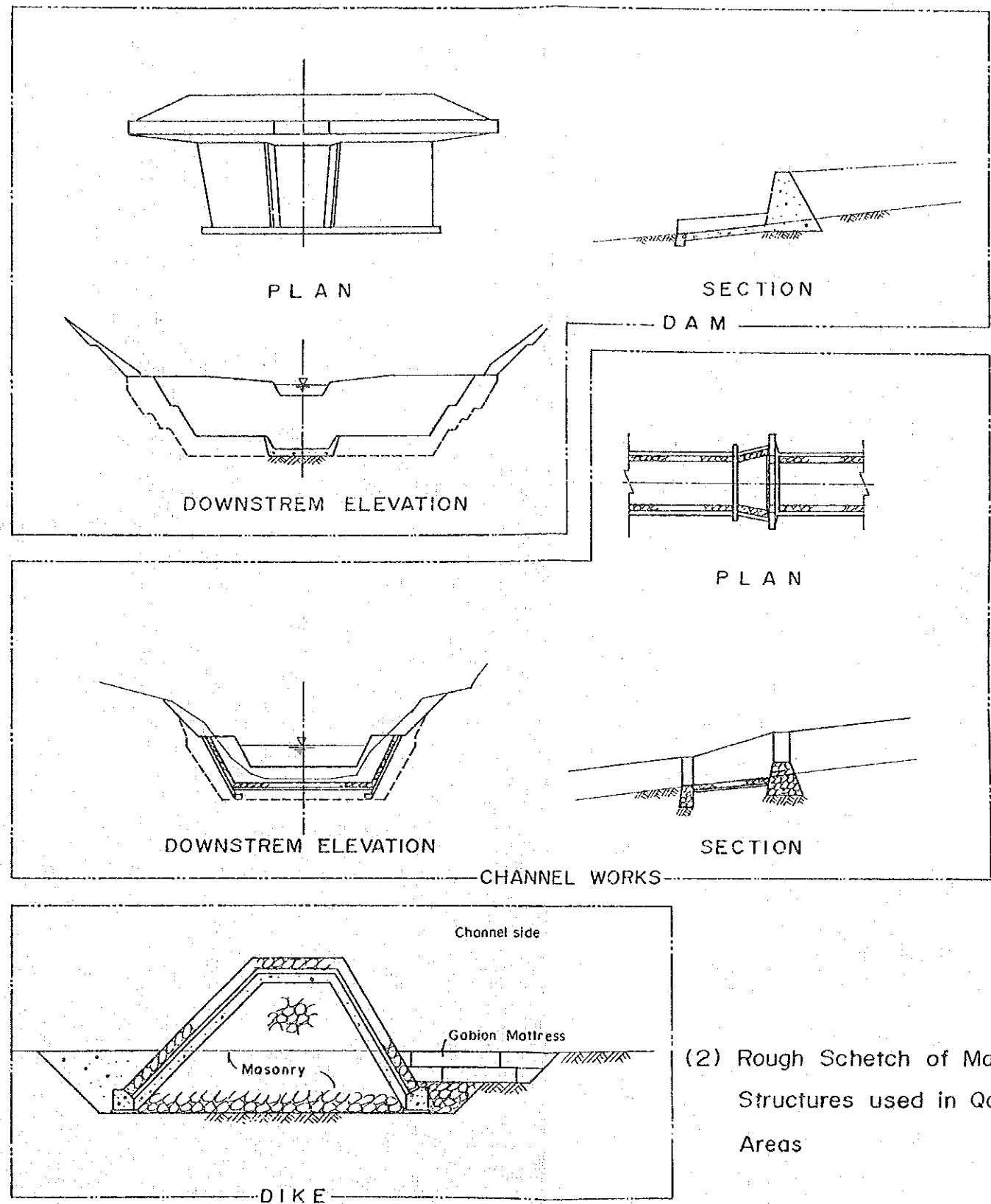
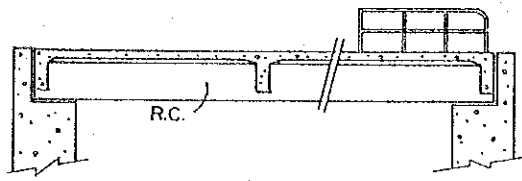


(1) Schematical Feature of 5 Types of Structural plan in Quebrada

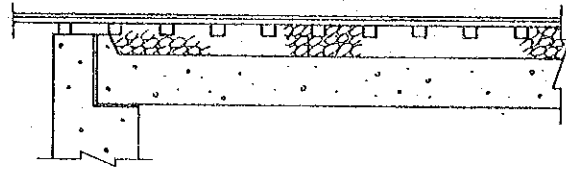


(2) Rough Schetch of Main Structures used in Qda Areas

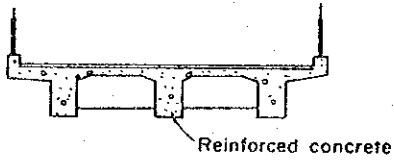
Fig. VII-1-2 Proposed Structural Plans for Quebrada Areas



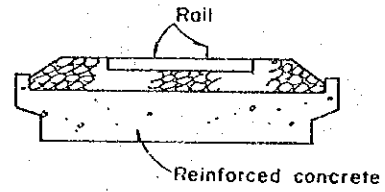
Profile



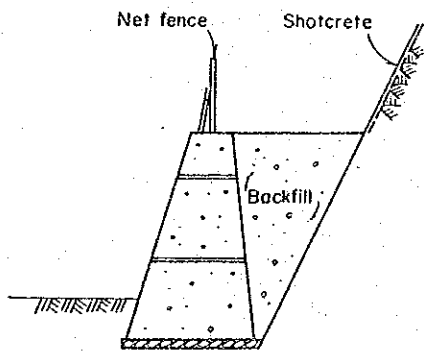
Profile



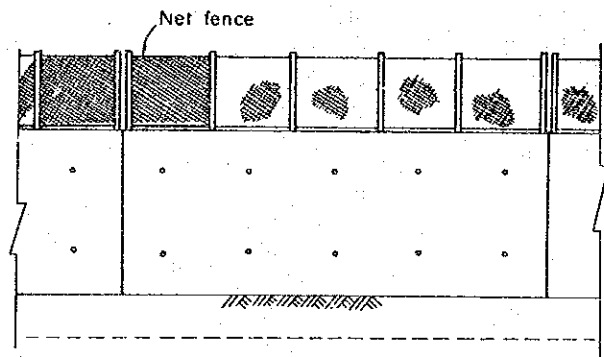
Section
Bridge (Road)



Section
Bridge (Railway)

