

**Missions of  
International Centre For  
Water Hazard and Risk Management  
under the auspices of UNESCO  
(ICHARM)**

**Junichi Yoshitani**

*Public Works Research Institute (PWRI)*

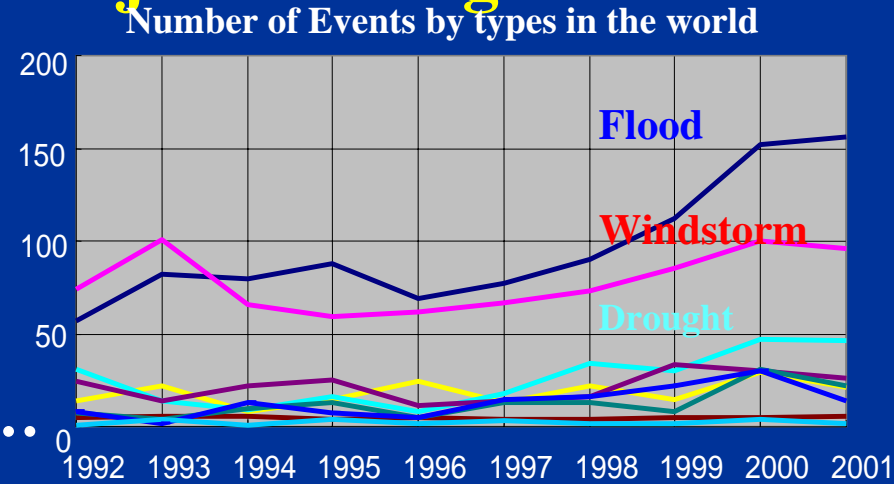
*Tsukuba, Japan*



# Background

## -Water hazards as a major challenge-

**The number of water-related disasters is increasing**



Source :EM-DAT, CERD, University of Louvain, Belgium

The water-related disasters will be ...

- aggravated by population growth, rapid urbanization, and concentration of human settlements and assets in flood areas;
- hampering sustainable development at global scale



**Reduction of water hazards is crucial issue.**

# Background

**-Necessity for dealing with water-related disasters-**

**2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg)**

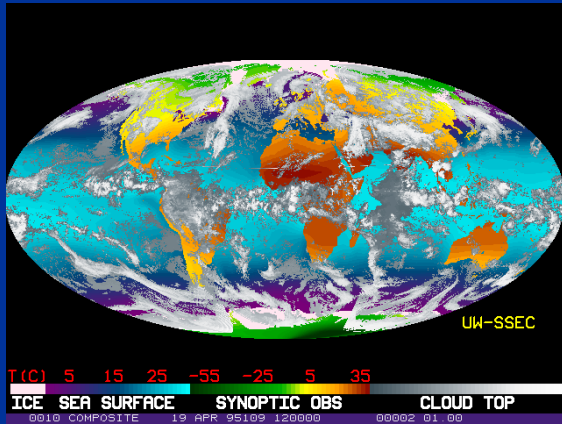
**2003 3<sup>rd</sup> World Water Forum (Kyoto, Shiga & Osaka)**



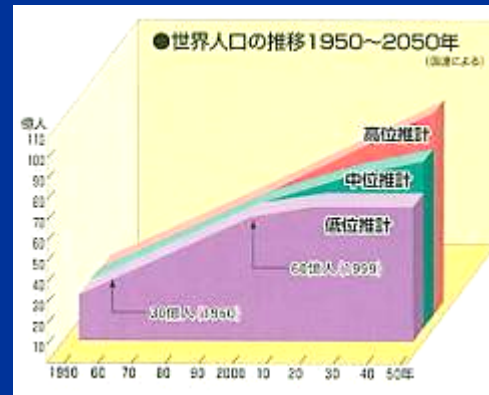
**- Necessity to improve risk management measures, technologies and capacity building relevant to water-related disasters**



# Water hazard for the future



Climate Change: Increased trend and variations of extremes?



