Master Plan for Reduction of Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster in APEC for 21st Century (EQTAP Master Plan)

Haruo Hayashi EDM

3-4/October/2000 Queenstown, New Zealand

EQTAP Challenges

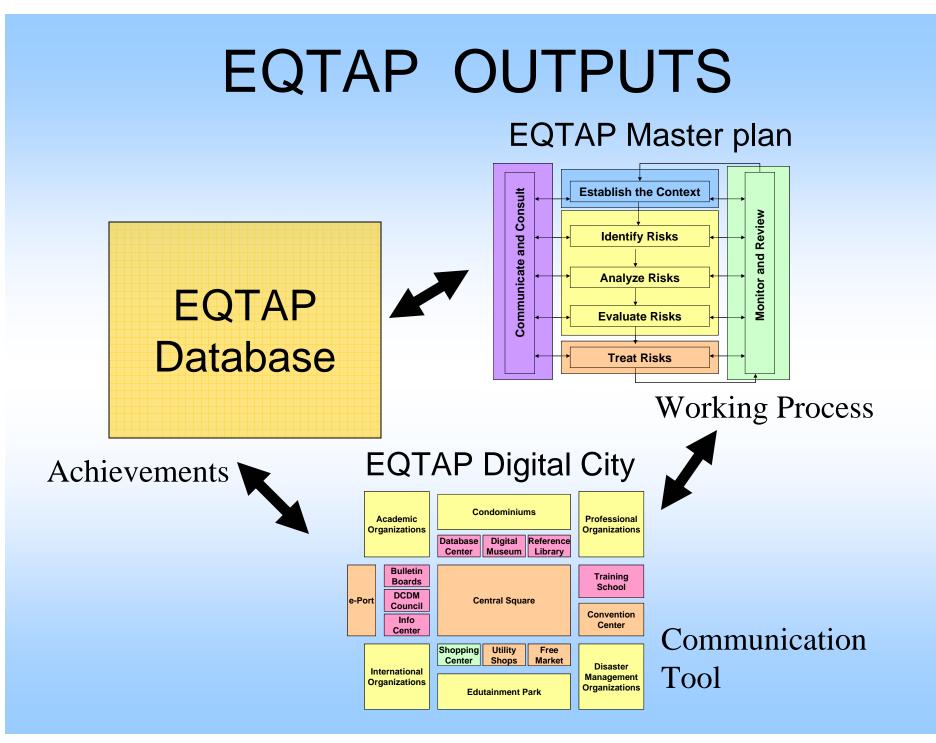
High Seismicity in APEC region Earthquakes and tsunamis will happen

Increasing Social Vulnerability in APEC region High Population Expansion Many People would be Killed High Economic Expansion World Influences

A Greater Earthquake and Tsunami Risk

EQTAP GOALS

Promoting Safety and Sustainability of Asia-Pacific region through earthquake and tsunami disaster reduction



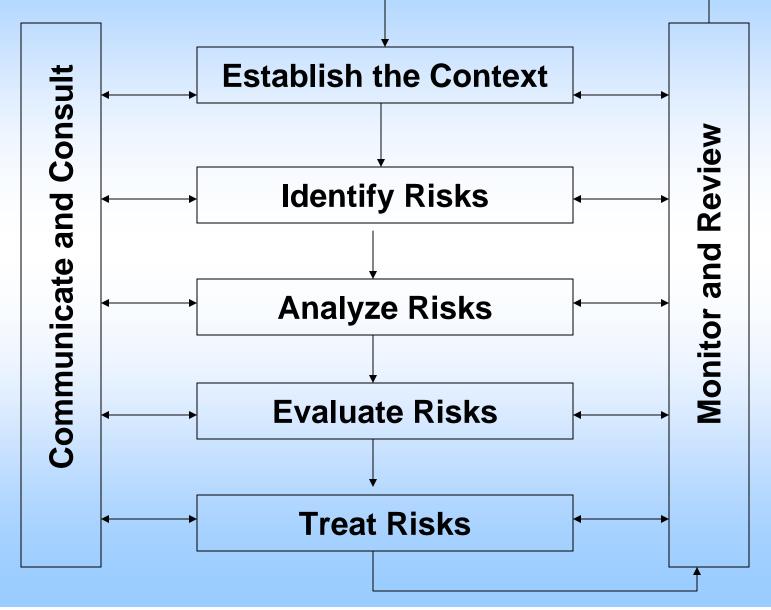
For effective earthquake and tsunami disaster reduction

By

- Sharing understanding among all stakeholders in Asia-Pacific Region
- Using a standardized disaster management guidelines born in Asia-Pacific Region
- Using proper long-term land use planning and management

EQTAP Master Plan

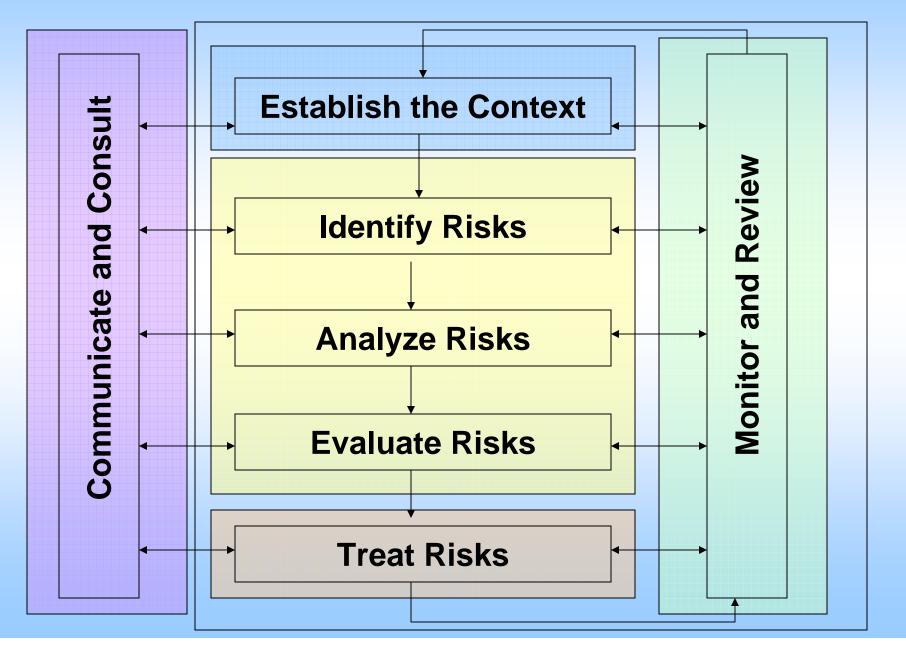
EQTAP APPROACH: Risk Management Approach



