Water Resources Management by JWA in Japan

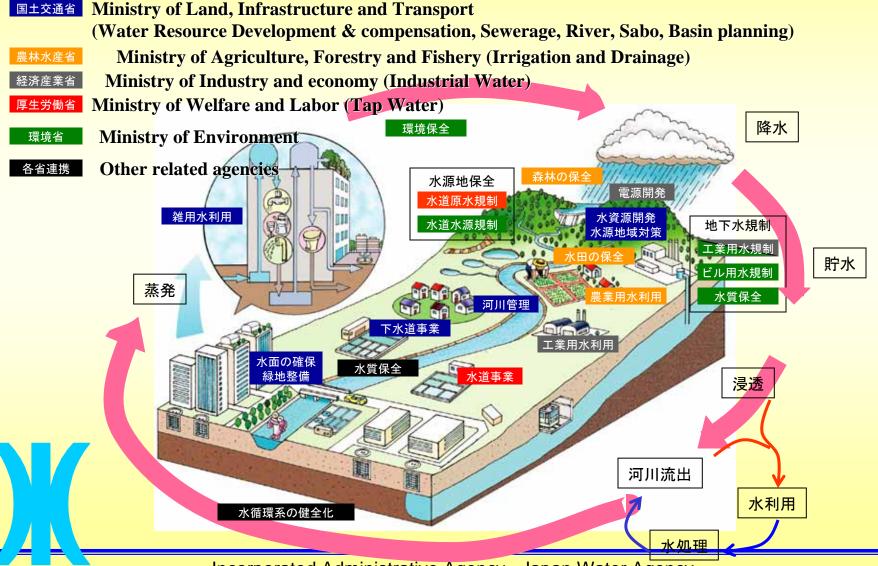
Katsunori TAKAGI Management and Planning Department Japan Water Agency



- E. G. "River Law in Japan"
- Article 1 "Purpose of River Law": The purpose of this Law is to contribute to <u>land conservation</u> and the development of the country, and thereby maintain public security and promote public welfare, by administering rivers comprehensively to prevent occurrence of damage due to floods, high tides, etc., utilize rivers properly, <u>maintain the normal functions of the river water by maintaining and conserving the fluvial(river) environment</u>
- Article 2 "Principles of River Administration"
- A river is public property and its conservation, utilization, and other forms of administration shall be properly performed so as to attain the purposes stated in the preceding article.
 - The water of river cannot be made the subject of private rights.

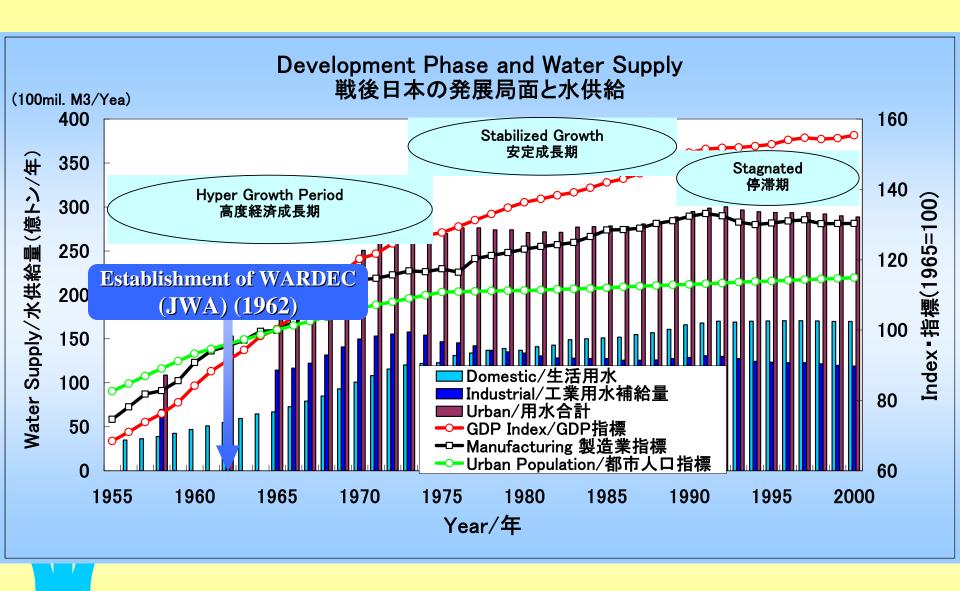
Roles of each Ministries on Water Administration

Each conducts policies and projects in collaboration with others



An Institutional Evolution for Water Resources Development An Evolution of Water Related Laws 1890 **~** 1945 1945 ~ 1995 1995 ~ **Special Measures Act on Concerning Upstream Area** Development 1973~ Water Resources Development Promotion Law Component of High 1961~ Integrated laws Water Resources Development Public Corporation Law 1961~ **Industrial Water Supply Business Law** 1958~ Law on Specially Designated Multipurpose Dam 1957~ **Electric Power Development Promotion Law** 1952~ **Power Generation Readjustment of Arable Land Act Land Improvement Law** 1949~ 1899~ Agricultural Water **Former River Law New River Law** 1896 ~ Flood control **Revisions of New River Law** 19<u>64~</u> 1997~ -Water utilization +Environment **Waterworks Ordinance** Waterworks Law 1890 ~ Domestic Water 1957~

