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APPROPRIATE LAND USE AND SAFE LIVING Study from recent natural disasters in Japan and the Philippines

Dr. Namiko MINAI

Visiting Research Academic, School of Built Environment

(Associate Professor, Department of Housing and Architecture, Faculty of Human Sciences and Design, Japan Women's University)

INAPPROPRIATE PLACE TO LIVE (1991) MANILA, THE PHILIPPINES



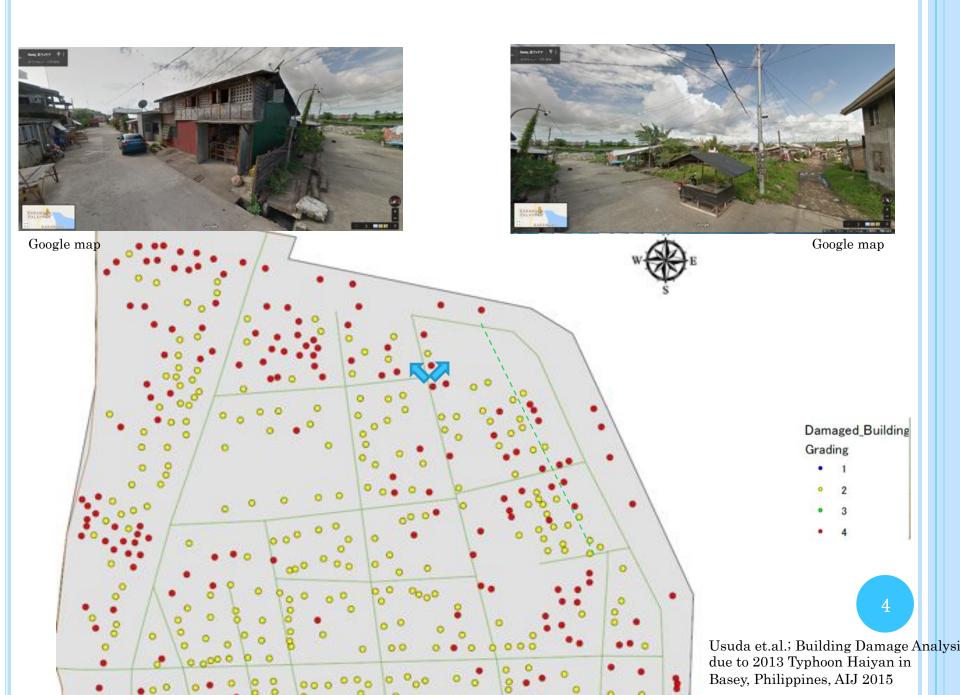


- Facing to Danger in case of heavy rain
- Sanitary Problem
- There are some good vacant land, but not suitable in
 - Price
 - Public Transportation
 - Will of the land owner

TYPHOON YOLANDA

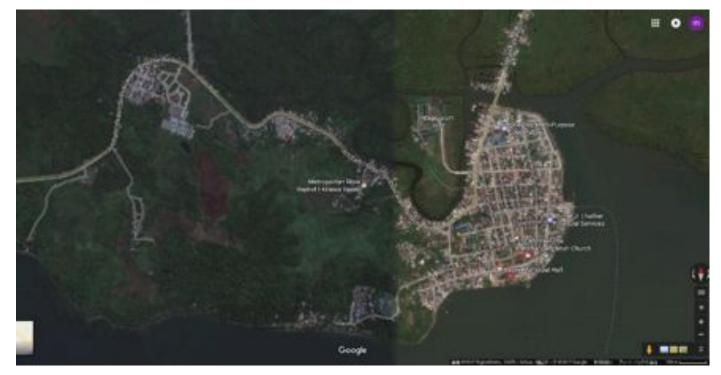
- 6300 death, 1,100 missing, 28,000 injured
- Affected by strong wind and high tide





