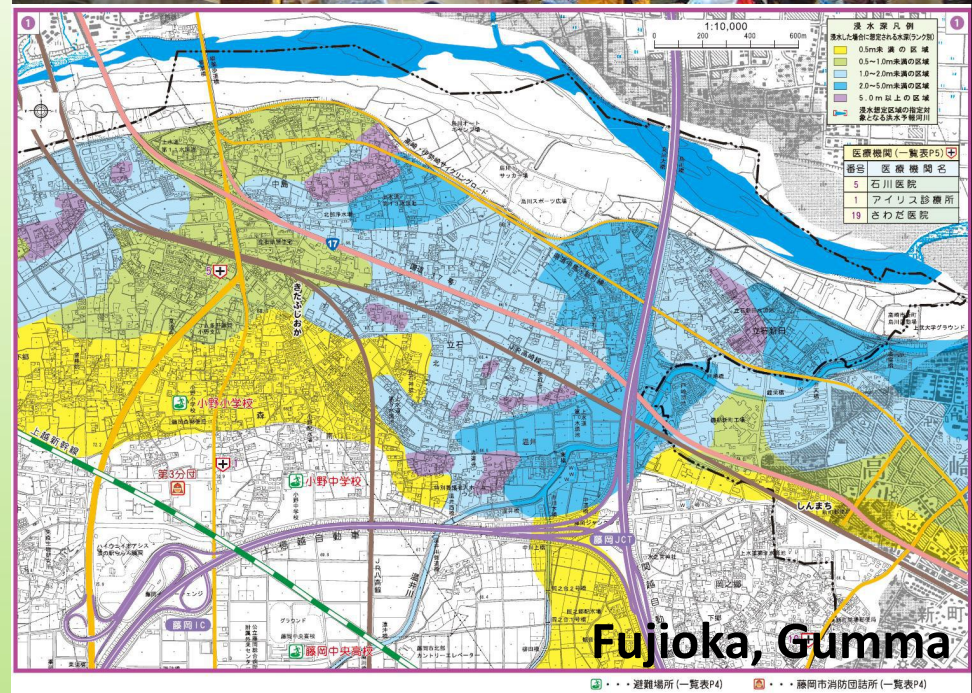


From Prevention to Preparedness, Response and Recovery

- Self Help
- Mutual Help
- Public Help
- Early warning
(alert→suggestion→order)
- Evacuation
- Evacuation drill
- Recovery



Katsushika-ward, Tokyo

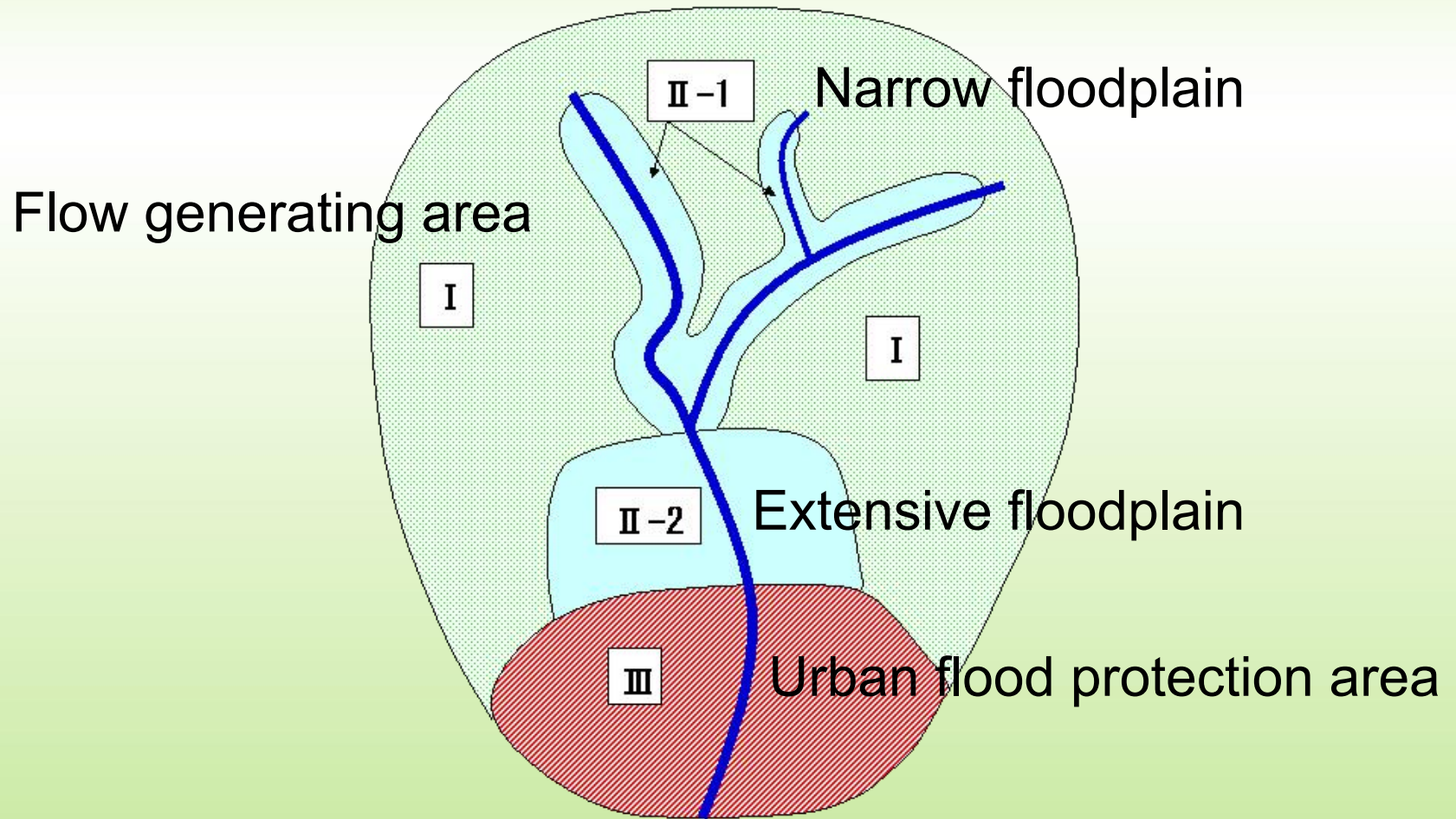






Effective flood control by including basin resistance

Recommendation by River Council of MLIT

- Extension of the established **comprehensive FC measures** in the rapidly developing basins to any basins.
- **Structural measures alone** cannot enough reduce flood hazards both in rural and urbanized areas.
- **Accepting inundation** in habited land.

