

5. Estimation and Evaluation of Risks from Natural Disasters in Mega Cities

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Proposals in Section 5

 Proposal 6: Standardization on Disaster Risk Evaluation 災害リスク評価に関する標準形成を進める

• Proposal 7: Promotion of DRR investment 防災投資を推進する



Proposal 6: Standardization on Disaster Risk Evaluation

- A) <u>Standardizing on risk evaluation and countermeasures</u> for disaster risk reduction is important for reasonable and prioritized DRR investment activities by both the public and private sectors, leading to <u>Risk-informed Sustainable Development (RiSD)</u>.
- B) Japan is well-positioned to lead <u>international standardization on</u> <u>disaster risk evaluation</u>, in cooperation with other countries, international organizations, and private and academic sectors.
- C) The evaluation should consider the **crucial functions of mega-cities**.
- D) Sharing **qualified and standardized data** on hazards, exposure and vulnerability will effectively coordinate risk evaluation and investment.



Proposal 6: Standardization on Disaster Risk Evaluation

- Key words
 - Risk-informed Sustainable Development (RiSD)
 - 2. Standardization on Disaster Risk Evaluation
 - 3. Crucial Functions of Mega-cities
 - 4. Qualified and Standardized Data Sharing



Keyword #1: Risk-informed Sustainable Development (RiSD) リスクに基づいた持続可能な開発

- In 2021, UNDRR, ISC, and IRDR cooperatively formulated a publication on Risk-informed Sustainable Development (RiSD) and Planetary Health.
- The RiSD concept places risk assessment at the center of the development process.
- This approach aims to achieve sustainable growth and reduce losses across all stages of policy, planning, and investment.
- IRDRも含めた国際機関連携により2021年発行した文書において、リスクに基づいた持続可能な開発の重要性を位置づけ。
- 政策立案、計画、投資のあらゆる局面でリスク評価を行うことを重視。

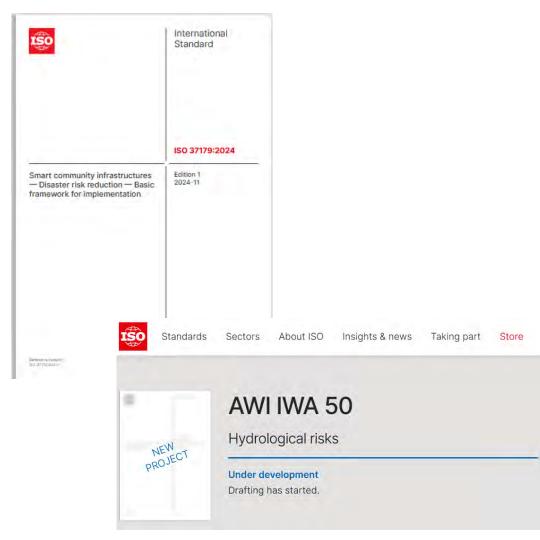




Keyword #2: Standardization on DRR

防災の標準化

- The ISO 37279 Basic Framework for the Implementation of DRR was published in 2024.
- The International Workshop Agreement (IWA) 50 began discussions on hydrological risks in 2025.
- Japan will continue to lead DRR standardization.
- 「防災概念の国際規格」として東北大学等が中心となりISO37279が 2024年発効。水防災分野でもISO国際ワークショップ協定(IWA)に基 づく議論が2025年開始。日本としてはこれらの取り組みを継続。







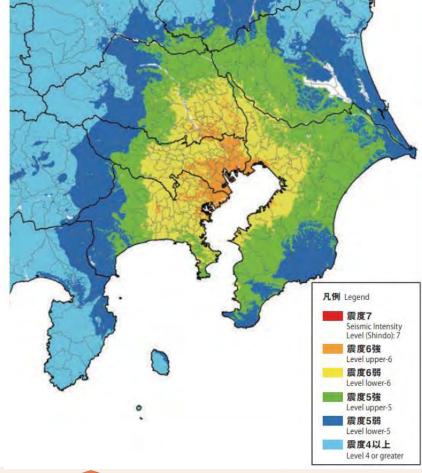
Keyword #3: Crucial Functions of Mega-

CitieS メガシティの有する中枢機能

- Act on Special Measures against Tokyo Inland Earthquake (2013)*1 stipulates measures to reduce damages to Japan's crucial function.
- It urges formulation of Business Continuity Plans (BCP) for central and local governments and private firms.
- 首都直下地震対策特別措置法に首都中枢機能の維持のための中央・地 方政府・民間企業の講ずる対策(BCP等)を規定。