Establishment of WARDEC(JWA) to Meet the Water Demand in the Hyper Growth Period



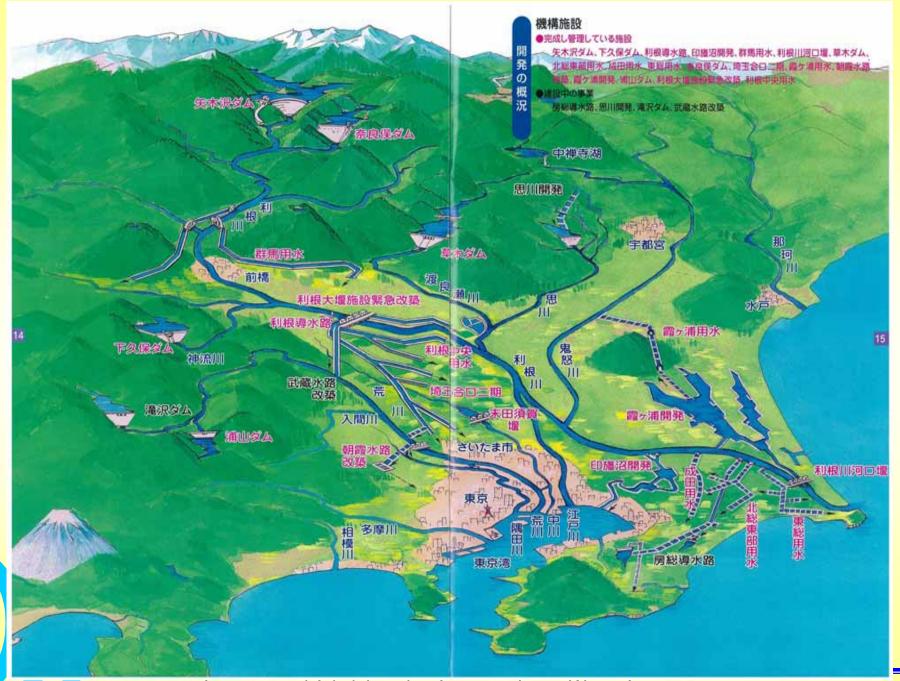


"Tokyo Desert" at the Tokyo Olympic Game 1964

Tone intake Weir



Max. 140m3/s water is taken to convey to the Tokyo metropolitan and suburb area as domestic, industrial and irrigation water





①ダムからの補給を受けていない河**②**ダムからの補給を受けている河川 (中川) (中川) (宮川)



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位置図 ③水田の状況



Water resources coordination committee in drought

When the drought happens or will be forecasted, the river administrator gathers water related stakeholders for the coordination of water usage distribution.

"Unstable situation of water supply"



The WARDEC (JWA)'s Missions and Organization

Activities of WARDEC (JWA)

1. Water Resources Development Promotion Law

Water Resources Development Basic Plan ("Full Plan") for each river system

2. Water Resources Development Public Corporation Law

WARDEC(JWA)'s activities

New construction and reconstruction of *Water Resources Development Facilities* and operation of completed structures

Water utilization

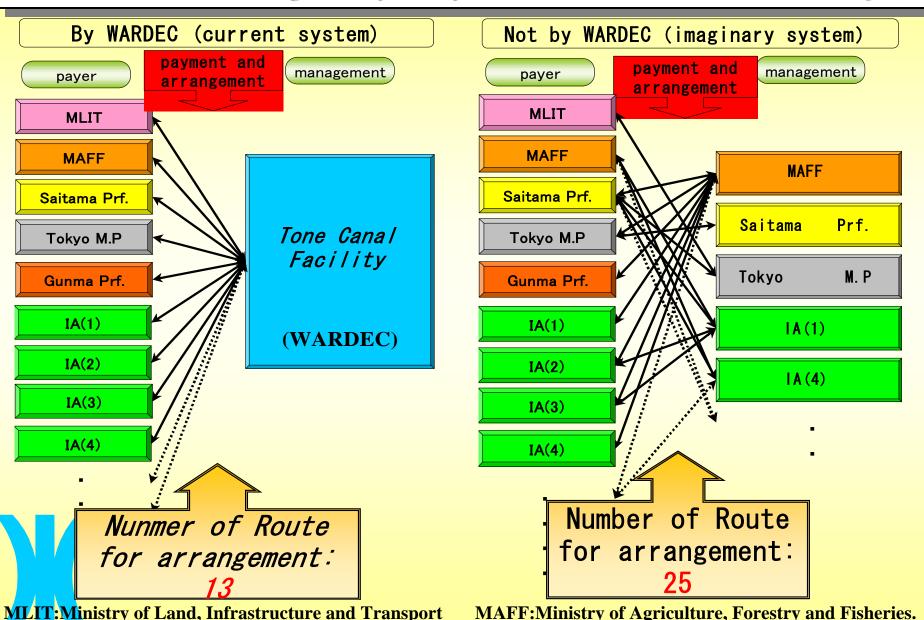
- •Domestic Water
- •Industrial Water
- •Irrigation Water

