

The 5th GEOSS Asia-Pacific Symposium UNESCO Water Activities in Asia

- Bridging Between Scientists and Practitioners -

National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation, Japan 3 April 2012

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UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme 2008-2013

Water dependencies:

Systems under stress and Societal responses

Theme 1	Global Change, watersheds and Aquiters
Theme 2	Governance and Socio-economics
Theme 3	Ecohydrology and Environmental Sustainability
Theme 4	Water Quality, Human Health and Food Security

THEME 5 Water Education for Sustainable Development



IHP-VII (2008-2013)

Water Dependencies: Systems under Stress and Societal Responses

Cross - cutting Programmes
HELP / FRIEND □

Hydrological Research

THEME I:

Adapting to the impacts of global changes on river basins and aquifer systems

THEME II:

Strengthening Water Governance for Sustainability

THEME III:

Ecohydrology for
Sustainability

THEME IV:

Water and Life Support Systems

THEME V:

Water Education for Sustainable Development

Education,

Transfer of knowledge, Capacity building

IHP VI Initiatives

PC - CP

ISI

IFI

ICHARM

G-WADI

IAHS - PUB

IHP - VII

New Initiatives:

UWMP Others

<u> Otners</u>

Water Resources
Management

3



Planetary systems are strongly nterdependent. Water in the drological cycle acts as the **INTERDEPENDENCIES** dynamics and functioning and interrelates with economic and social cycles. **ECOLOGY ECONOMY** HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE **QUALITY OF LIFE** & ECOSYSTEM CLIMATE VARIABILITY **SERVICES STRESS** SOCIETAL **RESPONSES**

IHP Activities in Asia

- Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP)
- International Sediment Initiative (ISI)
- International Flood Initiative (IFI)
- Assessment of Flood Forecasting and Warning System for Humid Tropic Regions
- Flood Forecasting and Warning System Assessment (SEAP)
- Flow Regimes from International Experimental and Network Data (FRIEND)
- Global Network on Water and Development Information in Arid Lands (G-WADI)
- International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM)
- Asia-Pacific Center for Echohydrology (APCE)

Background

Integrated Water Resource Management

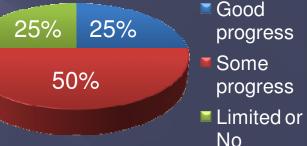
IWRM is defines by the Global Water Partnership (GWP) as 'a process which promotes the coordinated development and the management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems'

Background

Planning and Implementation of IWRM

Basic concept in Dublin 1992
The target to 'develop integrated water resources management (IWRM) and water efficiency plans by 2005, through actions at all levels' was agreed through the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) with support to developing countries.

Progress in2008 toward 'IWRM Target' (IWRM planning)



IWRM implementation in Basin, Sub-basins and Aquifers State of the art review IHP-VI

1. Guidelines for development of institutions for IWRM implementation at BSA level should be developed.

Institutional arrangement to facilitate IWRM approach at BSA level are missing.

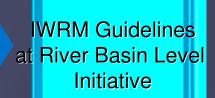
2. Tools for IWRM should be documented with respect to the existing and emerging capacity for BSA, in particular for carrying out multi-disciplinary process in IWRM

3. Broader recognition that the 'Integrated' approach is feasible and beneficial should be strengthened.

Preparing guidelines for operational implementation of IWRM, and a series of examples to illustrate the implementation of IWRM at basin level are recommended.

