

「TOKYO強靱化プロジェクト」について

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1. 東京に迫る自然災害

これまで東京は、自然災害に度々見舞われており、今後も大規模な風水害や地震、火山噴火などいつ起きてもおかしくない状況にあります。水害に着目すると、東部にはゼロメートル地帯が広がり、荒川などが決壊した場合、広範囲かつ2週間以上の浸水被害が発生します。今後、気候変動による水害の激甚化により、大規模氾濫リスクは高まっていくと考えられます。

このような多様な危機から、都民の命と暮らしを守り、首都東京の機能や経済活動を維持することは、都政の重要な課題であり、継続的に災害対策に取り組んでいく必要があります。

2. TOKYO強靱化プロジェクト

東京都では、全庁一丸となって検討に取り組み、2022年12月に「TOKYO強靱化プロジェクト」を立ち上げ、「風水害」「地震」「火山噴火」「電力・通信等の途絶」「感染症」の5つの危機に対して、対策を本格化しました。更に2023年12月には「TOKYO強靱化プロジェクト upgrade I」を公表し、新たに中間目標を定めるとともに、ハード・ソフト両面から施策の強化・拡充を図りました。これを実現するため、2040年代までの総事業規模は17兆円、今後10年間は、7兆円を投資していくこととしています。

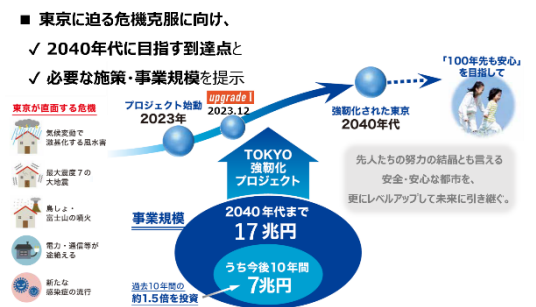


図1 プロジェクトの考え方

3. 風水害対策の取組

激甚化する風水害に対しては、2040年代に目指す東京の姿として、大きく2つの目標を掲げ、これに基づき政策目標、具体的な施策の展開を行っています。

1つ目の目標は「低地帯等でも、風水害による不安を感じずに暮らせる。」とし、これは激甚化する水害に対してインフラ強度、機能の向上を図り、十分に防災力が確保されたまちを目指すものです。豪雨や高潮等による浸水を最大限防ぐため、気候変動の影響で1.1倍に増加する降雨量に対応する新たな調節池等を、2030年までに約200万㎡事業化するとともに、環状七号線地下調節池等を連結し、海までつなぐ地下河川の事業化に向けた取組に着手します。また、気候変動に伴い、2100年までに想定される最大60cmの海面上昇等に対応するため、防潮堤の段階的な嵩上げや下水道施設の耐水化を推進します。



図2 地下河川の検討イメージ

2つ目の目標は「万が一の災害に襲われても、避難する場所や経路が確保されている」とし、想定強度を超える水害により、万が一浸水した場合でも避難場所や避難経路を用意し、セーフティネットが確保されたまちを目指すものです。起こり得る全ての水害から都民の生命や生活を守るため、短中期的には、建築物内等の垂直避難先の確保及び浸水区域外への避難ネットワークの構築、さらに公園や緑地等の新規・改良整備の機会を捉えた高台化などを検討しています。中長期的には、国との連携のもと、高台が必要な箇所、拠点的功能も担う高規格堤防の整備を促進する新たな仕組みを導入し、江戸川沿いの篠崎地区等で事業化に向け、国や地元区と連携し検討を進めていきます。



図3 救援救助等の拠点的功能を担う高台確保(荒川・江戸川・多摩川)

出典:高台まちづくり推進方策検討WG
「高台まちづくりのイメージ」

About the TOKYO Resilience Project

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1. Natural disasters loom over Tokyo

Tokyo has often been struck by natural disasters, and future emergencies such as large-scale storms and floods, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions could occur at any time. Turning our eyes to flooding, there is a “zero-meter” zone in eastern Tokyo. If the Arakawa River or other rivers in that area breach their banks, flooding would occur over an extensive area and will not recede for over two weeks. It is believed that the risk of large-scale flooding will increase as storms intensify due to climate change.

Protecting the lives and livelihoods of Tokyo residents and maintaining the functions and economic activities of the capital from such various risks are important challenges to be addressed by the Tokyo government, making ceaseless efforts for disaster response essential.

2. TOKYO Resilience Project

At the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, studies were conducted as an all-government effort, and the TOKYO Resilience Project was launched in December 2022 to fully engage in preparing countermeasures for the five risks of “floods and storms,” “earthquakes,” “volcanic eruptions,” “power and communications outages,” and “infectious diseases.” Going further, in December 2023, the TOKYO Resilience Project: Upgrade I was released to strengthen and expand response through both hard and soft infrastructure measures, and set new interim goals. To realize its aims, a total of 17 trillion yen will be invested in the project by the 2040s, beginning with 7 trillion yen over the next 10 years.

3. Measures against storms and floods

In response to increasingly severe storm and flood disasters, two major goals have been set for Tokyo in the 2040s, and policy goals and specific measures based on these goals are being implemented.

The first goal is to "enable people to live without fear of storms and floods even

in low-lying areas." The aim is to build communities with sufficient disaster mitigation capabilities by improving the strength and functionality of infrastructure against increasingly severe floods. In order to prevent to all extent possible flooding caused by heavy rains and storm surges, projects to build approximately 2 million cubic meters of new regulating reservoirs by 2030 will be launched to cope with a 1.1-fold increase in rainfall due to climate change. Along with this, a project to connect reservoirs, such as the one under Ring Road No. 7, to underground tunnels leading out to the sea will also be started. In addition, the staged raising of sea walls and the waterproofing of sewerage facilities will be advanced in preparation for sea levels rising by as much as 60 cm by the year 2100 due to climate change.

The second goal is to "secure places and routes for evacuation in the unlikely event of a disaster." The aim is to build communities with safety nets in place by preparing evacuation places and routes that can be used in the event of flooding caused by storms surpassing projections. Studies are being conducted on measures to protect the lives and livelihoods of Tokyo residents from all kinds of risks from storms. In the short to medium term, these include securing places for vertical evacuation such as inside buildings, establishing networks for evacuating outside flooded areas, and elevating parks and green spaces by leveraging opportunities provided by their new construction or improvement. In the medium to long term, in cooperation with the national government, a new system will be introduced to promote the construction of high-spec levees, which can also serve as disaster management bases, in places where high ground is needed, and studies will be conducted in collaboration with the national government and the relevant local wards for the launch of such projects in areas including the Shinozaki district along the Edogawa River.