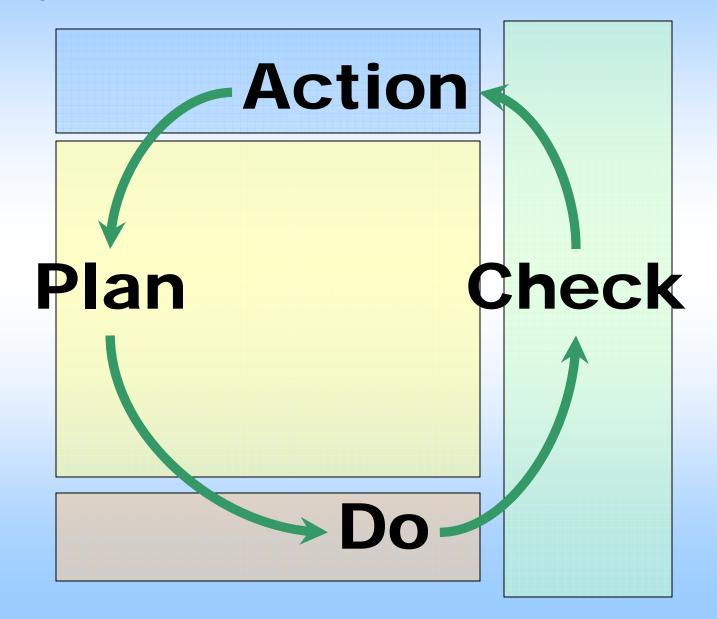
Five Steps of Risk Management

- Establishing the context
- Identifying, Analyzing, and Evaluating Risks
- Treating Risks
- Monitoring and reviewing
- Communicating and consulting

