



Climate Change Adaptation in Disaster Management

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**PECC STANDING COMMITTEE
GENERAL MEETING AND RELATED
MEETINGS**

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Japan International Cooperation Agency

Contents

- Introduction
- What is happening in Japan?
- Flood Risk Management Under Changing Climate: JICA's Handbook
- Case Study
- Conclusion and Recommendation

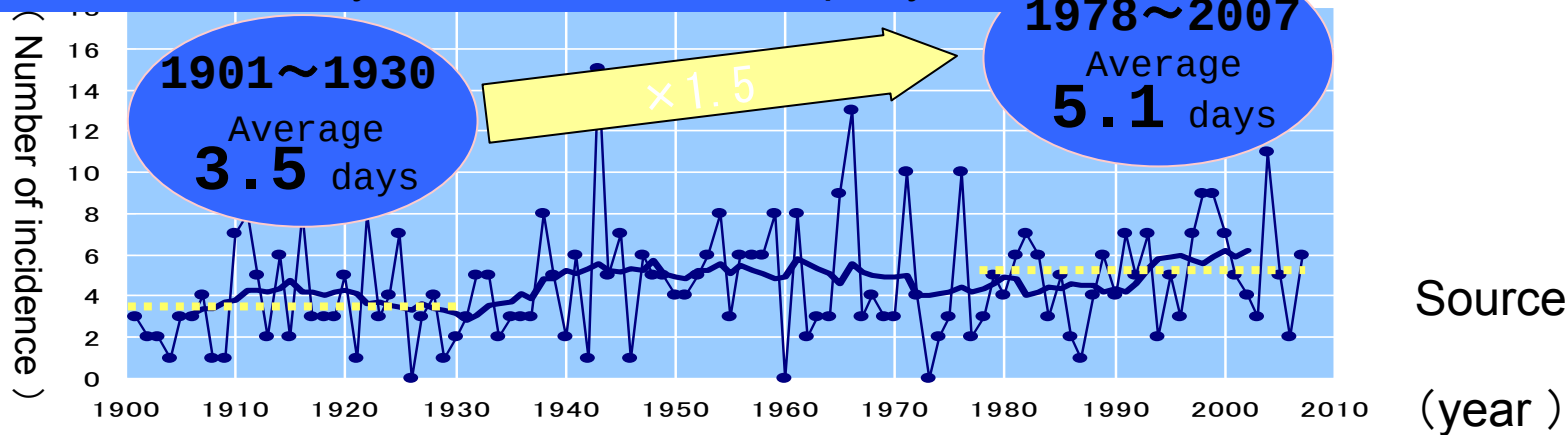
Introduction

- Greater precipitation intensity and variability will increase flood risks in many areas (IPCC 4th assessment report)
- Developing countries are vulnerable
 - Already fragile environment, economic, social sensitivity (Mizra 2003, Stern 2007)
 - Developing countries bear 75-85% of damage (WB)
- Efforts today improve risk management in the uncertain tomorrow as well
 - No wait-and-see approach
- Objective: to propose method for CCA
 - Applied in the Philippines

2. What is Happening in Japan?

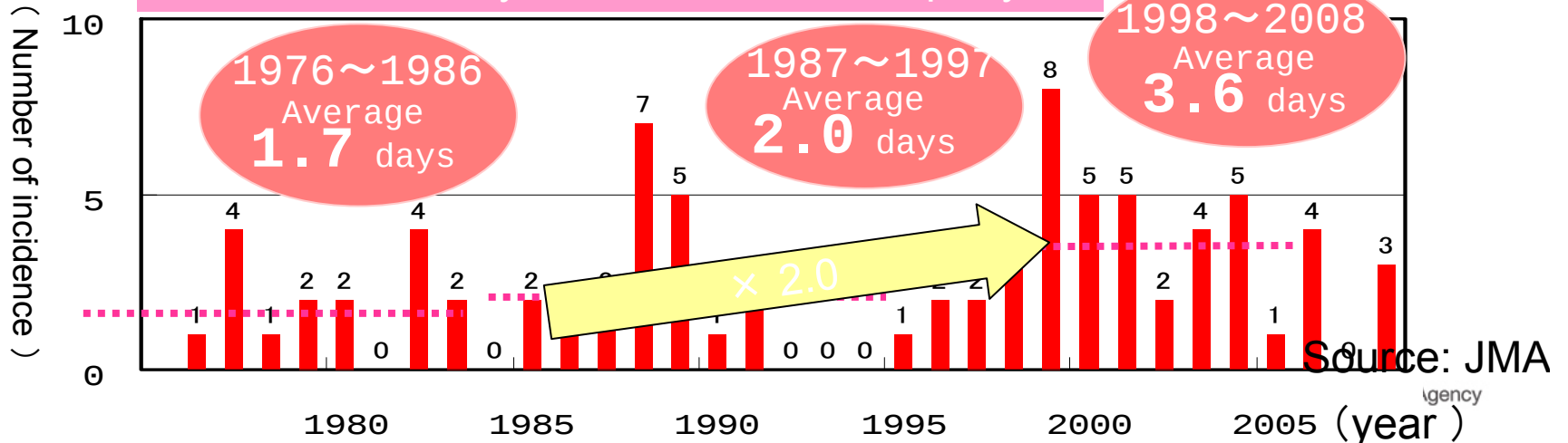
Daily rainfall over 200mm is significantly increasing

Incidence of daily rainfall over 200mm per year



Hourly rainfall over 100mm is increasing

Incidence of hourly rainfall over 100mm per year



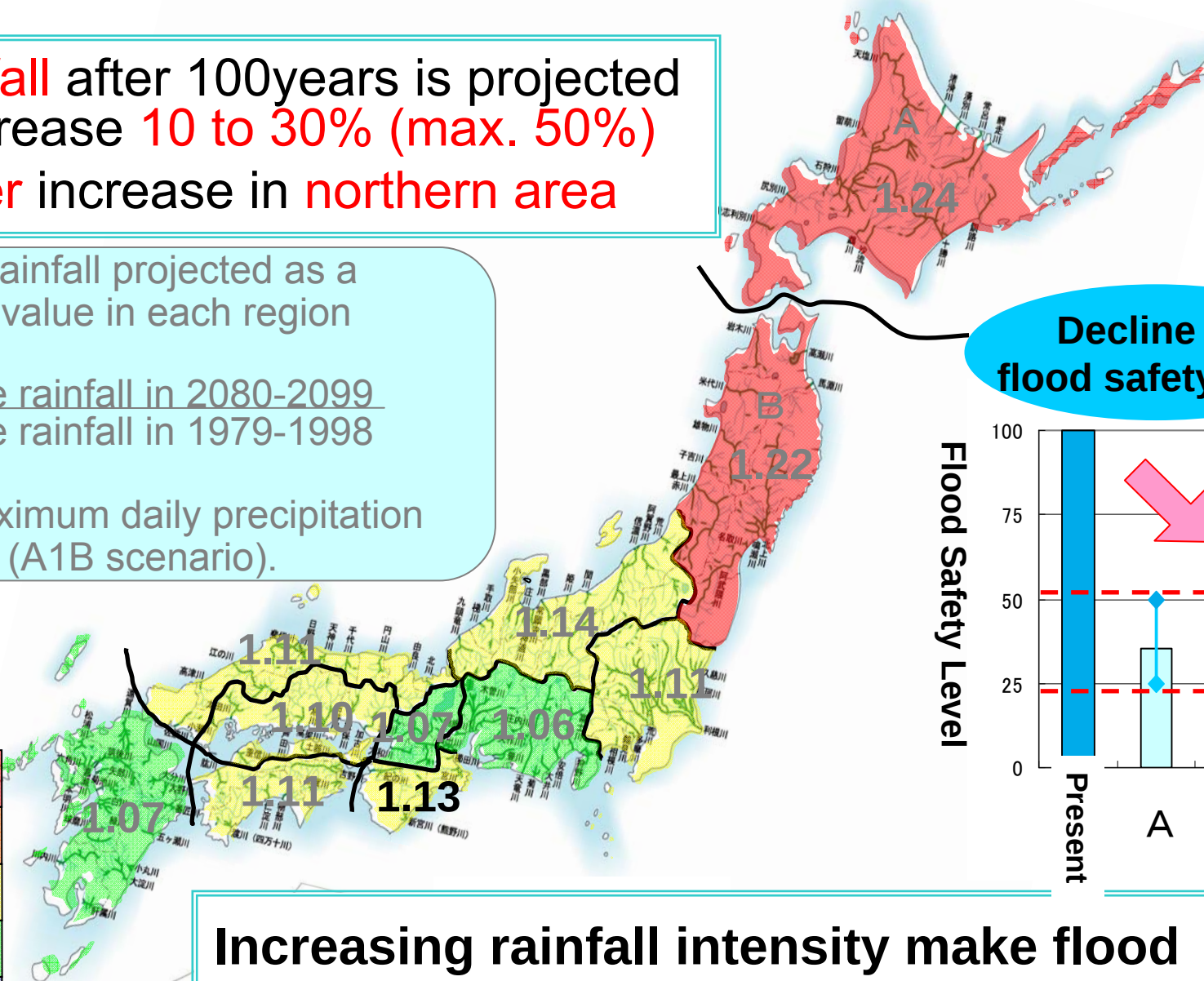
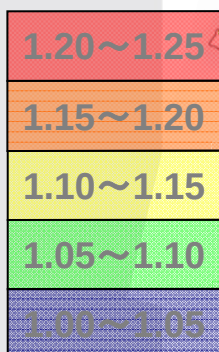
- **Rainfall** after 100years is projected to increase **10 to 30% (max. 50%)**
- **bigger** increase in **northern area**