Image of a Basin

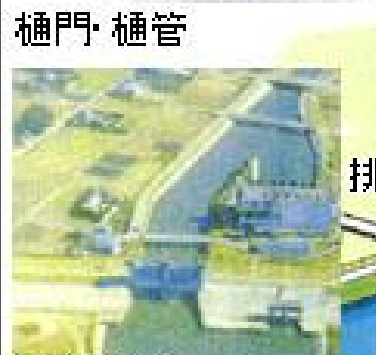


	I : 雨水の流出域
	II-1 : 洪水の氾濫域 (非拡散型)
	II-2 : 洪水の氾濫域 (拡散型)
	III : 都市水害の防御域

Basic concept of “basin resistance”

(“from river to basin”)

- Basin is divided into **flow generating area**, **flood plain** and **urban protection area**.
- **Basin** and **river** should share the roles.
- In addition to continuous levees and dams
 - **Flow generating area**: storage; infiltration; reserv. operation;
 - **Extensive Flooding area**: open dikes; secondary dikes; flood proofing;
 - **Narrow Flooding area**: land elevation; ring dikes; zoning, landuse control;
 - **Urban protection area**: joint operation with sewerage; flood proofing of lifeline & underground; hazard maps; warning and evacuation;



遊水地

市街地

越流堤

遊水地
(調節池)

水制

霞堤

支川

二線堤

本川

樋門

水門

堰

市街地

派川

輪中堤

水制

霞堤

水門

堰



Open dikes at the Tadori River, Ishikawa Prefecture, designated as a heritage of civil engineering structure by JSCE (2012)

1950

Secondary dikes

2010

昭和20年代



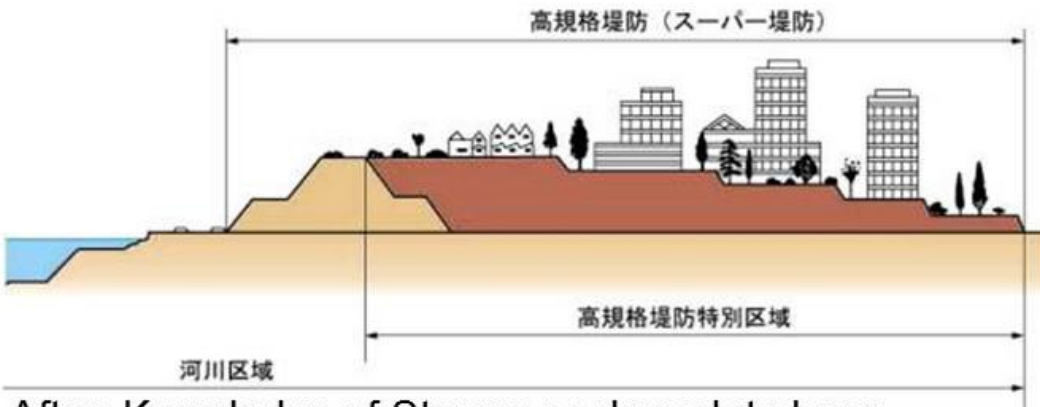
平成22年



市街地を洪水による浸水被害から守るため川中地区下流を置されていました。

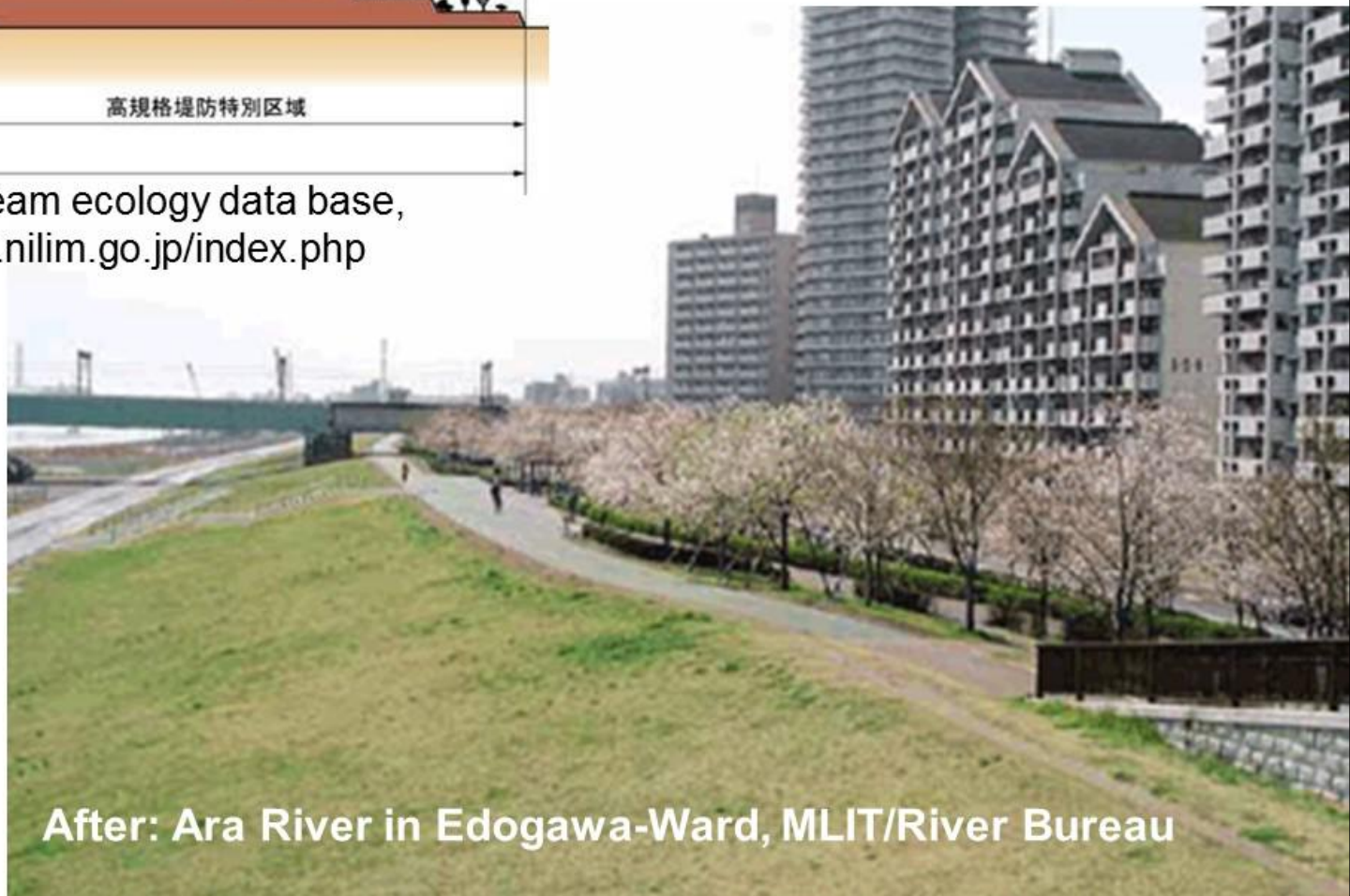
近年では、川中地区上流の開発等により、洪水時の浸水被害を防ぐため五ヶ瀬川右岸、大瀬川左岸にそれぞれ本堤が設置されたため、川中地区を横断する当時の本堤は二線堤となりました。

Super Levees since 1987



After: Knowledge of Stream ecology data base,
NILIM <http://kasenseitai.nilim.go.jp/index.php>

Cost recovered
by the benefit
of urban
redevelopment.