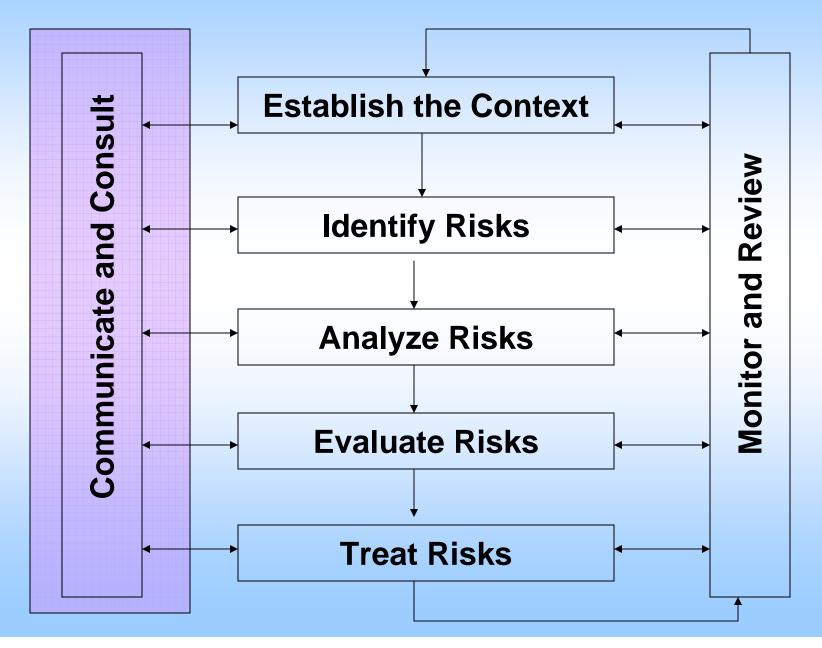
Risk Management Approach



PDCA Cycle for Disaster Reduction

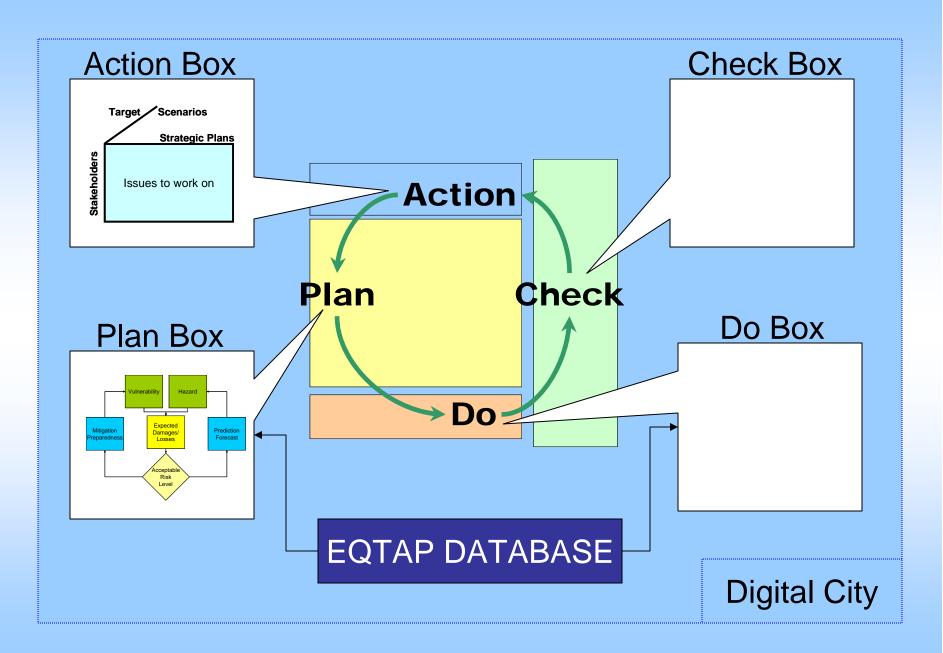


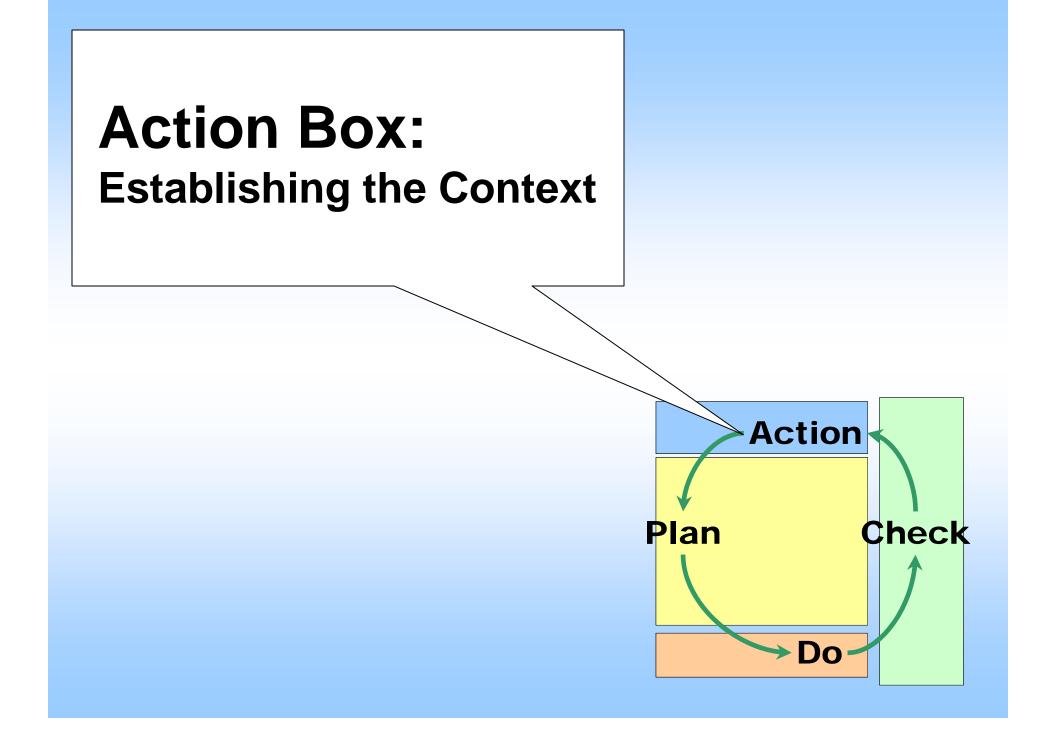
+ Information Sharing



Risk Management as a Continuous Process

- Progressive Process
- Setting Measurable Goals
- PDCA cycle (Plan, Do, Check, and Action) for the treatment of risk
- Standardized Approach
- High Accountability
- Needs for Documentation
 - ISO9000s like setup-





Establishing the Context

- Strategic Context
 - Clarify the Crucial Elements of the Project
 - Identify Stakeholders of the Project
- Organizational Context
 - Capabilities of Organizations
 - Goals/Objectives of Organizations
- Risk Management Context
 - Goals, Objectives, Strategies, scope, parameters of the project to which the RM process –

costs, benefits, opportunities

Establishing the Context for EQTAP Master Plan

- Who Stakeholders
- Whom Target Populations
- What Strategic Plan
- How Risk Management Approach

Who are our stakeholders?

Important Potential Direct Stakeholders

- -Policy Makers
- Administrators
- -Professionals
 - Engineers/scientists/researchers
- -Entrepreneurs
- -Educators
- -Community Leaders

CHILDREN AS OUR ULTIMATE TARGET

- With the Usefulness and Effectiveness That Children Could Survive and Maintain Their Sustainability
- With the Clarity That Children Could Understand Easily
- With the Fun That Children Would Enjoy Very Much