Future rainfall projected as a median value in each region

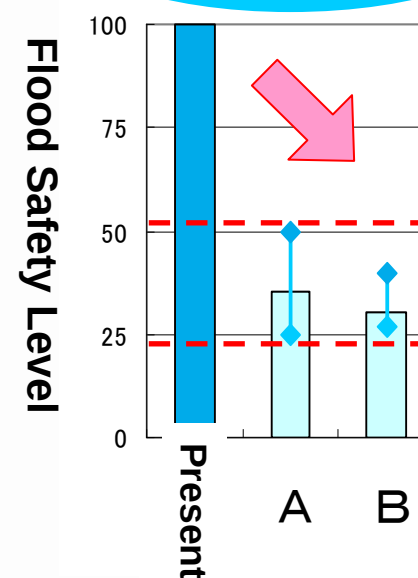
Average rainfall in 2080-2099
Average rainfall in 1979-1998

The maximum daily precipitation
GCM20 (A1B scenario).

Legend



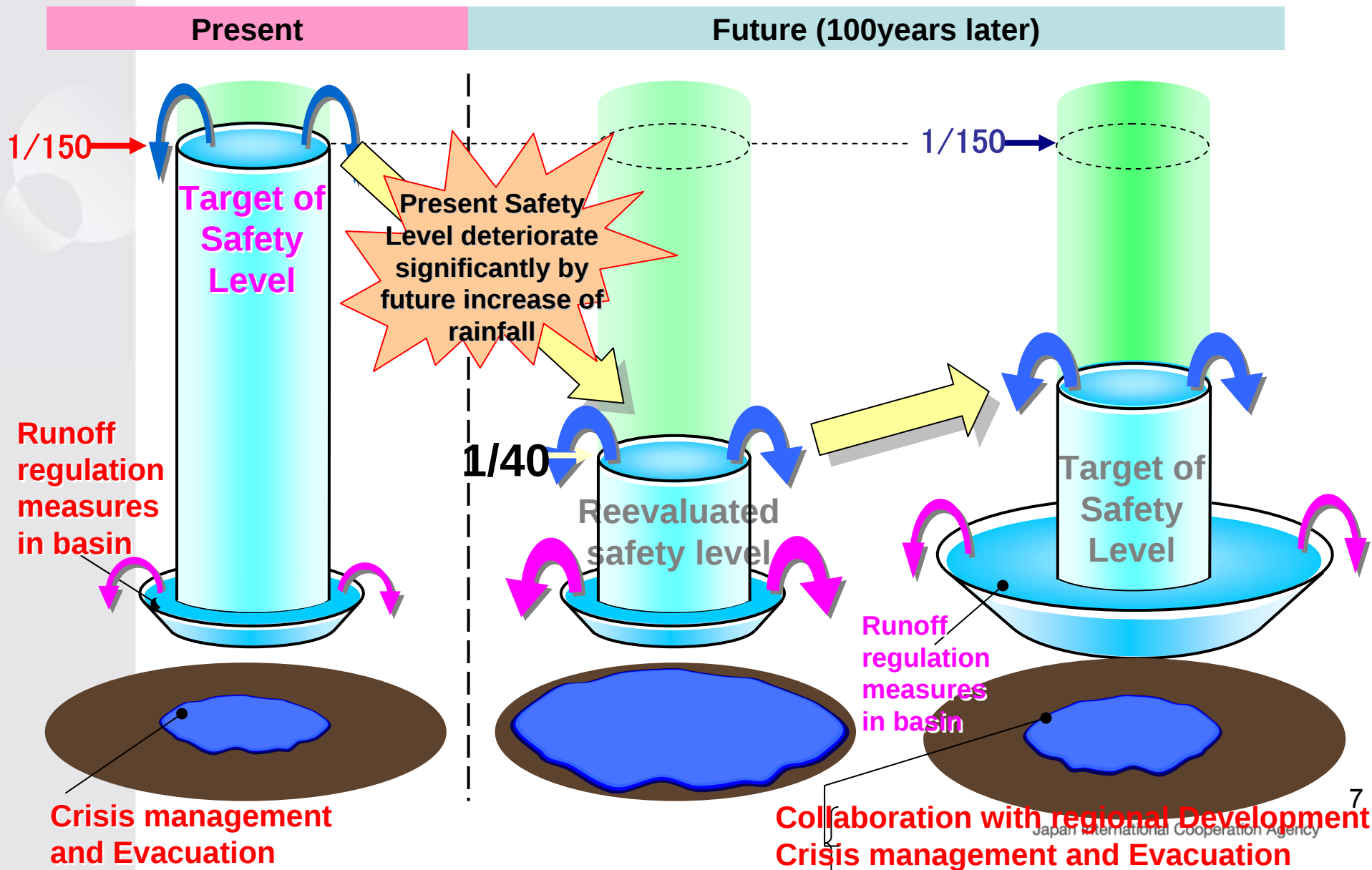
Decline of flood safety level



Increasing rainfall intensity make flood safety level significantly lower than present

Basic concept for managing increasing risks

- Multiple measures in flood management -



Flood Risk Management Under Changing Climate: JICA Handbook

“Stationarity is Dead” (Milly et al., 2008)

☺ Conventional Method of Water Planning

Assumption: rainfall pattern fluctuate within unchanging envelope of variability

☹ Under changing and uncertain climate

✓ Climate is changing

Return period (ex. 100-year flood or 10-year drought) is never foundation of planning

✓ Prediction possible, but with uncertainty

New Designing methods of water infrastructures are needed

River bank heights, reserve capacity, bridge heights etc.