- Inappropriate place for living was rented
- Not convenient resettlement site





Civil engineering can not win the fight against Nature



Broken Bridge



Broken Sea Wall

Un expected weather in climate change era

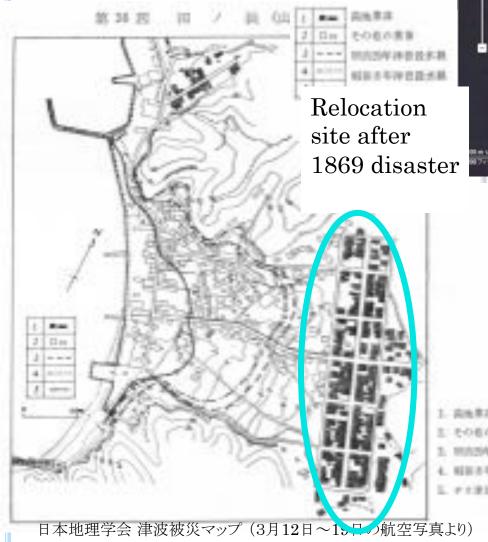


CONDOMINIUM FOR TSUNAMI EVACUATION WAS NOT SAFE





PEOPLE GO BACK TO SEASIDE! ESPECIALLY NEW COMER FIND PLACE FOR LIVING CLOSER TO THE SEA



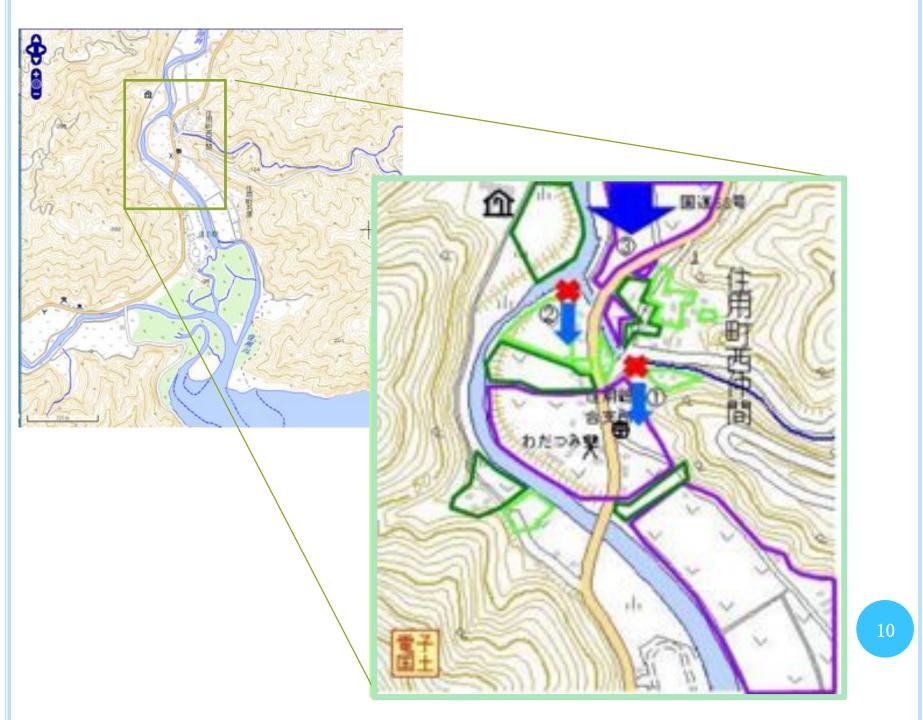
People start to go back after 10 years

WEST NAKAMA VILLAGE, Amami-Oshima







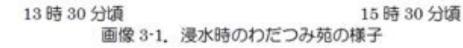


WELFARE FACILITIES, HOUSE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE ARE LOCATED ON FLOODING ZONE

- 2 elderly people died .



