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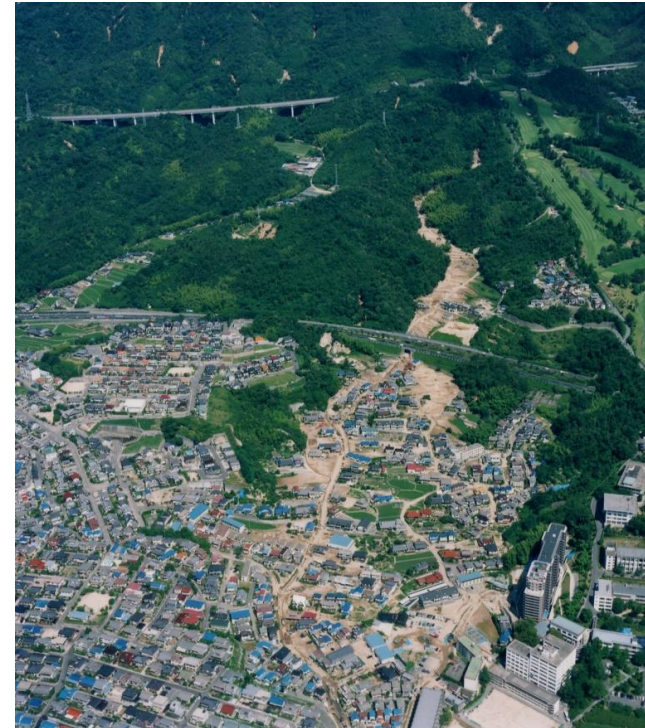
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土砂災害防止法制定の経緯 (1)

平成11年6月広島市において、集中豪雨により土石流、がけ崩れが多発。国は土砂災害対策を強化するため、土砂災害防止法を制定。

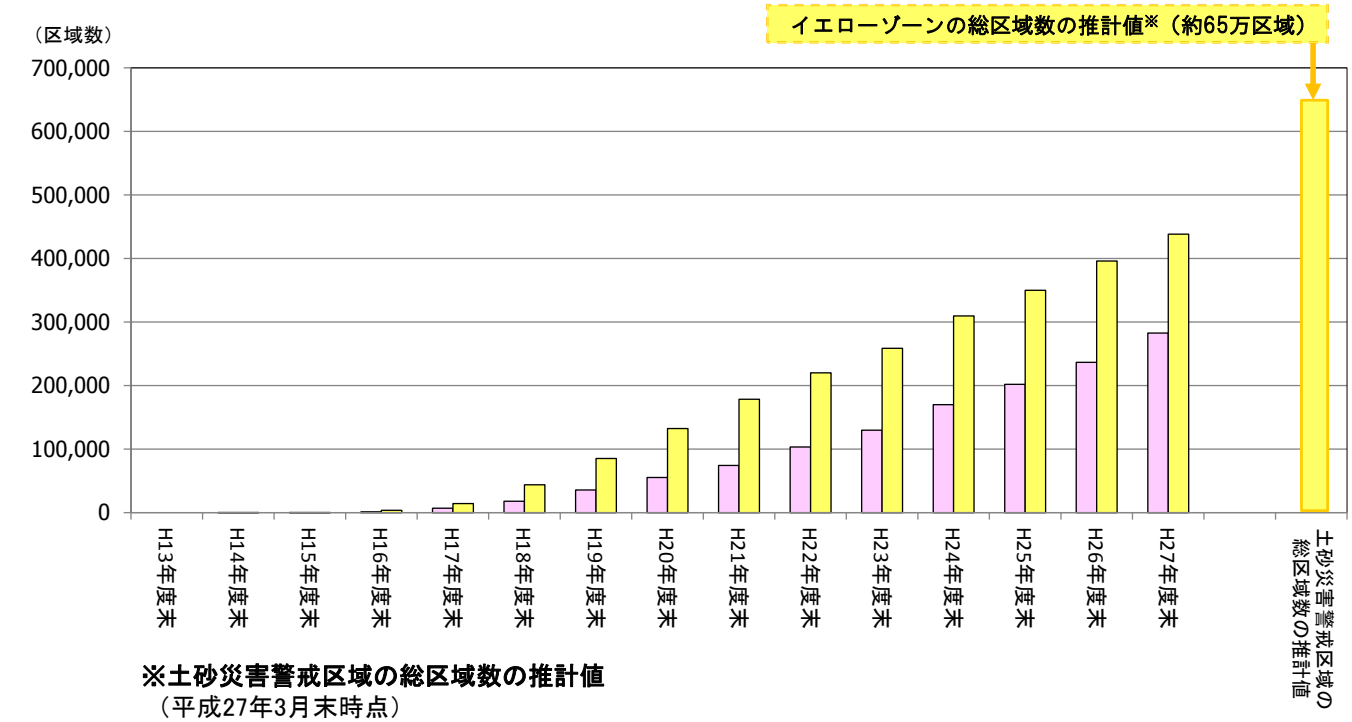
- 死者・行方不明者：32人
- 全壊家屋：154戸
- 土砂災害発生件数：325箇所



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イエローゾーン、レッドゾーンの指定状況

平成27年度末現在、イエローゾーンは約44万区域、レッドゾーンは約28万区域が指定。(進捗率は約68%)



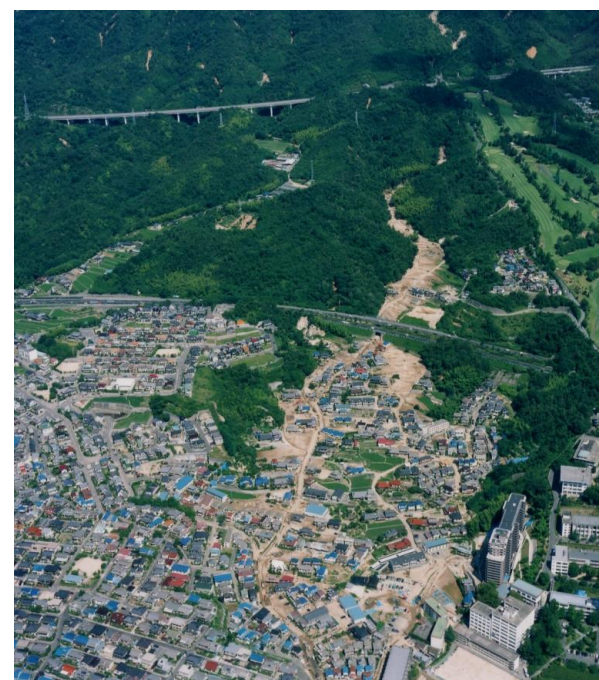
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Background to the Enactment of the Sediment Disaster Prevention Act* (1)

Heavy rainfall caused debris flows and steep slope failures in Hiroshima city in June 1999. MLIT enacted the Sediment Disaster Prevention Act to strengthen the non-structural sediment disaster countermeasures.