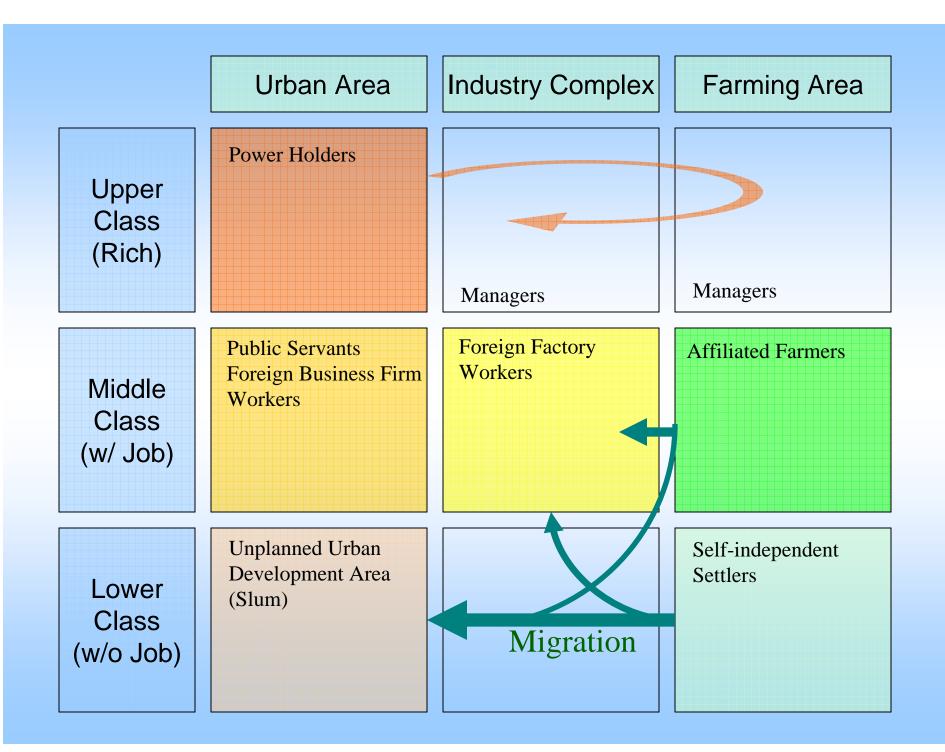
It one plan OK?

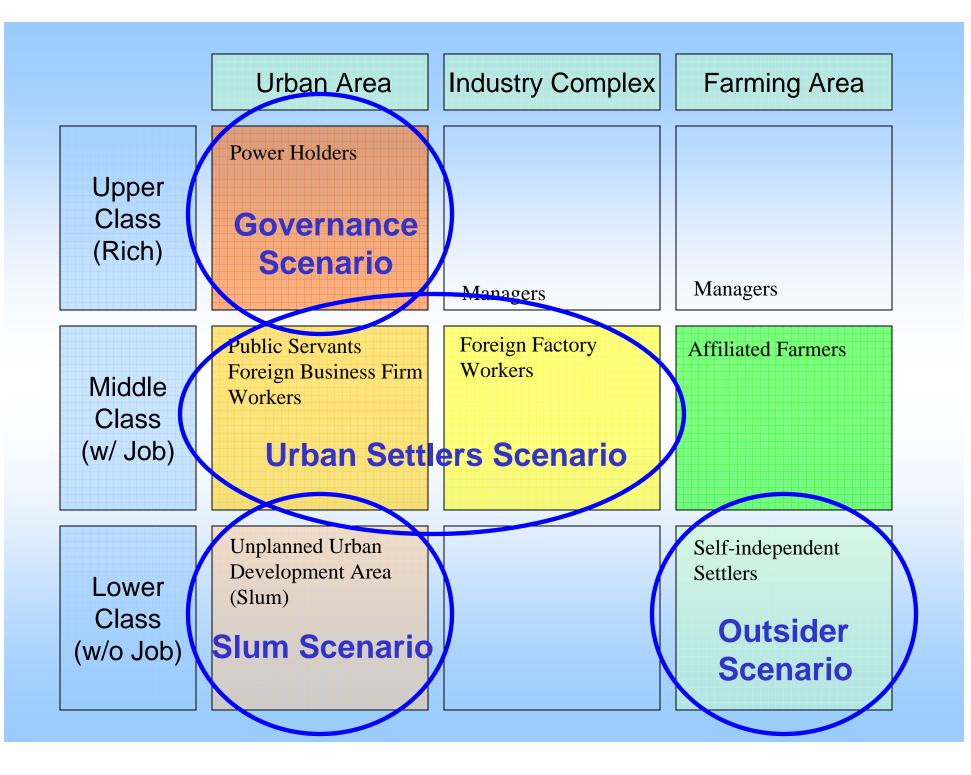
Do we need separate plan for different sectors of society?

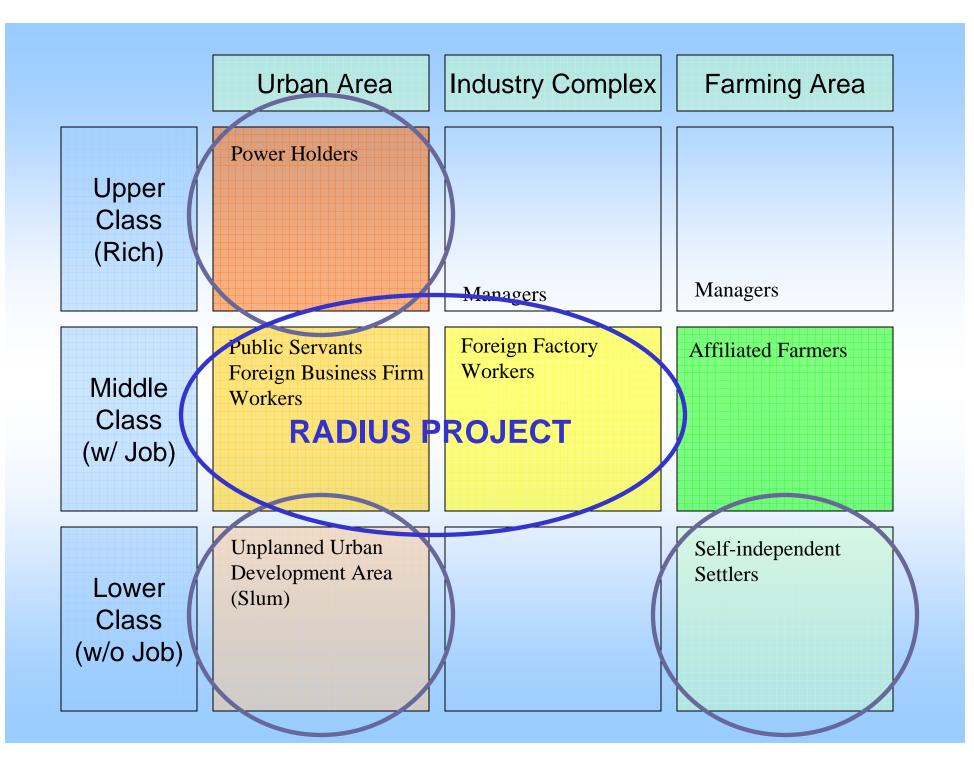
Whom do we apply our plan to?

