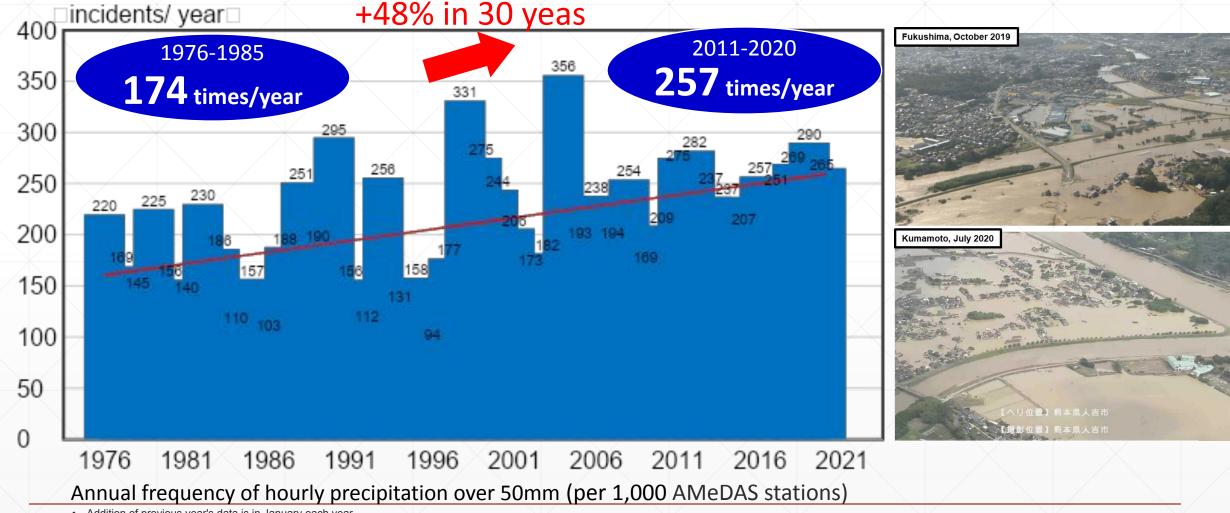


Backgound

- The frequency of short duration heavy rainfall (over 50 mm/hour) has increased by about 1.4 times in 30 years.
- To keep the human's life, the transparency of the data related water disaster has become increasing important.