After: Ara River in Edogawa-Ward, MLIT/River Bureau

しゅ と け ん が い か く ほ う す い ろ

The Metropolitan Area

Outer Underground Discharge Channel

Completed in 2006

Connecting bet Naka and Edo Rivers

Diameter 10.0 m

Length 6.3 km

Slope **1/1,500**

Depth **about 50 m**

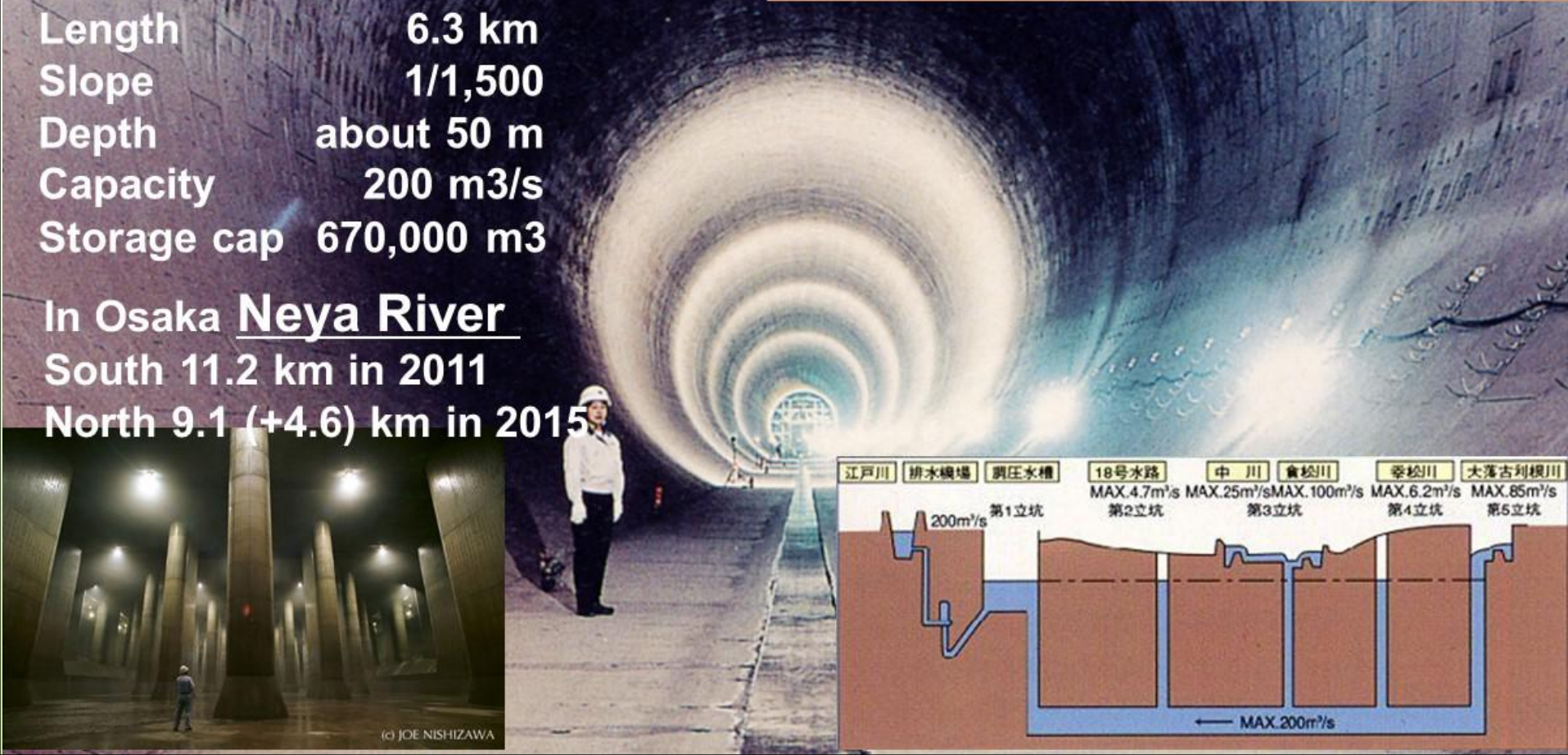
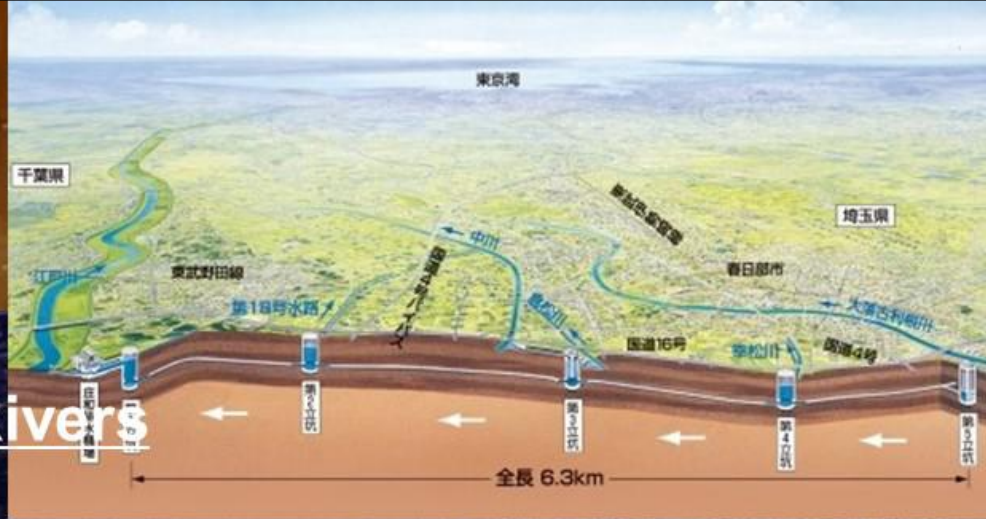
Capacity **200 m³/s**

Storage cap 670,000 m³

In Osaka Neya River

South 11.2 km in 2011

North 9.1 (+4.6) km in 2015



But new types of disasters emerge and damages do not decrease ...



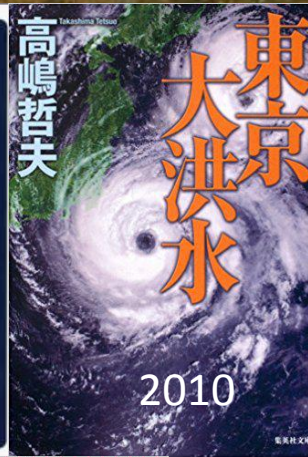
Osaka 2013



Tokyo
2012



Tokyo 2013



Nagoya 2000.9





Water proofing door set
above the elevated ground



Flood stoppage boards



Sediment disasters prevention act 2000

Designated danger spots [yellow (red)]: 438 (283) 10^3 in 2016

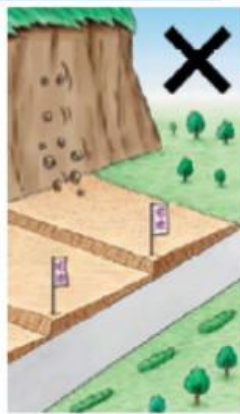
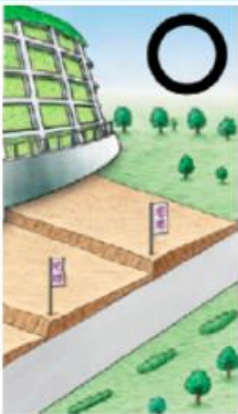
建築物の構造規制の概要



