East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami: Post disaster Issues and Challenges

東日本大震災-復興の課題-







http://www.dailymail.co.uk



http://www.iedm.ges.kyoto-u.ac.jp/

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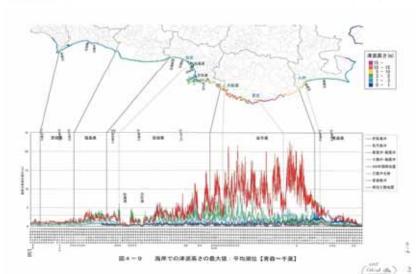
The Event: once in 1,000 years 1000年に1度の確率

869 AD: 貞観地震Jogan EQT

1896: 明治三陸地震more than 27,000 people died 1933: 昭和三陸地震more than 16,000 people died

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1960: チリ地震Tsunami due to Chile Earthquake: 1,000 death



Source: Asahi News Paper 9th April 2011



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Contrasting Characters

- 三陸地域/Sanriku Areas
 - 山地・リアス式海岸・河口/Highly mountain, narrow coast, river mouth
 - 漁業/Mostly fisheries
 - − 沿岸地域の限られた平地/Less urbanized in the coast
 - 高齢化/Old population
- 仙台平野/Sendai Plain
 - 沿岸地域の限られた高台/Very little elevated areas in the coast
 - 農業/Mostly agriculture
 - 都市化/More urbanized

新興住宅地/Relatively younger population

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Niigata



Selected Key Issues for resilience [復興の課題]

- 課題1/Issue 1: 早期警報システムと人的被害Early Warning System [EWS] and Human Loss
- 課題3/Issue 3: 学校施設の被害Damages to educational facilities
- 課題5/Issue 5: 復興計画Recovery Planning Process

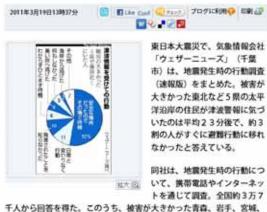


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沿岸の被災地住民、津波警報察知に平 均23分民間調べ



千人から回答を得た。このうち、被害が大きかった青森、岩手、宮城、 福島、茨城の5県の回答者は約7900人だった。

大津波警報などを知るまでにかかった時間は、全国平均で17分。5県 の海岸近くにいた人(約3800人)では23分だった。今回、津波の 第1波の到達は地震発生から15~20分との見方もある。

5 県の海岸近くにいた人にどんな行動をとったかを聞いたところ、「高 い所へ逃げた」「海岸から逃げた」と具体的な避難行動をとっていた人 は8%しかいなかった。

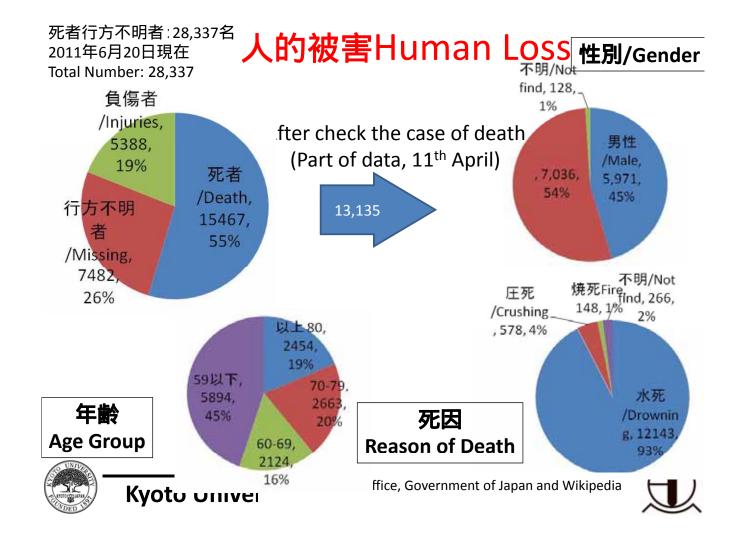
揺れが収まるまでの行動を複数回答で聞いた結果、全国的には屋内、屋 外にいた人とも「とりあえず様子を見た」が最も多かった。