Furthermore.....

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“Stationarity is Dead”

Is flood Control Philosophy Dead, as well?



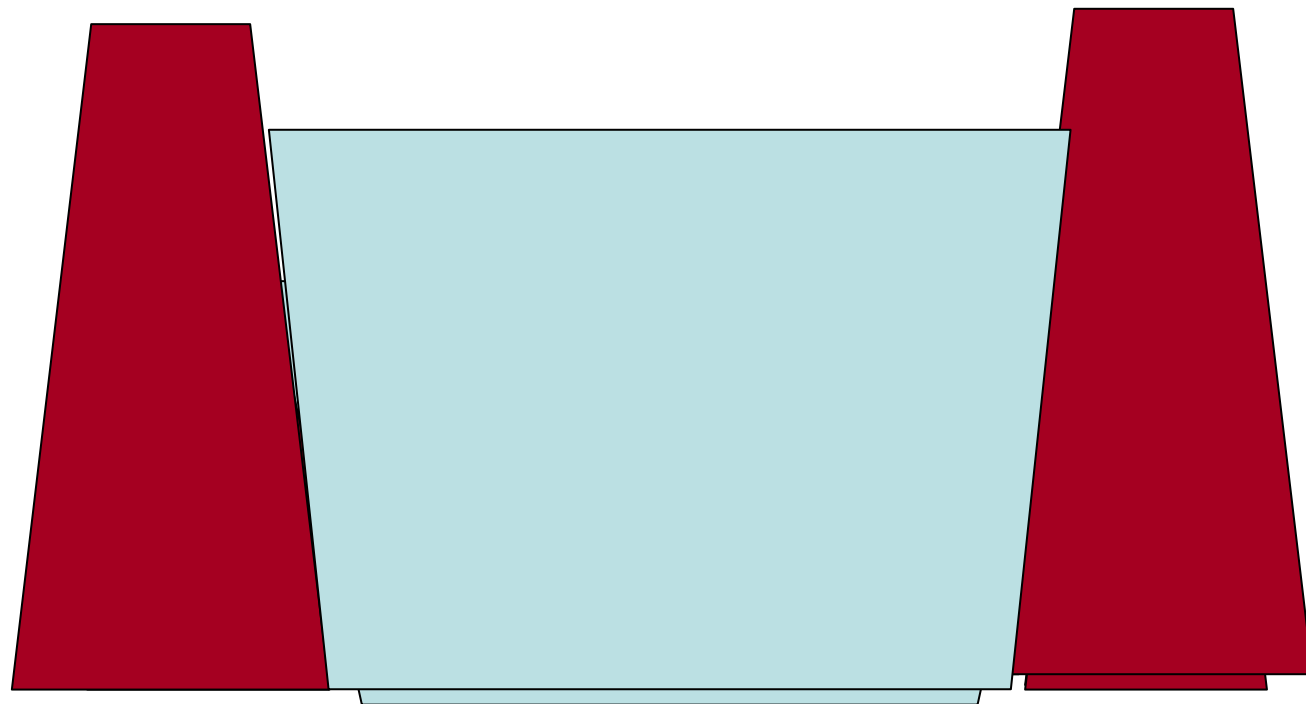
Source: MLIT

Can we continue to construct higher dykes according to increasing flood scale?

“Stationarity is Dead”

Is flood Control Philosophy Dead, as well?

Can we continue to construct higher dykes according to increasing flood scale?



Flood Risk Management Under Changing Climate: Proposed Method

Sustainable society resilient to changes

1. to respond continuously changing climate
2. to plan and implement infrastructure projects through predicting future impacts with uncertainty
3. to change systems of water management according to developing technology for prediction and adaptation of climate change

five basic concepts for an approach to coping with a changing and uncertain climate resiliently and sustainably

1. **Human security:** Focusing on individuals, particularly the most vulnerable
2. **Engagement with the society:** Engaging with the society as a whole, including policymakers and decision makers
3. **Building a sustainable adaptive society:** resiliently cope with a changing climate whose prediction entails uncertainty
4. **Disaster risk management:** focus on society's vulnerabilities, especially associated with urbanization, and adaptive capacity

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Capacity}}$$

5. **“Zero victim” goal of flood control**

Proposed Method for CCA Planning

<conventional project>

Objective: to mitigate human and economic losses

Historical hydro-metrological data

Target setting

To decide target floods scale based on probability analysis

Run-off Analysis

<Project>

Structural Measures (such as river bank, and dam)

Non-structural Measures (such as flood early warning)

<Climate Change Adaptation Project>

Objective: to minimize human loss

Historical hydro-metrological data

Climate Change Prediction

probability analysis on target floods

Evaluation on Impact on Extreme Events by Climate Change

Runoff and *Inundation* analysis

Coping Mechanism Analysis

Target setting

- 1) *Strategic Area Protection by Structural Measures*
- 2) *Land Use Regulation*
- 3) *Community-based Risk Management*

<Project>

River Basin Governance

Structural Measures

Urban, Regional Planning (land use regulation)

Non-structural Measures (early warning, *Evacuation*)

CBDM

Monitoring

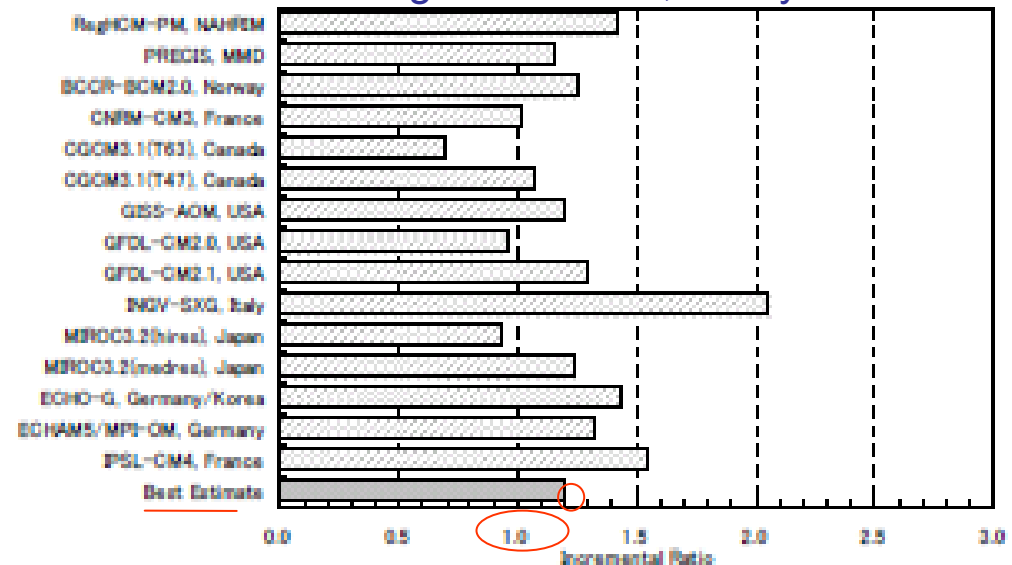
Poverty Alleviation, Vulnerability Consideration

Climate change prediction Impact on Extreme Event

- Target year: Near-term 25-30 years
 - Comparatively low uncertainty, social factors not substantially affect climate
- Down-scaling
 - Statistical, Dynamic
 - Multi-model ensemble of GCM

AR 100 years (2050)

Pahang River Basin, Malaysia



Climate change adaptation measures Flood Control Philosophy is Dead as Well.