Building code

Exposed houses: 529,311 in 2015 (1018 km² for all hazards)
Disqualified houses: 298,386 in 2001

特定開発行為の制限の概要



Developmental regulation

土砂災害特別警戒区域内における特定開発行為は、以下の基準に従ったものに限り許可を行う

移転事例

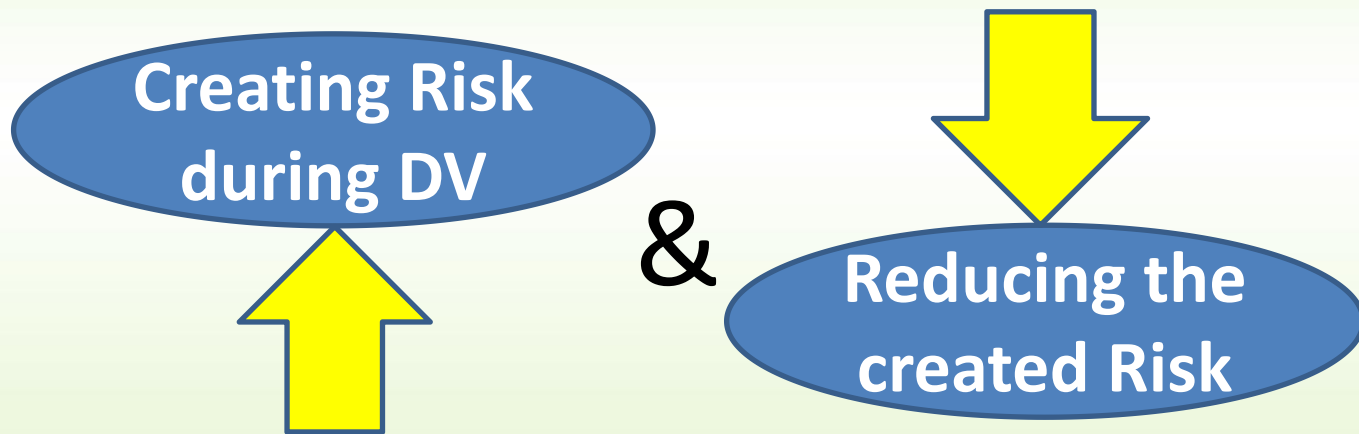
Subsidies for relocation



移転制度を活用して、土砂災害特別警戒区域から移転。

Removal and Interest up to 8.029 M yen/hos (2016)

Japanese experiences indicate



Replace this scheme by



How?

- Societal transformation to risk conscious society? Yes!
- Mainstreaming DRR in policy making? Yes!
- Scientific knowledge-based decision making? Yes!
- *Transdisciplinary approach for scientific knowledge-based decision making!*

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

3rd World Conference on DRR, 18 Mar 2015 (A/CONF.224/CRP.1)

Priorities for Action

- **Understanding** disaster risk. ➡ Science
- Strengthening **governance** and institutions to manage disaster risk. ➡ Transdisciplinary DM
- **Investing** in economic, social, cultural, and environmental **resilience**.
- Enhancing **preparedness** for effective response, and **building back better** in recovery and reconstruction.

Transdisciplinary approach for scientific DM to build resilient society



INTERNATIONAL
COUNCIL
FOR SCIENCE

futureearth
research for global sustainability

Co-design
Co-produce
Co-deliver
Co-implement



Multi-hazards WG

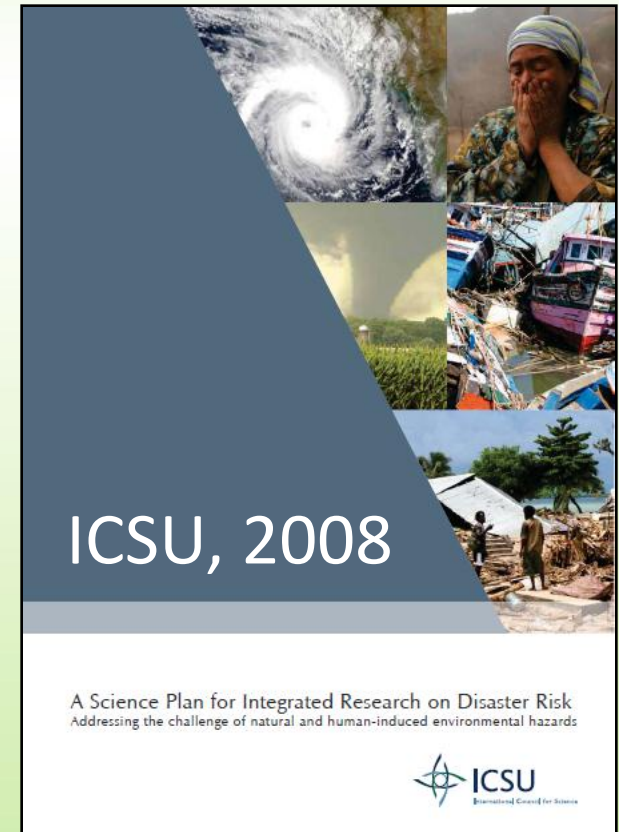


The Science Plan

Key science question:

Why, despite advances in the natural and social science of hazards and disasters, do losses continue to increase?

An integrated approach to research on disaster risk through: an international, multidisciplinary (natural, health, engineering and social sciences, including socio-economic analysis) collaborative research programme.



IRDR Science Plan at:

www.icsu.org/Gestion/img/ICSU_DOC_DOWNLOAD/2121_DD_FILE_Hazard_report.pdf

Knowledge \rightleftharpoons Action Networks (KAN)

Framing and Operationalisation

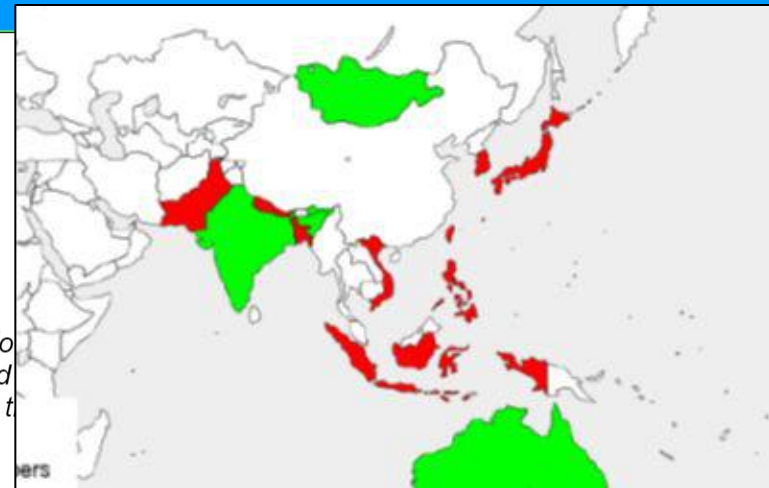
Version 1.0.1 29 February 2016

- develop and cultivate **research** that is solution-driven, inter- and **transdisciplinary** i.e. **designed and produced in collaboration with societal partners to bring research closer to society** (i.e., research questions will be co-designed and research co-produced where appropriate).