Population growth and urbanization: Increased vulnerability

**More damage is expected.**

**Immediate and appropriate actions are required**

# History of Public Works Research Institute (PWRI)

**1927: Established in  
Ministry of Interior (later  
Construction Ministry)**



**1979: Relocated to Tsukuba  
(Area:126 ha, Staff: 550)**



**2001: Re-organized as an  
independent institution**

# **Vision and Missions of PWRI**

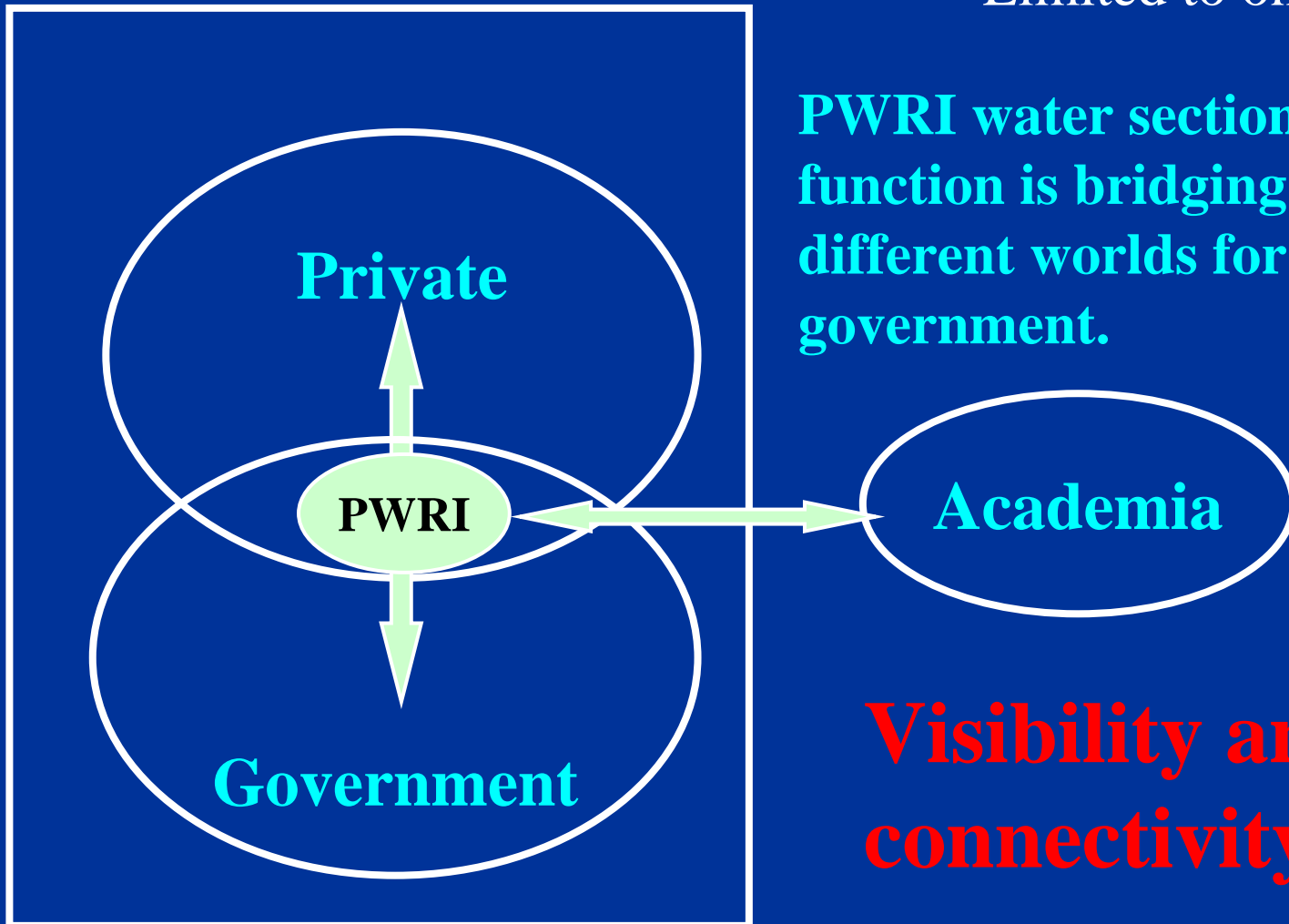
**Assist Japanese Government through:**

- **Technical assistance to government field offices and policy making**
- **Practical, applied, user-oriented, and problem-solving research and development**
- **Interdisciplinary and intersectional research**

