

What were the damages, deaths, injuries and lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami?

- ◆ As of January 9 2015, 15,889 deaths.
- ◆ 885 deaths were within the ages of 19 and under.
- ◆ The cause of deaths were due to drowning.
 ⇒ Why weren't there any evacuation following immediately after the earthquake? Was there not enough time for evacuation?
- ◆ Most residents and industrial workers living near the coastline were evacuated
- ◆ There were many deaths in areas that had no previous devastation from tsunamis, including areas where the sea is not visible
 ⇒ Perhaps there was a very low risk perception of tsunamis in this area?

Reasons for lack of evacuation in some areas

- ◆ Some regions that were affected lacked historic traditions built upon past tsunami damage and mitigation measures. (Fig 1)
- ◆ A comparison of the Meiji Sanriku Tsunami and the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. (Fig 2)
- ◆ Experiments comparing a normal wave and tsunami wave. (Fig 3)
- ◆ Risks of relying too much on viewing angles of tsunamis, especially in areas where the terrain and tsunami damages cannot be imaged. (Fig 4)

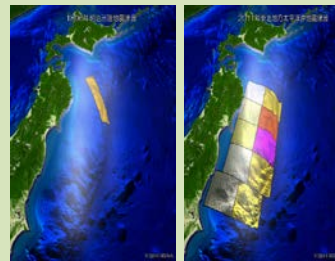
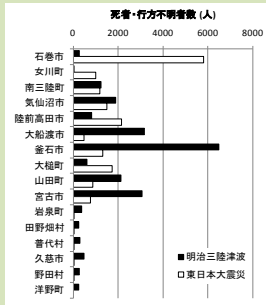


Fig 2: The seismic & spread of tsunami CG (IRIDeS)

Fig 1: Survey by Prof.M Ushiyama (Shizuoka Univ.)

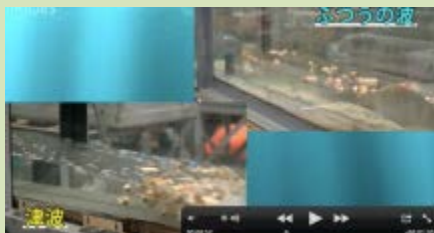


Fig 3: Video of comparing a normal wave and tsunami wave (IRIDeS)



Fig 4: Risks of relying too much on viewing angles

Concrete methods towards Education

- ◆ Explanation of causes and factors that are easy to understand such as the example in the lower left corner
- ◆ Promoting self-resiliency and group work. (Fig 5)
- ◆ Presenting the themes that are produced as a result of group work. (Fig 6)



Fig 5: Spatially analyzing the location of homes by overlaying hazard maps with Google Map images



Fig 6: Presenting the themes that are produced as a result of group work



The program helps children to improve their recognition

- ◆ As a result of the program, participants strengthened disaster awareness by sharing the learned materials with people around them such as family members and friends. (Fig 7)



Fig 7: Good result of children's consciousness

Aggregated results of improved disaster awareness after questionnaires and surveys. Perceptions of natural hazards can vary from country to country.

- ◆ Regarding whether or not the community in which they live is susceptible to disasters, results varied from country to country. In particular, immediately after the disasters in the Philippines, the communities were optimistic. (Fig 8)

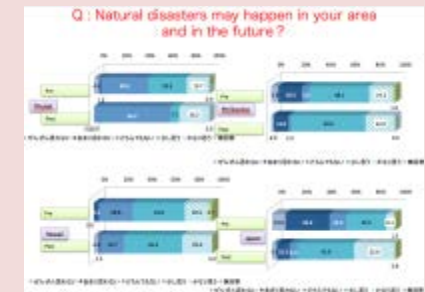


Fig 8: Although differences between disaster risk awareness emerged among various countries, changes in awareness were observed in this program

参考文献