* Act on Sediment Disaster Countermeasures for Sediment Disaster Prone Areas

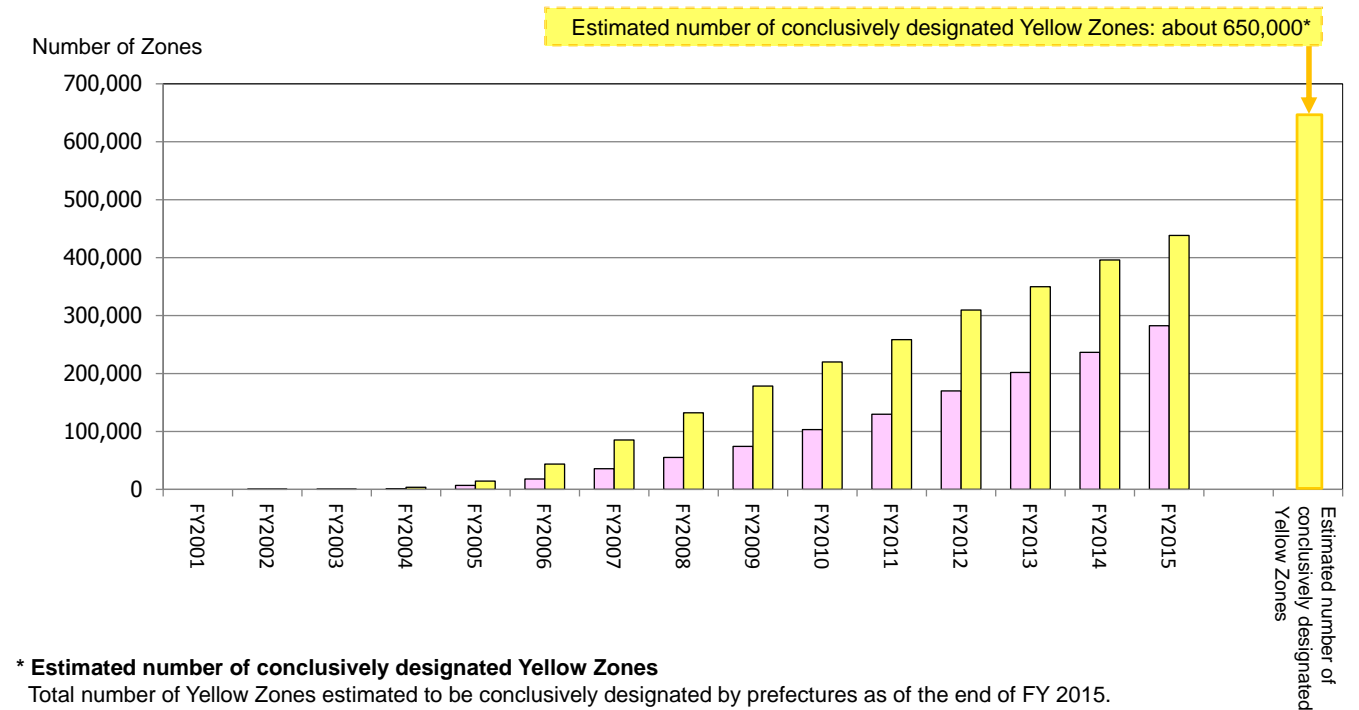
- Dead or missing: 32
- Completely destroyed houses: 154
- Number of sediment disasters: 325



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Designation of Yellow and Red Zone in Japan

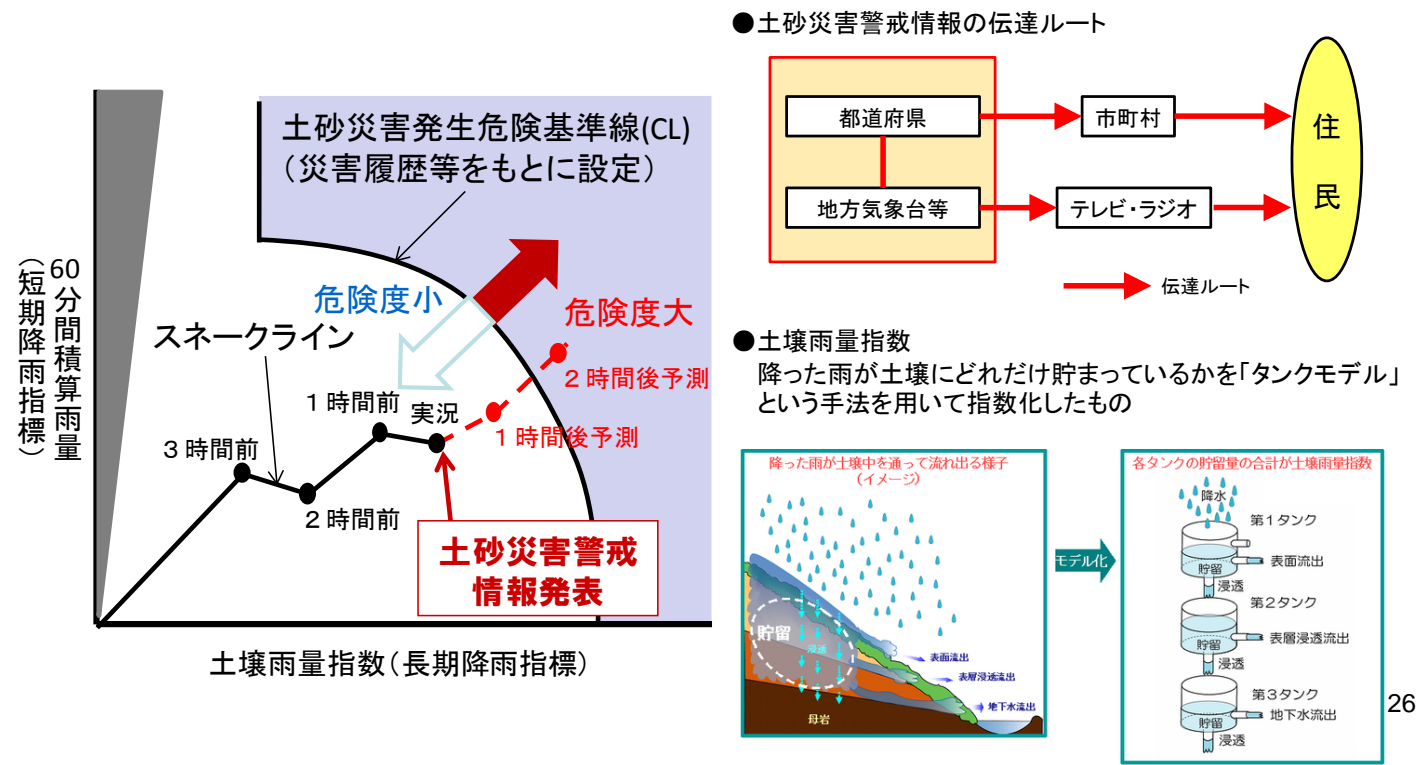
About 440,000 Yellow and 280,000 Red Zones were designated based on the Sediment Disaster Prevention Act. (End of FY 2015, Progress Rate: 68%)



* Estimated number of conclusively designated Yellow Zones
Total number of Yellow Zones estimated to be conclusively designated by prefectures as of the end of FY 2015.