# PWRI's position

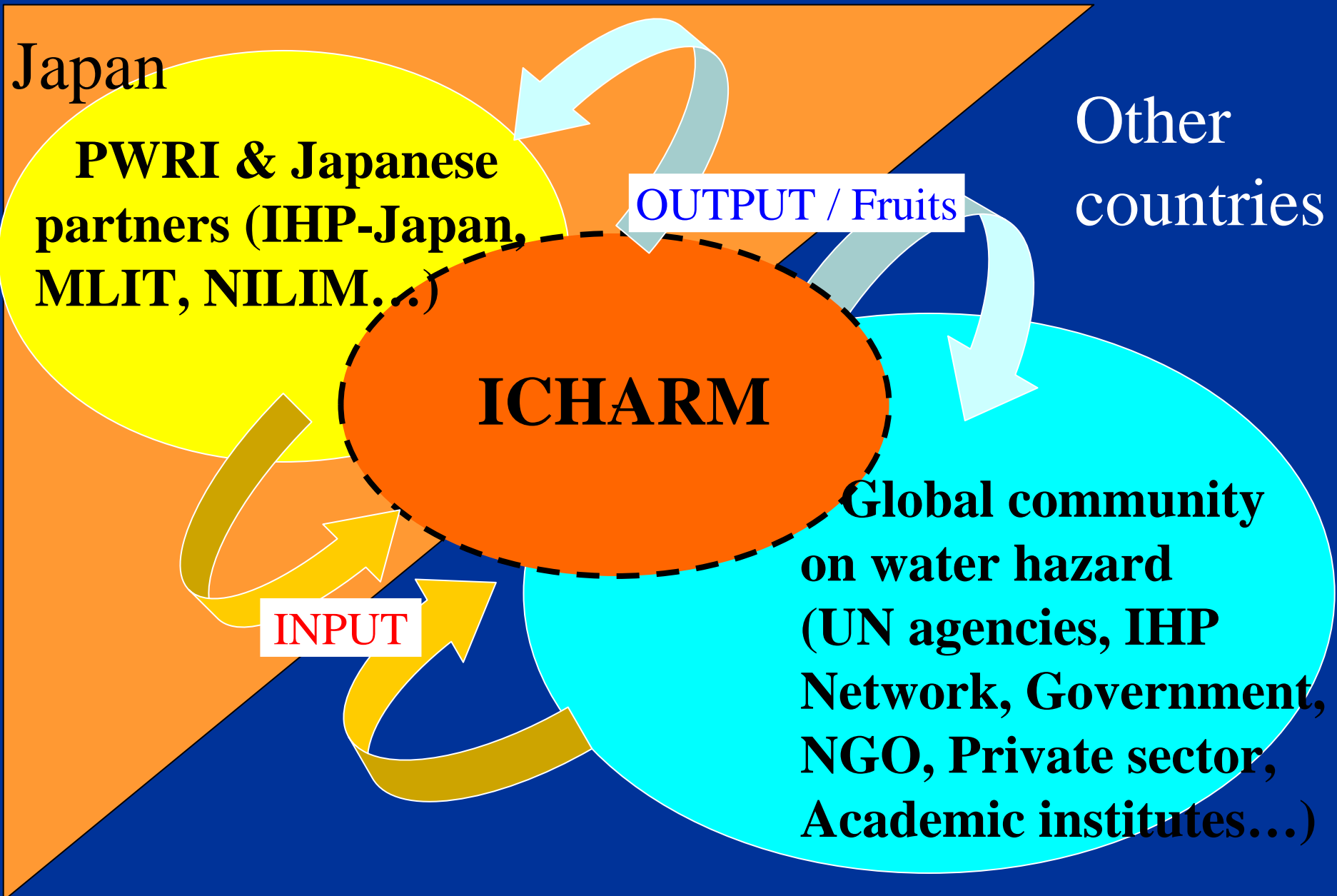
Limited to only Japan

**PWRI water section's main function is bridging different worlds for the government.**



**Visibility and connectivity**

# Expansion of the Arena



Japan

**PWRI & Japanese partners (IHP-Japan, MLIT, NILIM...)**

**OUTPUT / Fruits**

Other countries

**ICHARM**

**INPUT**

**Global community on water hazard (UN agencies, IHP Network, Government, NGO, Private sector, Academic institutes...)**



# Public discussions on a Multi-purpose Dam Construction Project (700-800 participants, 6-8 hours, each)

- First on December 9, 2001
