Outline of UNESCO-CHARM

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I am going to talk about

The International Center for Water Hazard and Risk Management under the auspices of UNESCO (UNESCO CHARM)

- Background
- Outline of the Public Works Research Institute (PWRI)
- **Planned Activities of the Center**
- Preparatory Activities to date
- **Toward setting up the Center**



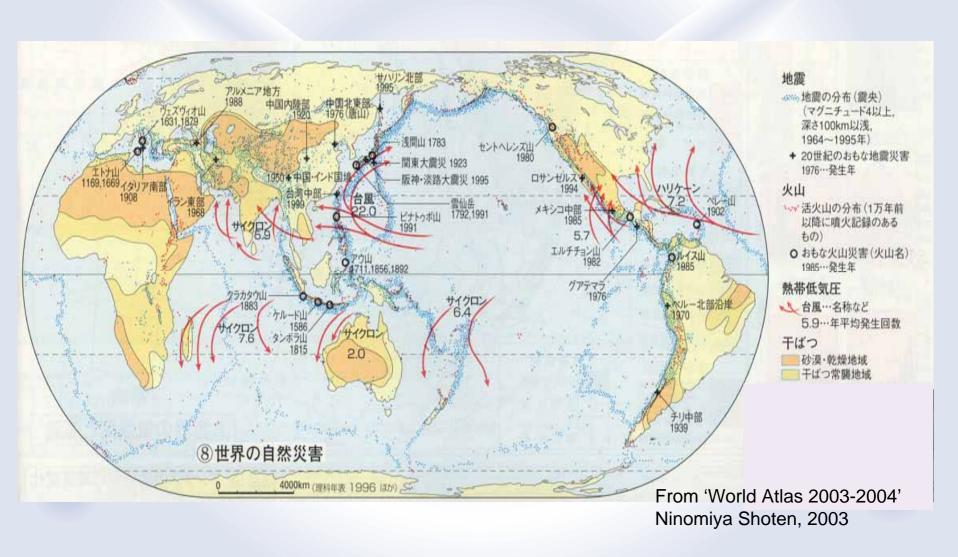
Internationally common recognition

2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg)
2003 3rd World Water Forum (Kyoto, Shiga & Osaka)

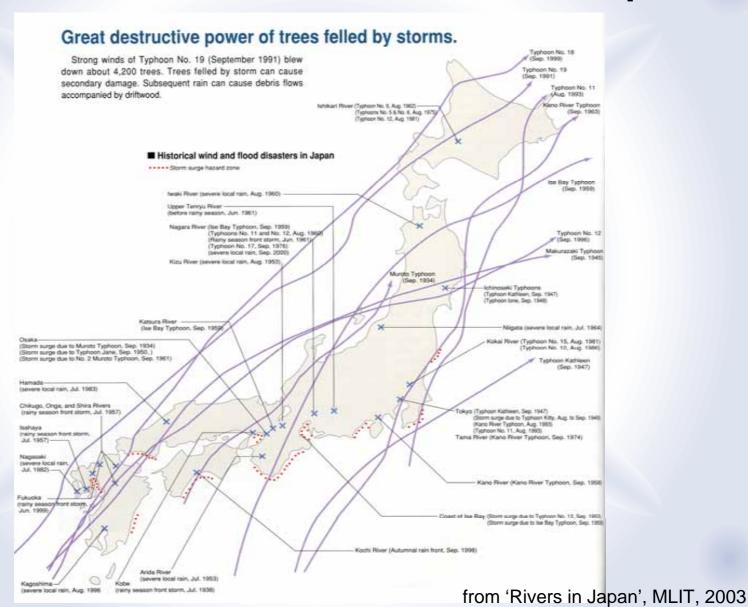
Water related disasters such as flood and drought are major challenge for ensuring sustainable development

Urgent needs for appropriate actions to prevent or mitigate impacts from water related hazards