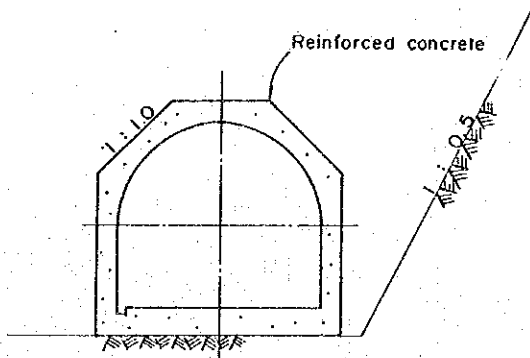


Section



Elevation

Retaining wall



Rockshed Tunnel

Fig. VII-1-3 Proposed Structure for Spe Areas

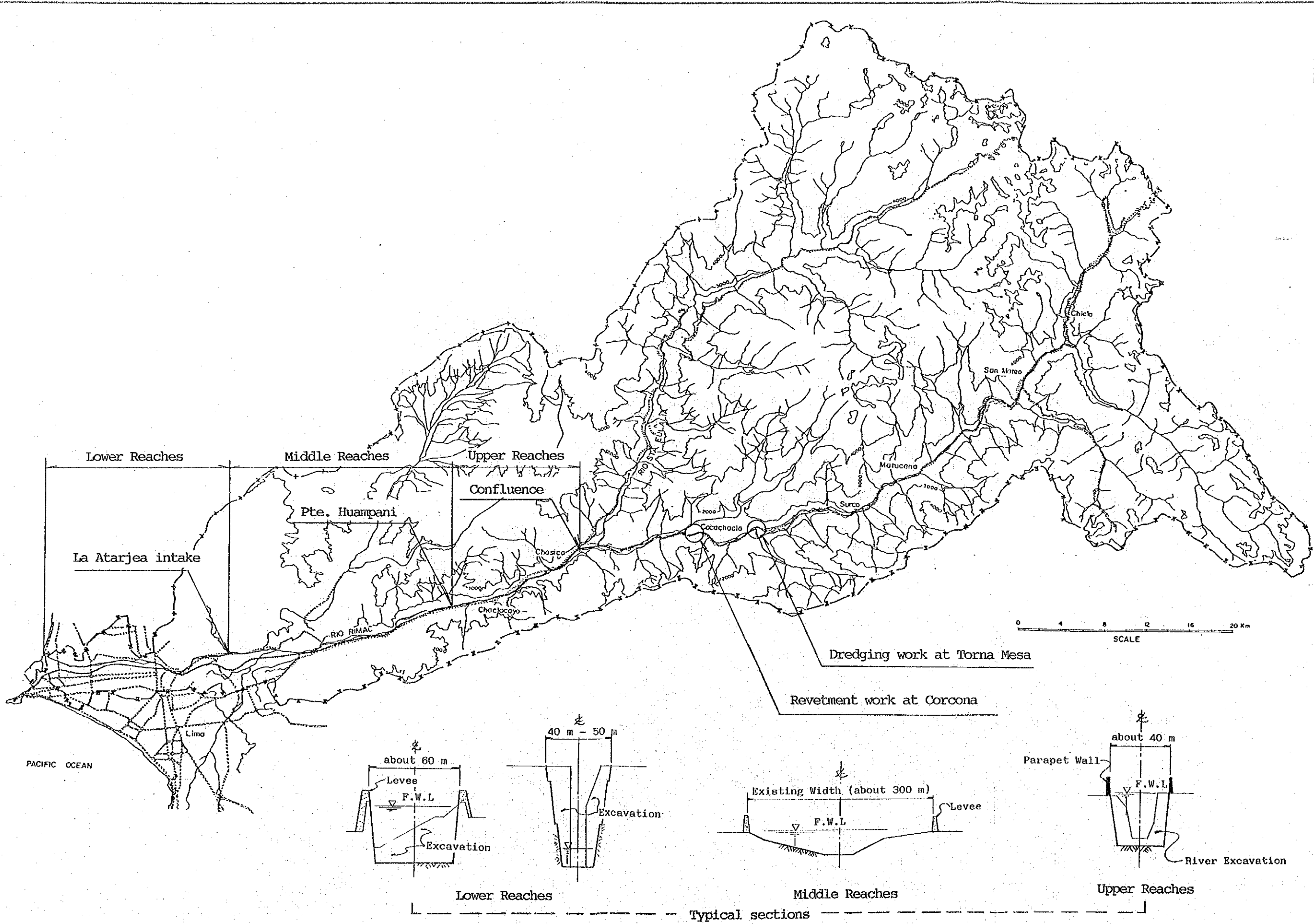


Fig. VII-1-4 Overall River Improvement Plan

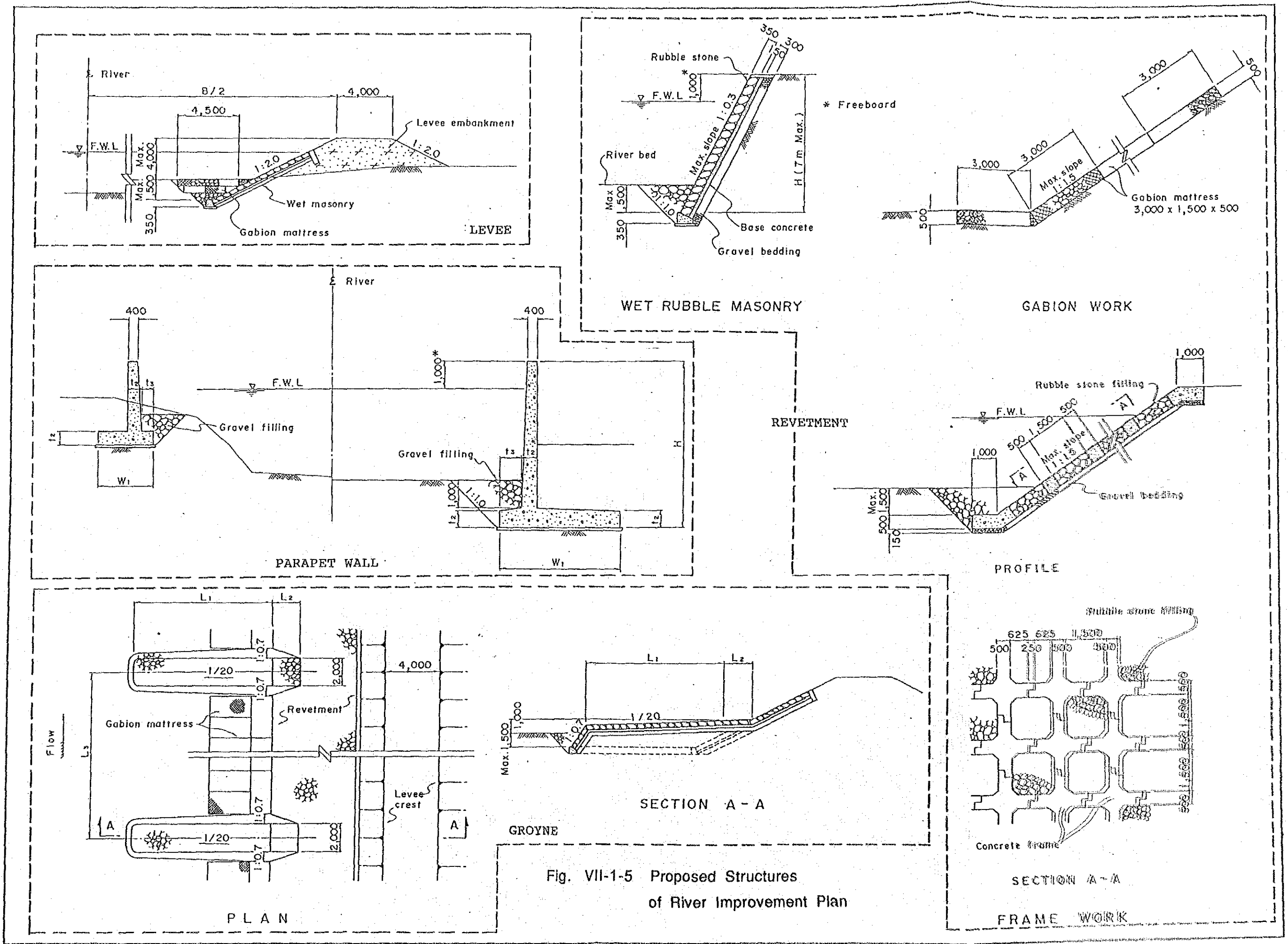


Fig. VII-1-5 Proposed Structures of River Improvement Plan

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

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CHAPTER VIII IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

1. GENERAL

Subsequent to the formulation of the master plan for disaster prevention, its desirable implementation program is examined. The examination is made through a comparative study on the conceivable alternative implementation programs.

