Peru-Chile-Japan Joint Symposium on Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster Mitigation 21 August, 2012

Lessons learned from the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake/Tsunami towards tsunami-resilient communities

Shunichi Koshimura
International Research Institute of
Disaster Science (IRIDeS)
Tohoku University

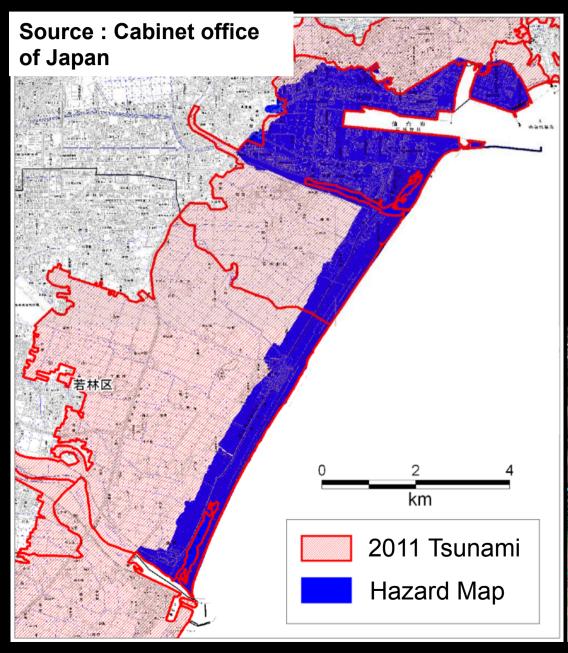
The 2011 Tohoku Tsunami



Topics

- Hazard map
- Coastal defense structure
- Structural vulnerability
- Reconstruction and Land use management

The tsunami was far more extensive than expected



Sendai city Fatality: 755



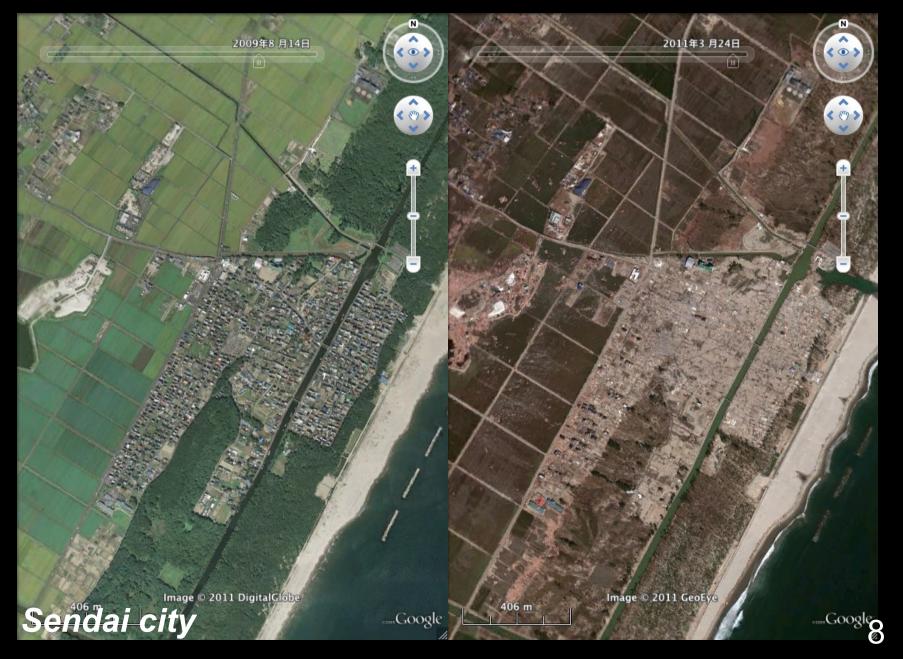
Tsunami hazard map helps for understanding risks. However, sometimes the tsunami will be higher and more extensive.