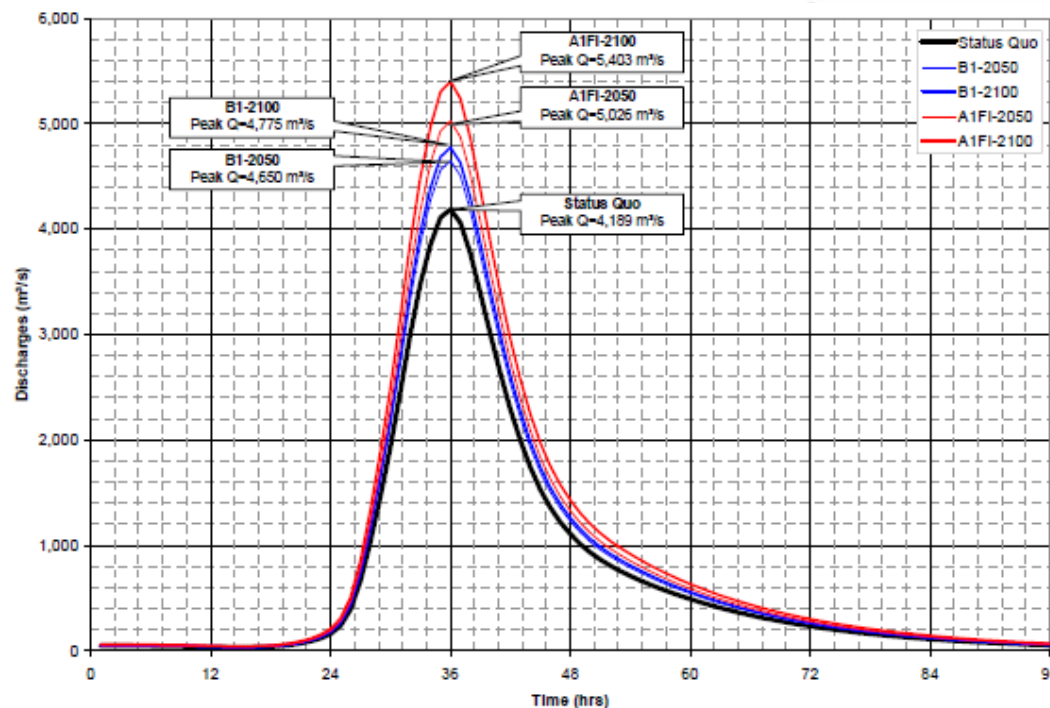
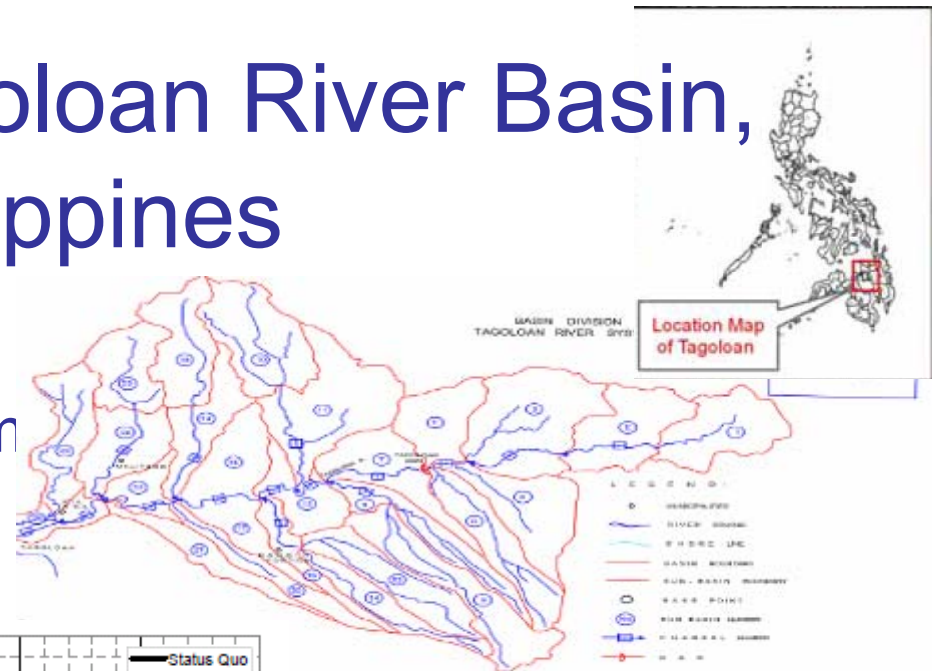
- Conventional philosophy is abandoned
“Long liner bank system along river from river mouth to mountain”
- Proposed new philosophy
“Multilayered measures in river basin”
 - 1) Step 1: Strategic area protect by structures
 - 2) Step 2: Urban planning and land use regulation for risk areas
 - 3) Step 3: CBDM

Climate change adaptation measures

- Governance at river basin level
 - Involvement of various sectors, organizations, stakeholders
 - Need for consensus building and responsibility sharing
- Structure measures
- Non-structural measures: early warning and evacuation etc.,
- Land use regulation
- Community-based Disaster Management
- Capacity Development
- Monitoring
- Poverty alleviation and consideration on vulnerability group

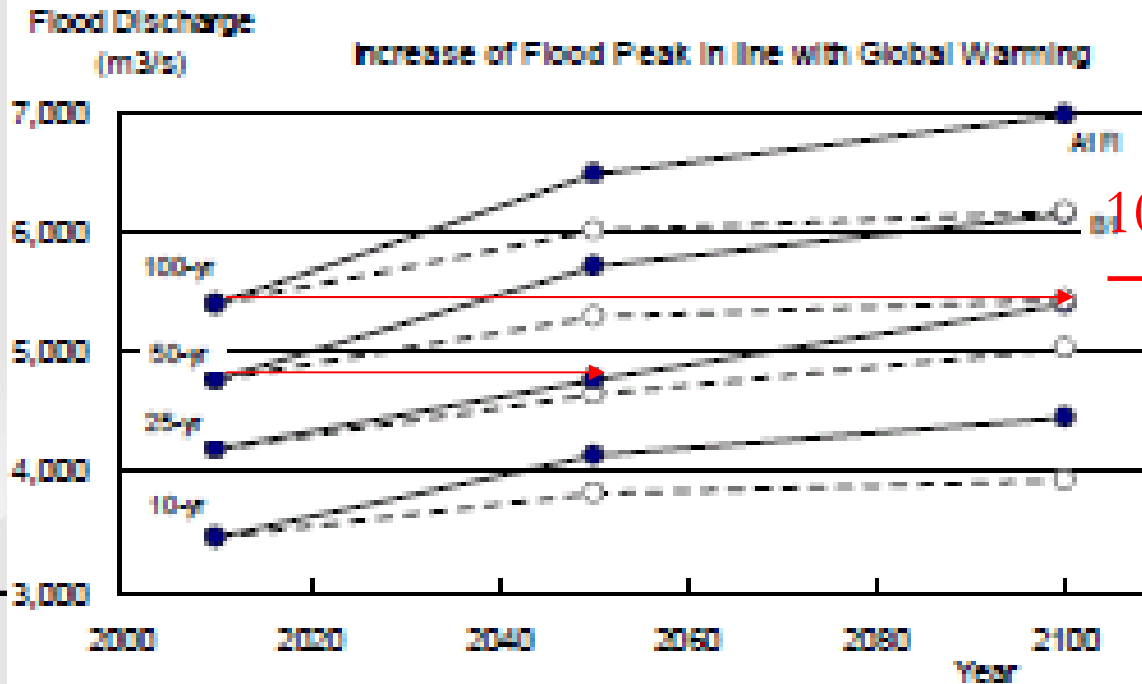
Case Study 1: Tagoloan River Basin, the Philippines