The study reveals that the disaster prevention measures should be implemented as early as possible. The following details the above study.

2. ALTERNATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

2.1 Debris and Slope Failure Disaster Prevention Plan

As mentioned, the implementation program is examined on the conceivable alternative implementation programs.

The alternative implementation programs for examination are prepared with the following consideration;

- (i) The areas with the higher degree of danger and urgency should be implemented earlier.
- (ii) The safety should be heightened equivalently in all the areas; that is, the implementation is not made one by one for each quebrada but should be made simultaneously for all the quebradas in a block area.

Two (2) alternative implementation programs prepared with the above-mentioned considerations are shown in Fig.VIII-2-1 (CASE-1) and VIII-2-2 (CASE-2).

CASE-1 considers the case that the implementation will be made in a normal schedule. On the other hand, CASE-2 considers the case that the implementation may be considerably delayed by some reasons such as the financing problem.

2.2 Inundation Disaster Prevention Plan

The alternative implementation programs for the inundation disaster prevention plan are prepared with the following considerations;

- (i) In principle, the river improvement should be made from the lower reaches to the upper reaches in consideration that the increase of flow capacity

in the upper reaches may cause the inundation in the lower reaches.

- (ii) The matters with a high urgency such as the improvement of defects in the existing dike, removal of garbage in the river channel and excavation of the remarkable riverbed deposits, etc. should be put into execution at the earliest without an adherence to the principle mentioned in (i) above.
- (iii) The land acquisition will take a long time, requiring the earliest commencement of the necessary procedure for acquisition.

Three (3) alternative implementation programs for examination are prepared with the above considerations. The three (3) cases are as shown in Fig. VIII-2-3 (CASE-1), VIII-2-4 (CASE-2) and VIII-2-5 (CASE-3).

CASE-1 is considered to be of a normal schedule. CASE-2 considers the case that the implementation is accelerated with a particularly favourable arrangement for the execution. On the other hand, CASE-3 considers the case that the implementation is forced to be mitigated due to a delay of the necessary procedures.

3. EXAMINATION AND SELECTION OF IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

Based on the implementation programs illustrated in Figs. VIII-2-1 to VIII-2-5, project cost and benefit are tabulated in each program to carry out economic analysis. Tables VIII-3-1 to VIII-3-4 show the disbursed cost and benefit tables for two cases of implementation programs of structural plan of debris flow and slope failure disaster. Tables VIII-3-5 to VIII-3-7 presents same kind of tables for three cases of implementation program for inundation disaster.

Economic analysis on the alternative implementation programs was carried out and the result is summarized below.

<u>Alternative Implementation Program</u>	<u>EIRR(%)</u>
- Debris/Slope Failure Disaster Prevention Plan:	
CASE-1 (Normal)	5.4
CASE-2 (Mitigated)	5.2
- Inundation Disaster Prevention Plan:	
CASE-1 (Normal)	14.9
CASE-2 (Accelerated)	15.5
CASE-3 (Mitigated)	10.5

As seen above, the economic analysis indicates that the earlier implementation would be more advantageous economically in both plans for debris/slope failure and inundation disasters. It is needless to say that the earliest implementation is essential from the social aspects such as the prevention of loss of lives and stabilization of public welfare.

As such, the examination recommends the selection of the earlier implementation schedule, i.e. the selection of CASE-1 for the debris/slope failure disaster prevention plan and CASE-2 for the inundation disaster prevention plan.

The recommended implementation program is shown in Fig. VIII-2-1 and VIII-2-4. It is, however, noted that this implementation program is just prepared preliminarily at this master plan study stage, requiring the rearrangements based on more detailed investigations and studies in the subsequent study stage.

Tables

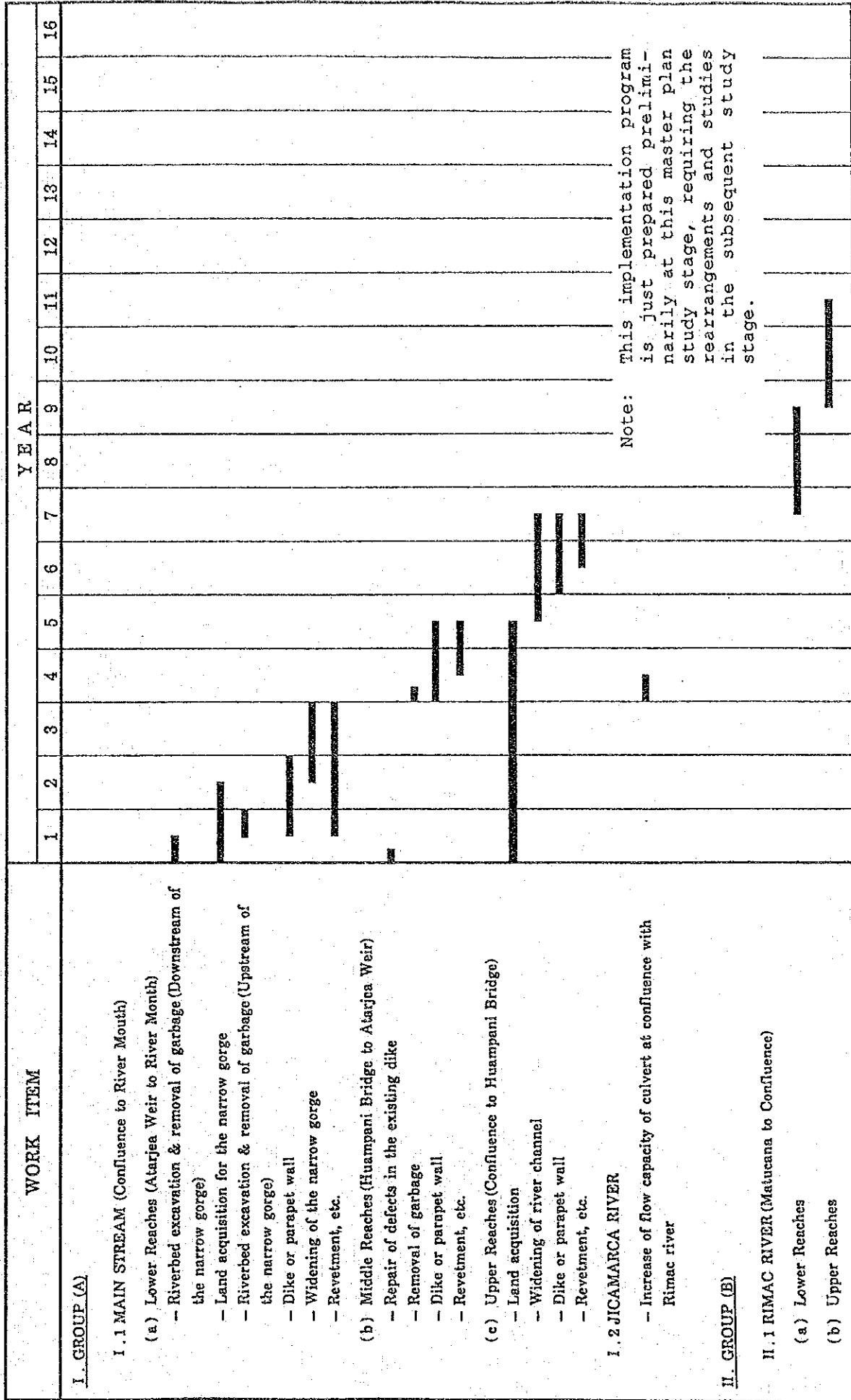
Table VIII-3-4 BENEFIT STREAM OF IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM OF STRUCTURAL PLAN FOR DEBRIS FLOW AND SLOPE FAILURE DISASTER (MITIGATED SCHEDULE)