ACECC TC21: Transdisciplinary Approach (TDA) for Building Societal Resilience to Disasters

[HOME](#)[TOR & CONCEPT NOTE](#)[MEMBERS](#)[SYMPOSIUMS](#)[LINKS](#)[CONTACT](#)

The 21st technical committee of [ACECC](#) (Asian Civil Engineering Co) (TDA) for Building Societal Resilience to Disasters,” was established ACECC held in Gunsan, Korea, to support states to further develop the decision-making on disaster risk reduction (DRR) through TDA.



[Transdisciplinary Approach \(TDA\) for Building Societal Resilience to Disasters – Efforts towards Achieving the Goals of Sendai Framework –, World Bosai Forum, Monday, November 27, 2017, Sendai, Japan](#)



TC21 session at World Bosai Forum / IDRC 2017 in Sendai, Japan (November 27, 2017)

<http://www.acecc-world.org/TC21/index.htm>

TC21 was established in July 2016 at 7th Civil Engineering Conference in the Asian Region (CECAR)



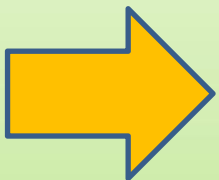
Co-Chairs Dr. K Takeuchi and Dr. Romeo Momo, Under Secretary of Dept of Public Works & Highway, Philippines.



TC21 Members from Indonesia, Taiwan, and U.S.A.

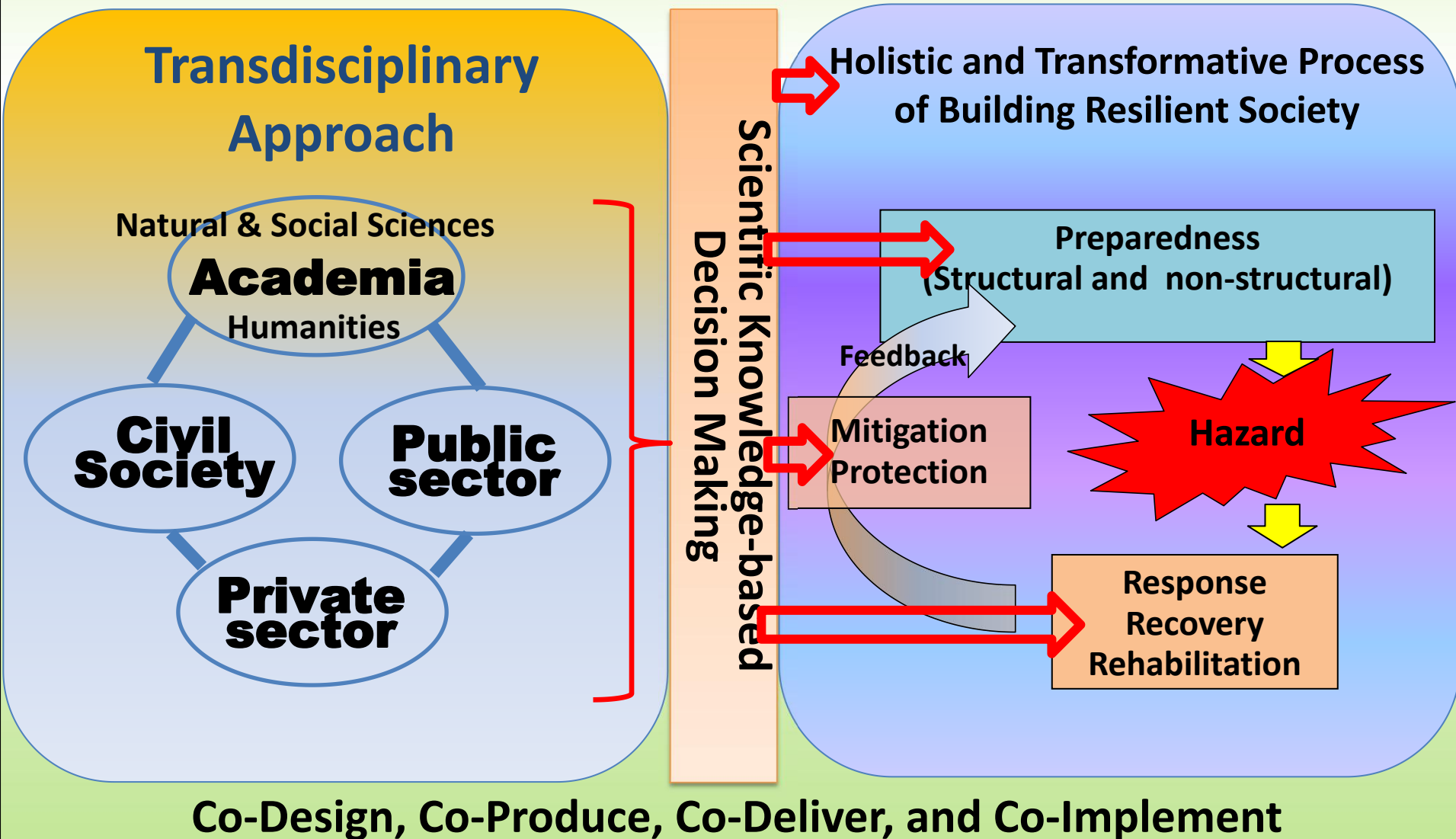
Objectives

- TC21 aims to *promote* the *transdisciplinary approach* for *scientific knowledge based decision making* for building societal resilience to disasters *at national and local levels*.



Compiling example cases of TDA practices for 2019 ACECC General Assembly in Tokyo

Transdisciplinary Approach for Scientific-Knowledge Based Decision Making for Building Societal Resilience to Disasters





Multidisciplinary

Good dish needs various materials and ingredients such as meat, vegetables, spices, cook, pans, heater, cook books,

Interdisciplinary

Good meal needs good dish, drinks, deserts, table, napkin,

Transdisciplinary

Good dinner party needs meals, waiters, partners, music, talks, flowers, interior design,

Co-design, co-produce, co-implement,

Trans- disciplinary approach in *DM*

分野部門間協働

(Disciplinary and sectoral
cooperation)