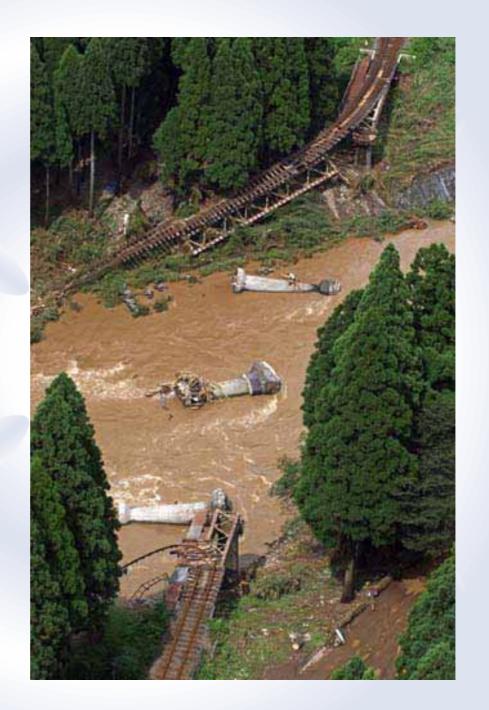
Various Natural Disasters over the World



Historical wind and flood disasters in Japan



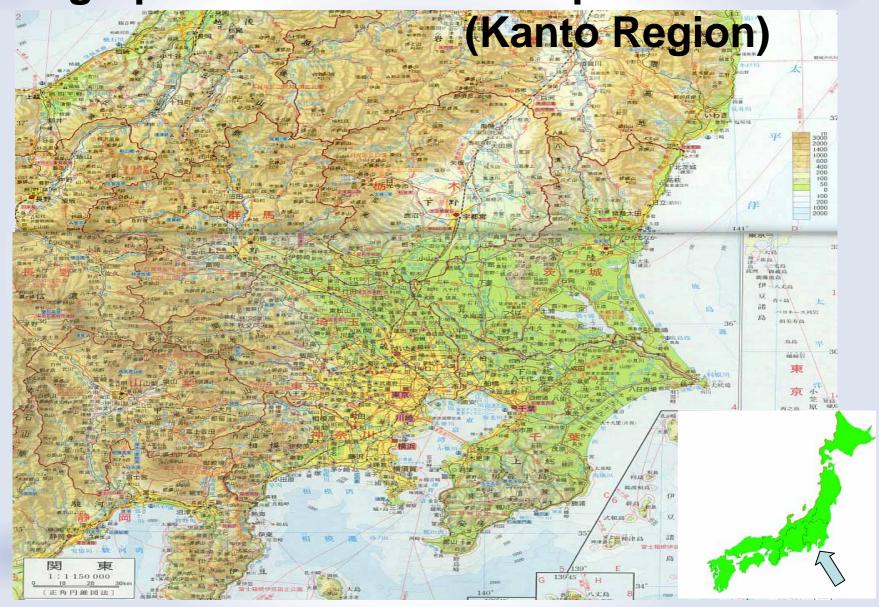
In the case of downpour in Fukui Prefecture in July 2004, 283mm/day was recorded at Miyama Observatory.





Inundated situation of Sanjo City, Niigata Prefecture after downpour in July 2004. 421 mm/day of rainfall was recorded at Tochio Observatory.