We should change our perception, attitude and norms to risks.

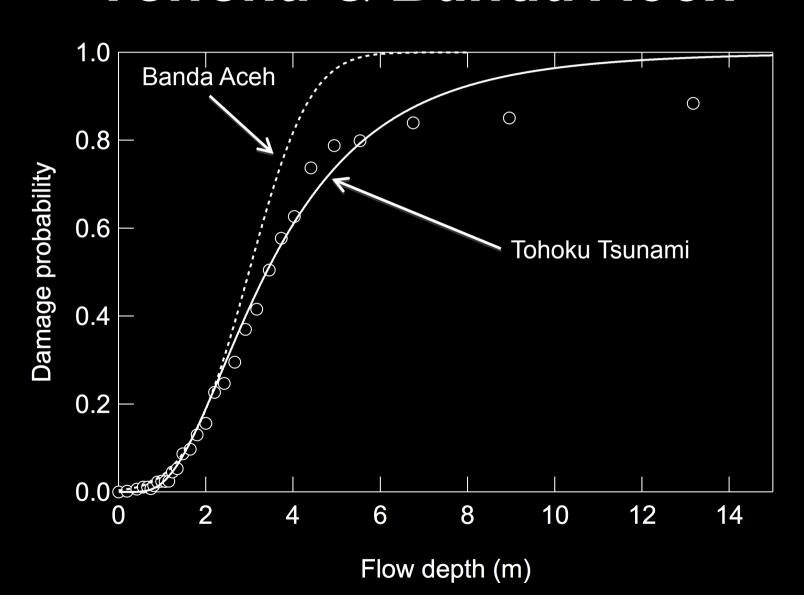


Breakwaters and seawalls can NOT always protect our lives and properties. It's design should assume overtopping and resiliency.

Devastated coastal communities



Structural vulnerability Tohoku & Banda Aceh



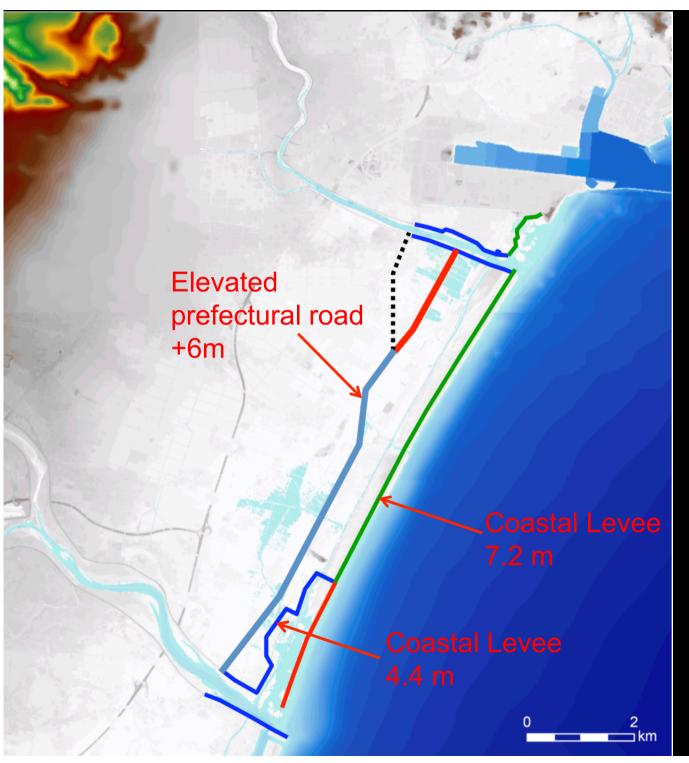
2 m tsunami flow depth potentially causes severe damage on houses or may devastate.

Over 6 m tsunami flow depth will cause total devastation.

Implication to land use management and tsunami risk evaluation.

