Paradigm shift of Japan's tsunami disaster management for enhancing disaster resilience



10.0 キロメートル



Shunichi Koshimura

International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS) Tohoku University

> © 2011 ZENRIN Data © 2011 MIRC/JHA

Revisit the lessons from the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake Tsunami disaster

"Google

The 2011 Tohoku Tsunami (NHK)

15:59:24;28

Inundation of 561 km², highest run-up of 40 m 18,549 fatalities (3 % in the inundation zone) 120,000 buildings destroyed 23 mil. tons of debris, 1/2 of annual waste amount 25 trillion JPY, ¼ of annual budget (250 billion \$)

Earthquakes in the world



Source : British Geological Survey



58 tsunamis 260,000 deaths in 100 years

Source : D. Guha-Sapir, R. Below, Ph. Hoyois, EM-DAT



Big wave and big tsunami wave, what's the difference ?







NEVER go to the coast to watch a tsunami.

The 2011 Tsunami in Sendai





Devastated coastal communities





Over 2 m tsunami flow depth potentially causes severe damage on houses or may devastate.

Sendai city's reconstruction plan Multiple protection to minimize losses





How the multiple protection works





How can we find a safe place ?

Hazard maps/Evacuation maps



The tsunami was far more extensive than expected





If you can walk or run, driving is not a good idea



Tsunami disaster countermeasures in Japan

1. Coastal protection

Building seawalls and break waters to protect life and property

2. Building tsunami-resilient community

Urban planning, land use, relocation.

3. Emergency response and preparedness

Tsunami warning, evacuation (horizontal and vertical), public education.





Even great seawalls can fail.

Relocation Kamaishi [lwate Pref.] The 1933 Showa tsunami (50 days after the event occurred)



Source : B.E.R.I





Tsunami-resilient communities NEVER forget the memories of disasters.

JMA Tsunami warning ; more than 100,000 cases of pre-computed database



JMA Tsunami warning issued based on 100,000 cases of pre-computed database of tsunami forecasting



Still limitations exist on reliability of science and technology used in the limited amount of time.

Tsunami warning information is to know we are in danger, but it does NOT guarantee our safety.

Do NOT wait for official information.

Summary

Knowing risks

- Important to know risks but sometimes the nature is beyond our science and technology.
- Two functional aspects of hazard maps.
- Computer simulation can NOT predict whole picture of disaster.

Structural vulnerability

- Even great sea walls can fail.
- Over 2 m tsunami flow depth potentially causes destruction on houses.

Summary

To survive

- Go to higher place as soon as possible. Strong ground shaking is the 1^{st.} alert to take action.
- NEVER go to the coast to watch a tsunami. Otherwise, you must run faster than motorcycles.
- If you can walk or run, do not use a car.
- Tsunami warning and information
 - Increasing the reliability with quick, accurate and robust disseminations system. But limitation exists.
 - Attitude NOT to rely on official information.