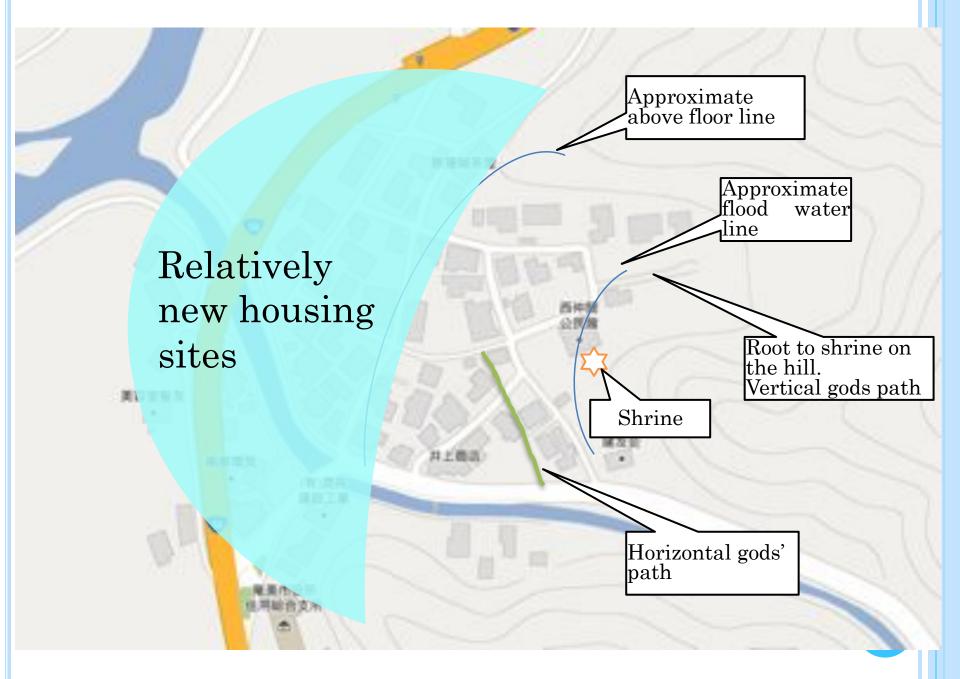


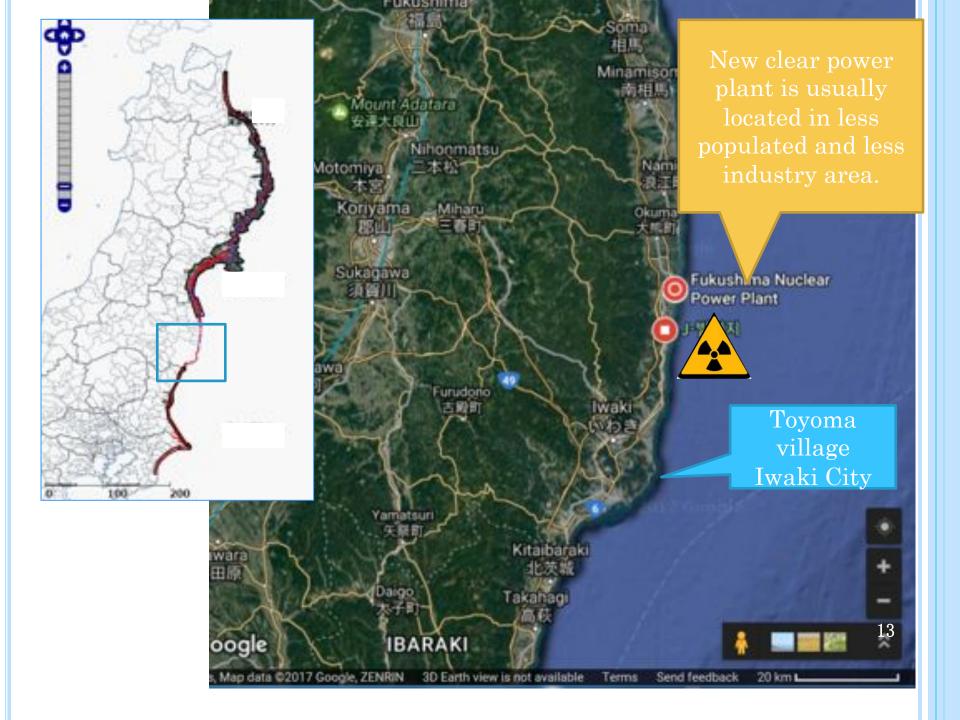


平成2<mark>2</mark>年10月 奄美豪雨災害の検証 (記録誌)平成25 年3 月奄 美 市 永久保存版



11





Previous study shows that "very local names" indicate disasters in old days

2011 tsunami attack

Less damage

TODOR

1961

There was a liner pine forest along seashore to protect village from salty wind and to use as firewood