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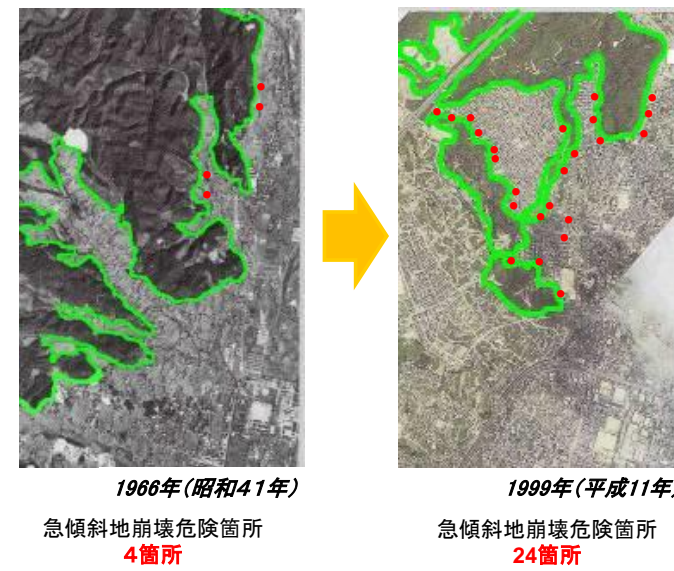
市町村長が避難勧告等を発令する際の判断や自主避難の参考となるよう、降雨による土砂災害の危険が高まったときに都道府県と気象庁が共同で発表している防災情報。



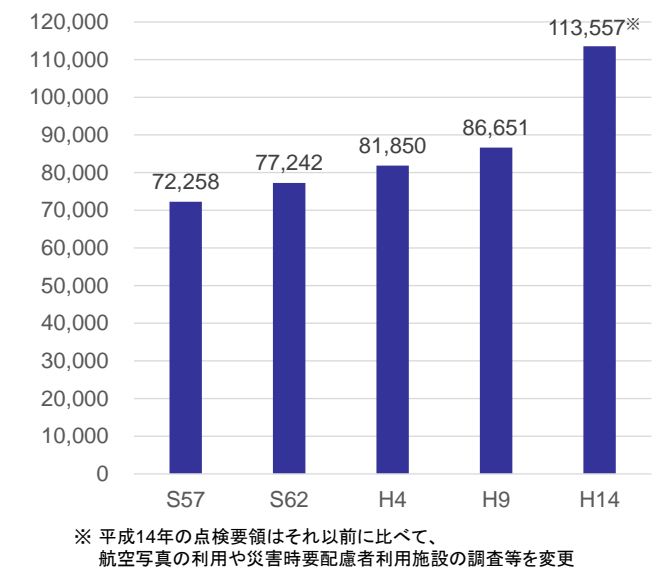
法制定前の問題点

- 土砂災害危険箇所の増加
- 土砂災害の危険地域であることを地域住民が知らない。
- 土砂災害の危険性がある地域における土地利用規制が不十分である。

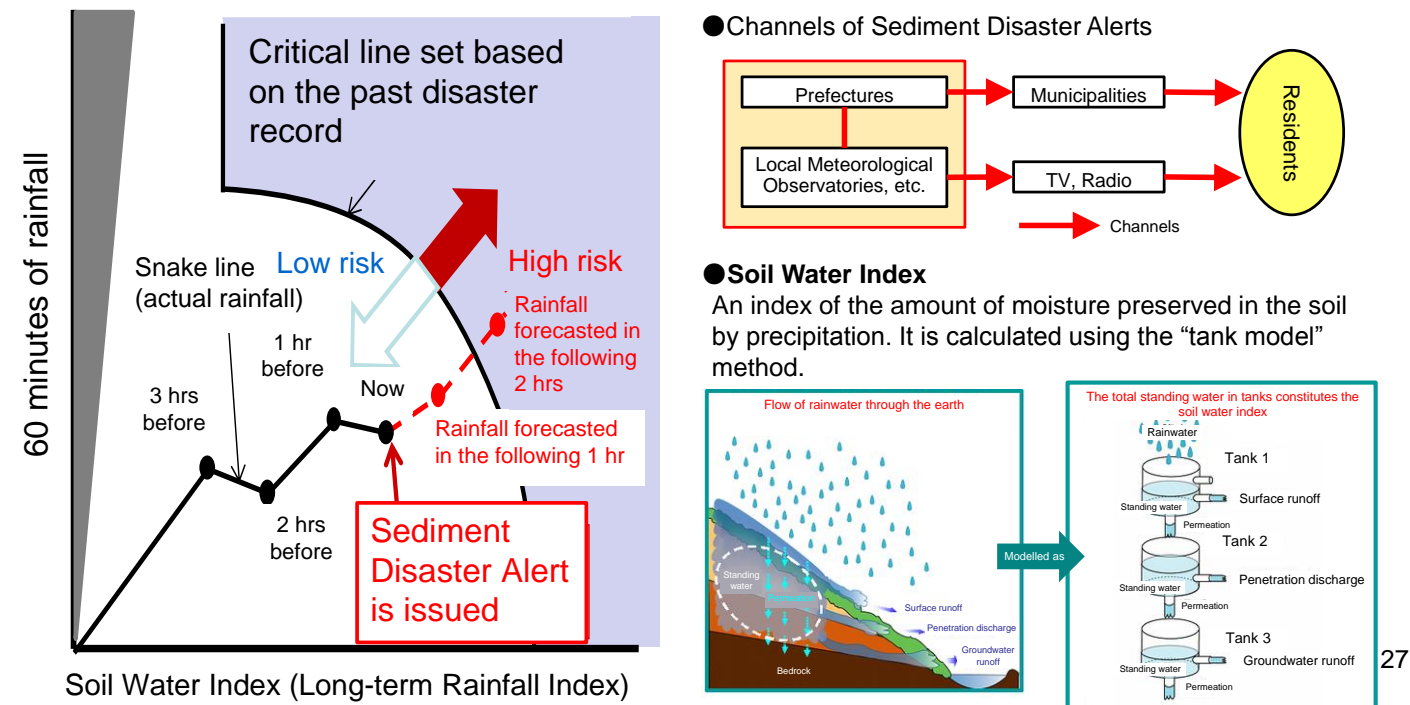
●山麓の宅地開発により、土砂災害危険箇所が増加した例 (広島市佐伯区)



●急傾斜地崩壊危険箇所数の推移



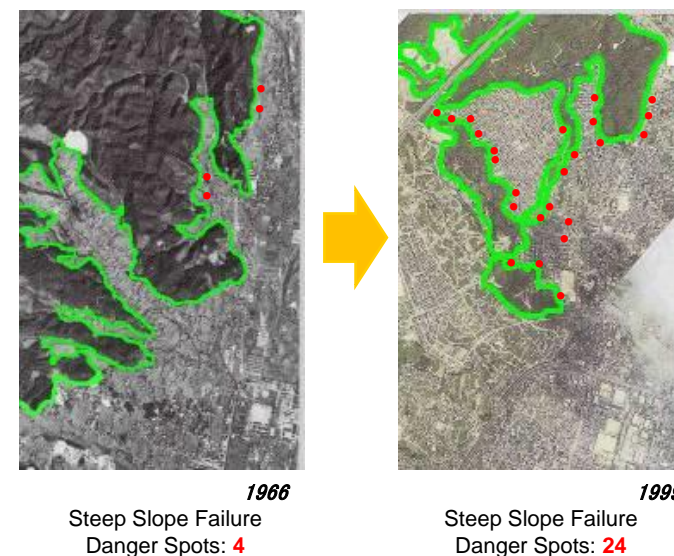
In order to assist mayors in determining whether to issue evacuation recommendations/orders, and to provide residents with useful information for evacuation, during times of elevated danger due to rainfall.