Sendai city's reconstruction plan Multiple protection to minimize losses



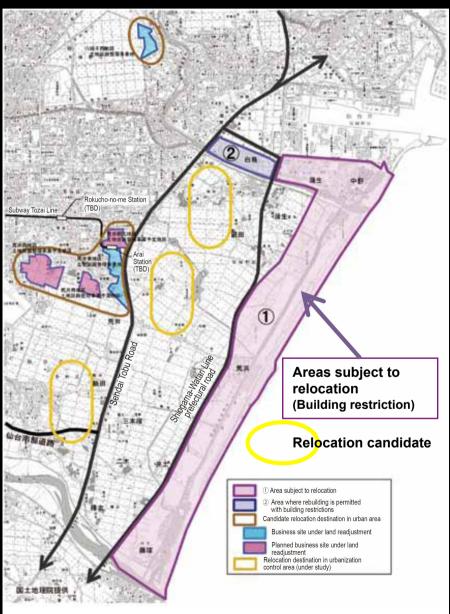


Final plan in Sendai city

How the multiple protection works ...



Implication to land use management and relocation plan in the tsunami affected areas



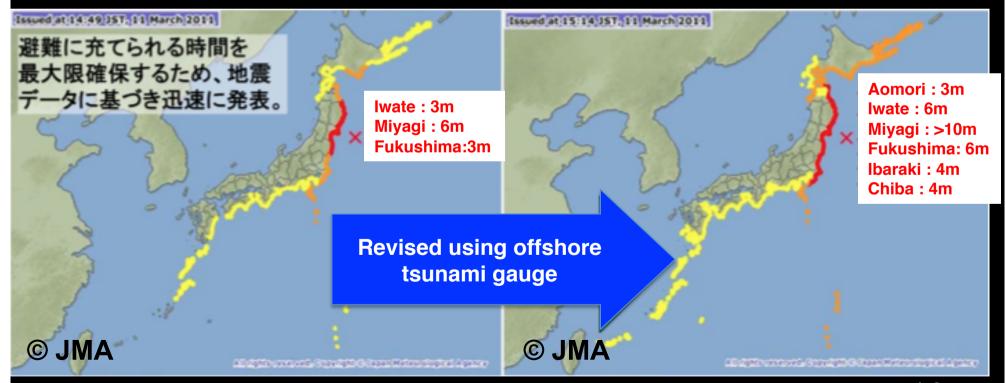
Sendai city

To build tsunami-resilient community, NEVER forget the memories of disasters and keep it around us.

JMA Tsunami warning issued based on 100,000 cases of database of tsunami simulation, but ...

1st. issue 3 minutes after the quake

2nd. (revised) issue 28 minutes after the quake



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

Do NOT wait for official information.

Lessons towards tsunami-resilient community

Knowing risks

- Very important to know risks but sometimes the nature is beyond our science and technology.

Structural vulnerability

- Breakwaters and seawalls can NOT always protect our lives. It should be designed with assumption of overtopping and destruction.
- Do NOT rely on coastal protection.
- Over 2 m tsunami flow depth potentially causes destruction on houses.

Reliability of information

- Increase the reliability of tsunami warning towards quick, accurate and robust dissemination. Attitude NOT to rely on official information.

Cause of death

- Underestimated seismic evaluation.
- Hazard map underestimation of tsunami risks.
- Delay of tsunami warning and evacuation information.
- Blackout and failure of information dissemination.
- Relying on coastal protection.
- Using a car to pickup children and elderly.
- Difficulty in access to evacuation place.

The 2011 Tohoku tsunami disaster

Inundation zone

561 km² along the Pacific coast of Japan.

Fatality

• 15,850 people were killed, and 3,281 people are still missing. More than 90% of deaths were caused by drowning and 65% of the dead were over 60 years old.

Structural damage

 128,581 buildings/houses were washed-away or collapsed.

❖ Tsunami debris

• 23 mil. ton

Economic losses

16 to 25 trillion JPY, ¼ of annual budget of Japan. 20