

***Report from
International Conference on IWRM
and
UN Secretary General's
advisory board on Water and
Sanitation 2nd meeting***



Japan Water Forum
日本水フォーラム

***By Hideki SAWA
Japan Water Forum (JWF)***

www.waterforum.jp

Outline

- ***Introduce Japan Water Forum***
- ***Outcome of the International Conference on Integrated Water Resources Management***
- ***Urgent Appeal to the UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation***

3rd World Water Forum



March 16th – 23rd 2003, Kyoto, Shiga & Osaka

Forum

Total Number of Participants 24,060

-6,050 Overseas Participants

-Many VIPs

-8 UN Executive Secretaries

-140 Ministerial level

Number of Countries & Territories 183

351 Sessions

1,200 Registered Press

Mizu-En

Total Number of Visitors 225,000





Impact of the 3rd World Water Forum

Commitments & Actions

Commitment on more than 500 concrete actions

***From “conflict” to “sharing” of opinions
(privatization, dam development)***

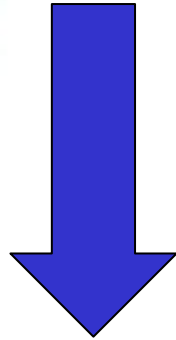
Raising awareness on global water issues

More than 10,000 articles published in the world

Input into UN and international processes

***G8 Evian Summit Chair’s summary and
Action plans***

The Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum



To maintain and expand
extensive networks

Japan Water Forum (JWF)

JWF is set up through cooperation of all stakeholders, including NGOs, Governments, Private Sectors and Academia in Japan for the purpose of solving water problems in the world.

Japan Water Forum Human / Information Networks



Officials of the JWF

President: Mr. Ryutaro HASHIMOTO
Former Prime Minister of Japan

Vice President: Mr. Hiroshi OKUDA,
Chairman of Japan Business
Federation (Nippon Keidanren)

Vice President: Ms. Yukiko KADA,
President of Forum for Children,
Rivers and Neighboring Environment

Vice President: Mr. Norihito TAMBO
President of the University of the Air
Former President of IWA



日本水フォーラム設立大会



Japan Water Forum

1 . Think Tank Functions

- **Research Activities**
(w/ WB, IDB, JBIC and Japanese Government)
- **Supporting the Chair of UN SG's Advisory**

Board

on Water & Sanitation

2 . Human/Information Networks

- **Organizing conferences/workshops**
- **Supporting the 4th World Water Forum**

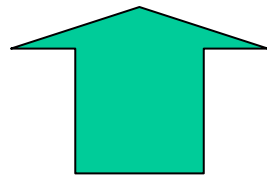
3 . Capacity Building and Educational Activities

- **Children & Youth Water Forum**
- **Water Publications**

UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water & Sanitation

Chair : Ryutaro HASHIMOTO

19 Board Members



**Japan Water Forum
supports**



1st Meeting, 22-23 July 2004 in the
United Nations Headquarters in New
York

2nd Meeting, 9-10 December 2004 in Tokyo

North-North Partnership for Water

named “ Northern Water Network ” Dec. 9

- **A loose network in the North for sharing knowledge, linking stakeholders, raising awareness and organizing meetings**
- **JWF was identified as the secretariat of this initiative during the 3rd World Water Forum**



< Signing of MOU among WWC, GWP, Japan Secretariat >

Northern Water Network

The core countries are: Australia, Denmark, Japan, The Netherlands and Sweden.

We will support other countries in their development of similar initiatives (USA, Canada...)

We will work out co-operational modalities; how to share experience and information, specify our roles and functions and collectively develop a work-plan for closer co-operation etc.

We will build the further process around ongoing global activities, such as the World Water week in Stockholm and the World Water Forums.

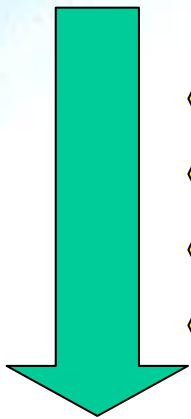
Japan Water Forum Week

- Dec. 6 Japan Water Forum Inaugural Meeting
- Dec. 6-8 International Conference on IWRM
- Dec. 9-10 2nd meeting of UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation

International Conference on IWRM

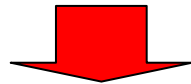
December 6 - 8, 2004

Recommendation (draft)

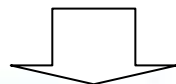


- ← **Symposium**
- ← **brain storming**
- ← **drafting advisor's meeting**
- ← **sessions (organized by JWF, GEF, N-N, etc.)**

Recommendation



UN SG's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (December 9-10)



IWRM Plan (2005)

International Conference on Integrated Water Resources Management

Dec 6-8, 2004 - Tokyo

Outcome of the Conference



Conference Overview

December 6 – 8, Tokyo, Japan

**Organized by: Japan Water Forum
Co-organizers: UNDESA, GEF, WWC,
GWP, DWF, NWP**

**More than 200 participants
from all around the world**



Objectives:

- **To exchange and discuss knowledge and experience to translate the IWRM concept into actions**
- **To develop recommendations regarding the 2005 goal of preparing integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans, committed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation**