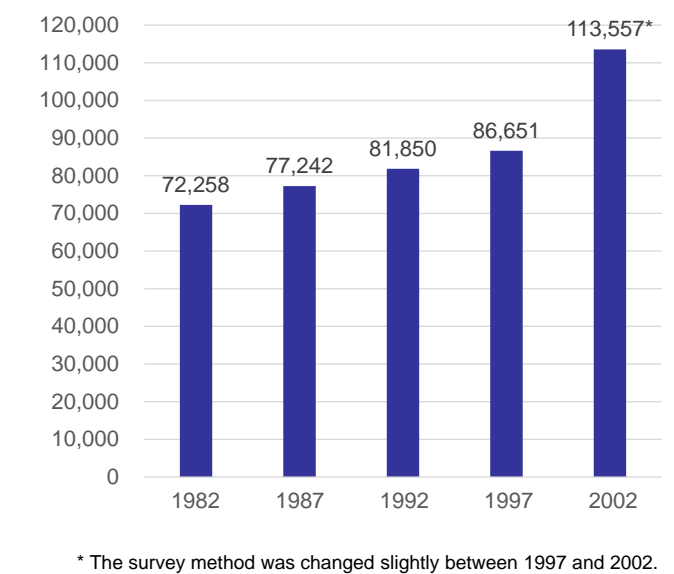
Issues before the enactment of the Act

- Sediment disaster danger spots had been increasing.
- Local residents were unaware that certain areas were sediment disaster danger spots.
- Land-use regulation was not strict enough in the danger spot areas.

● An example of an increase in the number of danger spots due to land development (in Saeki Ward, Hiroshima City)



● Change in the number of steep slope failure danger spots in Japan



土砂災害防止法の概要(平成12年)

土砂災害防止対策基本指針の作成 [国土交通省]

- ・土砂災害防止対策の基本的事項
- ・基礎調査の実施指針
- ・土砂災害警戒区域等の指定指針 等



基礎調査の実施 [都道府県]

土砂災害により被害を受けるおそれのある区域の地形、地質、土地利用状況等について調査



土砂災害警戒区域の指定 [都道府県] (イエローゾーン) (土砂災害のおそれがある区域)

- 情報伝達、警戒避難体制等の整備[市町村等]

土砂災害特別警戒区域の指定 [都道府県] (レッドゾーン) (通常の建築物が全壊するおそれのある区域)

- 住宅宅地分譲、社会福祉施設等の開発行為の規制
- 建築物の構造規制
- 建築物の移転等の勧告

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Outline of the Sediment Disaster Prevention Act (2000)

Creation of Guidelines for Sediment Disaster Risk Management [MLIT]

- ・ Basic principles of sediment disaster risk management
- ・ Guidelines for basic investigation of risk assessment
- ・ Guidelines for designation of Sediment Disaster Hazard Areas, etc.



Basic Investigation [Prefectures]

Investigation of the topography, geology and land-use in the sediment disaster prone areas



Designation of Sediment Disaster Hazard Areas [Prefectures] (Areas at risk of sediment disaster)

Yellow Zone

- Transmission of information and preparation of warning/evacuation systems [Municipalities]

Designation of Sediment Disaster Special Hazard Areas [Prefectures] (Areas where normal buildings would be completely destroyed by a sediment disaster)

Red Zone

- Land use regulations
Targets: Sales of building lots and houses, as well as development projects concerning facilities for special needs populations
- Building codes
- Recommendation of building relocation

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土砂災害防止法の改正 (平成26年)

[平成26年8月 広島市土砂災害の教訓]

- ① イエローゾーンが指定されていなかったため、地域住民が土砂災害のおそれのある区域を知らなかった。
- ② 大雨が降っていたにもかかわらず住民避難が遅れた。
- ③ 市町村職員は、土砂災害に関する知識・経験が不足していた。



[土砂災害防止法改正の要点]

- ① 基礎調査結果を速やかに公表し、地域住民に土砂災害のおそれのある区域を周知すること。
- ② 土砂災害警戒情報を避難勧告等の判断のための情報として法に明記。
- ③ 国土交通省は、県、市町村に対する技術的助言、情報の提供等を実施。

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Amendment of the Sediment Disaster Prevention Act (2014)

[Lessons learned from the Hiroshima Disaster in August 2014]

- ① Local residents were unaware of the sediment disaster prone areas because a Yellow Zone had not been designated.
- ② Evacuation of local residents was delayed even though it was raining heavily.
- ③ Staff of the municipalities did not have adequate knowledge of and experience with sediment disasters.



[Major points of the amendment]

- ① Prefectures must make public the results of the basic investigation as soon as possible in order to make local people aware of the risk of sediment disaster.
- ② Sediment Disaster Alert is specified by the Act as information for determining whether to issue evacuation recommendations/orders by mayors.
- ③ MLIT should make every effort to provide necessary technical advice and data/information to the prefectures and municipalities.

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八木3丁目

[広島市土砂災害]
平成26年8月20日発生

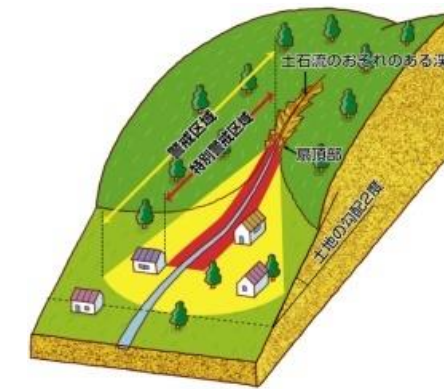
- 死者・行方不明者: 74名
- 負傷者: 44名
- 全壊家屋: 174戸
- 半壊家屋: 329戸
- 氾濫家屋: 4,180戸
- 土砂災害発生件数: 166件
(土石流: 107件、がけ崩れ: 59件)



八木3丁目及び4丁目

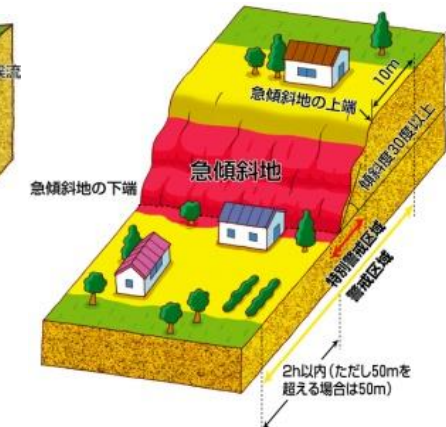
土砂災害防止法は、土石流、がけ崩れ、地すべりの3つに分類して区域指定を実施。

● 土石流



溪流において土砂と水が一体となって一気に流下する現象

● がけ崩れ



勾配30度以上の急ながけが急激に崩壊する現象

● 地すべり



深いすべり面に沿って土塊がゆっくりと繰り返し移動する現象

[Damage caused by the Hiroshima Disaster, 2014]