- Second on February 24, 2002
- Third on June 23, 2002
- Expert meeting on July 28, 2002
- Fourth on September 15, 2002
- Fifth on December 21, 2002
- Sixth on February 16, 2003
- Seventh on May 24, 2003
- Eighth on July 13, 2003
- Ninth on December 14, 2003
- More...



# Structure of main issues on flood control argued in the public discussions

Flood control

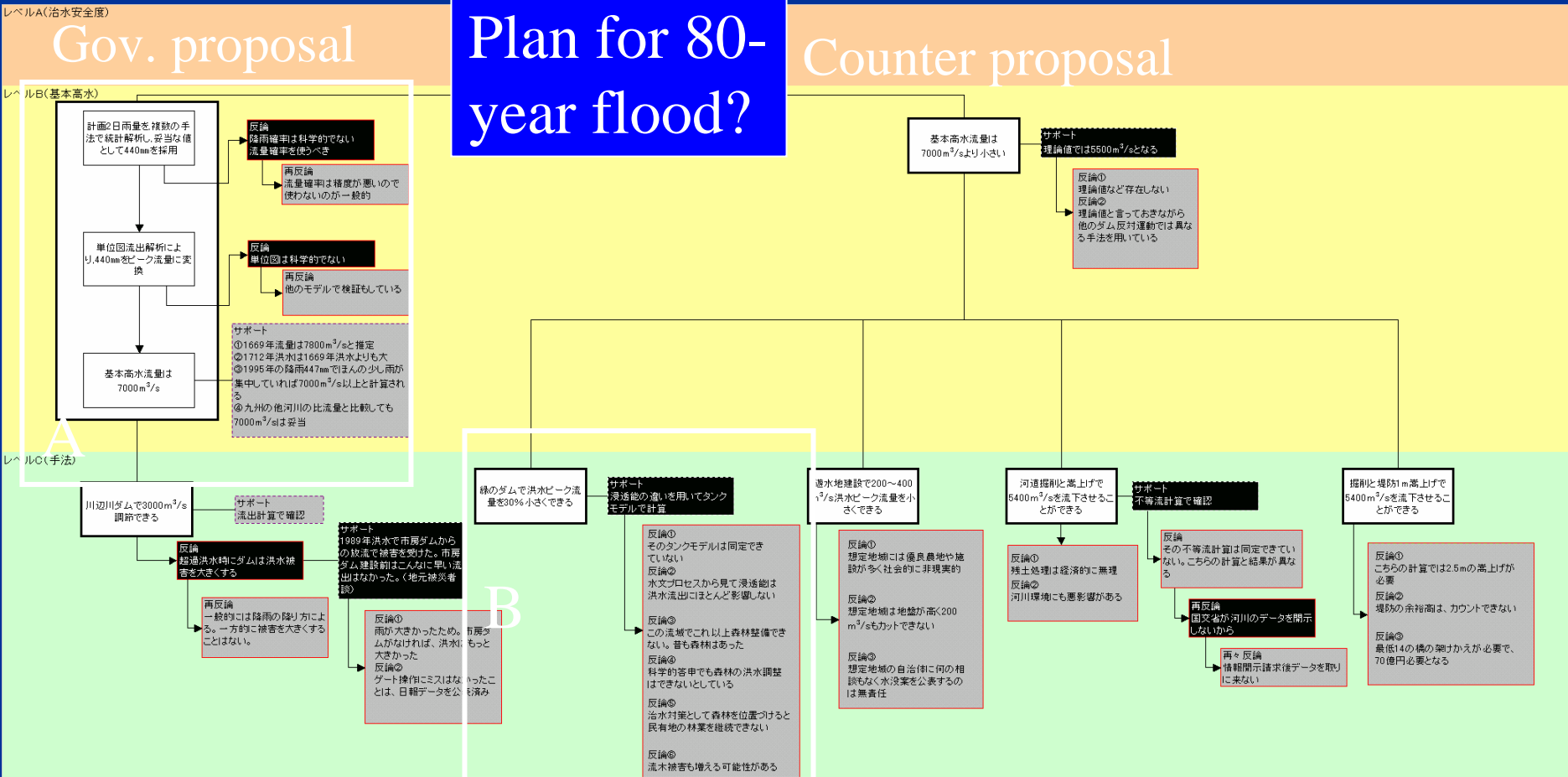
Water Supply

Environment

Plan for 80-year flood?