Target Segmentation

- Area
 - Urban Area
 - Industry Complex Area
 - Farming Area
- Population Class
 - Upper Landlord
 - Middle Workers
 - Lower People without Steady Job







Resulting Four Scenarios

- Governance Scenario
- Urban Settlers Scenario
- Slum Scenario
- Outsiders Scenario

Need for Preparing Four Scenarios for More Effective Disaster Reduction

We can not take care of everything

We must focus our efforts on critical issues for the reduction of earthquake and tsunami disasters

Strategic Plan

What are the crucial issues?

EQTAP TASKS

Reduction of

- 1) Preventable Deaths and Injuries
- 2) Social and Economic Disruption
- 3) Psychological Impacts
- 4) Environmental damage

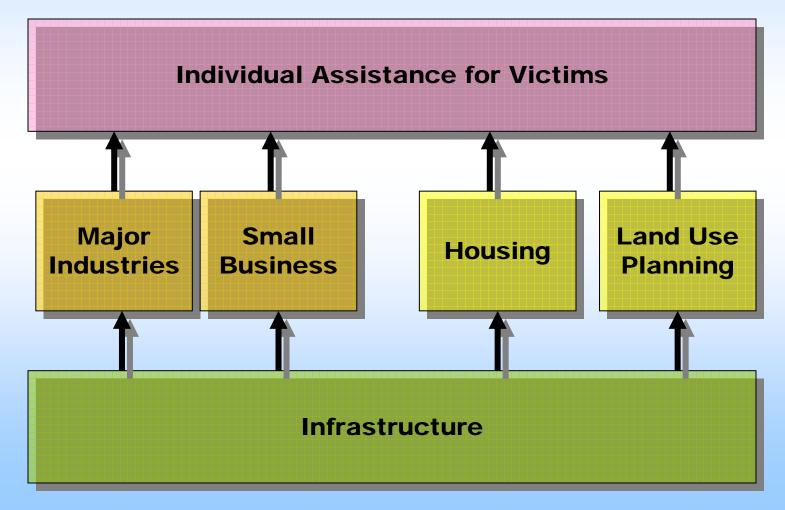
Reduction of Preventable Deaths and Injuries

- Reducing the death and injury caused by
- Building Collapse
- Tsunami
- Land Failure

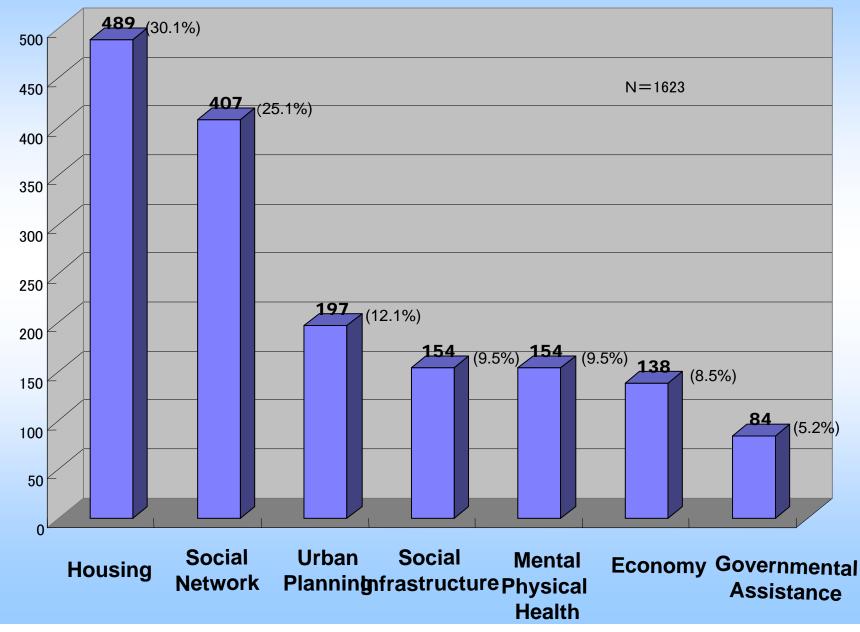
Reduction of Social and Economic Disruption: Production, Distribution, and consumption

- Communication/Isolation
 - Road, Postal Service, Telephone, TV, etc.
- Utility
 - Fuel, Electricity, Urban Gas, Water, Waste Management
- Monetary System
- Social Services
 - Medical, Educational, Legal Assistance, Repair etc.
- Production and Distribution
 - Manufacturing
 - Household Goods:
 - A) Large Durable Goods
 - House, Furniture, Car, Cooking Equipment, Sewing Machine
 - B) Daily Goods
 - Utensils, Detergent, Cloth, Book, Decorative
 - Food