Date: 20 August 2014

- Dead or missing: 74
- Injured: 44
- Destroyed houses (completely): 174
- Destroyed houses (partially): 329
- Inundated houses: 4,180
- Number of sediment disasters: 166
(107 debris flows, 59 steep slope failures)



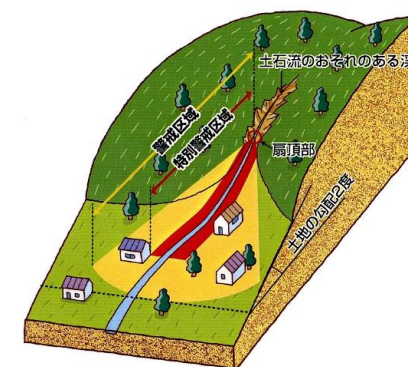
Yagi 3-chome, Asaminami Ward, Hiroshima City



Yagi 3-chome and 4-chome
Asaminami Ward, Hiroshima City

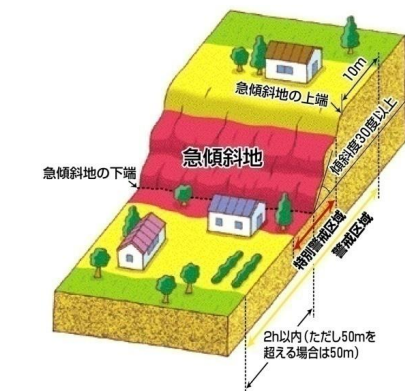
Prefectural governors classify Sediment Disaster (Special) Hazard Areas according to 3 disaster types: debris flows, steep slope failures and landslides.

● Debris Flows



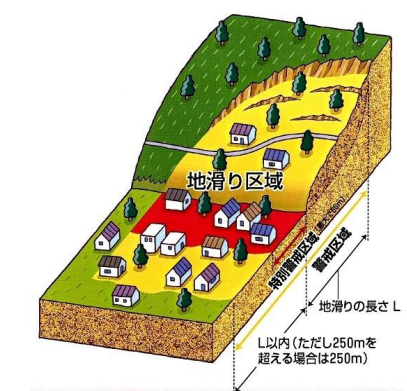
Water-laden masses of soil and fragmented rock rush down mountain streams

● Steep Slope Failures



A steep slope of 30 degrees or more collapses abruptly

● Landslides



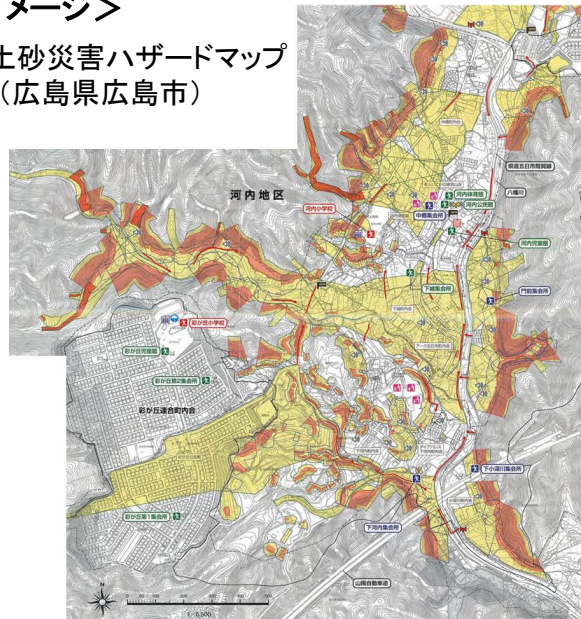
Soil mass on a slope moves slowly and chronically along the slip surface

情報伝達・警戒避難体制の整備【市町村等】

- 大雨のとき地域住民が災害前に避難するため、土砂災害に関する情報収集・伝達方法や避難場所等の警戒避難体制を地域防災計画に定める。
- 地域住民に対して、ハザードマップを配布するとともに、避難訓練を実施。

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- 土砂災害ハザードマップ (広島県広島市)



- 地域住民に対する土砂災害ハザードマップの説明 (静岡県藤枝市)



- 地域住民の避難訓練 (静岡県富士市、熱海市)



土石流、がけ崩れ、地すべりにより建築物に作用すると想定される力が、**通常の建築物の耐力を上回る**土地の区域。レッドゾーンはイエローゾーンの内側。

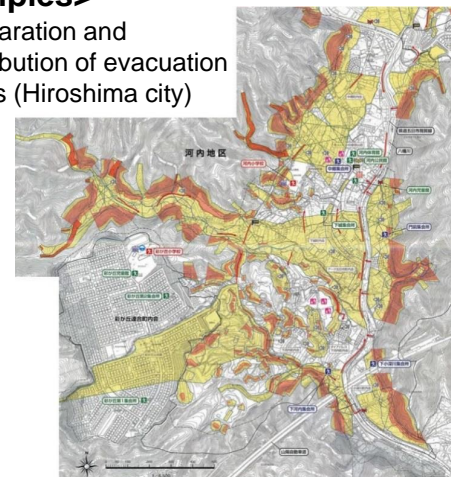
1. 土石流により建築物に作用する力
想定される総流出土砂量と現地の河床勾配、川幅等から土石流の波高、流速、密度を計算して建築物に作用する力を算出
2. がけ崩れにより建築物に作用する力
 1. 移動の力: 急傾斜地の高さ、勾配等からがけ崩れによる移動土塊が建築物に作用する移動の力を算出
 2. 堆積の力: がけ崩れの崩壊土砂量から堆積土砂の高さを求め、建築物に作用する堆積の力を算出
3. 地すべりにより建築物に作用する力
地すべり土塊の移動速度、単位体積重量等から地すべり土塊のすべりに伴って建築物に作用する力を算出

Development of Information Transmission and Warning/Evacuation Systems [Municipalities]

- During times of heavy rainfall, in order to evacuate the local residents to emergency shelters prior to a disaster, in disaster prevention plans, municipalities should establish warning and evacuation systems including information collection and dissemination as well as shelter.
- Municipalities should prepare and distribute evacuation maps that include Yellow/Red Zones and emergency shelters, and organize evacuation drills.

<Examples>

- Preparation and distribution of evacuation maps (Hiroshima city)



- Explanation of evacuation maps to the local residents (Fujieda city, Shizuoka pref.)