Gov. proposal

Counter proposal



# A. Argument on Frequency Analysis

Rain event of 440mm/2-day is derived as design from frequency analysis.

Convert the design rain to design Hydrograph by unit hydrograph method.

The design peak discharge is 7000m<sup>3</sup>/s.

Rebuttle

Use of rain for design is not scientific.  
Flow data should be used.

Surrebutter: Natural flow data are inaccurate and data period is too short.

Rebuttle

Unit Hydrograph method is not scientific.

Surrebutter

Results are checked by other hydrology models.

Support

- (1) Peak discharge of the 1669 flood is estimated as 7800m<sup>3</sup>/s.
- (2) The 1712 flood was bigger than the 1669 flood.
- (3) If the 447mm rain amount in 1995 had little more rain, peak discharge could be more than 7000m<sup>3</sup>/s.
- (4) The 7000m<sup>3</sup>/s design is not too big to compare with other river plans.

# Frequency Analysis: Historical development (1)

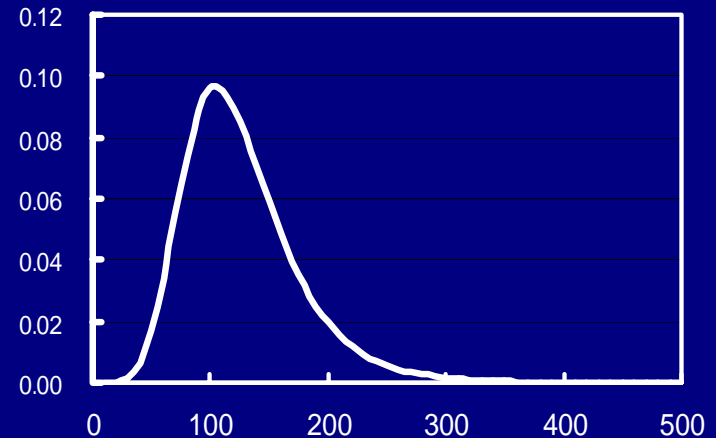
## Distribution Models

1880s first application of frequency analysis:  
graphical application of normal  
distributions

1910s log-normal type

1920s pearson type

1940s extreme value type



# Frequency Analysis: Historical development (2)

## Fitting methods

moments (high bias)