地震の後、家族や友人と連絡をとった手段と、とるまでにかかった時間 についても尋ねた。その結果、全国平均で固定電話や携帯電話が3時間 40分前後だったのに比べ、ツイッターやフェイスブックなどのソー

Figures in EWS

- 14:46: 地震Earthquake
- 14:49: 気象庁による警報JMA issues
 Tsunami warning
- 14:50: インターネット、テレビ、ラジオ On web, TV, Radio
- 23 minutes: 警報を受け取るまで23分かかっているOn an average, it took 23 minutes for people to receive the EWS [in 5 affected prefectures] / 日本 全体の平均は16分16 min country wide average
- 6%: 6%の人しか高台へ避難しなかった。Only 6% people took shelter in higher ground

Source: Asahi News



Kamaishi Education Program 釜石防災教育プログラム

- 1200名以上の死者行方不明者More than 1,200 people died or missing
- 2900名のうち、5名の児童・生徒が死亡5 out of 2,900 school students died
- 中学生が判断をして小学生を連れてより高台へ誘導した
- Elementary students were guided by middle high school students to take shelter in higher ground









Source: Daily Yomiuri



避難場所と避難訓練

Evacuation Shelter and Drill









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全被害数:6,284

2011年6月21日現在

Total Number: 6,284

Data: 21st June 2011

Source:



学校の被害/School Damage





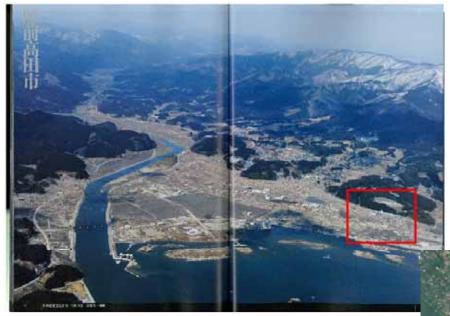
- 構造/Structure
 - 屋根Roof [平らで、屋上を備えているものflat roof versu conical / slanted roof]
- 位置/Location
 - 沿岸の地学Near the coast
- 配置/Layout
 - 海岸との向きPerpendicular to the sea coast, less damage
- 機能/Function

学校と地域の係わりSchool-community. multi-purposes

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18th March 2011 Photo by T. Kaizuka, Mainich Shinbunsha, 2011

陸前高田Rikuzen Takata

Photo by Geographical Information Authority of Japan, 13th March 2011



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23th March 2011 Photo by Q. Sakamaki, Asahi Shimbun Publication Inc, 2011,

<mark>県立高田高校</mark> Takata High School

Photo 2nd June 2011





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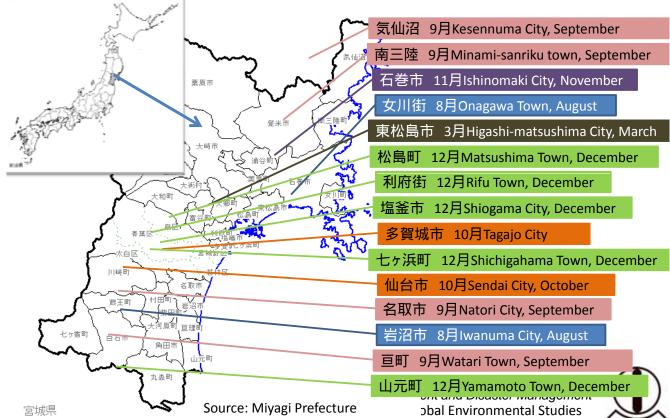


山元町 中浜小学校 Nakahama Elementary School, Yamamoto Town Photo 4th June 2011

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宮城県における復興計画

Recovery Planning: Miyagi Grand Design



Selected Key Issues for Resilience [復興の課題]

- 課題1/Issue 1: 早期警報システムと人的被害Early Warning System [EWS] and Human Loss
- 避難訓練、防災教育、送り手と受け手の関係
- Evacuation drill, education, sender/receiver relation
- 課題2/Issue 2: 学校施設の被害Damages to educational facilities
- 施設/位置/利便性
- Vital infrastructures / location / accessibility
- 課題5/Issue 5: 復興計画Recovery Planning Process
- 市との関係/市町村の計画と国の計画
- Link to city/ local planning to national planning



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