

Activities of JSCE for Disaster Reduction

May 22, 2016

Noriaki Hirose 廣瀬 典昭 Japan Society of Civil Engineers 公益社團法人 土木學會



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Recent Disaster Events and Characteristics of Disasters in Japan

Incident: Kumamoto Earthquake (熊本地震) April 2016











President's Special Study Team (會長特別調査團)



Incident: Kinugawa River Flooding (鬼怒川洪水) September 2015







Incident: Mt. Ontake Eruption (御嶽山噴火) August 2014









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Incident: Hiroshima Debris Flow (廣島土石流) September 2014









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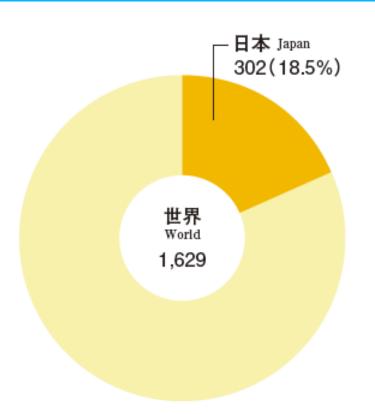
Incident: Snow Disasters (雪害) 2012~2014







The Ratio of Natural Disasters in Japan to Those in the World



Number of Earthquakes with Magnitude of 6.0 or Greater (2004-2013)

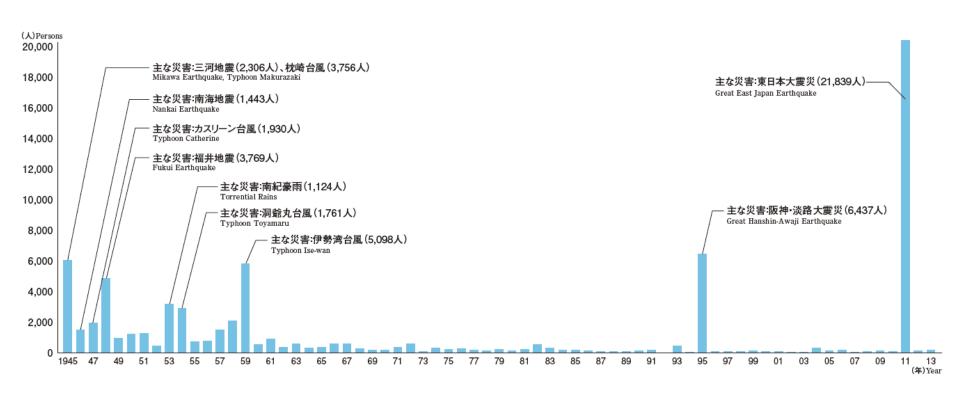
日本 Japan 110(7.1%) 世界 World 1,551

Number of Active Volcanoes (2014)

Source: White Paper on Disaster Management (防災白書)



The Number of Deaths and Missing Persons Caused by Natural Disasters in Japan

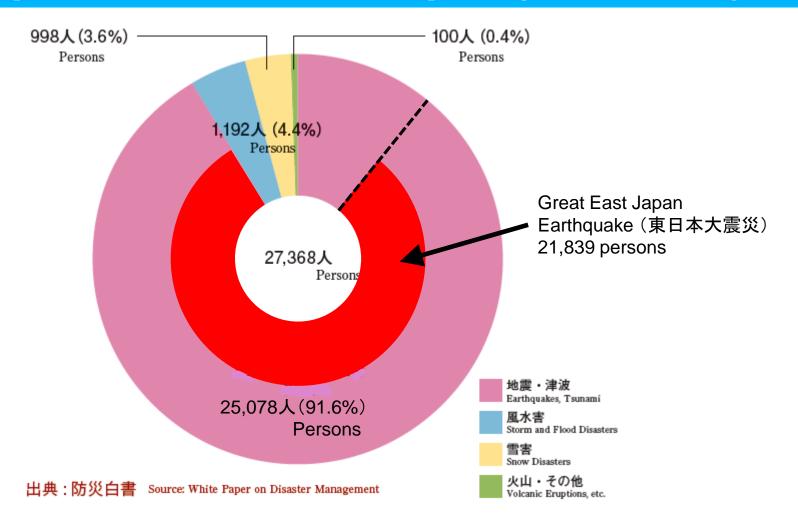


Source: White Paper on Disaster Management (防災白書)

Note: With regard to the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (阪神淡路大震災) and the Great East Japan Earthquake (東日本大震災), those figures include earthquake-related deaths.



The Number of Deaths and Missing Persons by Type of Disasters in Japan (1994-2013)



Source: Modified from White Paper on Disaster Management (防災白書)

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2. Brief History of Natural Disaster after Establishment of JSCE

The Great Kanto Earthquake 1923 (關東大震災)

- Magnitude 7.9
- About 100,000 deaths in Tokyo (東京) and Yokohama (横濱)
- Destroyed in fire: Tokyo 46%, Yokohama 28%



Destroyed building block road, strand a tram in Hibiya (日比谷)

Photo: The Great Kanto Earthquake Memorial Museum (復興記念館)



JSCE Earthquake Damage Study Report

- 70 committee members lead by Isami Hiroi (廣井勇), the 6th JSCE president, published the first volume in 1926, and the second and third volumes in 1927.
- The study reports were extremely detailed and became a model of disaster study reports of JSCE afterwards.