- Catchments 1,778km²
- Precipitation 1,500-2,000mm



25-yr return period
 4,200 in present
 4,650-4,800 in 2050
 5,000-5,300 in 2100

Figure R 10.16 Future 25-yr Probable Design Hydrographs



100 yrs flood
→ 25-50yr flood in 2100

50 yrs flood
→ 25yr flood in 2050

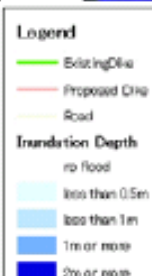
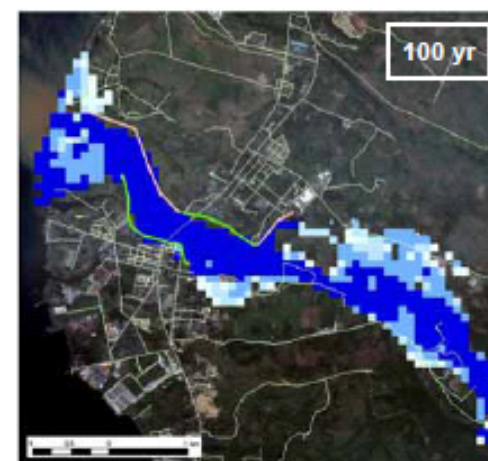
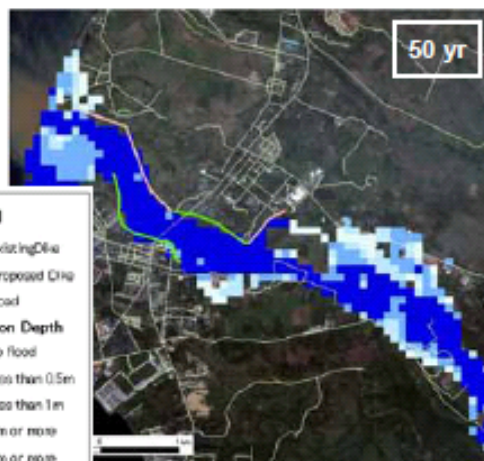
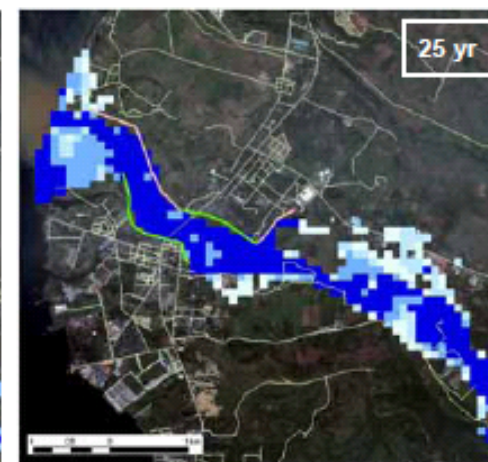
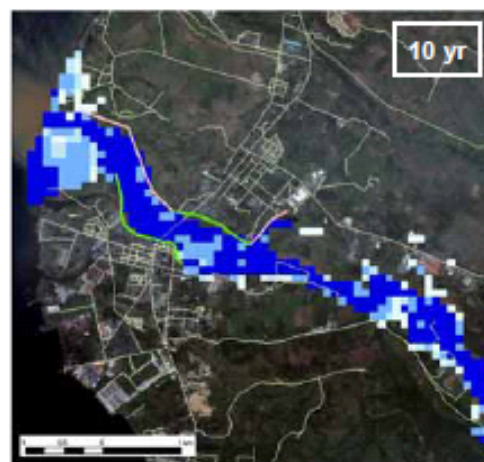
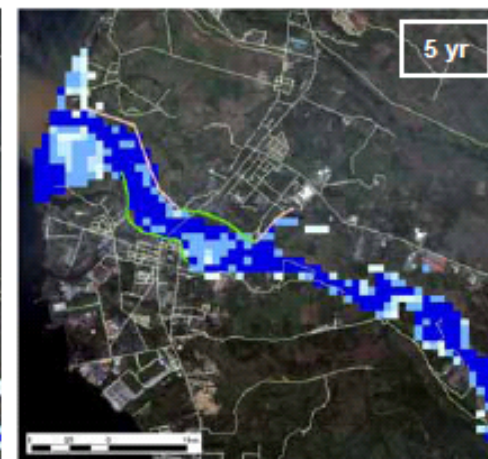
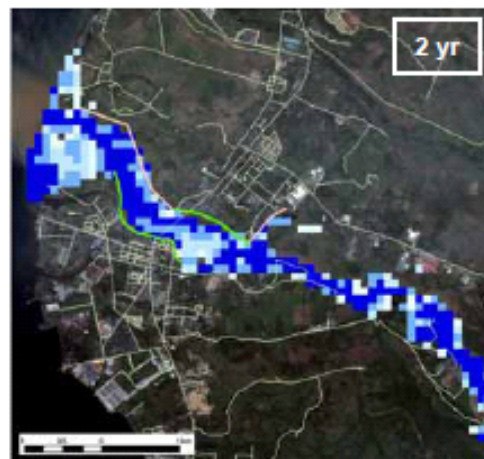
Scenario		rainfall intensity (%)	Return period (year)						Probable Flood Discharge (m ³ /s)	
				5yr	10yr	25yr	50yr	100yr	25yr	50yr
Status quo		-		125	142	164	181	198	4190	4770
A1F1	2050	11		150	170	197	217	237	4780	5720
	2100	14		161	183	211	233	255	5400	6150
B1	2050	20		138	157	182	200	219	4650	5290
	2100	29		142	162	187	206	225	5030	5430