Reduction of Psychological Impacts



Seven Elements of Social Vulnerability



Reduction of Psychological Impacts

Focusing on

Housing Recovery

Social Network Enrichment

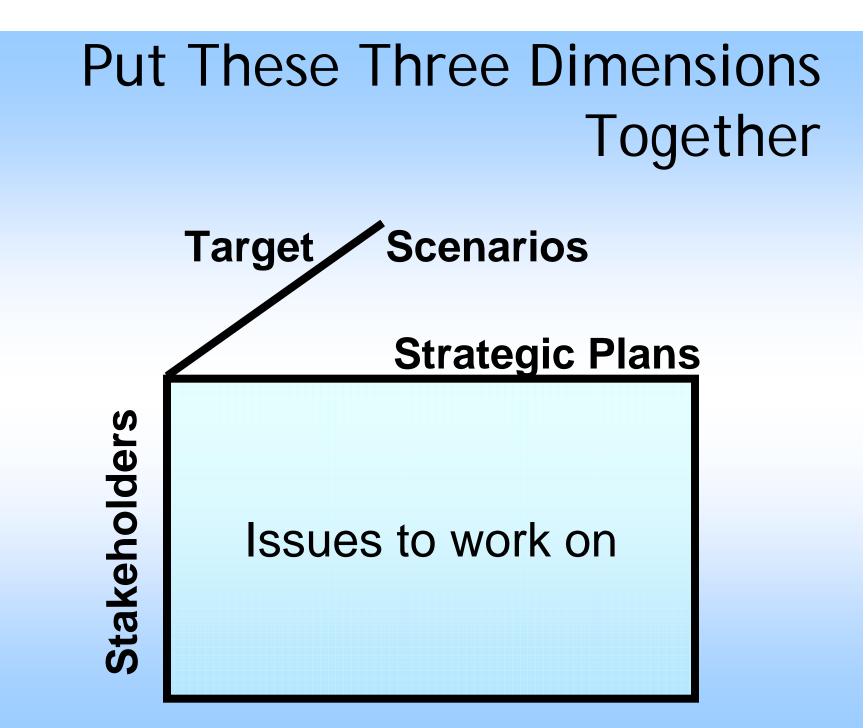
Reduction of Environmental damage

Proper Land Use Planning & Management Ecologically Sustainable Recovery

Before the event Use of Local materials

After the event Debris Recycle





EQ	TAP GOALS	REDUCTION OF PREVENTABLE DEATH AND INJURY			RE	DUCTION O	Reduction of Psychological Impacts	Reduction of Environmental Damage				
		Building Collapse	Tsunami	Land Slide	Commu- nication	Social Services	Goods	Utility	Food	Money	Housing Recovery, Social Network	
Critical Control		Preventing Builig Collapse, Avoiding to live in the collapsed stories	Evacuating from sea shore to a higher ground after earthquake		Road, Postal Service, Telephone, TV etc	Medical, Educational, Legal Assistance, Repair etc.	A) Durable Goods: House, Furniture, Car, Cooking Equipment, Sewing Machine B) Daily Goods: Utensils, Detergent, Cloth, Book, Decorative	Fuel, Electricity, Urban Gas, Water, Waste Management		Economy	Housing, Social Network, Health, Govornmental Support	Urban Planning
	Policy Makers									0		0
	Adminis- trators	PUBLIC BUILDINGS			0	0		0	O (HACCP)		0	0
Stakeholders	Engineers		0				e.g.	Urba	in Se	ttlers	Scen	ario
Stakeh	Entre- preuners	OFFICES, FACTORIES, SHOPS (OES Risk managementtoo Ikit)			0	Repair	0	0	⊖ (HACCP)	0		
	Educators	SCHOOLS	0					0	0		0	
	Community Leaders	IDVIDIDUAL HOUSES	0			Repair			0		0	0

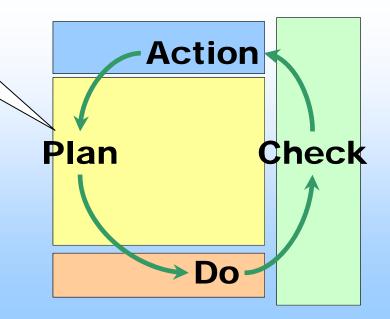
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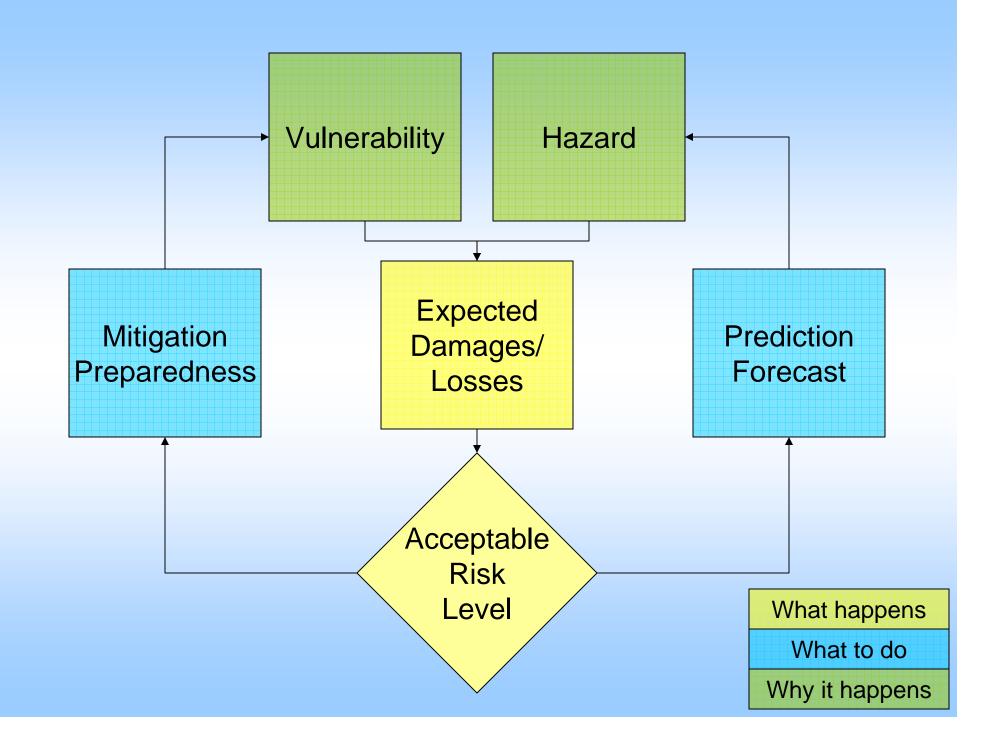
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	Educators	SCHOOLS	0					0	0		0	
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How to Use This Matrix