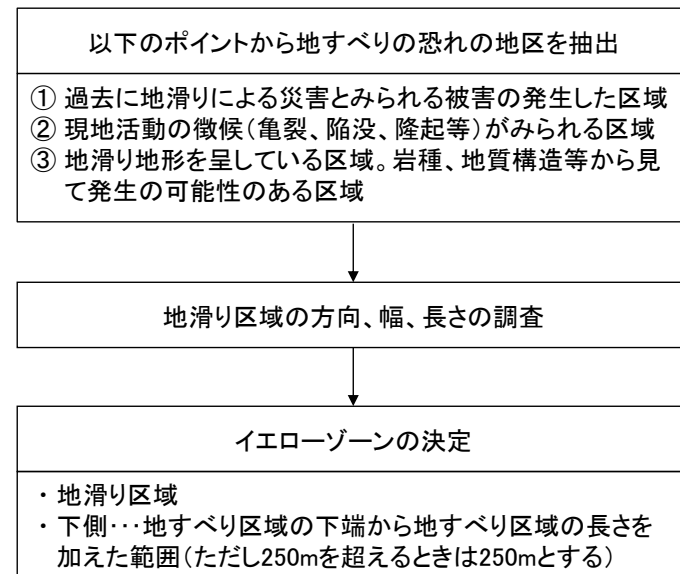
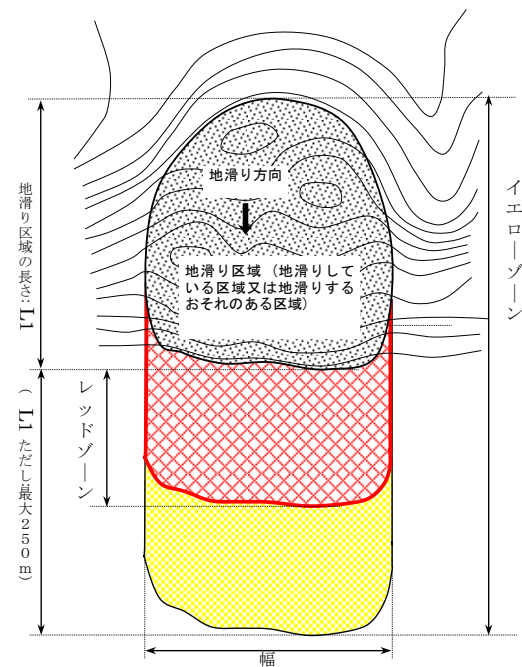
- Evacuation drill (Fuji city and Atami city, Shizuoka pref.)



Red Zones are areas where the force exerted on buildings due to debris flow, steep slope failure and landslide exceeds the resistance capacity of ordinary buildings. Red Zones are included in Yellow Zones.

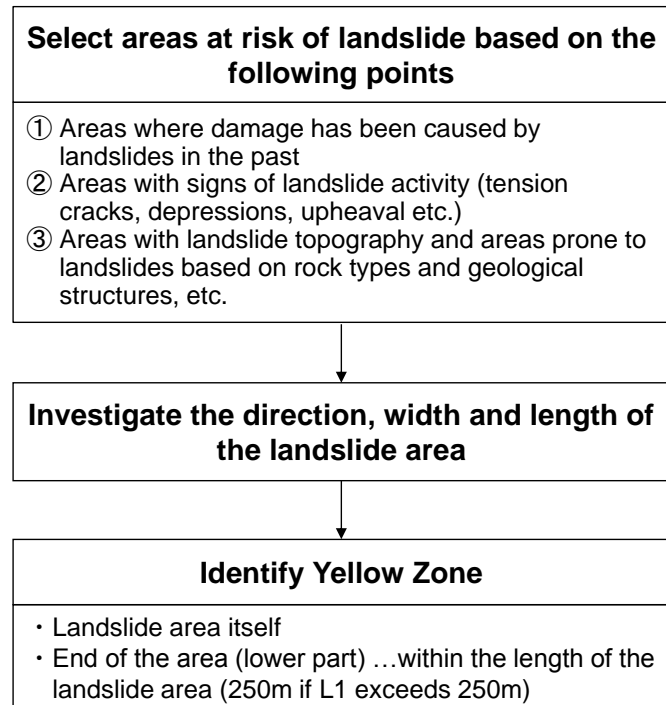
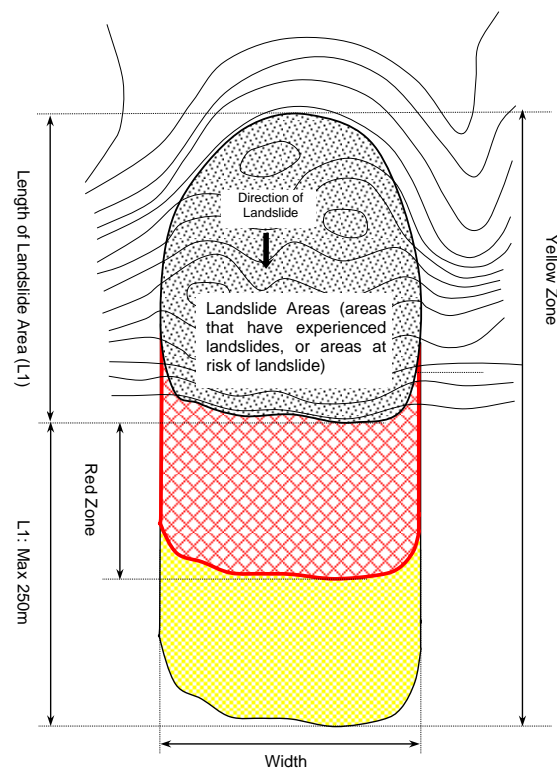
1. Force exerted on buildings due to debris flow
The force is calculated based on the computed height, velocity and density of the debris flow, stand on assumed total volume of sediment discharge, river bed gradient, river width, etc.
2. Force exerted on buildings due to steep slope failure
 1. Force due to movement
The force is calculated based on the height of the steep slope, slope gradient, etc.
 2. Force due to deposition
The force is calculated based on the height of the deposition using the assumed total volume of collapsing soils.
3. Force exerted on buildings due to landslide
The force is calculated based on the assumed movement of the landslide, unit weight of debris deposition resulting from the landslide, etc.

イエローゾーンの設定方法(地すべり)



※ただし、地形状況により明らかに土石等が到達しないと認められる土地の区域は除く。

Method for Identifying Yellow Zones (Landslide)



※ Excluding areas that clearly cannot be reached by debris due to topography

レッドゾーンにおける対策

- 特定開発行為に対する規制【都道府県】
住宅宅地分譲や社会福祉施設、学校、医療施設などの建築は、基準に従ったものに限って許可される。
- 建築物の構造規制【都道府県または市町村】
居室を有する建築物は、安全な構造となっているか建築確認がされる。
- 建築物の移転等の勧告【都道府県】
著しく危険なときは、建築物の所有者等に対し、移転等の勧告を行うことができる。

