CECAR10, Jeju, Korea, 2025

Trans-disciplinary Approach for Disaster Risk Reduction by Scientific Knowledge-Based Decision-Making
-Nine years of activity of TC21October 23, 2025

Need of Transdisciplinary Approach (TDA) to Implement Reverse Zoning and Basin Flood Control Policies in Japan



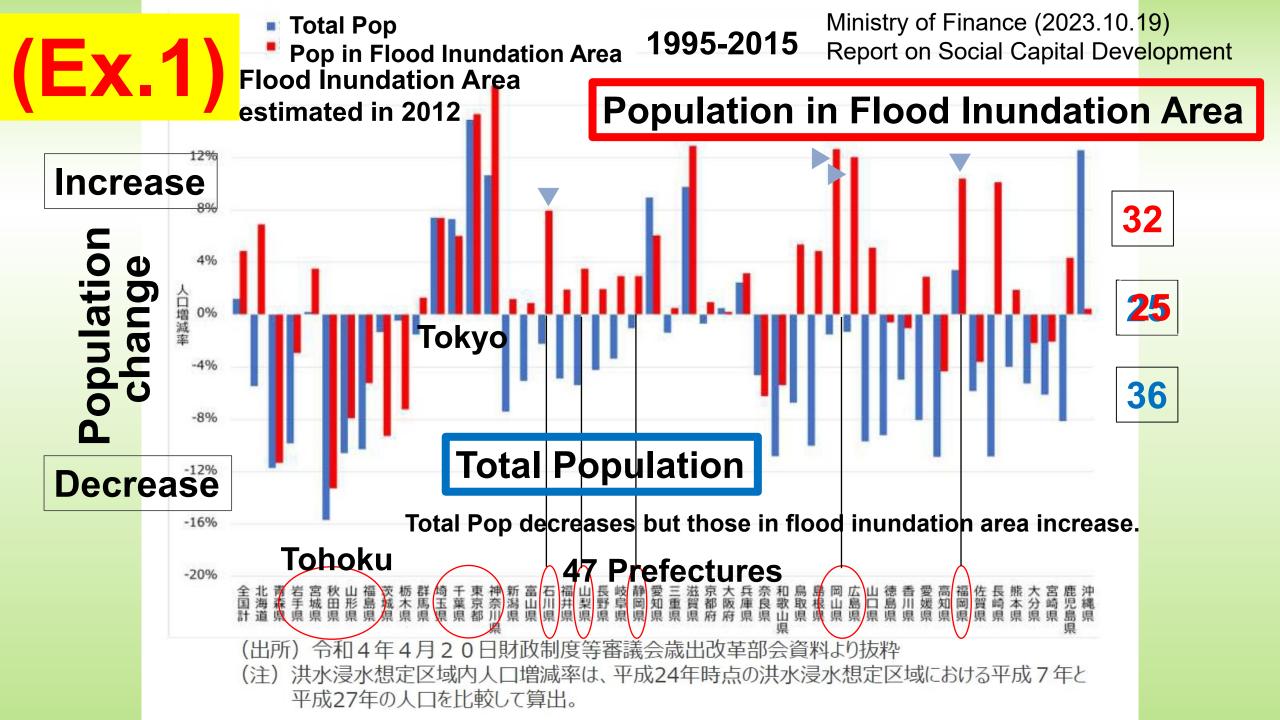
Kuniyoshi Takeuchi
Professor Emeritus
University of Yamanashi



Background

- In Japan, like any other countries, flood-related disasters are intensifying and occurring nearly every year
 - e.g., 2018 West Japan Heavy Rain (D&M: 245), 2019 Super Tyhoon19 (D&M: 98)
- Basic Counter measures are twofold:
 - Infrastructure development against hazards & for preparedness
 - Relocation of people to safer place
- Nevertheless, relocation is very difficult! Needs TDA.

Striking examples in Japan: Ex.1 & Ex.2



Why?