- Evaluating Individual Projects
 - Different Issue Setup
 - Different Cycle Period
- Forcing to have horizontal or vertical perspective rather than focusing on single cell
- Suggesting which cells should be included next







Identifying Risks: EQTAP Hazards Assessment

- Earthquake Risk
- Tsunami Risk

By

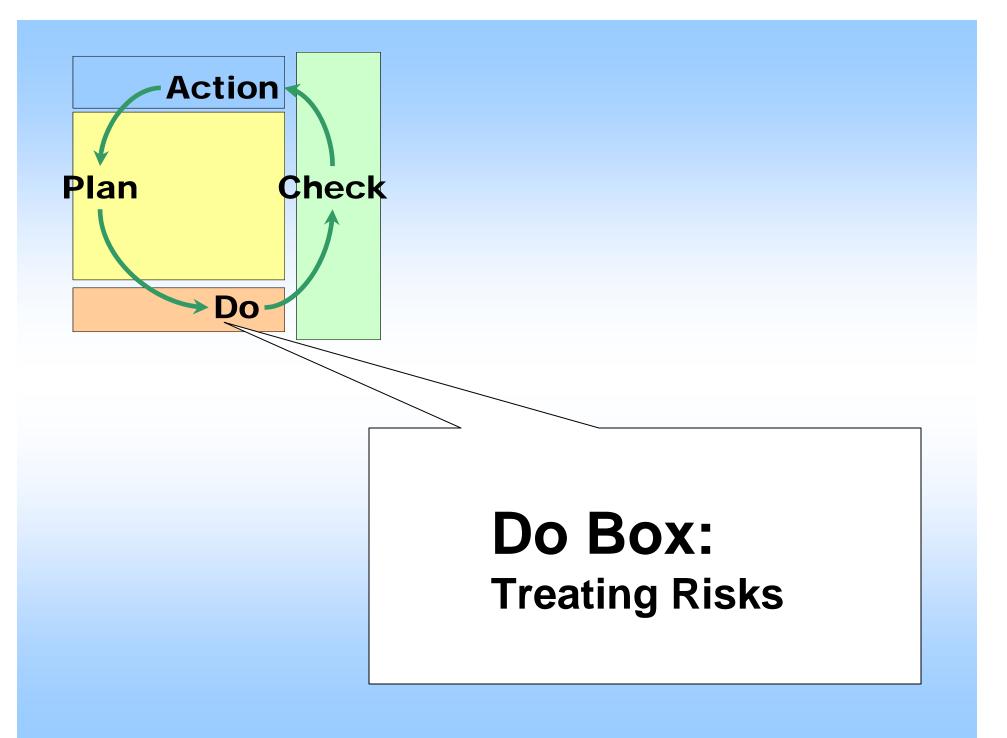
- Creating the Catalogue
- Source Effect: Seismic Observations
- Site Effect: Fault Linement Soil Amplification Liquefaction
- Making Prediction/Forewarning
 - Hazard Maps

Analyzing Risks:

- Vulnerability Assessment
 - To Grasp Where & How People Live
- Showing Rather Common Problems for Many Area
 - Common Checklist for Comparative Understanding
 - A Set of Questions to be Asked
 - A Set of Steps to be Taken for Investigation
 - Example: GSI by Shah, H.
- Needs for Counterpart or Friends