Revising Plan

Original MP

Revised MP





Case Study 2: Cavite, the Philippines

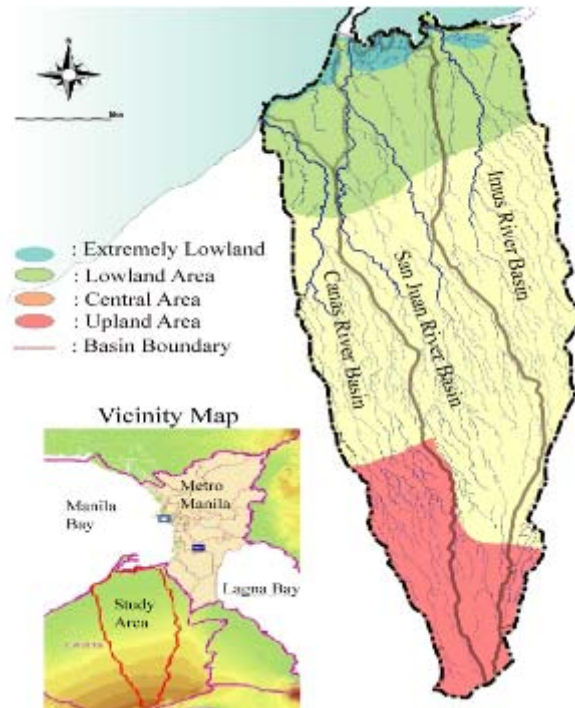
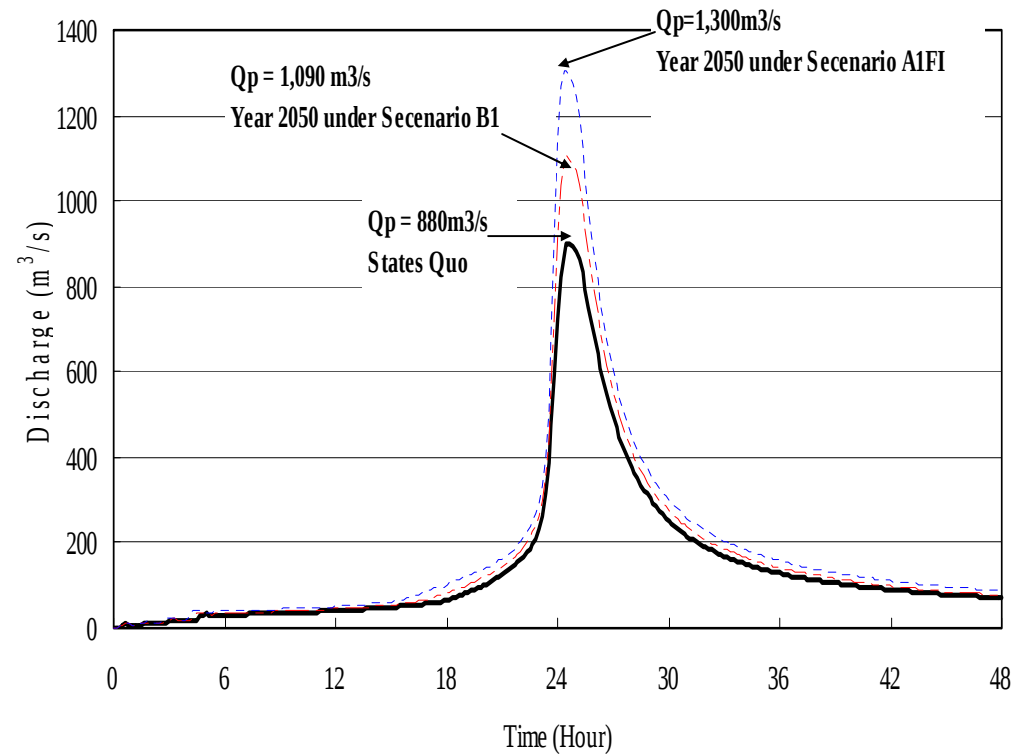
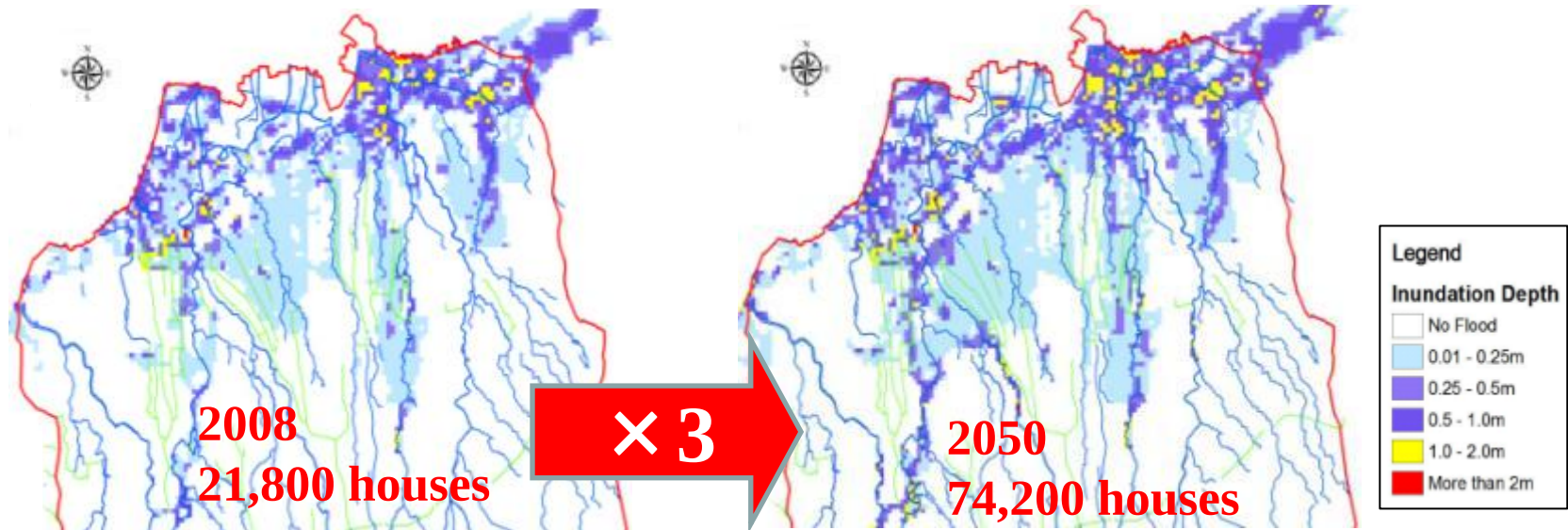


Fig. 1 General Map of Study Area

River Basin	Catchments Area (km ²)	River Length (km)
Imus	115.5	45.0
San Juan	147.76	43.4
Canas	112.32	42.0
Residual	32.84	-
Total	407.4	