Disaster Shortly after WWII



Typhoon Makurazaki (枕崎颱風) 1945



Typhoon Kathleen 1947



Nankai Earthequake (南海大地震) 1946



Fukui Earthquake (福井大地震) 1948



Typhoon Isewan (伊勢湾颱風) 1959



Period:

Sep. 21~27/1959

Max. wind speed: 75m/s

Min. air pressure: 895 hPa

Death: 4,697 persons

Missing: 401 persons

Injury: 38,921 persons

Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures (災害対策基本法) was enacted in 1961 to clarify responsibility of relevant agencies and establish organizations and institutions for disaster prevention.



Niigata Earthquake (新潟地震) 1964



Collapsed apartments by liquefaction

Death: 26 persons
Totally destroyed: 1,960 houses
Partially destroyed: 6,640 houses
Inundated: 15,298 houses

Act on Earthquake Insurance (地震保険法) was enacted in 1966. The act allows reinsurance by the government.

The fire caused by explosion of oil tanks due to sympathetic vibration continued for two weeks.



Photo: Niigata City History Museum (新潟市歴史博物館



The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (阪神淡路大震災) January 1995 (1/3)



Source: www8.kobe-np.co.jp



The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (阪神淡路大震災) January 1995 (2/3)



Source: www.kobe-np.co.jp



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The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (阪神淡路大震災) January 1995 (3/3)

JSCE established special committees to investigate the consequences of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.

JSCE published a number of reports and proposed new codes and standards for earthquakeresistant designs and disaster reduction.

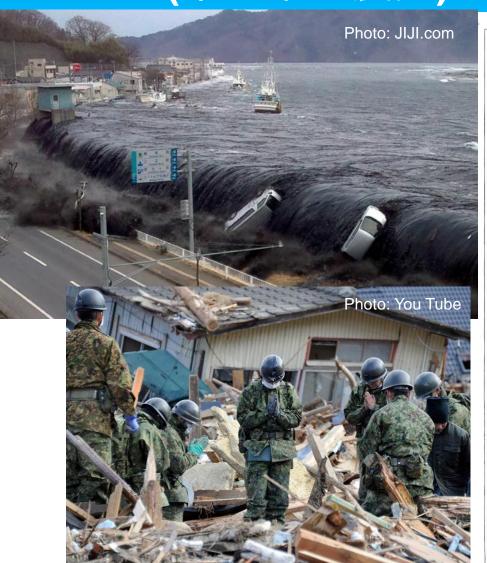
The event drastically changed approaches for disaster reduction and prevention in Japan.



Digital Archives of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake

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Great East Japan Earthquake (東日本大震災) March 2011 (1/3)



東北沿岸 壊滅的



前高田や

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Great East Japan Earthquake (東日本大震災) March 2011 (2/3)





土木学会主催 東日本大震災5周年シンポジウム

場所 発明会館 ホール (東京都港区虎ノ門2-9-14)

定員 300名

主催 公益社団法人 土木学会(東日本大震災復興支援特別委員会)

後援(予定) 国土交通省、日本建築学会、日本都市計画学会、日本原子力学会、地盤工学会

日時 2016 (平成28) 年 **3月1日**(火) 10:00~17:00

10:00~10:15 開会あいさつ 公益社団法ノ

公益社団法人土木学会 会長 廣瀬 典昭

0:15~12:00 セッション 1:減災アセスメント:津波総合減災を目指して 座長: 岡安 章夫 (東京海洋大学)

2016

計体系/試案と 毅(神戸大学)

生汚染廃棄物対策 計目指して~ 有三(関西大学)

日時 2016 (平成28) 年 3月2日(水)

0:00~11:45 セッション4: 災害対応のソフト~人・組織・地域~ 座長: 須藤 英明(鹿島建設)、松本 直也(東日本建設業保証

3:00~14:45 セッション5:東北の津波被災地復興の経験から何を学ぶか? 座長:岸井 隆幸(日本大学)

5:00~16:45 セッション6:福島第一原発事故被災地の復興をどう進めるか? 座長:家田 仁(東京大学/政策研究大学院大学)

16:45~17:00 クロージングセッション: この5年間を、復興の加速と

ーブファビックョン・この3年間で、後天の加速で への備えに活かすために 座長:佐藤 愼司(東京大学)





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Great East Japan Earthquake (東日本大震災) March 2011 (3/3)

Conclusion of the 5th Anniversary Symposium

- JSCE will promote collaboration internally as well as interand trans-disciplinary collaboration beyond areas of expertise and organization. (ex. Japan Academic Network of Disaster Reduction (防災學術連携體))
- JSCE will continue research, discussion, and recommendation to accelerate restoration from the Great East Japan Earthquake (東日本大震災).
- JSCE will continue research and application of technology to local sites to prepare for future events. JSCE will establish a standing committee, which connects and coordinate committees concerned, to deal with disaster reduction, prevention, and restoration.