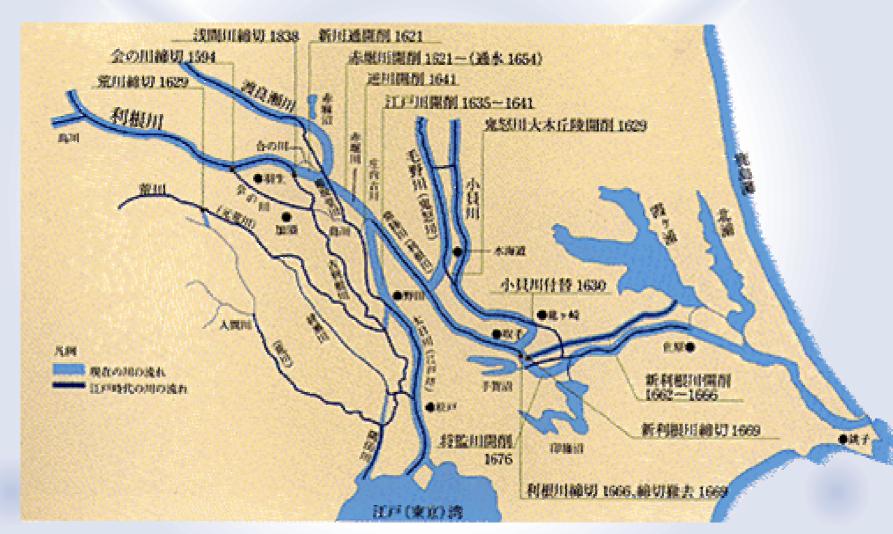
Geographical condition of Japan Island



Geographic Conditions of Japan

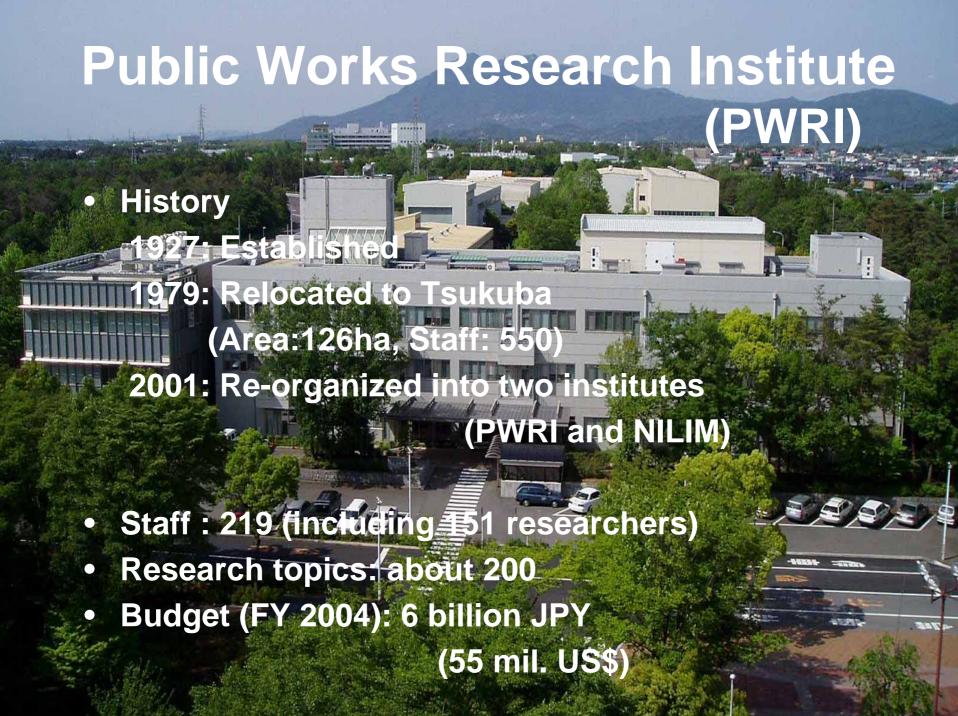
- 70% of land is covered with forests and mostly mountaineous
- 50% of popuration and 75% of assets are concentrated in flood plains (10% of land)
- Heavy rainfall occur during rainy season in June-July and in the typhoon season in August-October
- Rivers are short and steep, causing sharp hydrograph
- The ratio of maximum/minimum discharge is extremely high (about 100 for Tone River)

Long effort to prevent flood damage (Tone River)



Various Measures for integrated II Geographical characteristics **River and Basin management** . Creating rivers that enable fish to migrate upstream Webus fidward analis analtomous fall to neithfile Filtering remeder into the ground prevents overloading of active, large-scale landoldes that can be caused by urban rivers and seven syste dealer or other peological influences Regulating auditment rurself senseen leutourseur des leutauris doit getree helps to minimize damage caused by flow of muct, debris. failps prevent Sooding by channeling high waters more directly down to Various types of projects · improvement of dam environs Improving dam whitens preserved light contribute to conservation of matural settings and develops make he formal and, committeeing to revitationships land and preservation of scenic landscapes. Natural disasters are common in Japan, Urbanization has created new types of disasters (disruption of liner water, the triggering of landslides, etc.) and increased water demand. Calamities and sudden water shortages can paralyze cities and impact heavily on everyday and economic activities. We Descript Service Impliants or maderal subton (Fargus or four line implement various projects to protect the land and people and to create safe and comfortable living environments within the active . Small dams for water supply Water shortage has been a problem in neurtanous regions where there are no major rivers to supply water. Building small dame to supply water has improved the living conditions in such stares. · Homotown Rivers and Hometown Erosion Control Projects. As part of localized community development, particularization of stream improvement projects helps to present regional environmental · Applianche control measures in addition to the installation of tences and the like to prevent lanches, establishment of warning and evacuation systems alleviated destruction caused by avalanches. · Water quality improvement improving water quality of rivers. lakes, and reservoirs protects water resturnes and waterside environment · Slope failure prevention : Stope failure prevention measures protect area residents. · Maintenance of coastal environments Creating promenades and planting Desertion bissing requires the amount of water flowing one time parks; and coastal developmen provides space for morne sports. Cutting artificial charmels in the matrix or lower reaches to divert Charriels that transfer water from their to the