4. Case histories should be adequately documented, collected and disseminated.

Follow up of the review



Target of the Initiative

Global Awareness

- The Guidelines (Part 1: Principles)
- Stockholm World Water Week
- World Water Forum

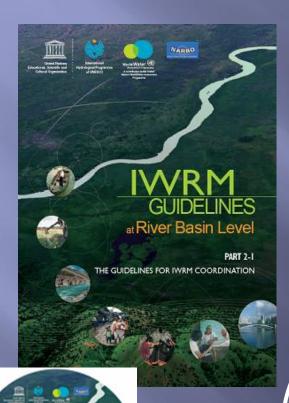
Tools for Implementation of IWRM

- The Guidelines (Part 2: Implementation)
- Capacity Development activities of IWRM at River Basin Level

Steering Committee Member

Name	Organization
Eugene Z. Stakhiv (Co-chair)	International Center for Integrated Water Resources Management (ICIWaRM), USA
Yasuro Nakajo (Co-chair)	Japan Water Agency
Wouter Lincklaen Arriens	Asian Development Bank
Olsanju A. Bamgboye	National Water Resources Institute, Nigeria
Keizrul Bin Abdullah	NARBO
Johannes Cullmann	IHP/HWRP Secretariat, Germany
Shahbaz Khan	UNESCO-IHP
Shelley McMillan	World Bank, Water Specialist for Africa
Eiji Otsuki	MLIT, Japan
Simla Yasemin Özkaya	Ministry of Foreign Affaires, Turkey
Victor Pochat	IHP for Latin America and the Caribbean UNESCO Montevideo
Kuniyoshi Takeuchi	ICHARM

Production of the Guidelines



Modality

Inclusive
Partnership
Practitioners,
Int. Org,
Governments,
Donors etc.

Knowledge integration

Collected and disseminated comprehensive sources

Interaction with users

Early
interaction with
guidelines
users for
practical value

Structure of the IWRM Guidelines

Part 1 Principles

Target Group

- Decision Maker
- Policy Planner
- Government Official
- River Basin Organization

Launched at 5th World Water Forum

Part1 Principles

Part 2 Implementation

Target Group

- Government Official
- NGO
- River Basin Organization
- Other Stakeholder

Part2-1 IWRM Coordination

Part2-2 Flood Management

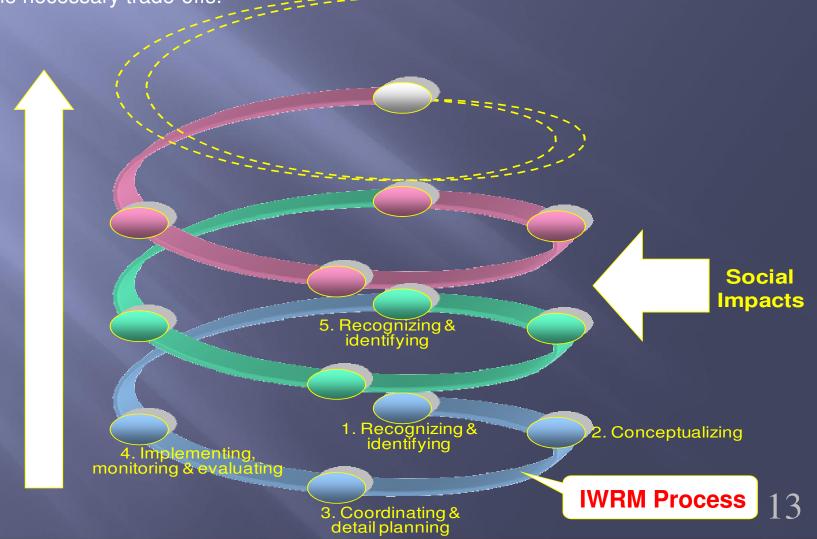
Part2-3 Invitation for Irrigation practitioners

Part2-4 Managing Environmental Sustainability

Message on Adaptation to Climate Change

"Spiral" Model of IWRM

The IWRM process at the river basin level is illustrated by a "spiral". New solutions are added at each stage, responding to evolving needs and social, economic and environmental circumstances, through facilitating agreements among basin stakeholders on the necessary trade-offs.



Key for Success

can be used in practice to help IWRM succeed at basin level -

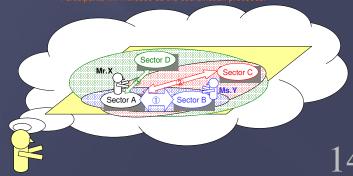
Sample 'Key for Success

It is advisable to start considering mechanisms and courses of action for stakeholder participation during the conceptualization phase.