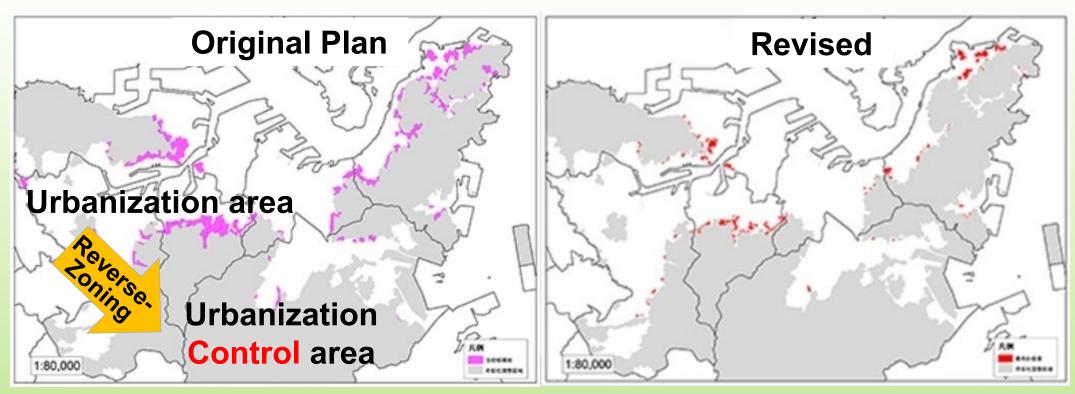
- Because land price is low in disaster risk area.
- For migrants, land price is more important than potential disasters, especially where there are recently no serious disasters.
- So, new residents tend to settle in disaster prone areas.
- Creation of new risk that the SF urges to stop.



Kitakyushu City Reverse-Zoning Plan

Badly damaged by sedimentary disasters in 2018

2019 Original Plan → (280 Public hearings) → 2024 Revised Plan



Proposed: 1157ha, 35,200 pop

Agreed: 263ha, 165 pop

1/4 1/200

Reasons of Objections

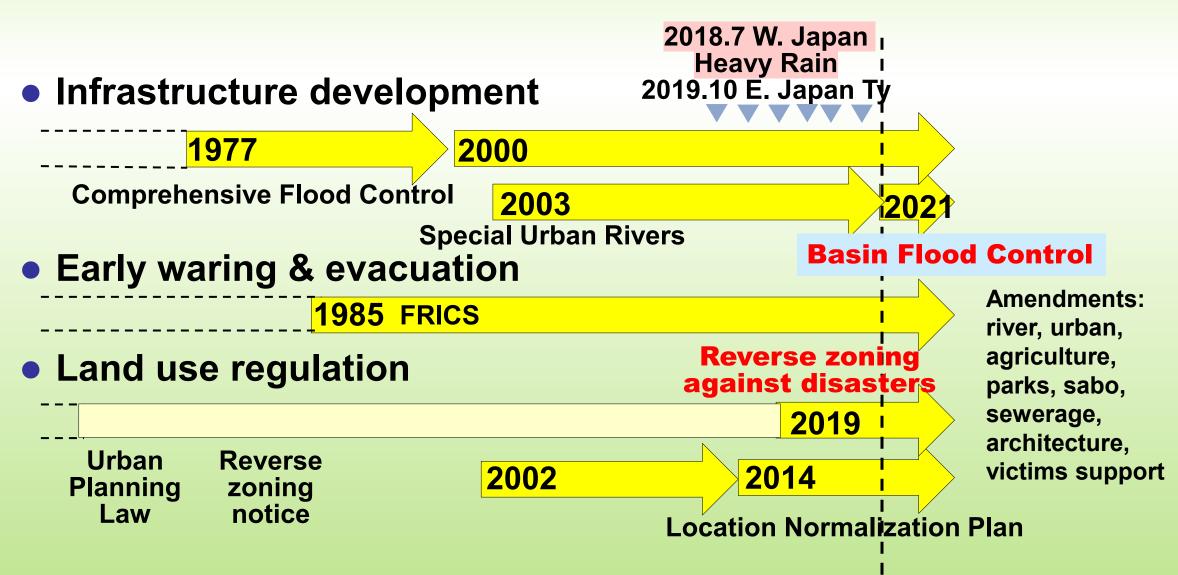
Accept the spirit of the policy, but

- Land price decline (ex. ¥28M → ¥8M only in the proposal stage)
- Lack of pub supports: Financial compensation? Alternative sites?
- Don't want to leave the residents over generations