Sessions of the Conference

- 1. Governance, Capacity Building & Public Participation**
- 2. IWRM in Practice**
 - **Operationalising IWRM at Basin Level**
 - **Operationalising IWRM at National Level**
 - **Donor Coordination and Collaboration for National IWRM Planning**
- 3. Risk Management in IWRM**
- 4. IWRM for Environment**
- 5. North-North Partnership**
- 6. Water use for various needs**
- 7. Integrated River Basin Management**

Outcome of the Conference

- 1. “Recommendation on Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans”**
- 2. Output from the sessions**
 - Key Messages**
 - Lessons Learned & Good Practices**
 - Way Forward**

***Recommendation on
Integrated Water Resources Management and
Water Efficiency Plans***

- 1. All countries should prepare integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans (IWRM Plans) as committed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation**

***Recommendation on
Integrated Water Resources Management and
Water Efficiency Plans***

- 2. Plans should be completed by 2005 focusing on the following:**
 - A. The ways in which the country will change water development and management**
 - B. The first step actions that the country will take towards their version of IWRM**

***Recommendation on
Integrated Water Resources Management and
Water Efficiency Plans***

- 3. Emphasis should be put on strategic planning, financial mobilization and capacity building, and on ensuring the participation of various stakeholders**

Session Output: Session 1

Governance, Capacity Building, & Public Participation

Key Messages

- There is disparity in implementation of public participation. It should be formalized in legislation as it is usually imposed by lending institutions and donors.
- Hydrological variability leads to extreme events. There are options to mitigate and manage such events but these options are local and country specific.
- Facilitation of community participation through effective institutional systems is important.
- Partnership between community, governments and science is important. Key is a “water benefit” approach at country level.
- In the case of IWRM tools (i.e. ToolBox), raising awareness and improving usage is important.
- People’s needs and public opinions are important in implementing IWRM.
- There is a need to focus on cross-sectoral integration, decentralization, poverty, gender mainstreaming, public participation to strengthen IWRM in regional legislation

Session Output: Session 2-1 IWRM in Practice – Operationalising IWRM in the Basin Level

Key Messages

- Catchments, basins and groundwater recharge areas are the natural units for IWRM
- Basin-specific diagnostic analyses of water resources uses & opportunities are essential
- The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programme (SAP) are valuable tools to operationalize IWRM at shared basin level. Integrated approaches (e.g., TDA/SAP, EU Water Framework Directive) lead to balancing various uses of river basin.
- IWRM focus on water alone is short-sighted with alternative approaches toward integrated land and water resources management with the agricultural community and forests/planning institutions essential to operationalize
- IWRM can be operationalized by having inter-ministerial committees as responsible for national IWRM and subsidiary basin approaches with sub-national units of government.
- New support and collaboration/cooperation of development assistance institutions are needed to make IWRM a reality as a complement to traditional sector programs.
- Climate change adaptation to water-related disasters (floods, droughts) should be done through basin-specific IWRM. Economic implications of these potential disasters will drive the demand adaptation and application of IWRM as funding mechanisms under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change become available.

Session Output: Session 2-2 IWRM in Practice – Operationalizing IWRM in the National Level

Key Messages

- IWRM planning underway and showing tangible and practical results.
- For some countries the WSSD target to have IWRM plans ready by 2005 is unrealistic – but the process has started.
- Donor support for the IWRM planning processes in place for a number of countries – more to follow!
- Water Efficiency aspect not to be forgotten as an integral part of the plan.
- Keep in mind that the objective is the implementation, not the plan itself.
- Linking national and transboundary IWRM planning is imperative

Session Output: Session 2-3 Donor Coordination and Collaboration for National IWRM Planning

Key Messages

- Demand driven coordination is required
- Information sharing between local and national level is important
- Integrated Donor Resources Management is required for better IWRM planning

Session Output: Session 3 Risk Management

Key Messages

1. The following target should be adopted as UN MDGs
To halve, by 2015, the number of flood-related human loss of life
2. To achieve the target, the following actions should be taken by all countries as an important step;
 - A) Flood-related risk management strategies should be incorporated within the IWRM
 - B) Establish and reinforce monitoring, forecasting, warning and emergency response systems,
 - C) To establish global solidarity support system for flood related disasters

Session Output: Session 4 IWRM for Environment

Key Messages

- Water is essential for the environment, but environment also serves water and people. It is important to recognize the concept of “ecosystem services”, how ecosystem, including forests and wetlands, also contributes in protecting, producing, and purifying water.
- Environment is not a competitor for development.
- Existing multilateral institutions should be utilized and coordinated for IWRM.
- Capacity building through appropriate training and research is required.
- Valuation of ecosystems and services should be conducted.
- UN, CSD13, Water Forums should bring ministries of environment, agriculture, etc in order to take cross-sectoral approach
- Water use in an environmentally sustainable way should be encouraged.