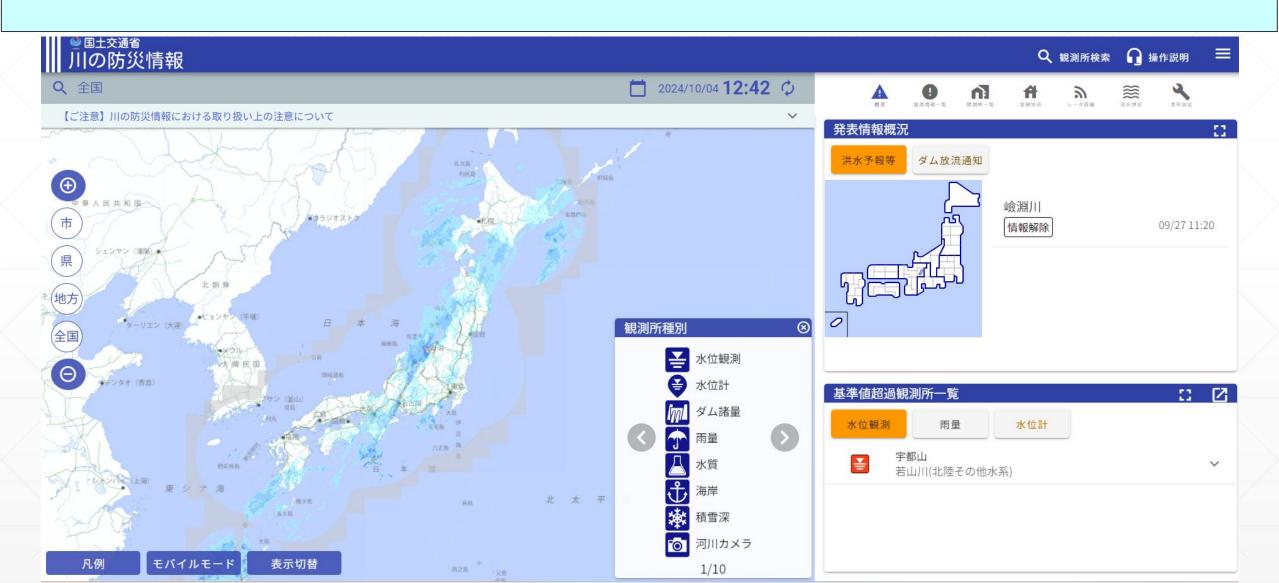


- Addition of previous year's data is in January each year
- There were originally around 800 AMeDAS stations in 1976. The number increased to about 1,300 in 2016. To remove the effect of the difference in the number of stations between years, the comparison is made after conversion to frequency per 1,000 stations.
- · Excludes radio-robotic rain gauge stations that were used in mountainous areas but later removed.

The Integrated River Information System in JAPAN

- The system has been developing since July 2001.
- Using WEB map-based platform

 Visualize all the phenomena from wide area to local community.



Provide the various information on unified platform

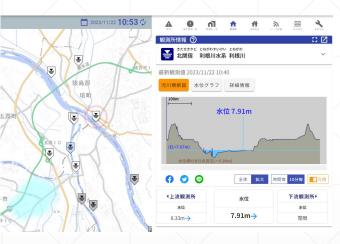
- All the water related information are gathered to the unified platform.
- Most data are updated every 10 minutes. Especially, the Rada data is updated every minute.
- The data comes from many different institutes.