<イメージ>

- 特定開発行為に対する許可制
- 建築物の構造規制
- 建築物の移転等の勧告

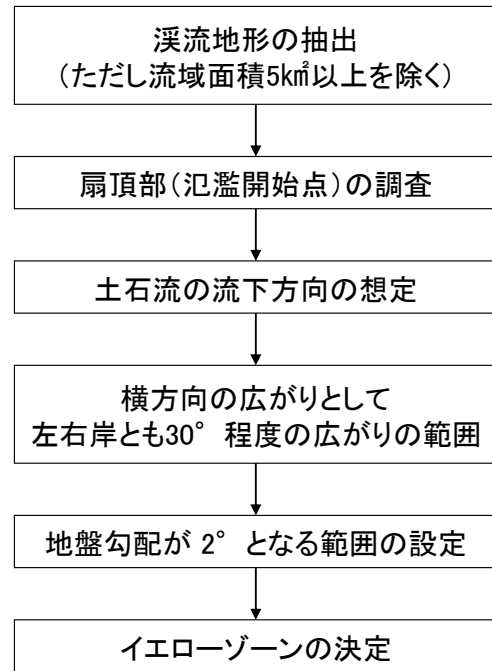
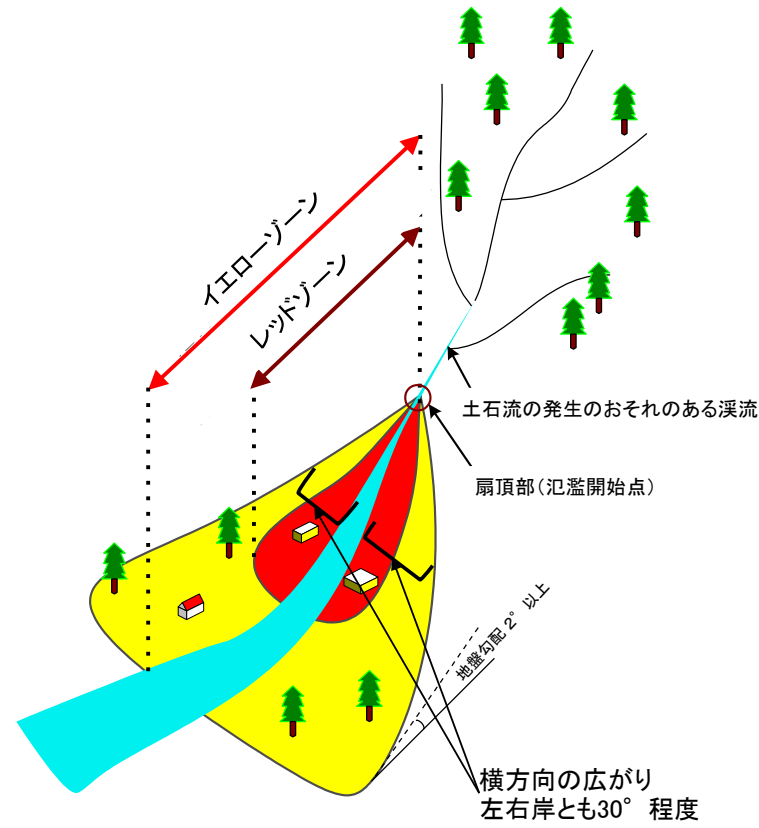
Measures taken in Red Zones

- Land Use Regulations [Prefectures]
Sale of building lots and houses, as well as development projects concerning facilities for special needs populations, schools and medical facilities, are strictly controlled in Red Zones. Only when they satisfy the designated standards will they be permitted by prefectural governors.
- Building Codes [Prefectures and Municipalities]
Buildings with living spaces need verification of structural safety against sediment disasters.
- Recommendation of Building Relocation [Prefectures]
The prefectural governor may recommend that a home owner relocate his/her building in the case of a significant risk.

<Examples>

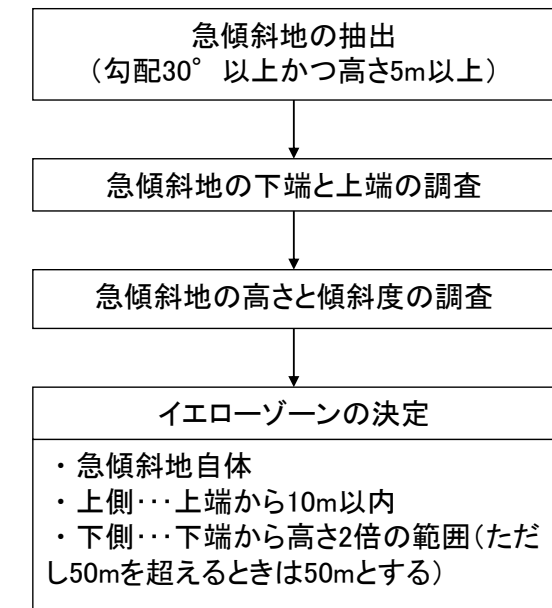
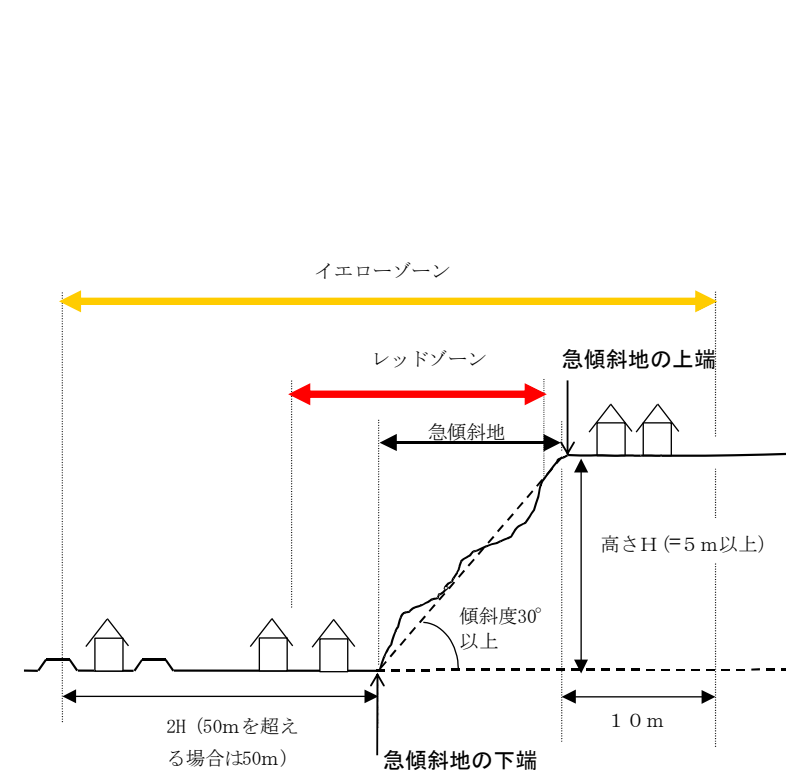
- Permit system for specific development projects
- Building codes
- Recommendation of building relocation

イエローゾーンの設定方法(土石流)