Session Output: Session 5 North-North Partnership

Key Messages

- As part of global community, we have an obligation to share our knowledge with others. The North has problems too, therefore sharing of knowledge among northern actors is also important.
- Co-ordination of national knowledge is required.
- Knowledge sharing within countries across sectors, disciplines, actors, existing water networks and institutions need to be increased.
- A national partnership can provide the window/face to the outside world through which we can engage in dialogue and knowledge sharing, both north-north and north-south.
- The south needs easy access to northern experiences, both good and bad.
- We need to be action oriented.

Session Output: Session 6 Water Use for Various Needs

Key Messages

- Water development, management and disposal have to be planned in an integrated manner with fullest beneficiary participation.
- IWRM is a process which is dynamic in nature. Complexities of modern water management are posing wider challenges for IWRM process.
- Water has both a social and economic value.
- Capacity building links past and contemporary IWRM approaches to meeting new challenges, and is an essential and on-going element of IWRM.
- Local action for IWRM is essential. Its success needs full up-scaling and replication for influencing policy and its implementation.
- Partnerships between north-south and south-south that build on a solid Knowledge Base with effective mechanism for dissemination, promotion of action and increased cooperation in water management world-wide.

Session Output: Session 7

Integrated River Basin Management

Key Messages

- As part of global community, we have an obligation to share our knowledge with others. The North has problems too, therefore sharing of knowledge among northern actors is also important.
- Co-ordination of national knowledge is required.
- Knowledge sharing within countries across sectors, disciplines, actors, existing water networks and institutions need to be increased.
- A national partnership can provide the window/face to the outside world through which we can engage in dialogue and knowledge sharing, both north-north and north-south.
- The south needs easy access to northern experiences, both good and bad.
- We need to be action oriented.

Next Steps

At CSD 13 in April 2005 governments should agree on the contents as well as the next steps in IWRM planning as recommended here.

2nd Meeting of UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation Dec.9-10, Tokyo



Urgent Appeal to the UN Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation

1. The following target should be adopted as UN MDGs:
To halve, by 2015, the number of flood-related human loss of life.
2. To achieve the target, the following actions should be taken by all countries as important step:
 - A) Water-related risk management strategies should be incorporated within the IWRM,
 - B) Establish and reinforce monitoring, forecasting, warning and emergency response systems,
 - C) Establish global solidarity support system for flood disasters.

***The following target should, therefore, be adopted as new UN MDGs,
“To halve, by 2015, the number of flood-related human loss of life.”***

ACTION PROPOSED

1. Water-related risk management strategies should be incorporated within the IWRM.
2. Establish and reinforce monitoring, forecasting, warning and emergency response systems.
3. Establish global solidarity support system for flood related disasters.

Water-related risk management strategies should be incorporated within the IWRM

- Traditionally, flood management has essentially been problem driven and is fragmented.
- Sustainable development has to appropriately incorporate the risk posed by all hazards, especially floods. There is need for an integrated – rather than fragmented – approach to flood management. Multi-sector and inter-disciplinary disaster risk reduction strategies such as integrated flood management: integrating land and water resources development, various structural and non-structural options with a suitable mix of long, medium and short-term measures in a river basin, within the context of IWRM need to be developed and adopted.
- The aim of such an integrated approach is to put in place well-functioning integrated measures for flood management that ensures linkages between various relevant development sectors involved in safety chain of prevention, mitigation, reconstruction, and rehabilitation activities.

Establish and reinforce monitoring, forecasting, warning and emergency response systems.

- Reducing flood risks means, on the one hand, developing capacity to monitor their magnitude, duration, timing and location, and on the other, assessing and reducing our vulnerability to them. Mitigation of the impacts of floods has to be achieved through robust public infrastructure and resilient societal systems build through raising awareness that should include information on possible risks to the communities and available infrastructure, share knowledge about future climate change, and facilitate planning adaptable to climate change. It should provide information on disaster risks and mitigation options, recognizing the local traditional and indigenous knowledge and implement risk management training for civil servants, and local leaders.
- Such a societal resilience is built on decentralization of responsibilities for disaster risk management to local communities, and empowering them to participate in local disaster preparedness planning and emergency management.
- Regular monitoring and efficient early warning system is a prerequisite for preparedness, and a prompt and effective response to warnings from both government machinery and public. A people-centered early warning system, recognizing the needs of diverse groups is an essential component. Data and information on flood disasters and warning need to be made available to all stakeholders as a public good and funded by the state.

Establish global solidarity support system for flood related disasters

- Establishing a global information system with appropriate protocols on exchange of data and information across political boundaries in support of early warning and response supported is essential for disaster preparedness.
- Disasters effects development in low income countries which are far way behind in achieving the MDGs. Such countries, in aftermath of disasters, as a token of solidarity and concerns for human sufferings, are offered substantial support in rehabilitation activities. These financial resources are more often spent on ad-hoc activities and do not bring bringing long-term and permanent benefits. A global goodwill partnership should be created for taking preemptive actions in flood prone countries especially those which are far behind in achieving the MDGs. Such an approach will provide a sustainable plank to poverty reduction efforts.

NEXT STEPS

- At CSD 13 in April 2005, governments should agree that goal on flood disaster is to be included in MDGs, as well as important actions to reach the goal, as recommend herein.



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Thank you

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