都心南部直下地震の震度分布図 *2 Distribution of Seismic Intensities of Southern Tokyo Inland

Earthquake



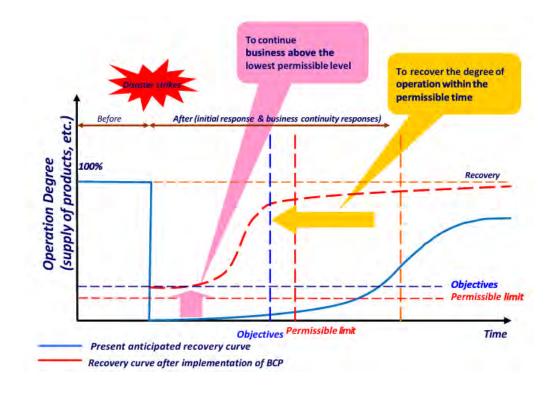




Keyword #3: Crucial Functions of Megacities メガシティの有する中枢機能

BUT...

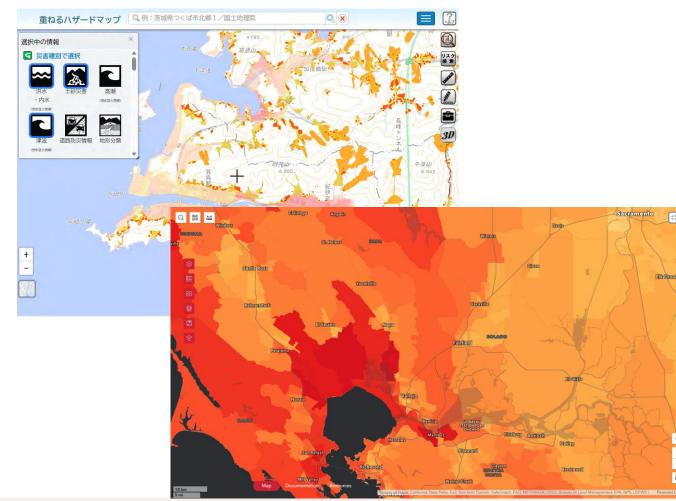
- Damage estimation does NOT include the cascading effects of damage on crucial functions.
- Quantitative evaluations of cascading disaster risks are required for the crucial functions of mega-cities in both the public and private sectors.
- 首都中枢機能の毀損による間接的な影響に関する定量的な想定は未整備であり、定量的リスク評価が必要。





Keyword #4: Qualified and Standardized Data Sharing 品質を確保したデータ標準化・共有

- NOT ALL countries developed detailed disaster risk maps.
- A small number of hazards in the maps does **NOT** mean there are few hazards.
- 災害ハザードマップが整備されている国は一部 に過ぎず、想定されている災害や確率規模が異 なるハザードマップを比較した投資のリスク判 定はできない。







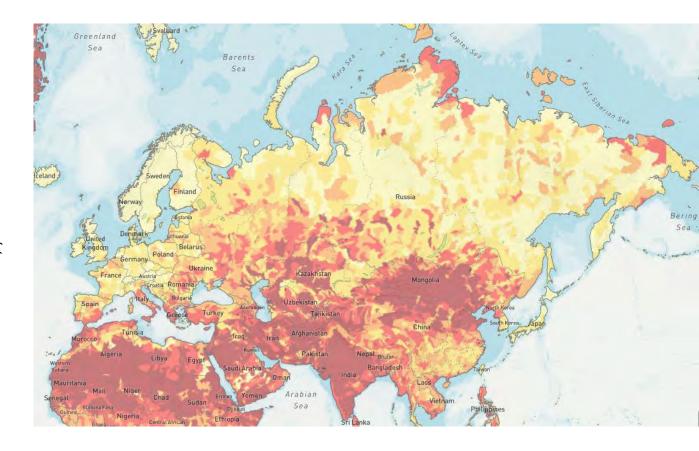
The Future of GLOBAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION:

STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE of MEGACITIES

THROUGH SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Keyword #4: Qualified and Standardized Data Sharing 品質を確保したデータ標準化・共有