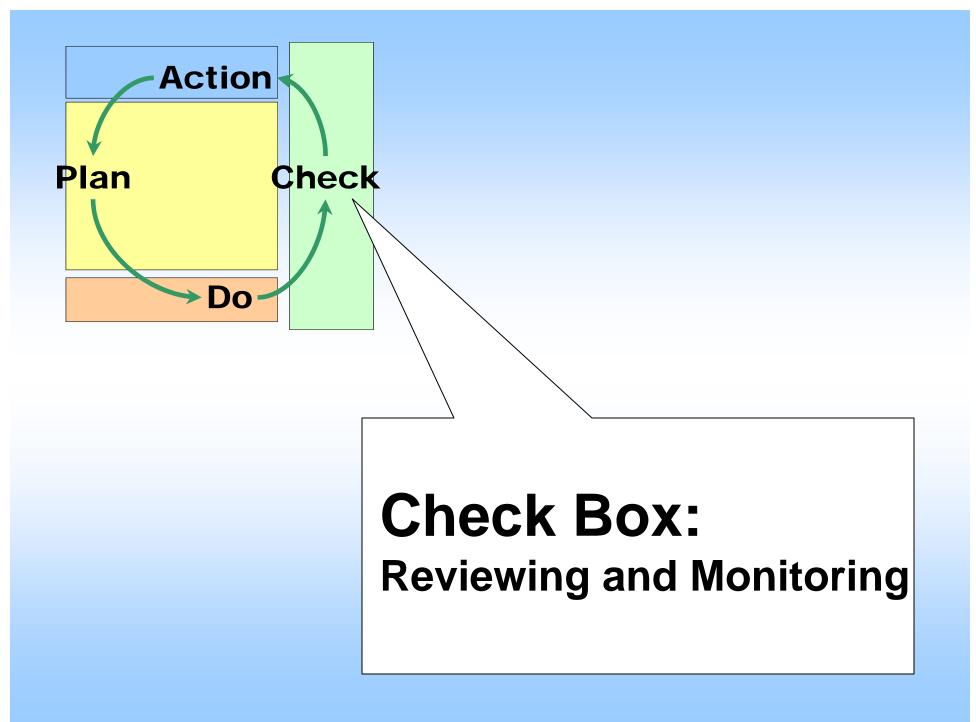
Evaluating Risks: EQTAP Risk Assessment

- Risk = Probability X Consequences
 - Probability: Seismic Hazard Potential
 - GSHAP: World Seismic Hazard Map
 - Consequences: Damage Potential
 - DMSP Stable Lights
- Choosing Acceptable Risk Level
- Choosing Proper Countermeasures
 - EqTAP Countermeasure Database



Treating Risks:

- Selection of proper countermeasures
- Guidelines
- Standards
- Proper land Use Planning & Management
- Implementation
 - Lessons from RADIUS
- Increasing
 - Resistance of Community
 - Resilience of Community



Reviewing and Monitoring

Internal Review

- Daily Monitoring: Database Based Operations
- Top Management Review
- External Review
 - Check by Stakeholders
 - EQTAP Council: Non-Government Organization
 - International Body for Implementing EQTAP Master Plan

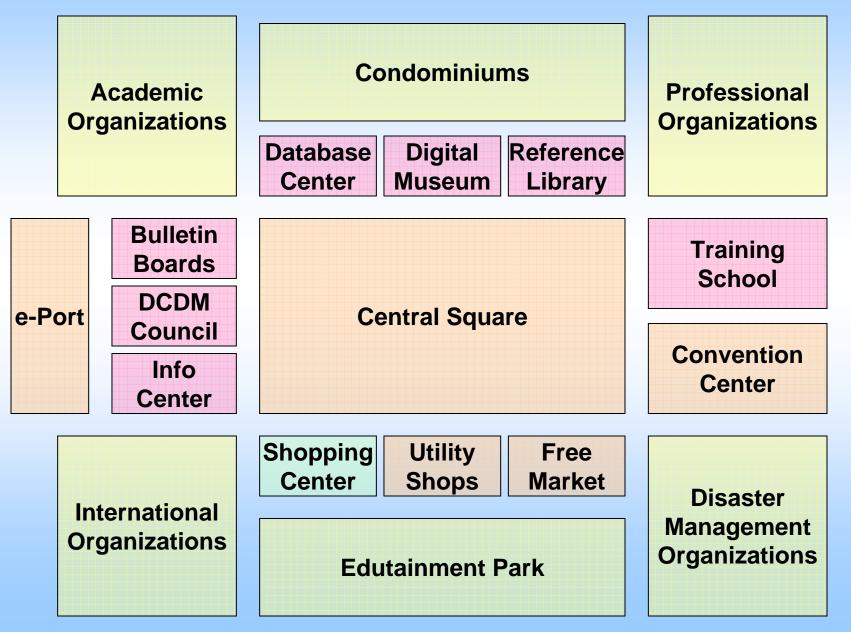
Communicating and Consulting

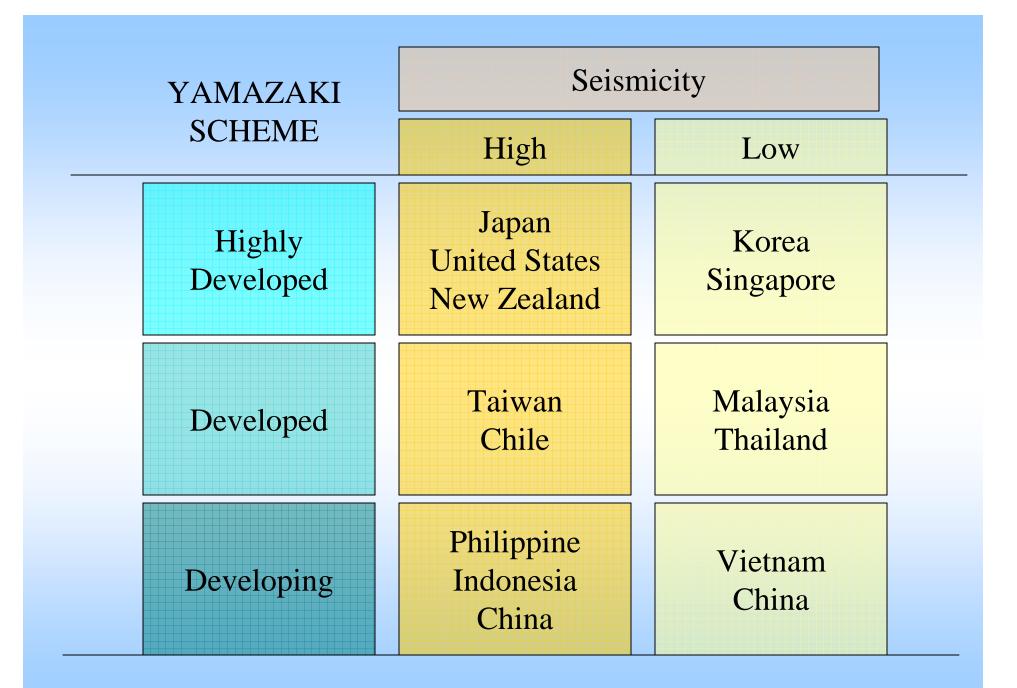
EQTAP Digital City

 Providing a common platform for communication and knowledge accumulation

 EQTAP Virtual Museum of Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster Reduction
– EQTAP Challenges

EQTAP Digital City





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