IDENT	River name	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	IDENT	River name									
Group A																																																															
R6	Qda Quirio	38413							197	203	384	406	418	430	443	457	470	484	499	514	529	545	562	578	596	614	632	651	671	691	711	733	755	777	801	825	850	875	901	928	956	985	1014	1045	1076	1108	1142	1178	1211	1248	1285	1323	R6	Qda Quirio									
R7	Qda Pedregal	55859							287	296	573	590	608	626	645	664	684	704	726	747	770	793	817	841	866	892	919	947	975	1004	1035	1066	1098	1130	1164	1199	1235	1272	1311	1350	1390	1432	1475	1519	1565	1612	1660	1710	1761	1814	1868	1925	R7	Qda Pedregal									
R8	Qda Corrosio	12667	62	126	129	133	137	141	146	150	154	159	164	169	174	179	184	189	195	201	208	214	220	227	234	241	248	255	263	271	279	287	296	305	314	323	333	343	353	364	375	386	398	410	422	434	448								R8	Qda Corrosio							
R9	Qda Corrales	15316	78	152	156	161	165	171	176	181	187	192	198	204	210	216	223	230	238	244	251	258	266	274	282	291	300	309	318	327	337	347	356	366	378	391	403	415	427	440	453	467	481	495	510	525	541								R9	Qda Corrales							
R19	Qda Rio Seco	28742	142	285	293	302	311	321	330	340	350	361	372	383	394	406	418	431	444	457	471	485	500	515	530	546	562	579	596	614	633	652	671	691	712	734	756	778	802	826	850	876	902	929	957	986	1015								R19	Qda Rio Seco							
R32	Qda Fajhua	27865	143	147	286	294	303	312	322	331	341	352	362	373	384	395	407	420	432	445	459	472	486	501	516	532	548	564	581	598	616	635	654	673	694	714	736	758	781	804	828	853	879	905	932	960								R32	Qda Fajhua								
S1	Cashahuacra	10786	54	107	110	114	117	120	124	128	132	136	140	144	148	153	157	162	167	172	177	182	188	193	199	205	211	218	224	231	239	245	252	260	268	276	284	292	301	310	319	329	339	349	360	370	381								S1	Cashahuacra							
Group B																																																															
R1	Qda Chacarayo	91501							736	758	933	961	989	1019	1050	1081	1114	1147	1182	1217	1253	1291	1330	1370	1411	1453	1497	1542	1588	1635	1685	1735	1787	1841	1896	1953	2011	2072	2134	2198	2264	2332	2402	2474	2548	2624								R1	Qda Chacarayo								
R2	Qda Chacarana	15954	82	84	164	169	174	179	184	190	195	201	207	213	220	226	233	240	247	255	263	270	279	287	295	304	313	323	333	343	353	363	374	386	397	409	421	434	447	460													R2	Qda Chacarana									
R3	Qda California	39510	203	209	405	417	430	443	456	470	484	498	513	529	545	561	578	595	613	631	650	670	690	710	732	754	776	800	824	848	874	900	927	955	983	1013	1043	1075	1107	1140													R3	Qda California									
R4	Qda Santa Maria	16306	84	85	167	172	177	183	189	194	200	206	212	218	225	231	238	245	253	261	268	276	285	293	302	311	320	330	340	350	361	371	383	394	406	418	431	444	457	471	485	499	514	530	546	562	579	595	614	632	651				R4	Qda Santa Maria							
R5	Qda La Contuta	22575	116	119	231	238	246	253	261	269	276	285	293	302	311	320	330	340	350	361	371	383	394	406	418	431	444	457	471	485	499	514	530	546	562	579	595	614	632	651														R5	Qda La Contuta								
R10	Qda La Ronda	25115	129	133	258	265	273	281	290																																														R10	Qda La Ronda							
R11	Qda Santa Ana	33747	167	334	345	355	365	376	388	398	411	424	438	450	463	477	491	506	521	537	553	569	587	604	622	641	660	680	700	721	743	765	788																					R11	Qda Santa Ana								
R13	Qda Cupicho	26466	131	262	270	278	287	295	304	313	323	332	342	353	363	374	385	397	409	421	434	447	460	474	486	503	518	533	549	566	583	600	618																						R13	Qda Cupicho							
R15	Qda Canchacalla	33514	172	177	344	354	365	376	387	398	410	423	435	448	462	476	490	505	520	535	551	568	585	603	621	639	659	678	699	720	741	763																							R15	Qda Canchacalla							
R16	Qda Guayabo	24787	123	246	253	261	268	276	285	293	302	311	321	330	340	350	361	372	383	394	406	418	431	444	457	471	485	499	514	530	546	562	579																						R16	Qda Guayabo							
R17	Qda Agua Salada	28698	132	265	273	281	289	298	307	316	325	335	345	355	366	377	389	400	412	425	437	450	464	478	492	507	522	538	554	571	588	605	624																						R17	Qda Agua Salada							
R18	Qda del Fata	25209	17	33	66	70	72	74	76	78	81	83	86	88	91	94	96	99	102	105	108	112	115	118	122	126	129																													R18	Qda del Fata						
R24	Qda Hatata	6617	67	69	131	135	139	143	147	151	156	161	165	170	176	181	186	192	198	203	210	216	223	230	236	244	251	258	266	274	282	291																									R24	Qda Hatata					
R25	Qda Cuchimachay	12740	33	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	81	83	86	88	91	94	96	99	102	105	108	112	115	118	122	126	129																														R25	Qda Cuchimachay					
R31	Qda Chucumayo	37453	67	69	131	135	139	143	147	151	156	161	165	170	176	181	186	192	198	203	210	216	223	230	236	244	251	258	266	274	282	291																									R31	Qda Chucumayo					
R33	Qda Chacabuco	14437	74	143	147	152	156	161	166	171	176	181	187	192	198	204	210	216	223	230	236	244	251	258	266	274	282	291																													R33	Qda Chacabuco					
R35	Qda Vaso	15034	78	80	156	161	165	171	176	181	187	192	198	204	210	216	223	230	236	244	251	258	266	274	282	291																																R35	Qda Vaso				
R37	Qda Parac	35012	77	79	154	159	164	168	174	179	184	190	195	201	207	213	220	226	233	240	247	255	263	270	279	287	295	304	313	323	333	343	353	363	374	386	397	409	421	434	447	460														R37	Qda Parac						
S2	Qda Redonda	14802	184	190	358	378	391	402	414	427	440	453	467	481	495	510	525	541	557	574																																					S2	Qda Redonda					
S3	Qda Infernilla	9345	48	93	95	98	101	104	107	111	114	117	121	124	128	132	136	140	144	149	153																																			S3	Qda Infernilla						
S5	Qda Lucuma	9338	48	93	95	98	101	104	107	111	114	117	121	124	128	132	136	140	144	149	153																																				S5	Qda Lucuma					
Group B (slope Area)																																																															
R -/0	Estuary-Jicamarca	58568																																																									R -/0	Estuary-Jicamarca			
R -/1	Estuary-Chacarayo	54824																																																												R -/1	Estuary-Chacarayo
R 0/2	Jicamarca-Chacarana	819																																																													