Flood control

Ministers
supervising
WARDEC(JWA)'s
activities

3. The WARDEC (JWA)'s Missions and Organization

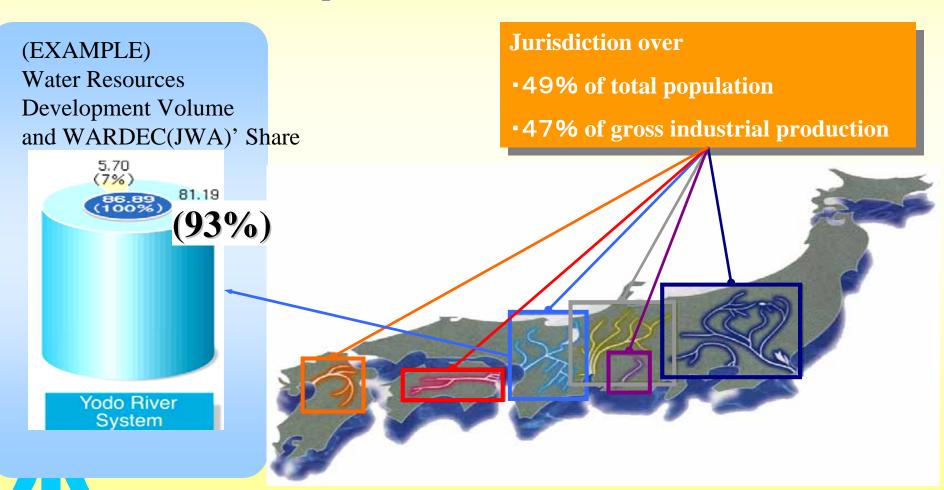
Effective Network and Management System by WARDEC for Users (ex. Tone Canal Project)



3. The WARDEC (JWA)'s Missions and Organization

JWA is sole organization in Japan for unified execution of water resources development and management

—Supply water resources to core areas in Japan and Execute flood control measures—





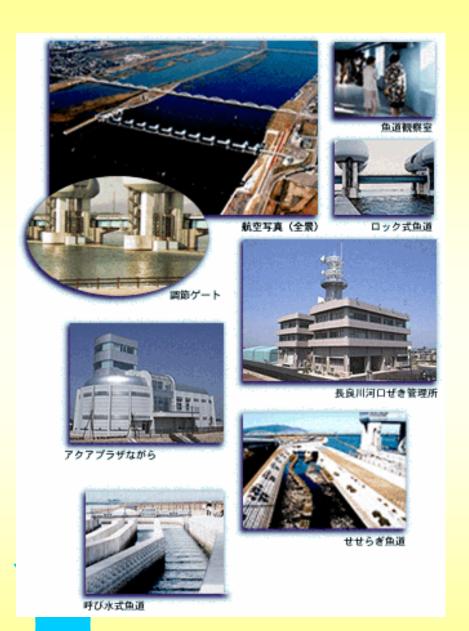
Naturally shaped Fishway

The naturally shaped fishway was designed to help a wide range of fish and other aquatic life to ascend the river. The water course has a gentle slope and is filled with cobblestones and other natural stones. Much thought has gone into its making. Providing many rest areas and shelters, it has an alternating series of pools and rapids that provide diversity to the depth and velocity, and its course was made to meander.

This fishway helps a variety of fish and other aquatic life to migrate upstream, including benthic fish, who are not good swimmers, species such as Eriocbeir japonicus and Macrobracbium nipponense, and good swimmers such as Plecoglossus altivelis altivelis(Ayu).

At the upstream of the fishway, four rubber-roofed weirs have been installed to deal with changes in the upstream water level.















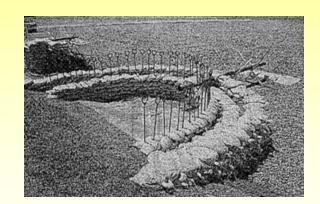


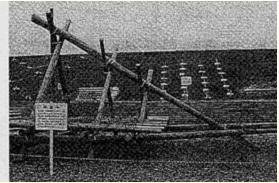
Incorporated Administrative





水防団、水防法







cy Japan Water Agency









OUR ASIAN PEOPLE KNOW THAT/HOW WE SHOULD DO. FOR THE SUSTAINABLE CAPACITY BUILDING, WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT?

Practical approach for Asia

All problems and keys are in site.

Long strategy

Steady and Hard work for coordination and to get understanding from people and decision makers.

Transparency and Accountability