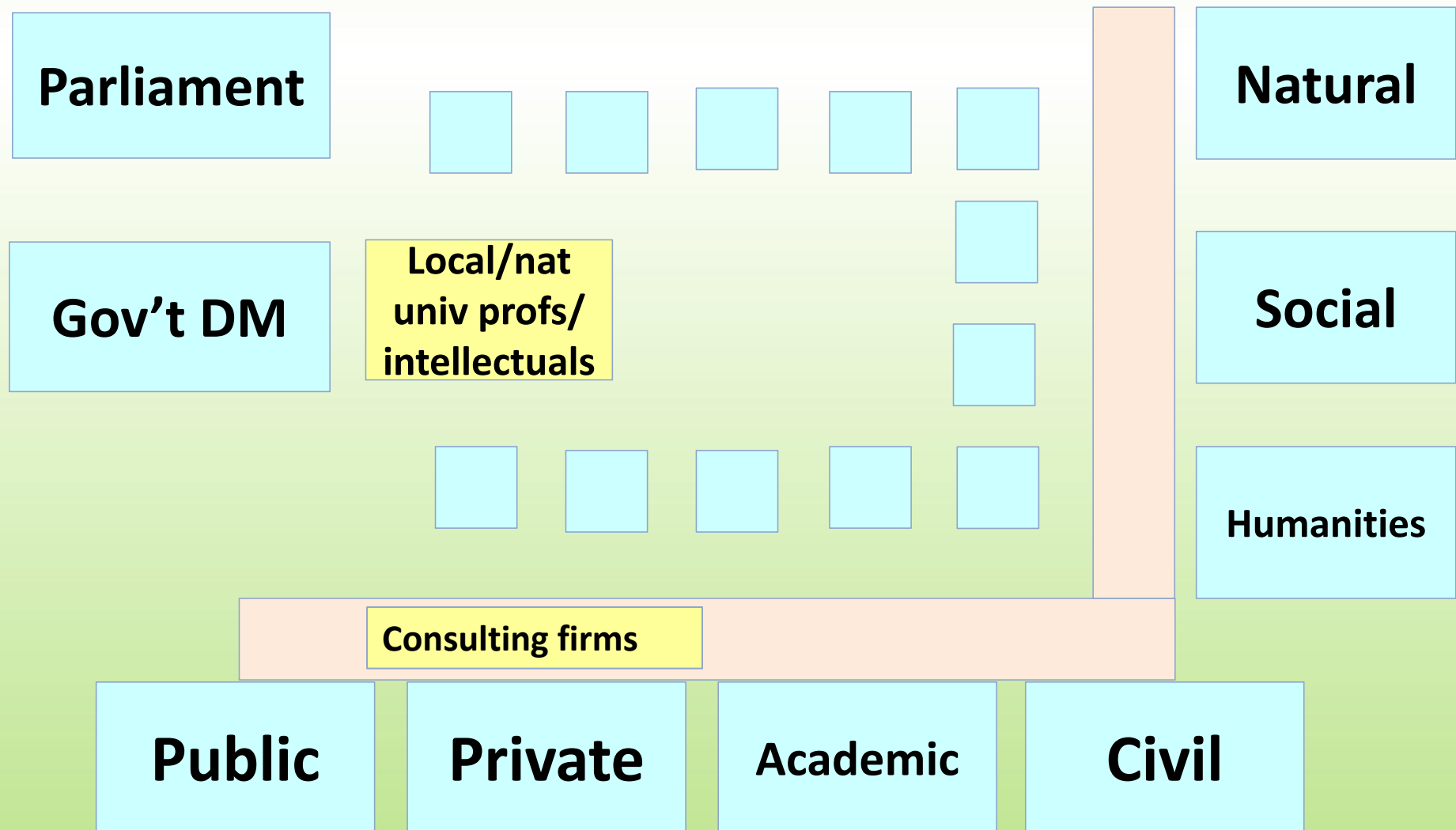
Transparency in
decision making

Full societal
support for
implementation

Some case studies

- Japan (DM committee)
- Philippines (**Ormoc** Flood)
- Philippines (**Tacloban** Storm surge)
 - Nepal (**Gorkha** EQ)

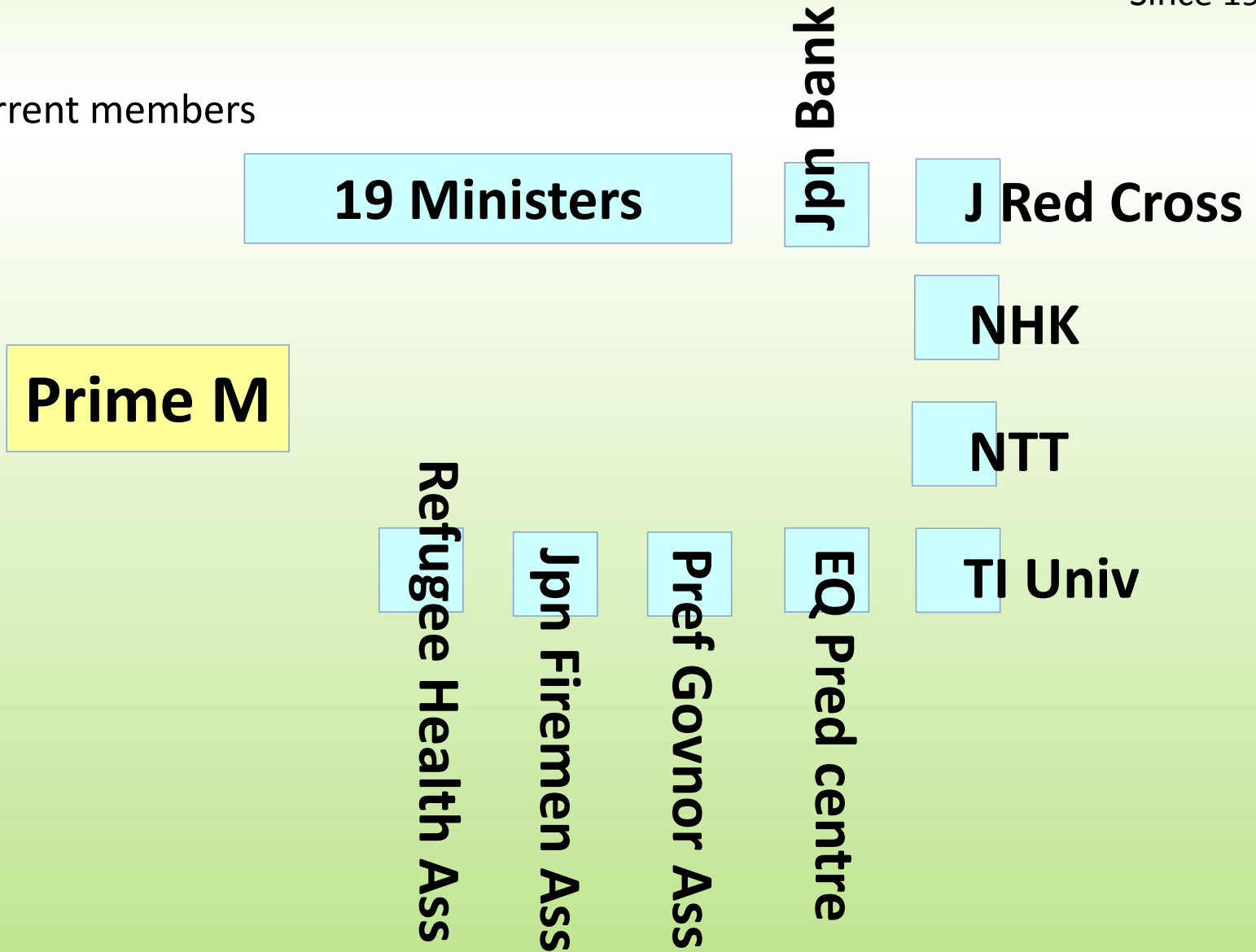
Typical mechanism for scientific knowledge based DM