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3. Recent Topics of JSCE's Activities for Disaster Reduction

JSCE's New Role from Members to Society (1/3)

JSCE established "Research Committee on Disaster Reduction and Prevention to Realize Strong and Resilient Society" in December 2013 under the umbrella of the Planning Committee, with the purpose of considering how to create a "nation that is strong and resilient to natural disasters," where people can live in peace and where the safety of citizens is protected.





Report of the Committee, June 2015

Message from JSCE to Citizen about Disaster Reduction

JSCE's New Role from Members to Society (2/3)

Declaration of Action

Japan Society of Civil Engineers (JSCE), as an organization of civil engineering technology experts, in order to create a nation that is resilient to natural disasters, will engage in the accumulation and dissemination of scientific knowledge and present the solutions to technical challenges to communities. At the same time, we will utilize scientific and technical knowledge in order to take concrete action to protect, insofar as possible, the lives of citizens, and the economic activity and vitality of the region.

Urgent inspection by JSCE study team in an area struck by landslide, Hiroshima, 2014

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JSCE's New Role from Members to Society (3/3)

Action Plan

Japan Society of Civil Engineers (JSCE), based on their own expertise, seek consistent support and cooperation from disaster-related fields, in order to protect the safety of the country and citizens. Based on the recognition that disasters will not wait, we aim to urgently upgrade branch systems, and have decided to carry out concrete disaster reduction activities rooted in the localities (region, district), and to urgently address the pressing issues shown below.

- Development assistance for district disaster reduction plans
- Inspections of regional disaster reduction plans
- Development of disaster reduction leaders
- Training assistance and improvement of disaster reduction capabilities
- Recommendations to society
- Overseas cooperation, etc.

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JSCE's Disaster Reduction Initiatives in ACECC

The Asian Civil Engineering Coordinating Council (ACECC)

Members

ASCE American Society of Civil Engineers

CICHE Chinese Institute of Civil and Hydraulic Engineering

EA Engineers Australia

HAKI Indonesian Society of Civil and Structural Engineers

ICEI Institution of Civil Engineers India

IEB Institution of Engineers, Bangladesh

IEP Institution of Engineers, Pakistan

JSCE Japan Society of Civil Engineers

KSCE Korean Society of Civil Engineers

MACE Mongolian Association of Civil Engineers

NEA Nepal Engineers' Association

PICE Philippine Institute of Civil Engineers

VFCEA Vietnam Federation of Civil Engineering Associations

JSCE proposed to establish a new technical committee of ACECC on "Trans-disciplinary Approach for Building Societal Resilience to Disasters" (TC21) and approved in October 2015.







ACECC TC21: Transdisciplinary Resilience Building

Activities of TC21 include the following:

- Studies and research on trans-disciplinary approach of disaster risk management among communities, private, government, and academic sectors, including case studies of co-design, co-production, co-delivery, and coimplementation.
- Studies and research of institutionalization of disaster risk impact assessment, which clarify disaster risk of the consequences of development and which aim to prevent new risk caused by development.

TC Chair: Kuniyoshi Takeuchi, Founding Director of ICHARM

Co-chair: Romeo S. Momo Undersecretary of Department of Public Works and Highways, the Philippines



Global Centre of Excellence for Water Hazard and Risk Management

ICHARI

International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management under the auspices of UNESCO







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Japan Academic Network of Disaster Reduction (JANET-DR; 防災學術連携體) (1/2)

The members of Science Council of Japan (日本學術會議) consisting of 50 academic societies relevant to disaster management established emergency contact network named Japan Academic Network of Disaster Reduction (防災學術連 携體) on January 9, 2016. This association aims to collaborate across academic disciplines and make efforts to integrate different specialties for disaster reduction. JSCE serves as the first secretariat of the network.

防災学術連携体

Japan Academic Network of Disaster Reduction

The network holds a regular symposium once every year.



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Japan Academic Network of Disaster Reduction (JANET-DR; 防災學術連携體) (2/2)

Urgent Press Conference about Kumamoto Earthquake (熊本地震) Held in JSCE Meeting Room in April 18th Photo: JSCE Communications and Public Relations Center (土木學會土木公關中心)

about Kumamoto Earthquake (熊 本地震) held in Science Council of Japan (日本學術會議) in May 2nd



4. Collaboration between CICHE and JSCE for Disaster Reduction

JSCE Working with CICHE for Disaster Reduction

- Taiwan and Japan share common natural environment as well as culture.
- Contrast to the rich natural environment, we have been experiencing a number of natural disasters including earthquake, landslide, and flooding, unfortunately.
- Taiwan and Japan are responsible for disaster reduction in the world applying the abundant experience.
- Collaboration between CICHE and JSCE for disaster reduction may contribute these two regions as well as the rest of the world. The opportunities may include:
 - ➤ CICHE-JSCE Joint Workshop
 - ACECC TC21; Trans-disciplinary Approach for Building Societal Resilience to Disasters
 - Collaborative study and research for specific disaster

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Thank you 謝謝