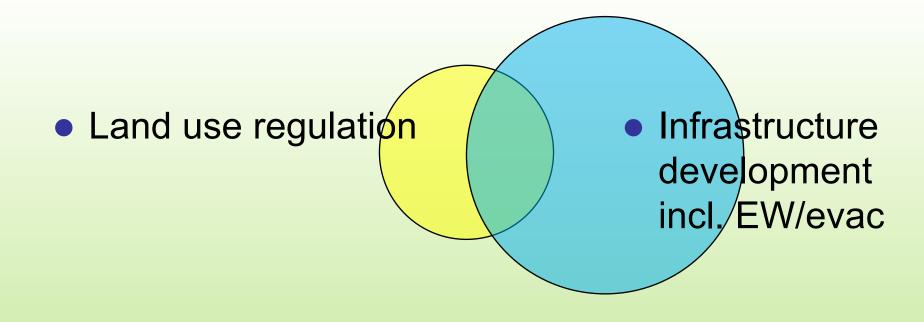
 Esp. in flood inundation areas
 - But responses differ by disaster experiences, depopulation in the village, availability of city support, image for future generations etc.
- Hiroshima Prefecture's strategy: Plan r-z in long time span in 3 steps:
 - First, designate r-z only where no residents.
 - In 20 years, designate r-z with residents but residents are allowed to stay.
 - Finally, in 50 years, no residents allowed.

Implementation already started. Good results awaited.

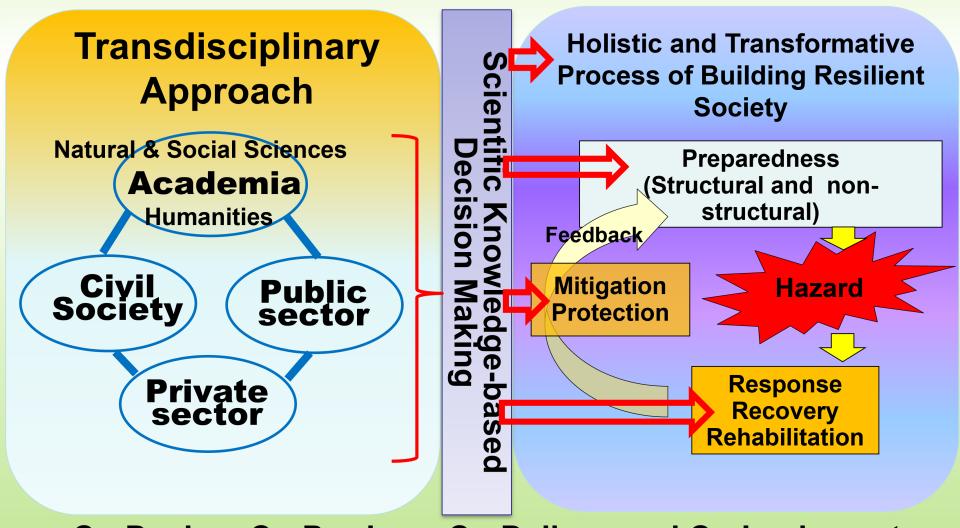
Basic laws of flood-related DRR



Best-mix of the two ways for DRR



TC21 Transdisciplinary Approach for Building Societal Resilience to Disasters



Co-Design, Co-Produce, Co-Deliver, and Co-Implement

Transdisciplinary Approach (TDA)

- All stakeholders working together to go beyond disciplinary and sectoral limit and make holistic solutions possible by societal transformation.
 - Disciplinary & sectoral cooperation river & urban national & cities

- Transparency in info exchanges and DM processes
- Scientific knowledge-based decision making
- Participatory app, accountability, democratic proc,

Conclusions (Take home message)

- Now DRR needs land use control.
- but unpopular
- Land use control needs Transdisciplinary Approach (TDA).
- TDA is All stakeholders working together
 - With cooperation among disciplines and sectors especially with academia, between central and local governments, within governments, with residents, NGOs and private sect.
 - With transparency in information exchanges and on decision making processes,
 - With scientific knowledge-based DM

居安思危 Be aware of risk while we are safe 思えば則ち備えあり 思見有備 Awareness leads us preparedness 有備無患 Preparedness leaves us no regret

「春秋」左氏伝

Source: Zuo Qiuming "Zuoshi Commentary" in Confucius ed. "Spring and Autumn", 480BC

All stakeholders working together is the only way to make societal transformation possible with scientific decision making.

preparedness for floods

Especially

- Inter-sectoral & disciplinary cooperation
 - River, urban, coast, forest, park, agriculture, road, media, natural, social, cultural sciences,
- Central and local governments cooperation
 - National gov'ts (agencies, regional offices), local gov'ts (provinces, cities, towns, villages)
 - With communities, residents, NGOs, private sector