National Hospital is the 1st building to destroy pine tree forest. (1937)

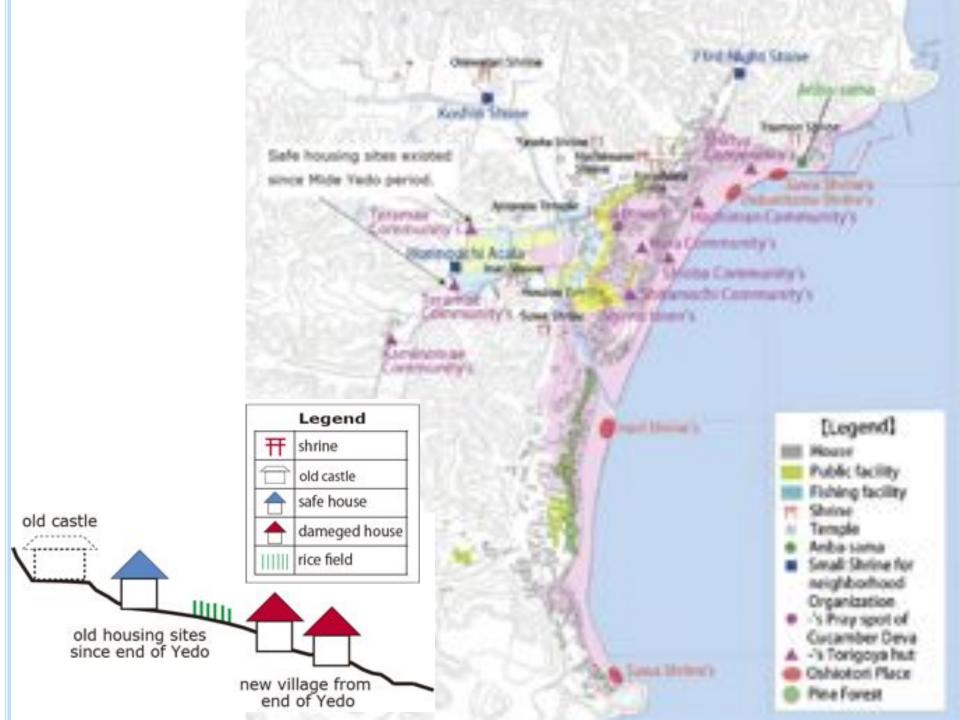


TODOR

Heavily damaged

TODORO= typical danger name. onomatopoeia for sound torrent.

Meaning of the name was not understood by residen (Bad image name sometin disappear when housings





WHY BECOME AN VICTIM OF DISASTER?

• Social system

Safe area not used because of owner's profit

Not enough public investment for basic transportation

Appropriate planning system Loss of long period (several hundred years or more) knowledge of ancestors

• Personal skill

Not enough understanding of natural disaster

In appropriate information

Empowerment of people

LAND USE AND DISASTER

Findings

proposal

Safe Housing Sites

Old Housing Site (e.g. since Mid-Yedo period) are relatively safe but many

vacancy

Young and low income families tond to live in

danger zone

- Traditional shrines (respect nature) are located Safe place, but inconvenient for daily life. (not temples)
- Religious activities were hidden knowledge for disaster prevention.

Our Land Use Plan should be

- Build houses where people started to live
 - There are vacant safe sites.
 - Land should not be a property to produce money, but place for living
- Enjoying festivals, keeping Sacred paths shall let the people safe
- People's power to understand their landscape and agree to