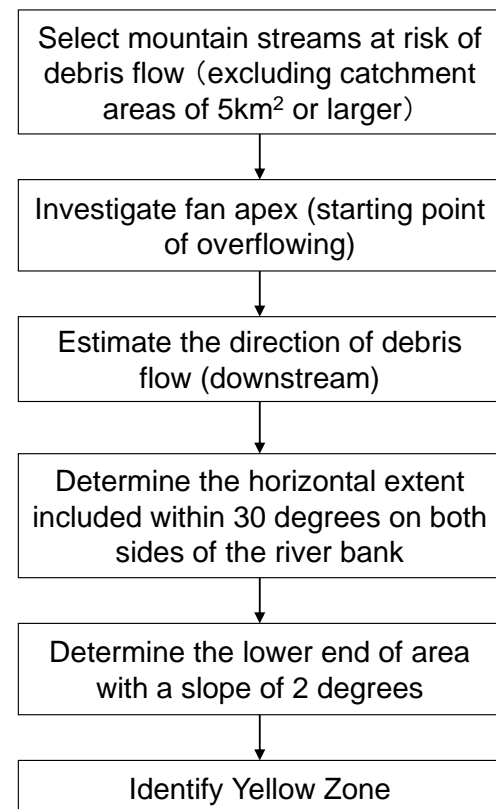
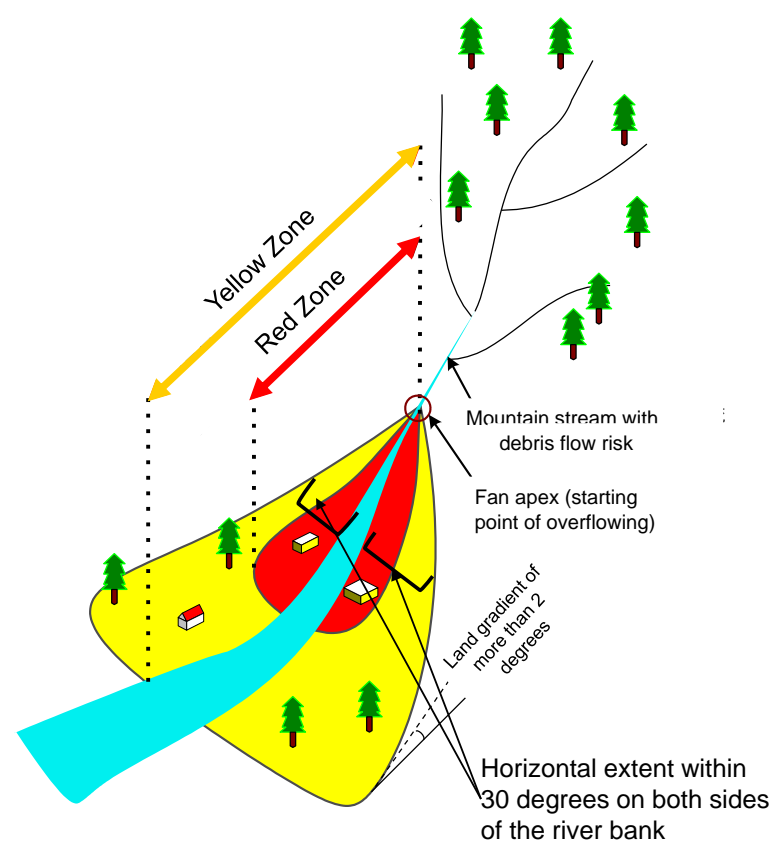
※ただし、地形状況により明らかに土石流が到達しないと認められる区域は除く。

イエローゾーンの設定方法(がけ崩れ)



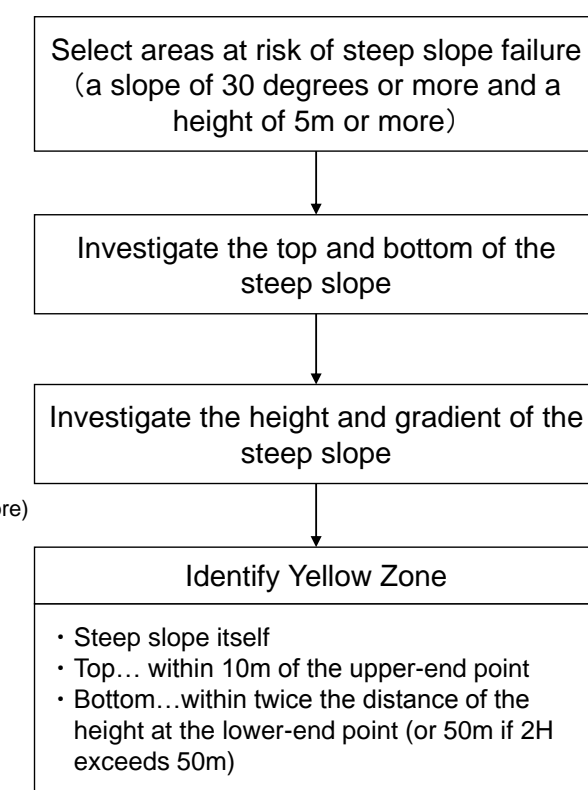
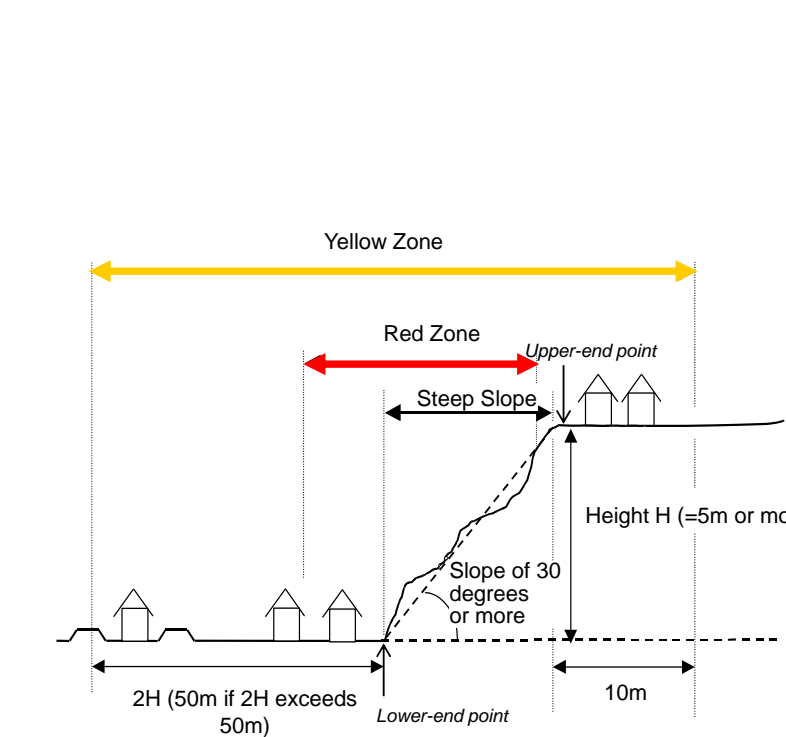
※ただし、地形状況により明らかに土石等が到達しないと認められる土地の区域は除く。

Method for Identifying Yellow Zones (Debris Flow)



※ Excluding areas that clearly cannot be reached by debris flows due to topography

Method for Identifying Yellow Zones (Steep Slope Failure)



※ Excluding areas that clearly cannot be reached by debris due to topography