- The mechanisms and courses of action for progressively involving various stakeholders in the basin need to be thoroughly considered, otherwise the later process of consensus building could involve many revisions making it time-consuming. Moreover, the agreement reached may become
- irMéchanisms for participationsmaye overturs cood Examples: Davao River, Tama River include setting up a committee, public hearings, and workshops. Appropriate forms of participation should be chosen based on local conditions and the relationships among the stakeholders.
 - Planning here does not only mean preparing plans for water-related projects, but also includes planning for the establishment of a coordinating organization like a river basin organization, ••

>> Useful tools: Grasping the Positioning of Stakeholders and their Mutual Relationships

Example of an useful materials — Chart of stakeholders



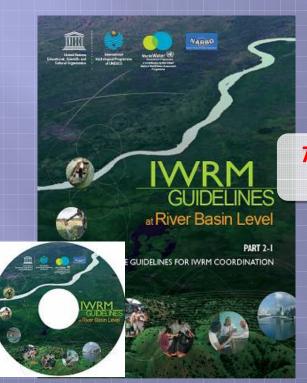
How

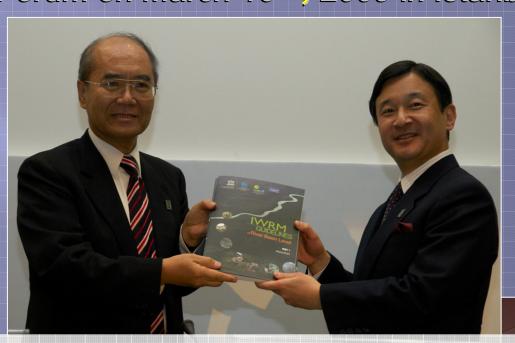
Launching of IWRM Guidelines at River Basin Level

5th World Water Forum on March 16th, 2009 in Istanbul



Mr. Eugene Z. Stakhiv, Technical Director of ICIWaRM





The Guidelines were handed over to HIH the Crown Prince of Japan from Mr. Matsuura, Director General of UNESCO



Activities in Asia

Workshops Total 200 peoples

- ✓ Water Allocation and Water Rights; 5 times
- ✓ Sustainable Management for Water Resources Infrastructures; 4 times
- ✓ Water-Related Disaster and Its Management; 2 times

IWRM Trainings; Six times Around 100 peoples
Seminars Around 100 peoples



Korean version of the Guidelines was produced by Korean partner

Activities in Latin America

Launching of Spanish version

 Spanish version of IWRM Guidelines at River Basin Level are produced in cooperation with Inter-American Development Bank, ICIWaRM and UNESCO Montevideo Office.

Regional Workshop in 2012-2013

 Regional Workshop on IWRM Implementation is expected to be organized in 2012 or 2013

 UNESCO and the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) co-organized "The Workshop on Earth Observations and Capacity Development for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at River Basins in Africa" from 12 to 16 January 2012 at the UN Office facilities at Nairobi, Kenya.

- Based on the recognition that data availability and capacity development are two essential wheels of IWRM implementation in Africa, the workshop has provided precious occasion of exchange of knowledge, experience as well as training of experts.
- All major River Basin Organizations (RBO) in Africa were invited and more than seventy experts from RBO, space agencies, governments, donors, UN entities and other stakeholders actively participated.

- Participants shared the various water resource management needs and capacities among several river basin authorities and initiatives, space agencies, and overseas development agencies (ODAs), and how GEOSS can serve as a framework for delivering observations, services, data integration and capacity building in support of informed decision-making to respond to these needs.
- The contribution of GEO to the Green Economy, which is a main theme of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012 was also highlighted.

Capacity Development session allowed participants to share their experiences or good example of IWRM and discuss the keys for success in implementing IWRM. Interregional cooperation between Africa and Asia was enhanced through the contribution of NARBO.





Thank you for your attention

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