Integrated Water Resources Management System and Response to Drought in Japan

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Climatic and Topographic Condition and Frequent Occurrence of Droughts in Japan

Small precipitation per person
1/3 of the world average

Vulnerability to droughts

- Quick runoff to the sea due to steep landforms
- Small reservoir capacities due to rugged landforms



Steep and rugged landforms (Source: TRUST SYSTEM Co.,Ltd. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED)

Three Countermeasures to avoid devastating damages

1. Water Resources Planning and Development for each basin



Implement Projects

- Construction of reservoirs
- Lake development
- Construction of inter-basin canals
- Redevelopment of existing dams



Yagisawa Dam



TONE Weir and Canal

2. Promotion of Efficient Water Use

Water Supply System

Reduction of Water Leakage in Tokyo :





Inspection of Water Leakage

(from website of Tokyo Metro. Gov.)

> Industrial Use Increase in reuse of Industrial Water : 36%

(2011)(1965)Domestic Use Spread of Water-Saving Toilet : 20 - 3.8 Liters/flush (2013)(1970)

79%

3. Drought Risk Management

Drought Coordination Council for each major river basin

In case a drought is likely to occur,
Hold the council led by river manager



Members of the Council

- River Manager
- Reservoir Operators
- Water Users
 - ✓ Water Supply
 - ✓ Agriculture
 - ✓ Industries
 - ✓ Power

Reach a Consensus on water intake restriction for each users

Summary

- Main three measures to address droughts
 - >Water resources planning and development for each basin
 - Promotion of efficient water use
 - Drought risk management

- Future challenges
 - Risk assessment of extreme droughts in future, in consideration of climate change impacts
 Implementation of preemptive measures