CO Central Disaster Management Council

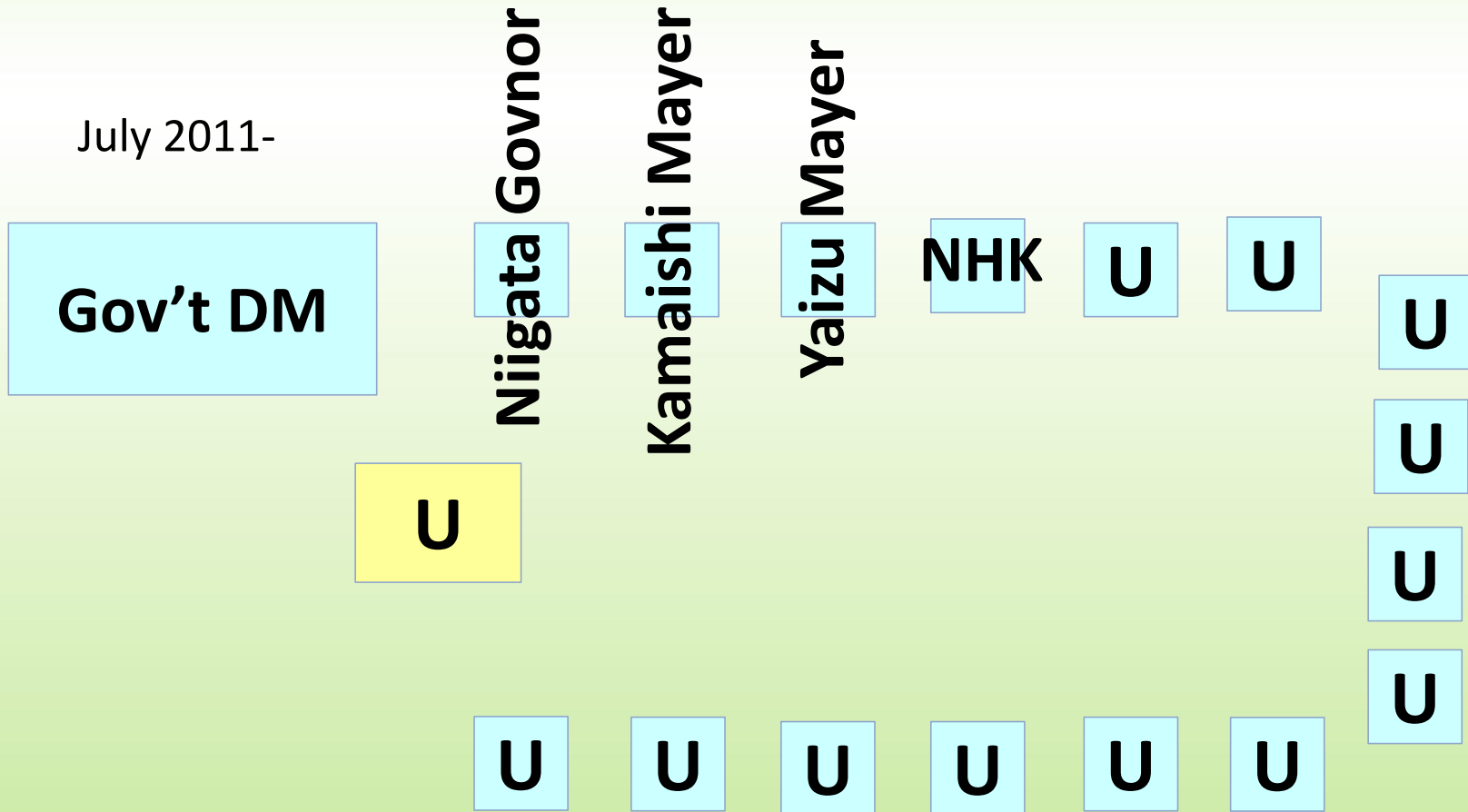
Since 1961

Current members



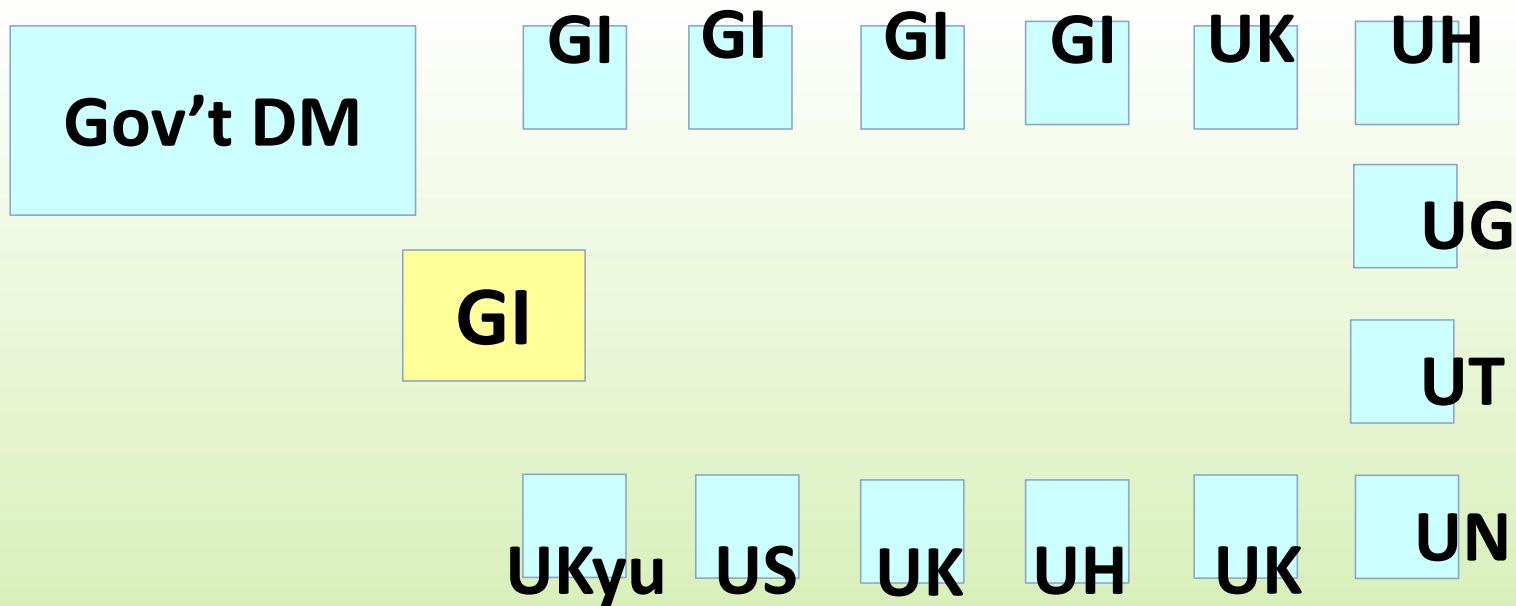
CO Central Disaster Management Council Special Comm on EQ and Tsunami after GEJE

July 2011-



MLIT Technical committee on flood control under climate change

Apr 2018-



Univ and Research institutes are dominant

Site Survey in the Philippines, Nov 2016

Ormoc City:
Establishment of Flood Mitigation Committee covering central and city government, and barangay, the smallest administrative unit in the Philippines. River maintenance works are done by communities.