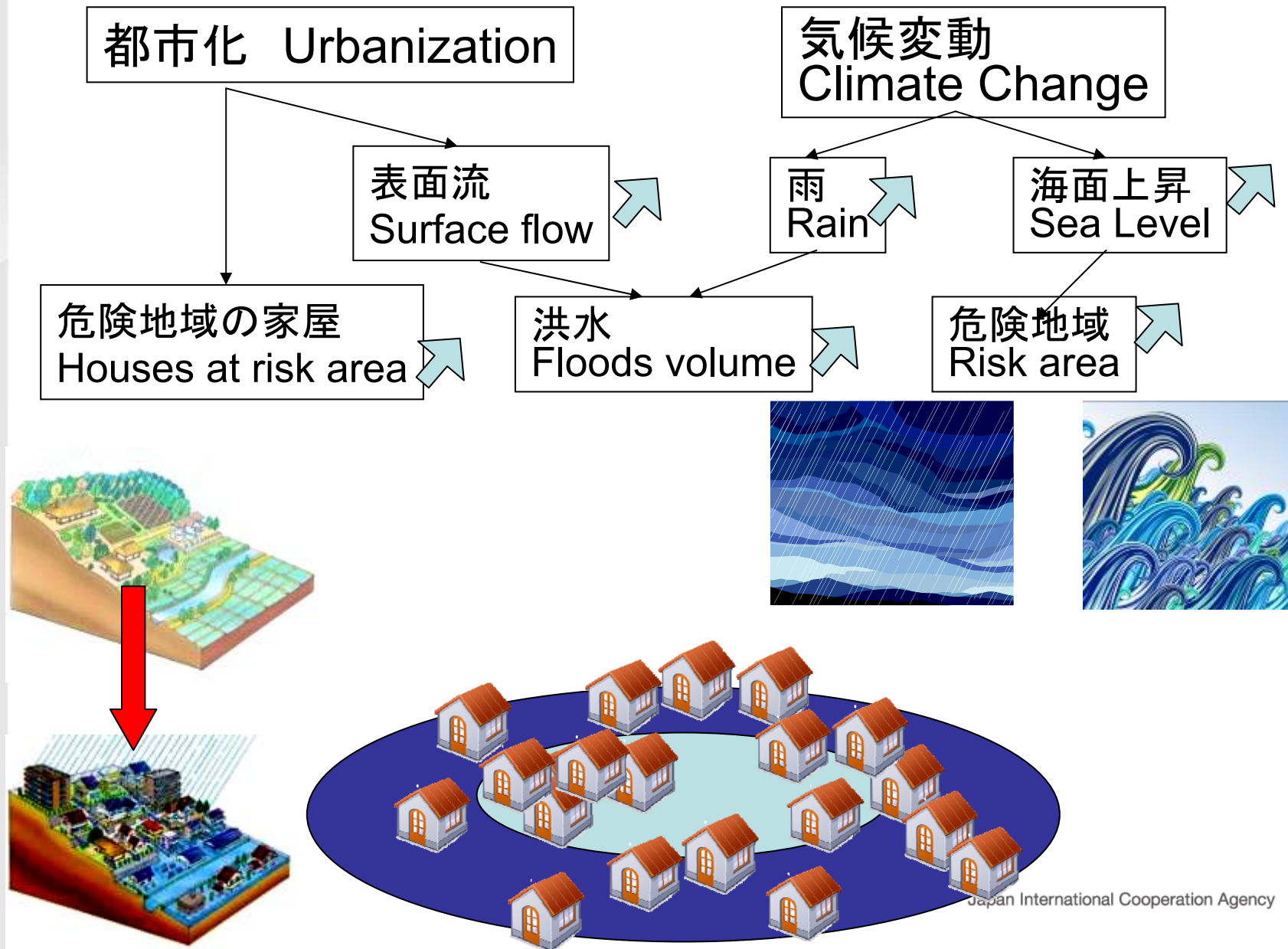


危険地域の家屋数 Houses at risk area



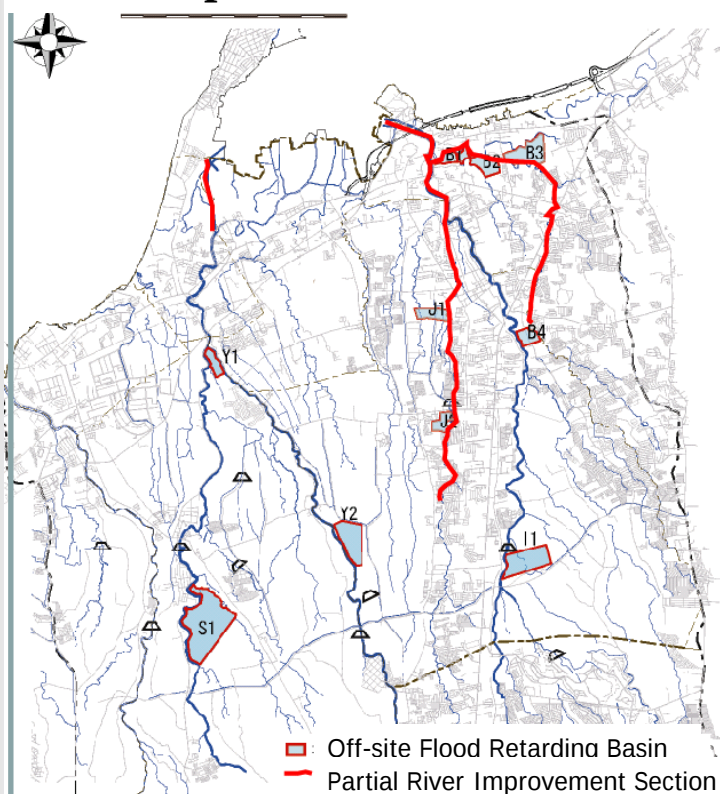
Case No.	Scenario of Climate Change	Urbanized Ratio	Probable Flood Inundation Area (km ²)			Number of Houses/Buildings Inundated (thousand houses)		
			Flood Depth below 1m	Depth above 1m	Total	Flood Depth below 1m	Flood Depth above 1m	Total
1	Status Quo	26%*	31.51	1.05	32.56	20.1	1.7	21.8
2	States Quo	43%**	35.82	1.50	37.32	31.4	2.9	34.4
3	In 2050 under B1 Scenario		41.10	2.52	43.62	35.5	4.4	39.9
4	In 2050 under A1FI Scenario	65%***	44.64	3.54	48.18	38.4	5.9	44.3
5	States Quo		41.05	2.45	43.50	56.4	7.2	63.6
6	In 2050 under B1 Scenario		43.92	2.97	46.89	60.1	8.5	68.6
7	In 2050 under A1FI Scenario		47.27	3.98	51.25	63.0	11.2	74.2