River Water Level



Precipitation



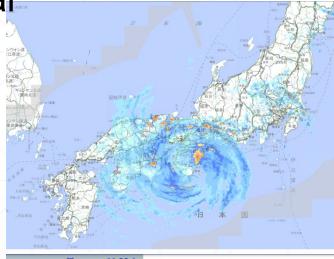


Rainfall by Radar



Camera image

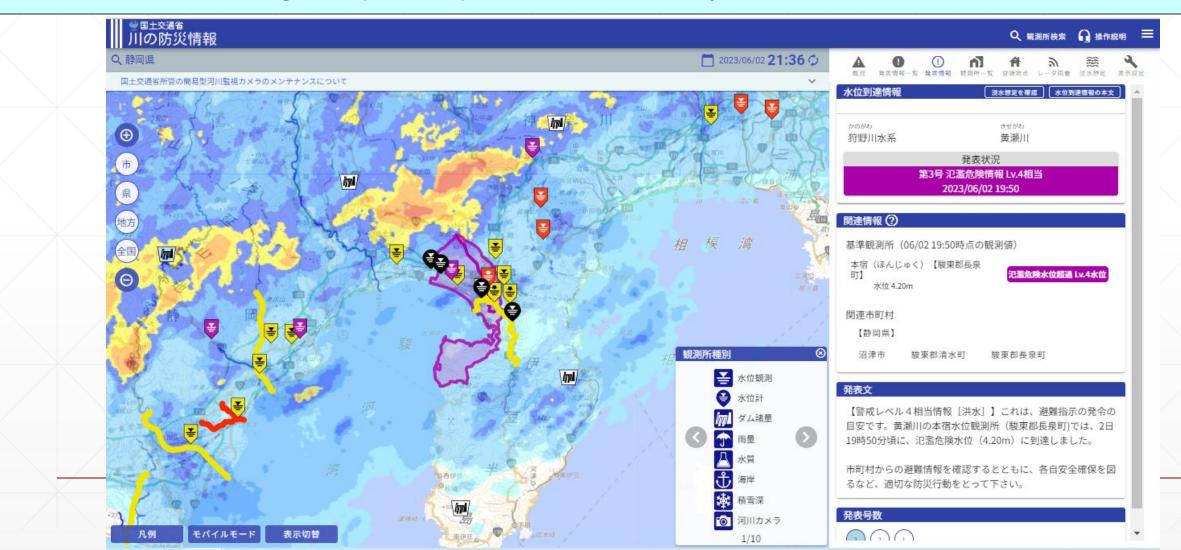






Provide the various information on unified platform

- Not only the hydro-met data but also the risk information, warning announcement from the government are available. Local people can understand the risk information immediately.
- Quick decision making and quick response can be done by themselves.



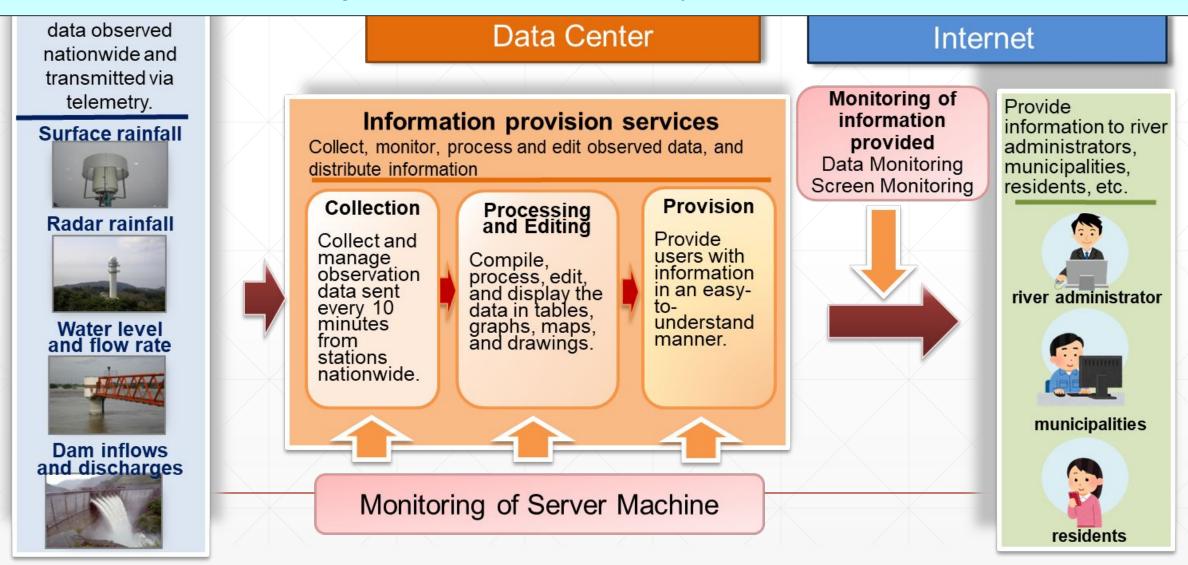
Provide the various information on unified platform

- Dam information also available every 10 minutes update.
- Not only inflow, outflow, but also the warning message from dam operation office to the local residences.



Management the operation of the system

- River information is collected, processed, and compiled in real time (24h/7days) and provided to river administrators, municipalities, and residents.
- The information distributed through the Internet is also constantly monitored.

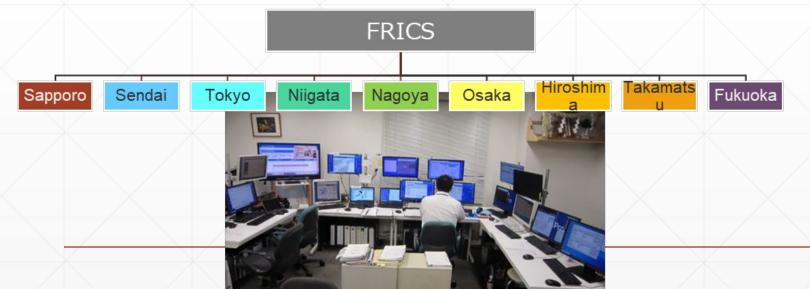


Management the operation of the system

Data is monitored 24-hour by a full-time staff

Monitoring Methods

- ☐ Divide the country to 9 regional centers
- ☐ 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year
- Use tools to monitor all hourly data
- Compare data from the previous time and neighboring stations to extract anomalous values