1970s maximum likelihood

1980s L-moments,  
Probability Weighted Moments

# Frequency Analysis: Historical development (3)

mathematical development



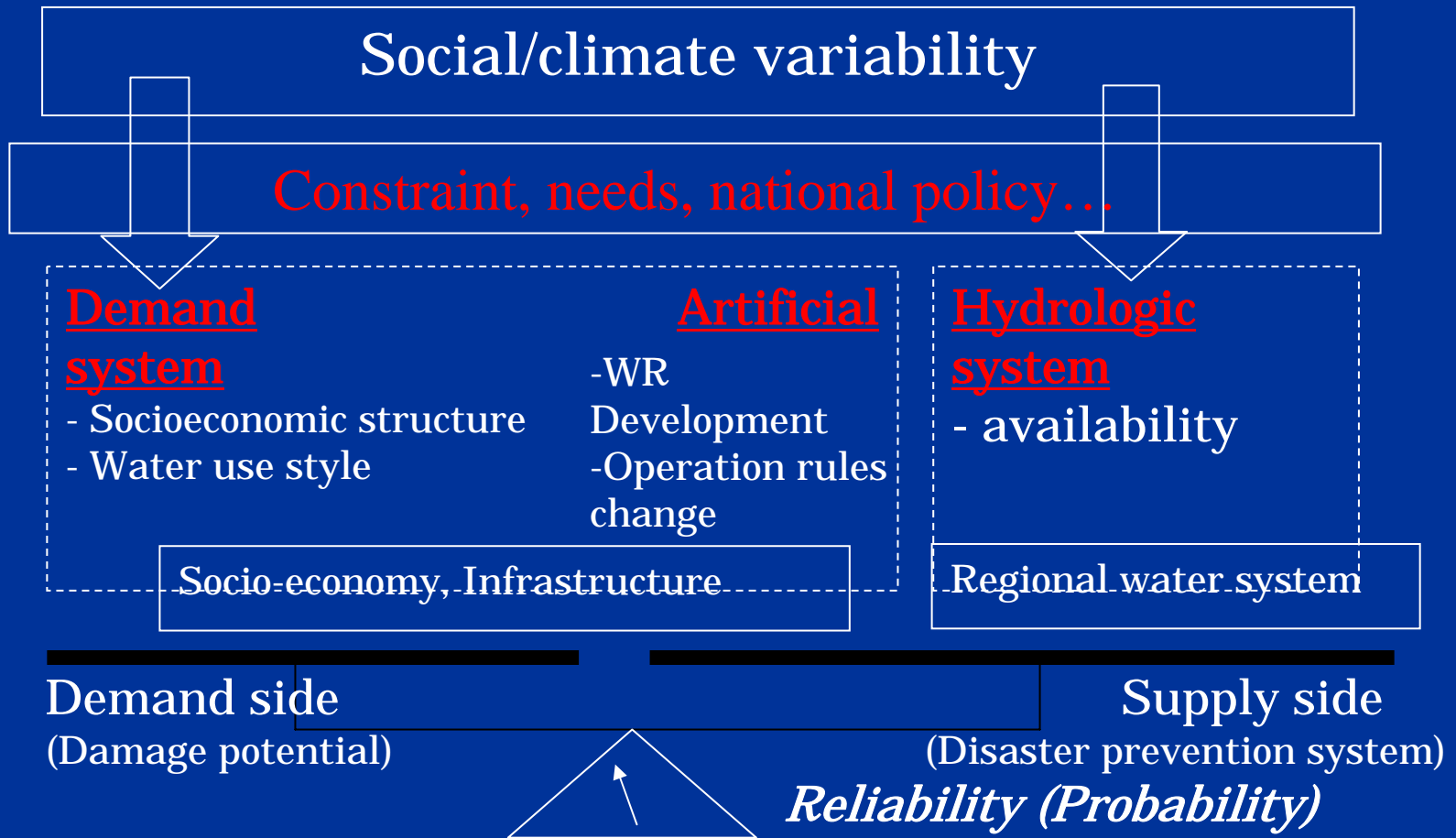
increased confusion  
in planning decision