Negative synergy effect of CC and Urbanization

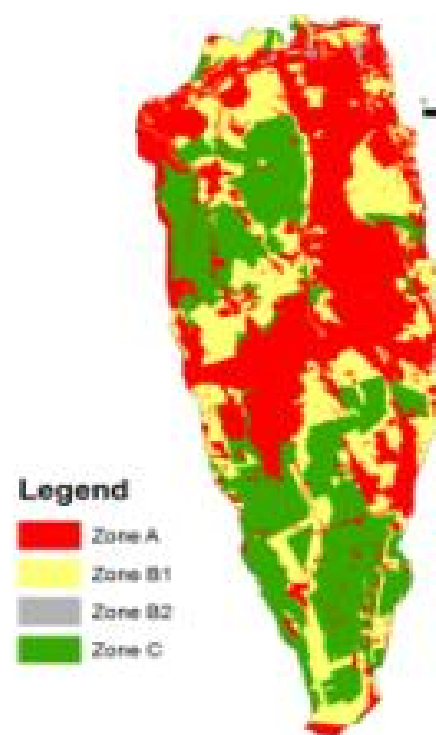


遊水地計画を将来拡張する可能性 →都市計画に開発抑制地域として線引き

1. 河川工事・遊水地 River improvement works



2. 土地利用規制 Land Use Control

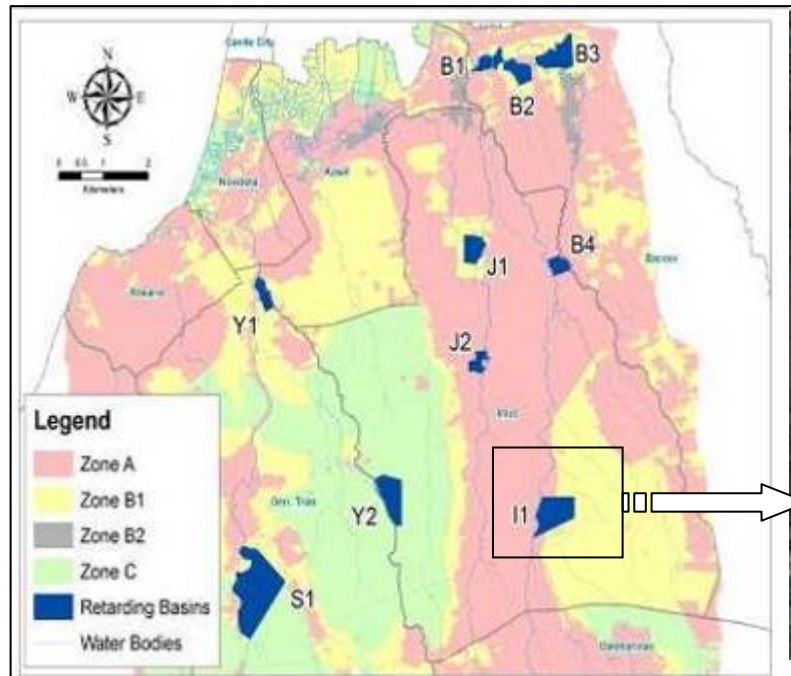


3. 調整池Retarding Basin in Urban area



適応策 Climate Change Adaptation

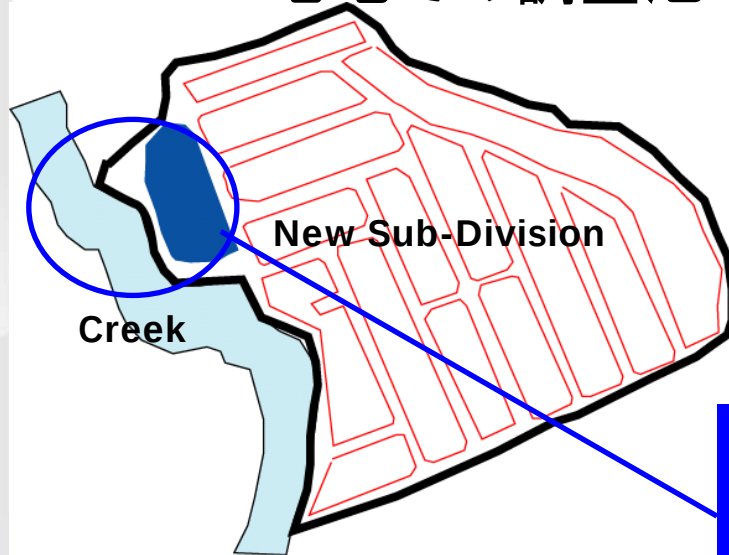
土地利用規制 Land Use Control



Description	Peak River Discharge before Retarding	Peak River Discharge after Retarding	Reduction of Peak Discharge	Storage Volume	Area
Proposed in the Study	430 m ³ /s	245 m ³ /s	185 m ³ /s	1.87 (10 ⁶ m ³)	45ha
Required in 2050 B1 Scenario	550 m ³ /s	245 m ³ /s	305 m ³ /s	3.01 (10 ⁶ m ³)	75ha
Required in 2050 A1FI scenario	690 m ³ /s	245 m ³ /s	445 m ³ /s	4.06 (10 ⁶ m ³)	100ha

気候変動適応 Climate Change Adaptation

宅地での調整池 On-site Regulation ponds

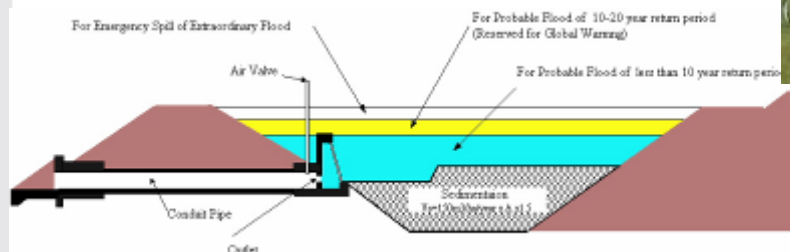
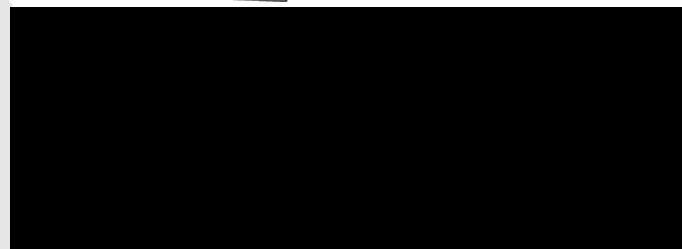


Dry Type



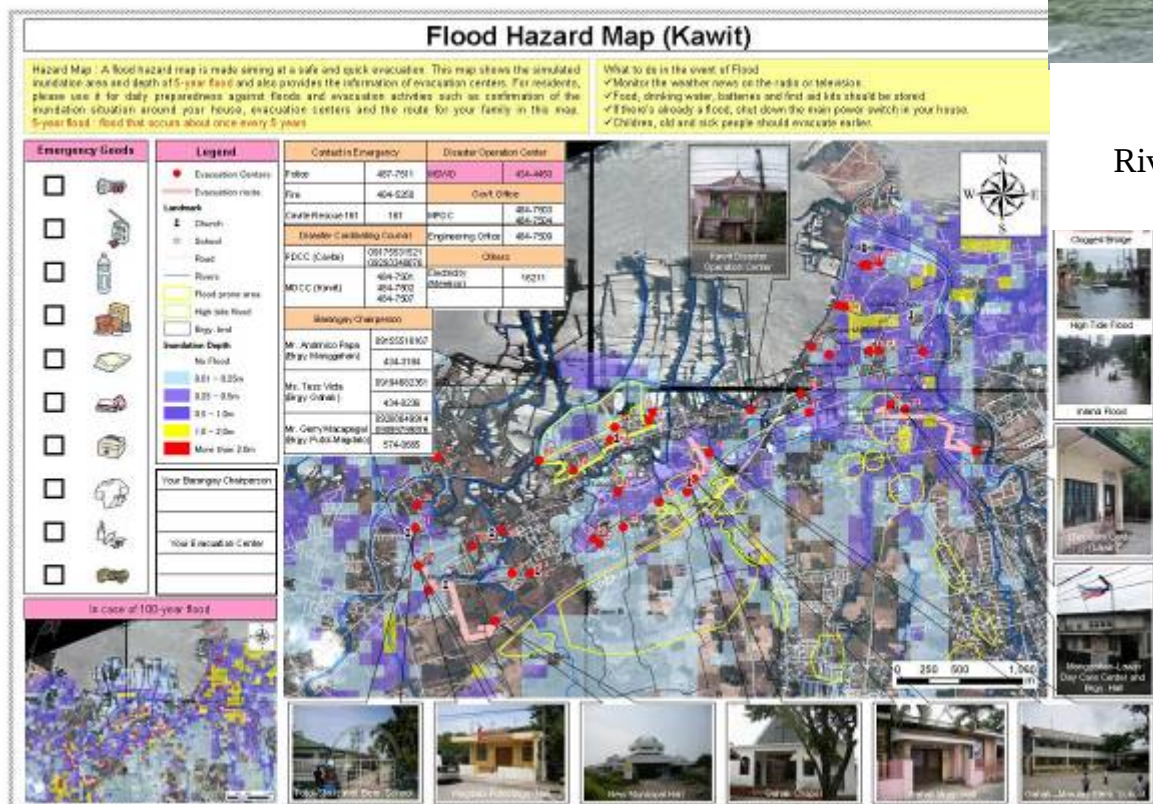
Wet Type

On-site Flood
Regulation Pond
(3% of Sub-Division)



適応策 Climate Change Adaptation ソフト対策 Software measures

ハザードマップ



簡易観測

River Water Level Indicator for Flood
Warning and Evacuation



適応策 Climate Change Adaptation

コミュニティ防災 Community based disaster management



適応策 Climate Change Adaptation

コミュニティ防災 Community based disaster management



5. conclusion

- Climate is changing in Japan, and new policy is reported.
- Stationarity is dead, flood control philosophy either?
- JICA's Handbook for Climate Change Adaptation in Water
- Proposed method of CCA in flood risk management is applied in the Philippines

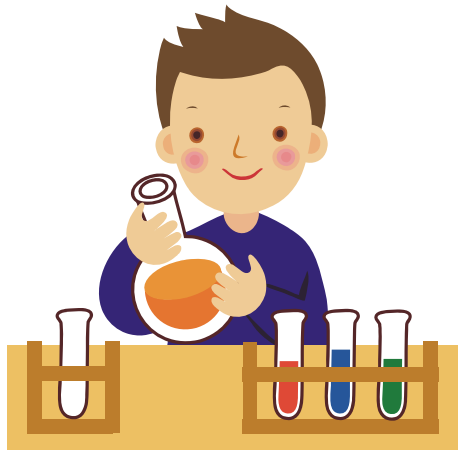
Recommendation for ASEAN+3

- JPN's Obligation
based on technology and experience
 - To provide future prediction on precipitation, flood, drought
 - To provide advice on climate change adaptation
- Proposed Action for ASEAN+3
 - To standardize CCA procedures for achieving minimum requirement in any country
 - To share indigenous knowledge and practices
 - To conduct peer review

East Asia Forum on Climate Change Adaptation

JICA handbook

Ver.0 was produced



Ver.1 will be issued at the end of FY2010

Comments are welcomed

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