- Appropriate risk evaluation of investments requires hazard and risk information in the same quality, such as variety and probability.
- 世界共通の標準化され同品質のリスク評価がな されければ横断的な比較は不可能。



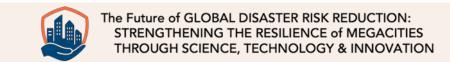


Proposal 7: Promotion of DRR investment

- **A)** Pre-disaster DRR investment is an important issue for the resilience and sustainable development of mega-cities.
- B) Japan has led and will continue to lead activities related to *Mainstreaming DRR*.
- C) Assessment of domestic and international DRR investments requires **quantitative analysis of DRR project outcomes**, taking into account the activities of other countries through technical and financial cooperation.
- D) These measures will clarify the outcome of investments through the <u>visualization of DRR investment project results</u>.

Proposal 7: Promotion of DRR investment

- Key words
 - 5. Pre-disaster DRR Investment
 - 6. Mainstreaming DRR
 - 7. Quantitative Analysis and Visualization of DRR Project Outcomes



Keyword #5: Pre-disaster DRR Investment

事前防災投資

- WB: "Every US\$1 invested in making infrastructure disasterresilient in developing countries saves US\$4 in economic losses"
- UNDRR: "Every US\$1 invested in risk reduction and prevention can save up to US\$15 in post-disaster recovery"
- 国際機関は「1ドルの防災投資は15ドルの救援費用 (UNDRR)、4ドルの復旧費用(世銀)の節約」等と表明。

Disaster risk reduction is a good investment

Investing in risk reduction and building resilience saves more than lives and livelihoods – it also brings a good return on investment.

- Every US\$1 invested in risk reduction and prevention can save up to US\$15 in post-disaster recovery.
 (UNDRR)
- Every US\$1 invested in making infrastructure disaster-resilient saves US\$4 through fewer disruptions and reduced economic impacts. (World Bank)
- Spending US\$800 million on early-warning systems in developing countries would avoid losses of between US\$3 billion and US\$16 billion per year.
 (GCA)



Keyword #6: Mainstreaming DRR

防災の主流化

- Sendai Framework for DRR urges to mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors.
- International cooperation to promote the implementation under SFDRR should be continuously encouraged, including for mega-cities.
- 仙台防災枠組では「すべてのセクターにおいて、また複数セクターにわたって、災害リスク削減を主流化し統合」と位置付け。同枠組に基づく取り組みに係る国際協力について、メガシティに関するものも含め推進するべき。

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030





Keyword #5: Pre-disaster DRR Investment Keyword #6: Mainstreaming DRR

- Japanese Government announced investment on national resilience by approximately 20 or more trillion yen for 5 years.
- Such pre-disaster investment as a mainstream should be encouraged.
- ・ 「第1次国土強靱化実施中期計画」では『「推進が特に必要となる施策」の事業規模は、今後5年間でおおむね20兆円強程度を目途』と位置付け。同様の「主流」としての防災投資を世界でも進めていくべき。







Keyword #7: Quantitative Analysis and Visualization of DRR Project Outcomes

防災投資の効果の定量化・可視化

- Investment should be justified by its expected quantitative outcome.
- Standardized methods for analyzing and visualizing domestic and international DRR investments should be shared internationally.
- 防災投資の正当性は定量化された効果と一体で ある必要があり、そのための手法について、国 際社会の中で標準的な手法が共有されるべき。

Hiyoshi Dam in Kyoto 〇台風18号の豪雨では、桂川で大規模な出水が発生し、日吉ダムでは、管 saved 1.2 trillion JPY (8 billion USD) in 2013. 渡月橋付近)では、ダムの効果により、渡月橋の損傷の The investment for this multipurpose dam was 184 billion JPY in 1998.





Summary (Keywords of proposals in Section 5)

- Proposal 6: Standardization on Disaster Risk Evaluation
 - 1. Risk-informed Sustainable Development (RiSD)
 - 2. Standardization on DRR
 - 3. Crucial Function of Mega-cities
 - 4. Qualified and Standardized Data Sharing
- Proposal 7: Promotion of DRR investment
 - 5. Pre-disaster DRR Investment
 - 6. Mainstreaming DRR
 - 7. Quantitative Analysis and Visualization of DRR Project Outcomes



Thank you!!

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