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Study on Disaster Management with special focus on landslide and sediment related disasters

By: Andrew Lalhruaia,
Deputy Director, UD&PA Deptt.
Govt. of Mizoram, India

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Meaning and Origin of Disaster

- Disaster is a calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community...causes human, material, economic losses...

- Greek – das(bad) and aster(star)
- French – desaster
- Spanish – desastro

Few truth About Disaster

- No same disaster but similarity always is human suffering and material losses....
- Till today there is still a thinking that disaster is an accident or event that can not be anticipated or reduced....
- Management of disaster is not a single unit work but requires collective efforts....
- It will be good that if there is a set aside resources for disaster always......
The best time to review and learn the disaster response is while the events are fresh in the minds of those affected.

For some disaster, ‘Prevention plan’ can be so effective. Eg. Seismic proof in building regulations.

If there is no human action before many of our today’s disaster would have not happen or lesser impact.

Development of community base planning is the best strategy to mitigate disaster.

Highlight of India’s DM

- Disaster Management Act 2005
- National Disaster management Authority (NDMA) under the chairmanship of Prime Minister.
- Nodal Ministry for DM is Home Ministry
- State disaster management Authority (SDMA), DDMA, local Authorities, village level etc.
- National Disaster management Plan is not yet approve by the Authority
- 10 Battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)
Nodal Agency for Disaster including EW

- Landslide – Geological Survey of India (GSI)
- Avalanches – Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE)
- Tsunami – Indian National Center for Oceanic Information Service (INCOIS)
- Flood – Central Water Commission (CWC)
- Cyclone – Indian Meteorological Department
- Heat and cold wave – Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)
- Earthquake – Monitoring seismic activity by IMD

Set up of DM

Notes: 1. This diagram reflects interactive linkages for synergized management of disasters and not a hierarchical structure.
2. Bidirectional linkages, especially at the functional level, aim to enhance efficiency.
3. Participation of the Community is a crucial factor.
Highlight of Japan’s DM

Basic Act

Disaster Countermeasures
Basic Act 1961

Central Disaster Management Council chaired by the Prime Minister
National Coordinating Body with all relevant Ministers & Japanese Red Cross, Public Broadcasting, Semi-Public Sectors

Annual Gov’t Official Report on Disaster Countermeasures
The Cabinet must officially report the disaster countermeasures to the National Diet

Formulation of “National Basic Disaster Management Plan for Disaster Prevention”
The Disaster Management Operation Plan (Sectoral)
The Local Disaster Management Plan
Legal Framework for DM in Japan

- Japan has a practice of learning from disaster and this is reflected in her laws, plan and policies.
- There are 7 basic Acts.
- 18 disaster prevention and preparedness legislations.
- 3 disaster emergency response legislation.
- 23 disaster recovery, reconstruction and financial measures act.

Role of JMA

JMA’s role is to provide the information.
Landslide in general

- Landslide can be defined as, ‘Geological phenomenon in which there is a ground movement such as slope failure, debris movement and rock and earth down a slope.’

- Types—Earth flow, Mudflow, debris flow and fall etc.

- The main reason is the failure of materials forming the hills or slopes are driven by the force of gravity.

Causes of landslide

- Landslide can be triggered by natural and human action causes.
- The strength of a soil or geology can be a factor of landslide.
- Rain water can cause erosion and giving more chance to sliding.
- Cutting of hillside, clearing of land for agriculture and construction etc. are human actions that can cause landslide.
As around 70% of the geographical area of Japan is hills and mountains, there is high possibility of landside and debris flow.

The principles of mountain and river control was developed during Edo period (1603–1868) which leads to the starts of ‘Sabo Work’.

Sabo means sediment control.

The first Sunodome for protection of sediment run off was built in around 1697.
Dodo river Sunodome built in 1773

- Structural Measures:
  1. Steep slope law
  2. Landslide prevention law
  3. Sabo law

- Non-structural Measures:
  Law concerning the Promotion of sediment related disaster prevention
  (Warning/evacuation and restriction on new development etc.)
Landslide in India

- About 12.6% (0.42 million sq. km) of the total areas is prone to landslide in India.
- Geological Survey of India (GSI) is the Nodal Department for landslide in India.
Guidelines and Codes for Landslide in India


- Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) developed:
  1. IS:14496. preparation of LHZ map in hill
  2. IS:14458. Guidelines for R/W in Hilly region
  3. IS:14460. Guidelines for landslide control.
  5. National building code 2005

Most Important Sites visited during Research

- Explanation on seismic design, DRI, Kobe
- Fault line and Displacement at Nojima
GEJE (Tohoku Earthquake)

Tsunami wall
Damage due to Tsunami

Tokyo Visit

Operation room for PM and Cabinet etc. (Tokyo Rinkai...)
Honjo Life safety Learning Center (EQ simulation)
Atomic bomb museum at Nagasaki

Scientist initiatives for nuclear disarmament
Effect of bomb(radiation)

Mt. Unzen Fugen active volcano

Sabo dam to protect the lava flow
Damage house due to pyroclastic flow
Kamenose Landslide mitigation measures

Underground drainage tunnel

Engineer’s explaining the measures taken

Mt. Rokko Sabo Works

Landslide prevention by anchoring and netting

On-going Sabo dam construction
Major Points of Observation and Findings

- The way we faced problems in India and Japan on Landslide is bit different. India mainly due to cut slope and Japan due to sediment run off.
- The effectiveness of the introduction of New seismic codes is seen in GHAE on housing damage comparison.
- Structural measures effectiveness can be seen clearly from Mt. Rokko Sabo works and Kamenose landslide mitigation works etc.

Importance of EQ resistance Design

- More than 80% of the victims in Kobe city were killed by building collapse
Disaster can occur with a low probability but with a high impact from the GEJE experience.

The preventive measures taken by Japanese Government really deserve appreciation. Structural measures like Tsunami wall, Tokyo Rinkai, Mikki Hyogo etc. and non-structural measures like enactment of laws, drills, platform opened for the handicap etc. are amazing.....

There are so many ways other nations could copy and learn from Japanese disaster experienced and approaches.....

In return Japanese can learn the settlement in mountains and hills from other nations/communities.....

Structural measures can not be smaller than non-structural measures in disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness.....