Table VIII-3-6 COST AND BENEFIT STREAM OF IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM OF STRUCTURAL PLAN FOR INUNDATION DISASTER (ACCELERATED SCHEDULE)

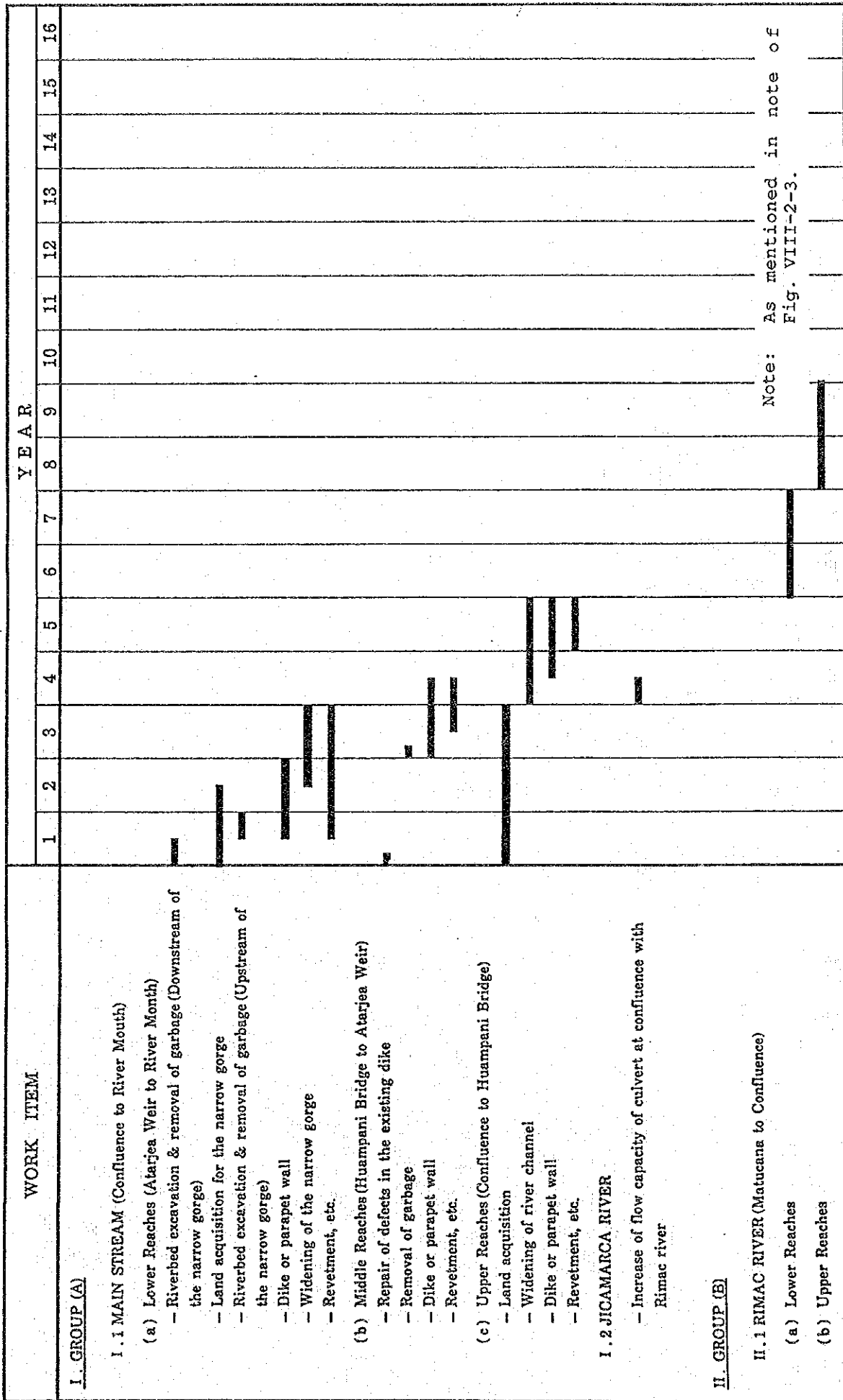
WORK ITEMS	YEAR																																																	Total Investm Cost								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49		50							
I.GROUP (A)																																																										
I.1 MAIN STREAM (Confidence to River Mouth)																																																										
(a) Lower Reaches (Atarjea Weir to River Mouth)																																																										
- Riverbed excavation & removal of garbage (Downstream of the narrow gorge)	3500																																																									
- Land acquisition for the narrow gorge	387	193																																																								
- Riverbed excavation & removal of garbage (Upstream of the narrow gorge)	56																																																									
- Dike or parapet wall	1333	2667																																																								
- Widening of the narrow gorge		1867	3733																																																							
- Revetment, etc.	686	1372	1372																																																							
O & M		43	43	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86				
(b) Middle Reaches (Huampani Bridge to Atarjea Weir)																																																										
- Repair of defects in the existing dike	40																																																									
- Removal of garbage			7																																																							
- Dike or parapet wall			7000	3500																																																						
- Revetment, etc.			1000	1000																																																						
O & M			32	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63				
(c) Upper Reaches (Confidence to Huampani Bridge)																																																										
- Land acquisition	84	83	83																																																							
- Widening of river channel				1000	1000																																																					
- Dike or parapet wall				3767	7533																																																					
- Revetment, etc.					3370																																																					
O & M				43	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85				
I.2 JICAMARCA RIVER																																																										
- Increase of flow capacity of culvert at confluence with Rimac river				599																																																						
O & M			1.5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3				
II.GROUP (B)																																																										
II.1 RIMAC RIVER (Matucana to Confluence)																																																										
(a) Lower Reaches																																																										
O & M				615	615																																																					
(b) Upper Reaches																																																										
O & M					425	425																																																				
Total					2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4				
Total	6086	6225	13238	9985.5	12098	852	855	668	670	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247							
Remark :	O & M cost is estimated to be 0.5% of total project cost																																																									