none of new methods replace old ones

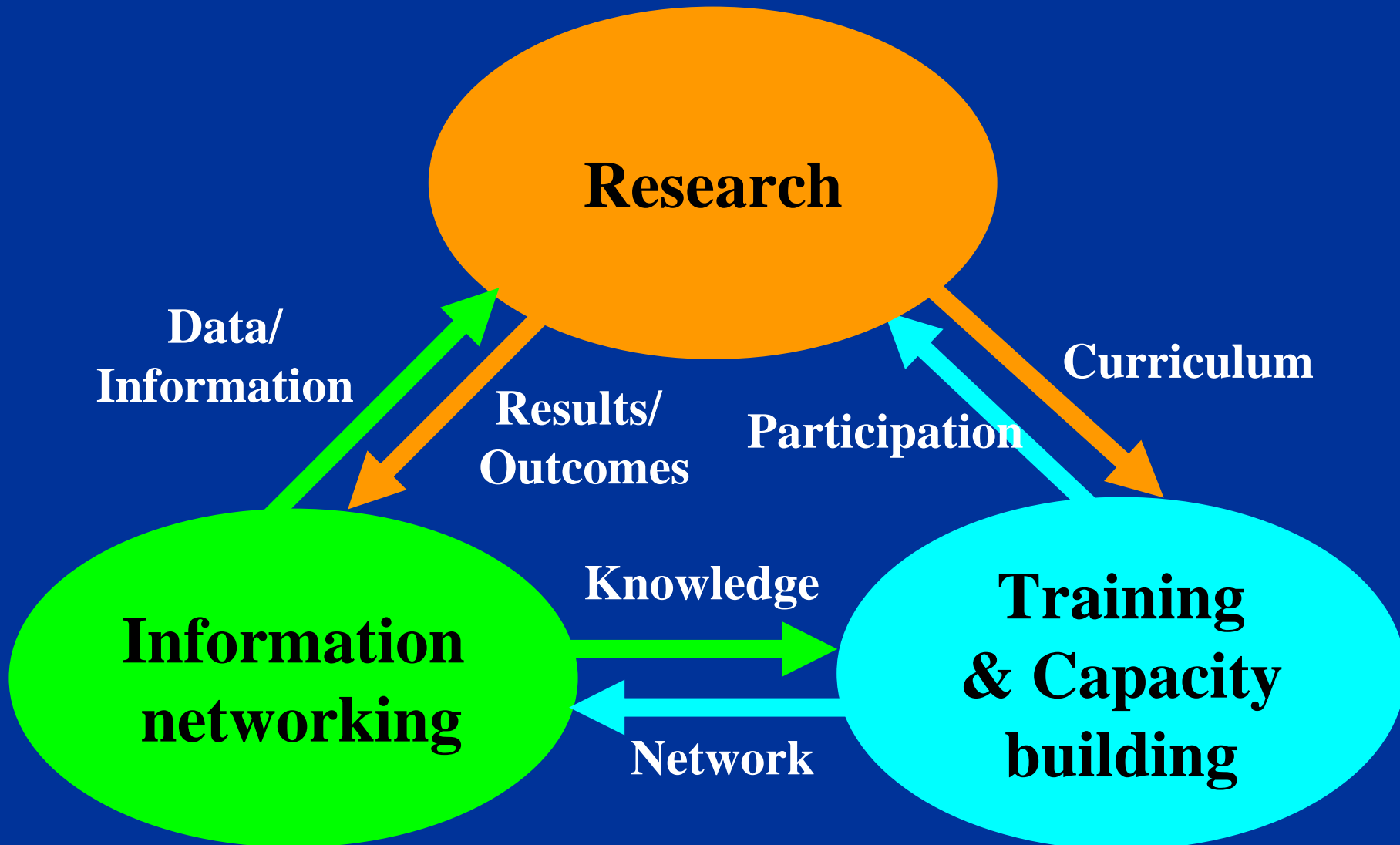
many more methods

no selection criteria

# Wider Structure of Water Resources Issues



# Pillar Activities of UNESCO-CHARM





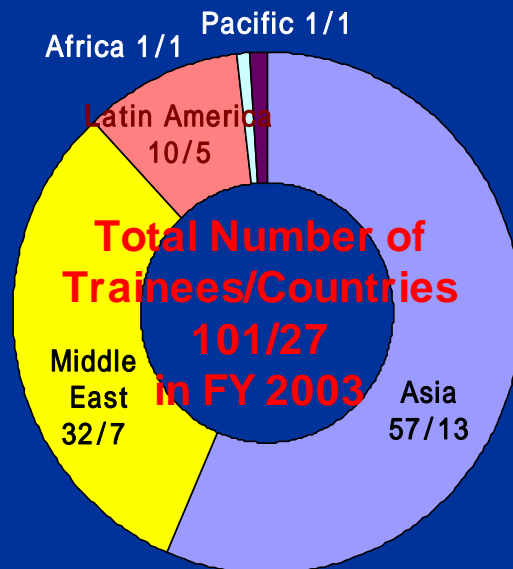
# Activities

## - Training and Capacity building -

### JICA training courses:

- River and Dam Engineering for 12 trainees in 2004
- Flood Hazard Mapping for 16 trainees in 2004
- Others

### Tsunami Course under planning



**For more information,  
visit**

**<http://www.unesco.pwri.go.jp>**

**ユネスコ水災害・リスクマネジメント  
国際センター（仮称）の設立に向けて**

**Preparation for Establishment of International Center  
for Water Hazard and Risk Management  
under the auspices of UNESCO (tentative name)**

**Japanese**  
日本語

**English**  
英語