from 'Rivers in Japan', MLIT, 2003



Aerial Photo of PWRI



Facility Layout of PWRI



200 Research topics focusing on 14 priority research projects

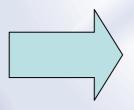
- to ensure safety
- to conserve and restore the environment
- for efficient management of infrastructure

9 Research Groups with 20 teams

- Construction Technology Research Dept.
- Material and Geotechnical Engineering
- Earthquake Disaster Prevention
- Water Environment
- Hydraulic Engineering
- Erosion and Sediment Control
- Road Technology
- Structure
- Niigata Experimental Laboratory

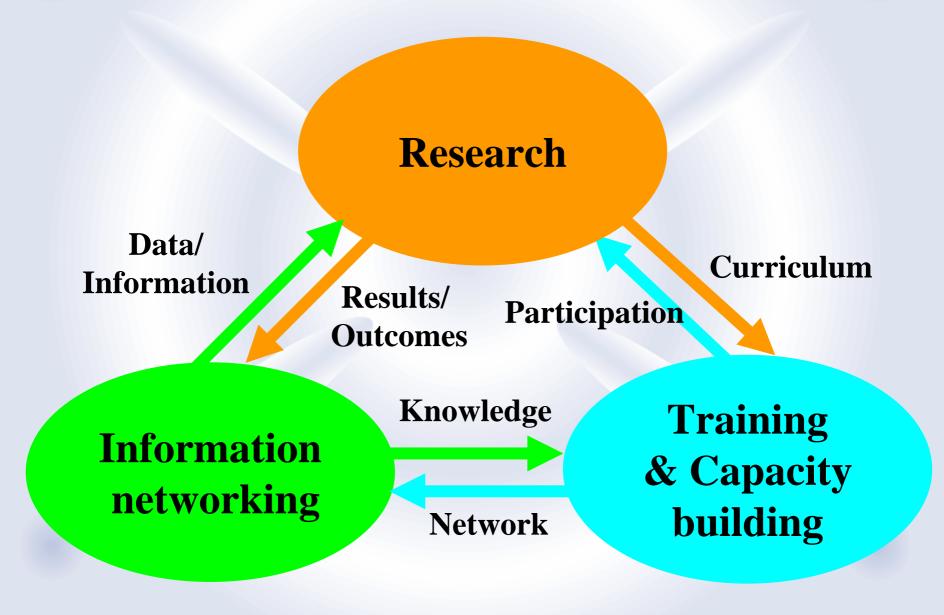
Framework of UNESCO-CHARM

- Accumulated knowledge and experience trying to overcome water-related disasters
- Global network of UNESCO-IHP for internationally sharing valuable information



Contribution to prevent or mitigate water-related disasters in the world

Pillar Activities of UNESCO-CHARM



Activities

- Research -
- Contribution to international projects such as WWAP and IFI/P (UNESCO/WMO)
- Hydraulic / hydrological prediction, observation, modeling and analysis
- Risk assessment and risk management technologies for water-related hazards under various socio-economic, geographic and climatic conditions

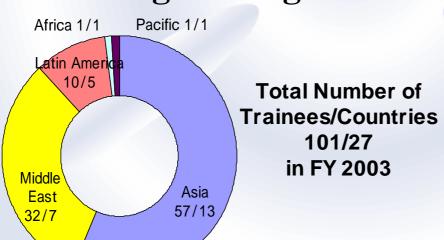
Activities

- Training and Capacity building -

PWRI has long experience in conducting JICA training courses for over 35 years

including

- River and dam engineering
- Sabo engineering





Activities

Information Networking -

Information networking will be synergized with research and training activities

in order to enhance integration and coordination:

Through the information network...