Figures



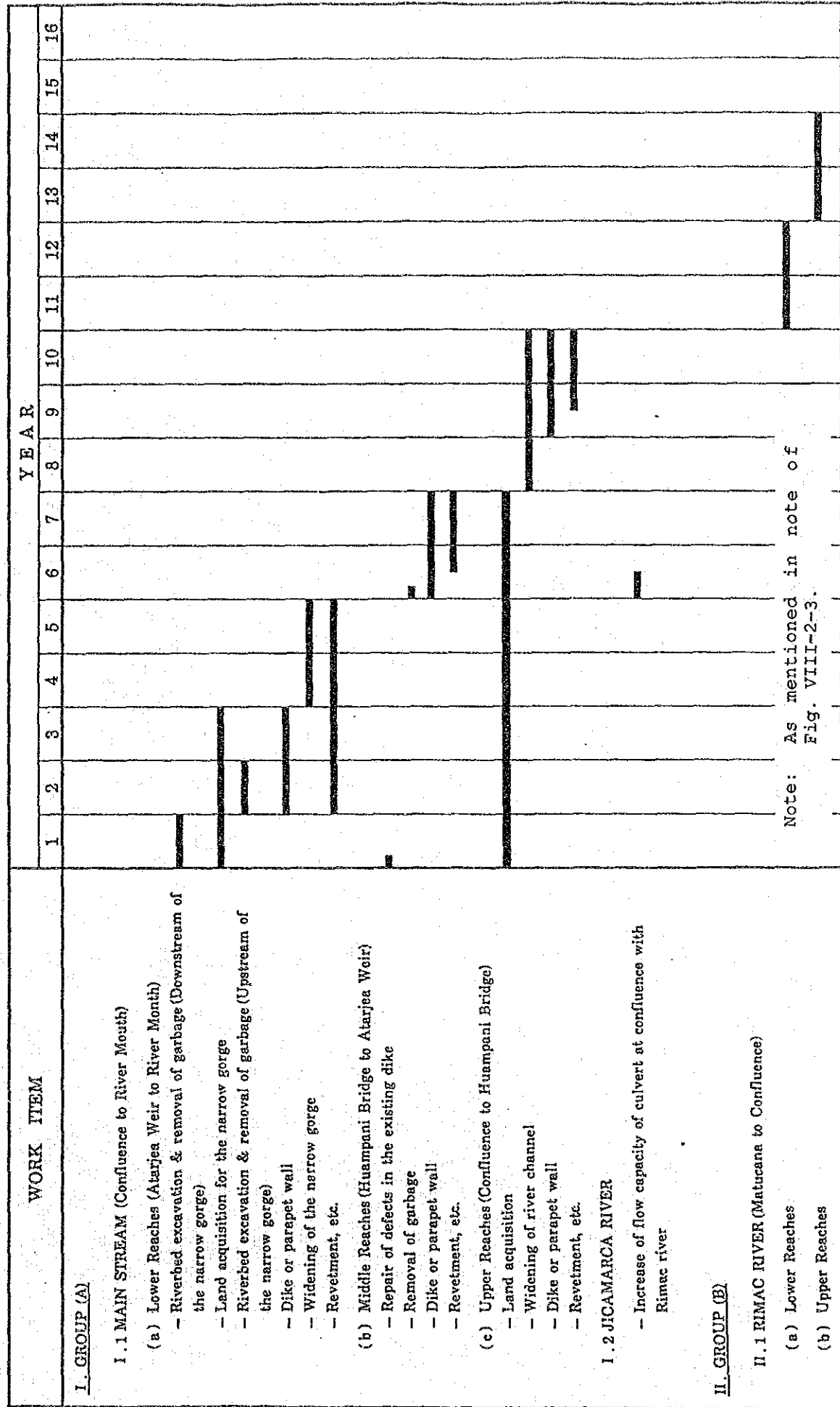
Note: This implementation program is just prepared preliminarily at this master plan study stage, requiring the rearrangements and studies in the subsequent study stage.

Fig. VIII-2-3 Alternative Implementation Schedule of Countermeasures for Inundation Disaster (Normal Schedule)



Note: As mentioned in note of Fig. VIII-2-3.

Fig. VIII-2-4 Alternative Implementation Schedule of Countermeasures for Inundation Disaster (Accelerated Schedule)



Note: As mentioned in note of Fig. VIII-2-3.

Fig. VIII-2-5 Alternative Implementation Schedule of Countermeasures for Inundation Disaster (Mitigated Schedule)

IX. RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE ACTIONS

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CHAPTER IX RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE ACTIONS

1. GENERAL

The previous chapters have discussed the desirable master plan for disaster prevention in the Rimac river basin, including the structural measures for the debris flow and inundation disasters and various non-structural measures.

The master plan formulated through the examination is summarized in Chapter VII. Its desirable implementation program is given in Chapter VIII. A recommendation considered important in implementing this disaster prevention plan is given in this chapter.

Further, the realization of the overall plan will require a considerable long term. On the other hand, the plan involves some urgent matter for which the necessary actions should immediately be taken with a particularly high urgency. This chapter also discusses such urgent matters and necessary actions for them.

2. RECOMMENDATION

(A) The formulated master plan should be considered as the basic guideline for the disaster prevention plan in the basin. It is most important that the consistent and comprehensive disaster prevention plan for the whole basin be implemented systematically in accordance with the basic guideline. The above is, first of all, stressed as most important.

(B) The realization of the overall disaster prevention plan will require a considerably long time. On the other hand, the plan involves some urgent matters for which the actions should immediately be taken. The recommendations are made for such urgent matters as follows:

- (1) The seven quebradas classified into Group A have a high urgency for implementation. On the other hand, the structural measures proposed for these quebradas require a more detailed confirmation of technical and economic feasibilities, investigating the topographic and geological conditions in detail.

Therefore, the necessary procedure for executing the feasibility study should be promoted with a high priority.

- (2) In view that the urban area in the downstream reaches of Rimac river is exposed to an extreme danger of inundation disaster, some countermeasures should urgently be taken.

The necessary urgent measures are shown in order of priority as follows;

- (a) River bed excavation and removal of garbage in the downstream of narrow gorge at 9 to 10 km from the river mouth, and revetment,
- (b) River bed excavation and removal of garbage in the upstream of narrow gorge, and revetment,
- (c) Widening the narrow gorge, and revetment.

In view that the land acquisition procedure takes a long time, it is also recommended to put into execution at the earliest the land acquisition necessary for widening the narrow gorge.

- (3) There are some defects of the dike in the middle reaches. The repair for these defects also has the highest urgency, requiring the earliest implementation at the same time with the said measures for the lower reaches.
- (4) The inundation disaster prevention plan proposed for the upper reaches (Huampani Bridge to the confluence) requires the land acquisition in a considerably large scale, which will take a long time. Thus, it is recommended to commence the acquisition at the earliest.
- (5) Although all of the proposed non-structural measures are of the urgent necessity, the following two items have a particularly high urgency.
- (a) Strict prohibition of disposal of garbage into the river, and
 - (b) Strict prohibition of new encroachment of inhabitants into the dangerous area.

The immediate and strict execution of the above two items is recommended.

- (6) Prior to the implementation of the above items (2) to (4), more detailed investigation, survey and design works, etc. will become necessary. It is required to proceed with the procedures necessary for such works as mentioned.

- (C) It is recommended to commence as early as possible the research for vegetation in the basin which is considered important from the aspect of disaster prevention as follows;

A remarkable devastation of the basin is recognized especially in the lower reaches of the basin without any vegetation, causing various disaster. Thus, the vegetation to stabilize the devastated basin is of the keen necessity.

Various findings for a successful vegetation in the devastated area are obtained through the researches in other countries as well as Japan. However, the Climate, geology and soil conditions, which dominantly effect on the vegetation, are different in the respective areas. This means that a suitable solution has to be found out in the respective area through the various examinations.

Furthermore, the successful vegetation in the basin may require a persistent research and accumulation of data in a long term. Thus, it is recommended to start with the research to find out the most suitable measure for vegetation in the basin, referring to the various findings obtained under the similar conditions in other countries.

For reference, an examination and recommendation for vegetation in the basin is presented at the end of this chapter as an Annex "Examination and Recommendation for Vegetation", which also provides the present situation of research for vegetation in Japan.