Tacloban City
Palo Municipality
Ormoc City



Slit Dam in Ormoc City, Leyte Island, the Philippines



Resettlement Housings, Tacloban, Leyte Island, the Philippines

THE ORMOC CITY TRAGEDY

On 5 Nov 1991, Debris flow hit the urban center of Ormoc and killed about 8000 people



- Slit dams
- Channel improvements
- Fence to stop squatters

*Maintenance by
transdisciplinary approach
involving all stake-holders of
the community.*



ILLEGAL STRUC- TURES



Houses above the revetment



Rest house under the bridge



Blocked drainage due to house extension

River Walk

Fence became the solution to the squatters' problem!



Solution to the problem of squatters is an extremely valuable “best practice” in the world.

After Irwin Antonio, 2017



Flood Fighting Activity After Irwin Antonio, 2017

Typhoon Haiyan tsunami-like storm surges on 8 Nov 2013

Killed 6,300

Damaged houses 1.1 million

Evacuation refugees 4.1 million



Tacloban, Leyte Oct 20, 2015



40
M
EZON OF - CBB ON



40m no build zone -> rapid recovery
Replacement of about 14,600
houses in the northern Tacloban.

*Intensive consensus building
process involving 138 barangay
chiefs*



Site Survey in Nepal, April 2017



Source: BBC News



Source: <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/nepal/in-pictures---nepal-earthquake/>

The Gorkha earthquake, Nepal

11:56 NST April 25, 2015

- Killed nearly 9,000 people
- Injured nearly 22,000
- 7.8Mw and max Mercalli Intensity IX (Violent)
- \$10Billion (50% of Nepal GNP)



Dept. of Urban Development & Building
Construction (DUDBC)

National Reconstruction Authority (NRA)

A sill and lintel band method

300k Rupee Grants Subsidy

With agreement	50k,
print	150k,
roof (band)	100k

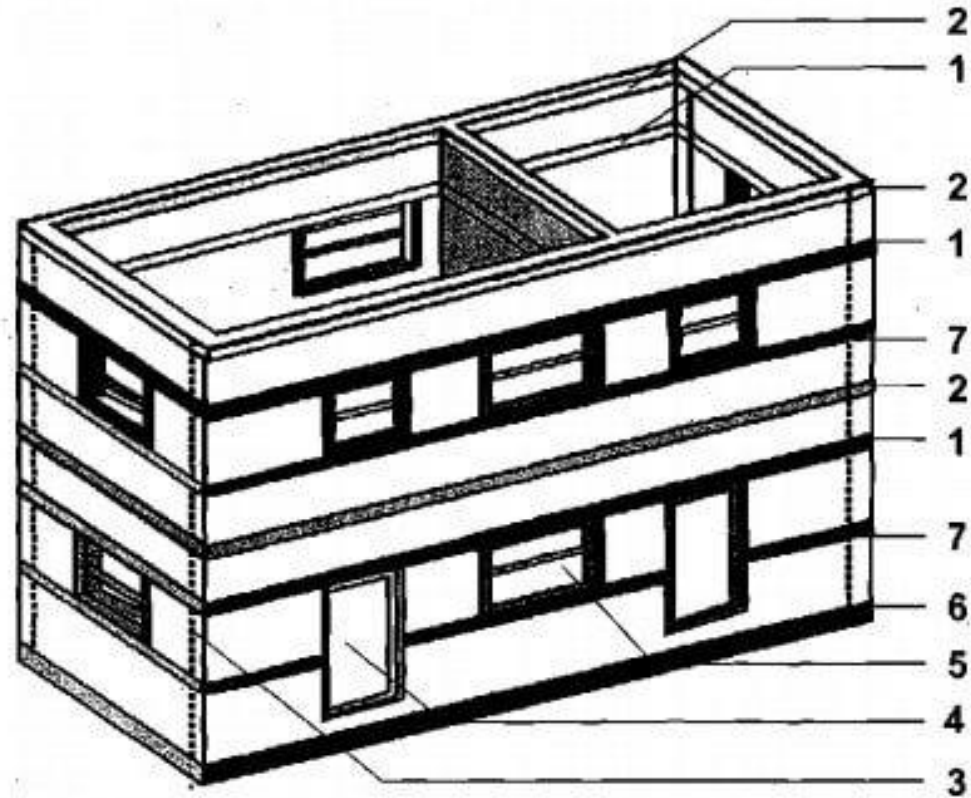
Training of 306 inspection
engineers

Participation and support of
local communities

<https://theconstructor.org/construction/horizontal-bands-masonry-buildings-types-location-design-applications/14462/>

A Sill and Lintel Band Method in a Masonry Building

**1-Lintel Band,
2-Roof Band,
3-Vertical Reinforcing Band,
4-Door,
5-Window,
6-Plinth Band,
7-Window Still Band**










*Reconstruction by transdisciplinary approach,
the public, private, academia and communities
working together.*



Nepal's reconstruction is a good example of *transdisciplinary approach*

- Dept. of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) 
- National Reconstruction Authority (NRA)
- A sill and lintel band method 
- 300k Rupee Grants Subsidy 
- With agreement 50k, plinth 150k, roof (band) 100k & final (50k?) 
- Training of 306 inspection engineers 
- Participation and support of local communities

Preliminary findings

- *Scientists involvement* in DM is little.
- *Scientists* do not necessarily know how to use their knowledge.
- *Scientific knowledge* for complex problems is little.
- *Assessment and selection process* for alternative courses of action is unclear.
- TDA can solve the problem of DM proc. but so far:
 - TDA exercises are top-down by responsible agencies.
 - TDA are limited in *high level DM*,
 - but often well practiced in *implementation stage*.

Final remarks

- Is IWHR prepared for new type floods and other water-related disasters?
 - Urban expansion, underground city, aged society, IT society and supporting infra,
- Is IWHR ready for transparent DM process working with all stakeholders including academia, private sector and civil society.

Let us hydrologists proactively seek
for partnership with all others to
work together!




Toward CECAR8

CECAR8 “Resilient Infrastructures in Seamless Asia”



TC21 are planning to hold international session and submit technical report about TDA

An aerial photograph showing a wide river with muddy, brown water. The river flows through a landscape with some green hills in the background and a densely populated area with many small buildings on the left. The foreground shows a mix of flooded fields and some structures. The overall scene suggests a significant flood event.

居安思危 Be aware of risk while we are safe

思則有備 Awareness leads us preparedness

有備無患 Preparedness leaves us no regret

「春秋」左氏伝

Source: Zuo Qiuming "Zuoshi Commentary"
in Confucius ed. "Spring and Autumn", 480BC

**Transdisciplinary approach for building
societal resilience!**

preparedness for floods