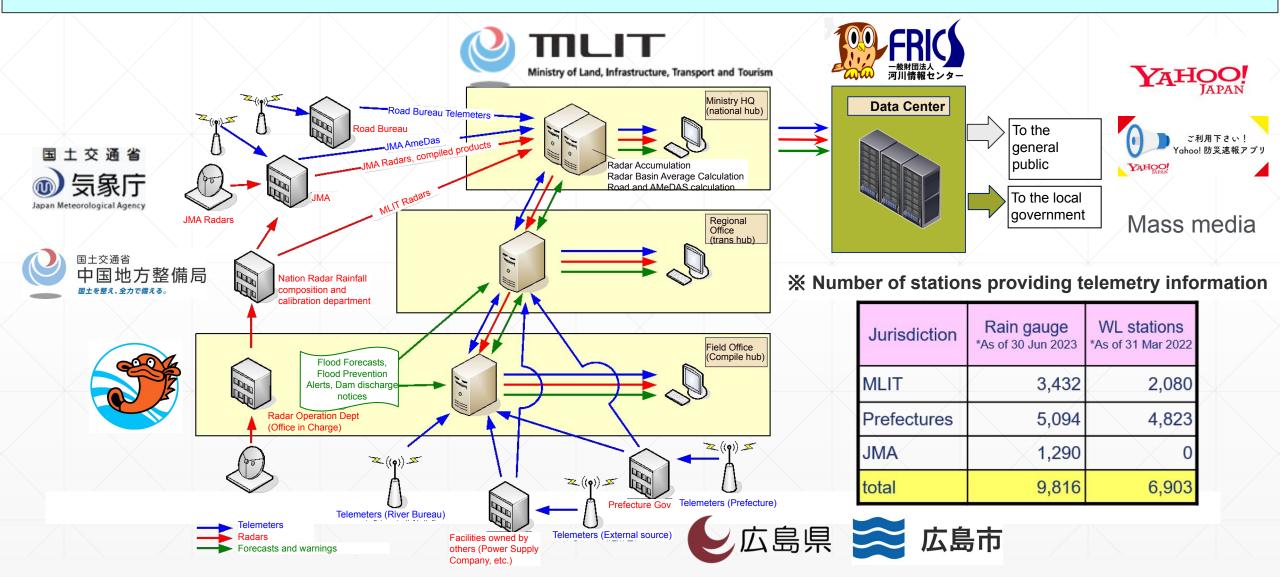
Data Monitoring as of 30 Jun 2023 Number of Monitored Stations

Туре	No. of Stations	Туре	No. of Stations	Туре	No. of Station s
Rainfall	7,459	Dam	666	Weir	53
Water Level	6,879	Coast	79	Pumping St.	334
Water Quality	210	Snow	97	Weather	30
Total	15,807				



Cooperation between different institutions

Real-time viewing of nationwide information is made accessible by hierarchically consolidating
information collected by offices of regional development bureaus and national hub stations, and further
transmitted to the datacenter.





- ☐ Strong leadership institution or organization.
- ☐ Cooperation between different organization.
- Sustainable management and maintenance.



What is the difficulty of data transparency in your country? How can we implement for the TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER BASIN?

Conclusion



English site available https://www.river.go.jp/e/

 Comprehensive and integrated river information system is necessary for the future climate change adaptation.

 Discussion is necessary how we can implement to country which has transboundary rivers. (ex. Bangladesh)

 Discussion is necessary how we cooperate between different organizations.