- (D) The study on necessity and possibility of installation of radar rain gauge system in the basin reveals:
- (i) The basin keenly needs the installation of radar rain gauge which will make it possible to forecast the state of precipitation.
 - (ii) The installation of radar rain gauge in the basin will technically be possible as well as highly effective for the disaster prevention.

Then, it is recommended to proceed with the examination for installing radar rain gauge system in the basin. In installing the system, it is especially noted that a satisfactory arrangement of primal matters such as establishments of communication system, warning system and its organization, etc. is inevitable and extremely important for the sufficient fulfillment of its function.

- (E) The training of engineers is essential as discussed in Chapter VI "Non-Structural Plan for Disaster". The engineers should be available in executing the

structural measures as proposed for disaster prevention.

On the one hand, a satisfactory training requires a considerably long time. Therefore, it is important to start with the training as soon as possible. Thus, it is recommended to proceed with the procedures necessary for establishing a training center for engineers.

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Typical Terracing Works with Sod

ANNEX

1. Examination and Recommendation for Vegetation

1.1 Necessity of Vegetation

A remarkable devastation of the basin is recognized especially in the lower reaches of the basin without any vegetation. A huge amount of sediments produced due to the above devastation causes various disasters in the life zone of basin.

Even if some structural measures for disaster prevention are provided, production of sediments and its movement will remain unsolved, continuously threatening the occurrence of serious disaster. Thus, the vegetation to stabilize the ruined basin is of the keen necessity.

1.2 Cause of Devastation

The following is considered to be the main cause for the devastation of basin:

- (1) The basin belongs to the so-called semiarid area. Especially, the lower reaches of basin has little rain which is essential for the vegetation.
- (2) The geology consists of the granitic rocks. The surface is under the weathered condition of above rocks, which is very poor in preserving the water as well as impoverished to yield the vegetation.
- (3) The steep mountain slope in the basin accelerates the movement of surface soil, which makes it difficult to settle the vegetation.

1.3 Requirements for Vegetation

The minimum requirement for vegetation will be;

- (1) The water is available,
- (2) The surface soil does not move, and
- (3) The surface soil contains the necessary nourishment for plants.

Since it is considered unrealistic to artificially deliver the water in view of such a vast area for necessary vegetation and the serious shortage of municipal water in the basin, the following is expected as a way to make the vegetation possible in the basin.

- (1) To improve the capability to keep the water in soil,
- (2) To provide a measure to prevent the movement of soil,
- (3) To give the fertilizer if required, and
- (4) To introduce some strong plants against the arid climate and poor nourishment.

1.4 Research of Vegetation for the Devastated Area in Japan

There are some ruined areas in Japan which are situated under the conditions generally similar to those of the basin. The area has produced much sediment, causing various disasters in the developed downstream reaches.

As such, various attempts to recover the vegetation in the area have experimentally been executed for a long time more than a hundred year.

The above research had various findings for the recovery of vegetation in a desolate area as follows;

- (1) The attempt to directly cover the whole slope with the vegetation frequently results in a failure, since the surface soil moves before a stable vegetation grows up there.
- (2) Then, it is effective for the development of vegetation to create a primary base condition for vegetation where a stable vegetation can grow up. The above primary vegetation gradually changes the whole slope into much more favourable state for the development of vegetation.
- (3) It is effective in the preparation of the primary base condition for vegetation to artificially create the place in the form of a line where the soil is unmovable.
- (4) The soil materials originated from the weathering of granitic rocks are very poor in the preservability of water and nourishment. Then, in addition to the creation of the place where the soil is unmovable, it is necessary to look into a measure to improve the preservability of water and nourishment.
- (5) It is found through various experimental trials that the terracing with sod would be the best way to create the mentioned primary base condition for vegetation. The terracing with sod, provided in the form of horizontal strips on the slope as shown in the attached figure, will effectively settle the soil in

position as well as improve the capability to keep the water.

- (6) It is important to select the plants resistible against the dry and barren condition. The pine and eucalyptus, etc. are found to be strong against such dry and sterile condition by the following reason: that is, the pine and eucalyptus have the so-called mycorrhiza, and thereby, a fungus called as basidiomycete which makes the mushroom attaches to the roots of tree. The mushroom attached to the roots of tree remarkably improves the capability to absorb the nutrition from the sterile soil. It is essential to start with such plants durable for the severe condition. Then, the condition for vegetation is improved by the primary vegetation gradually increasing the kinds of plant and area of vegetation.
- (7) Some follow-up cares are required to achieve a complete success of vegetation since the self-supporting vegetation requires the following cycle: that is, the nutrition in soil changes into the trunk and leaves of tree, i.e. into the organic matter. The organic matter returns to the soil and then, is again disintegrated into the nutrition for plants. The achievement of the cycle as mentioned takes a long time during which the plants frequently die due to the consumption of nutrition prior to the establishment of cycle. Therefore, the follow-up care such as the addition of fertile and cultivation of soil is important until the said cycle for self-supporting vegetation is established in the area.
- (8) The achievement of vegetation in a devastated area takes a long time of 100 to 200 years or more. It also requires the persistent research to find out a suitable solution in the respective area.

1.5 Recommendation

The following recommendation is made for achieving the vegetation in the basin:

- (1) The vegetation in the devastated area is an international subject with which many other countries as well as Japan are wrestling. Various findings for the vegetation are obtained as mentioned in the preceding section. However, the climate, geology and soil conditions, which dominantly effect on the vegetation, are different in the respective area. It means that a suitable solution has to be found out in the respective area through the trials and errors. Thus, it is recommended to start with the research to find out the most suitable measure for vegetation in the basin.

- (2) The successful vegetation in the basin may require the persistent research and accumulation of data in a long term as mentioned. Then, it is important to establish a satisfactory research group which can continue the research in a long term.
- (3) The research and accumulation of data are recommendable to be made in a typical test area, referring to the various findings obtained under the similar condition in other countries. The reference should also be made to the conditions for and kinds of tree and grass which already exist partially in the
- (4) In view of the extreme dry condition in the basin, it is considered a special idea to upgrade the water preservability in soil will be required to be introduced. In relation to the matter, there is an idea which proposes to improve the water preservability in soil with some agents consisting of the super absorbability polymer, although its effect on vegetation or specification for its use, etc. are still under the research. It is also recommendable to try the measure applying such a special idea for the vegetation in the basin.

2. Examination on Necessity and Possibility of Installation of Radar Rain Gauge in the Basin

2.1 Necessity of the Installation of Radar Rain Gauge System in the Rimac River Basin

The pattern of heavy rainfall and disaster due to the rainfall in the basin is as follows:

- (1) A mass of heavy rain cloud arises in the Amazon river basin adjacent to the Rimac river basin.
- (2) The above rain cloud sometimes spreads over the Rimac river basin beyond the Andes mountain range.
- (3) The rain cloud promptly spreads in several minutes, causing a heavy rainfall in the upstream reaches of the Rimac river basin.
- (4) The basin is characterized with the very steep topography and little vegetation, and thus, the rainfall rapidly flows down without any retarding on the mountain slope. The destructive debris flow originating from the erosion of unconsolidated deposit by the rapid flow occurs in the quebrada. The destructive debris flow in the quebrada usually breaks out about 30 minutes after the spread of rain cloud in the basin.

out about 30 minutes after the spread of rain cloud in the basin.