- Research output will be widely disseminated
- Feedback from countries / regions will be reflected in the research projects
- Trainees will develop domestic links to their own countries/ regions
- Local needs for training items would be clarified

Preparatory activities

October 2003

- > 32nd UNESCO General Conference
- → Announcement of intention to establish the Centre by the representative of Government of Japan

October 2003

- RSC in Southeast Asia & Pacific and in Latin America & Caribbean
 - → Resolutions strongly supporting the establishment of the Centre

Preparatory activities (continue)

January 2004

- International technical workshop at PWRI
 - → Experts from Asia, Africa, East & West Europe, and North & South America
 - → Summary Report on directions of the Centre
- International Symposium in Tokyo

April 2004

Proposal of the new Center was welcomed at UNESCO IHP Bureau Meeting

July 2004

A preparatory meeting of IFI/P hosted by PWRI



A Blueprint of the Centre Building



◆Research Staff

: 20 (at the initial stage)

♦Center building

: will be completed in

autumn 2005

♦Office space

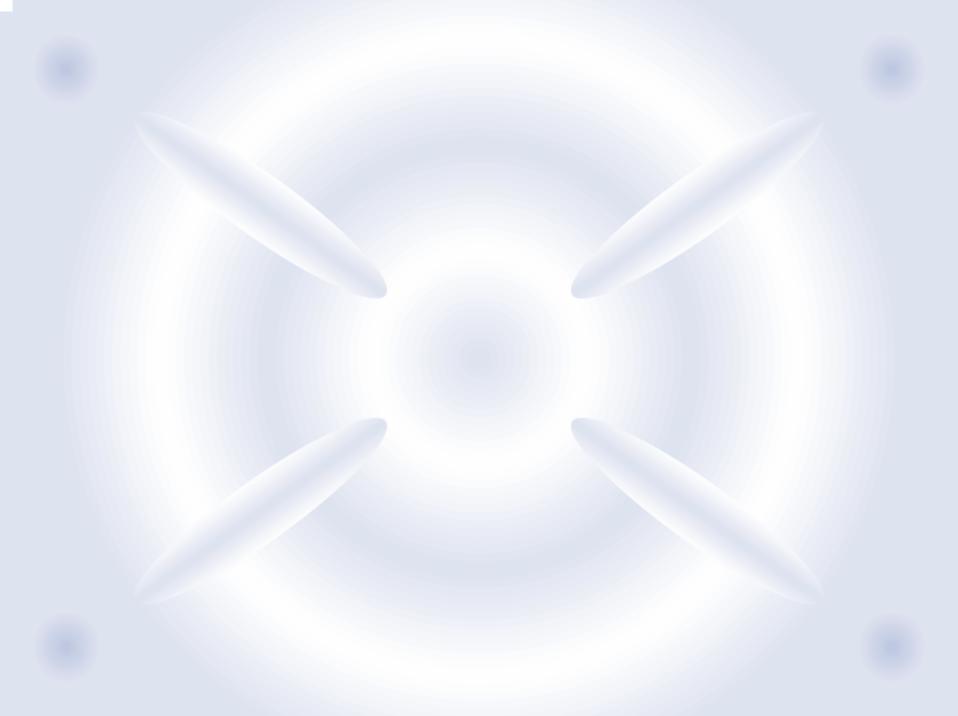
 $: 2,000m^2$

In the Future

We will submit a proposal for consideration at the forthcoming UNESCO Executive Board.

And to obtain an accreditation of the new Center at the UNESCO General Conference in autumn 2005.





Technical Workshop and Symposium on water hazard and risk management

- to share and exchange the latest technology
- to discuss the scope of the Center and its activities
- valuable comments and suggestions were compiled as the Summary Report





Preparatory Meeting of International Flood Initiative/Programme (IFI/P)

- Basic direction and approach of IFI/P was discussed among the participants from UNESCO-IHP,UNU, IAHS
- The output of the 3 days meeting was summarized in a draft concept paper

■ Going to be discussed and coordinated among related bodies