- (5) The Rimac river is also characterized by its steep riverbed gradient, and therefore, the flood arrives in the downstream reaches in a very short time of a few hours, making the counteraction against flood difficult.

Such being the situation of rainfall and disaster due to the rainfall in the basin, it will be paramountly useful for the necessary counteraction if the rain cloud in the Amazon river basin can be detected and its movement be forecast beforehand.

The radar rain gauge makes it possible to detect such rain cloud and forecast its movement. It can be said that the basin keenly needs the installation of radar rain gauge system which will make it possible to take an effective counteraction for avoiding the disaster.

2.2 Possibility of the Installation of Radar Rain Gauge System in the Rimac River Basin

2.2.1 Function of Radar Rain Gauge System

The function of radar rain gauge system is outlined as follows;

- (1) The radio wave to be radiated from the radar detects rain drops. The radar rain gauge can cover a wide observation range up to 200 km from the radar site. The quantitative observation is possible within 120 km from the radar site where radio wave is capable of directly detecting rain drops, whereas the observation for the area from 120 km to 200 km is qualitatively covered.
- (2) A ground rain gauge can not survey the precipitation area accurately since it detects rain only as one point. However, the radar rain gauge provides the size of precipitation area with ease, as it is able to gauge the spread of the precipitation area.
- (3) The radar rain gauge can trace the movement of precipitation area such as the change of precipitation area, direction of movement, its velocity and intensity of precipitation, etc, making it possible to forecast the state of precipitation in a short term of two or three hours.
- (4) The meteorological informations acquired at the radar site is transmitted via a multiplex radio link to a remote meteorological observatory. The radar relay

link is capable of transmitting the radar video and other meteorological data.

2.2.2 Possibility of the Installation

An examination on the possibility of installation of radar rain gauge system in the basin reveals that the installation would be possible and effective for avoiding the disaster in the basin as follows:

- (1) The site for installing the radar rain gauge can be selected at Ticlio or Milloc which is situated in the uppermost reaches of the basin and a high altitude of about 4,800m. The accessibility to Ticlio or Milloc is also favourable with the national road passing through the basin.
- (2) As mentioned, the radar rain gauge can cover the wide observation range up to 200 km from the radar rain gauge site. As for the area within 120 km from the radar rain gauge site, the radar is possible to quantitatively observe the precipitation. On the one hand, the basin has the catchment area of 3,300 km² with about 150 km in the longitudinal length and 20 km in width. Then, the radar rain gauge observation covers the whole basin. Besides that, the radar rain gauge site is located at the place where an extensive view of the Amazon river basin can be taken, making it possible to mostly detect the precipitation or rain cloud of the Amazon river basin, trace the movement of precipitation area and forecast the precipitation area or intensity of precipitation, etc. thereafter.
- (3) The informations can be sent every moment to a remote meteorological observatory installed in the basin. The informations and necessary warning can also be transmitted to each area in the basin through the above meteorological observatory, although the satisfactory communication system should be equipped.
- (4) A detailed state of precipitation after two to three hours can be forecast, and therefore, the necessary warning can be given two to three hours before the occurrence of debris flow or flooding.
- (5) The installation of one set of radar rain gauge station will make a satisfactory observation system in the whole basin possible. Then, the expense necessary for installing the radar rain gauge system in the basin is approximately estimated at about US\$ 10x10⁶, including the installation of a radar rain gauge station, a processing system of radar data and other necessary facilities. The arrangement of budget for the above necessary expense seems not to be of an extreme difficulty.

Figures

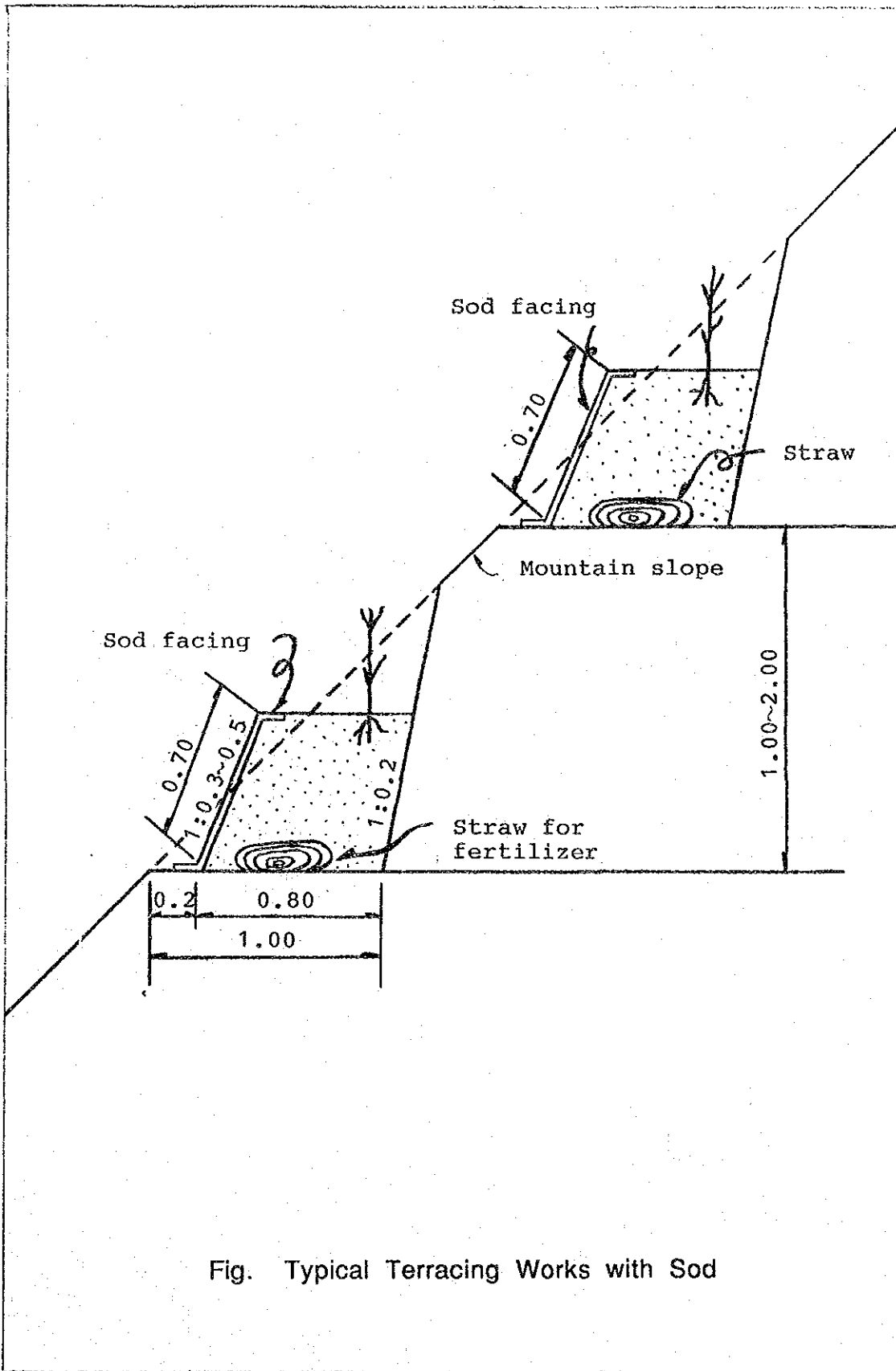


Fig. Typical Terracing Works with Sod

