

Workshop on “Meta-Guidelines” for Climate Change Adaptation

3. Session on “How to synergize the adaptation and IWRM?”

October 1, 2012, Tokyo

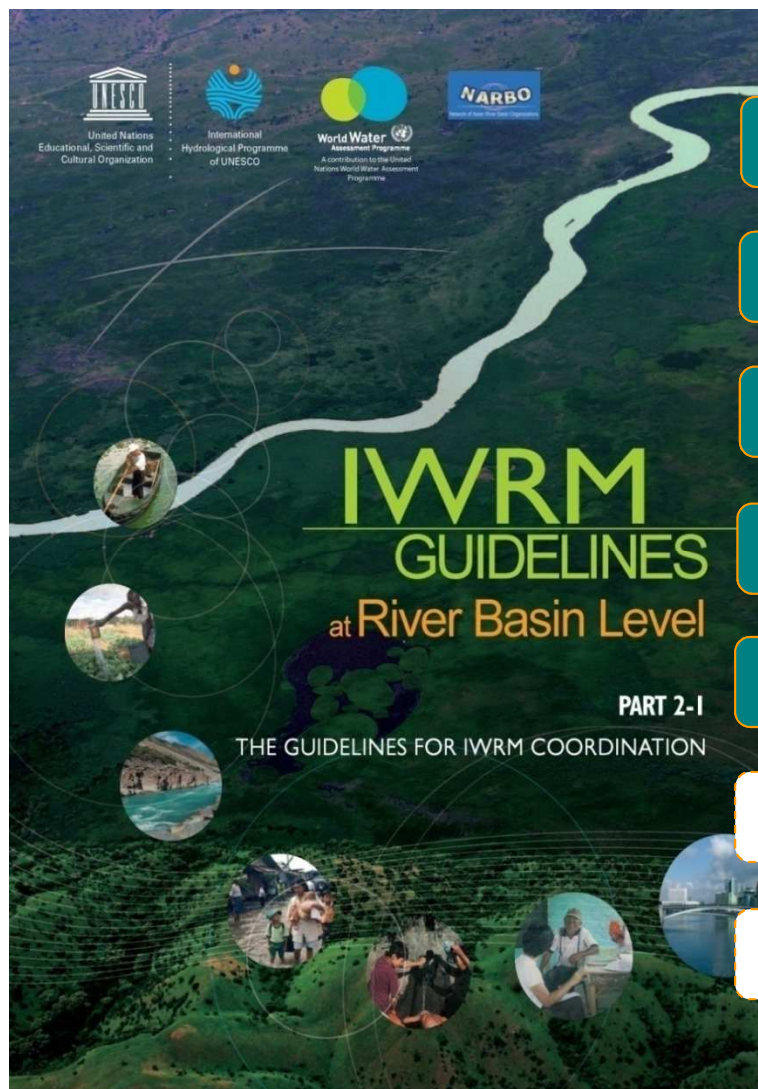
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Honorary Vice President, ICID

(Asian Regional Task Force on Climate Change
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage)

IWRM Guidelines prepared by UNESCO

I took part in this task as a co-chair of the steering committee.



Part 1 Principles

Part 2-1 The Guidelines for IWRM Coordination

Part 2-2 The Guidelines for Flood Management

Part 2-3 Invitation to IWRM for Irrigation Practitioners

Part 2-4 The Guidelines for Managing Environmental Sustainability

Part 2 The Guidelines for climate change adaptation

Part 2 Invitation to IWRM for water supply managers

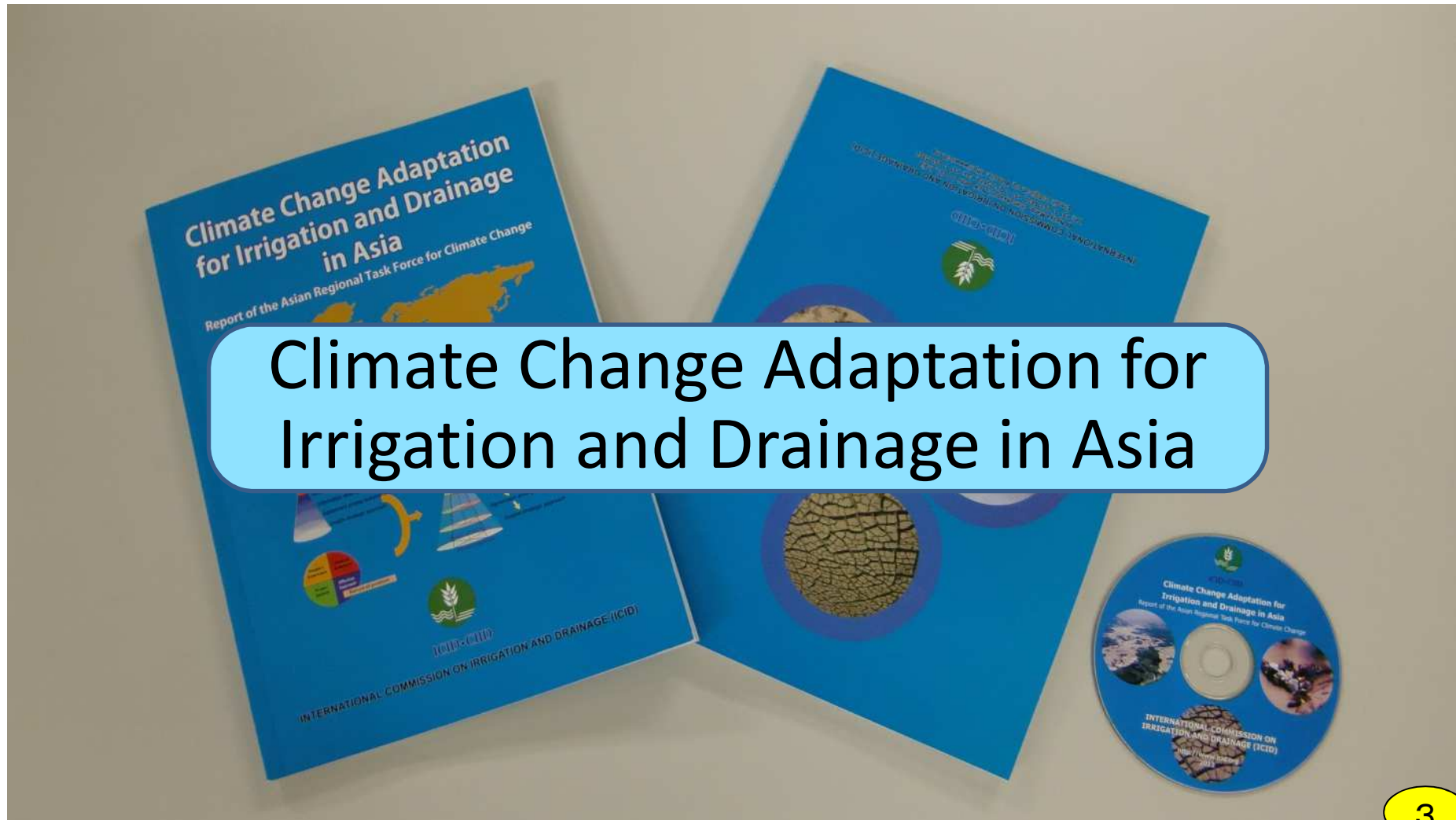
GEO-UNESCO Joint Workshop in Nairobi, Kenya

It was my good occasion to prove their usefulness.



The Final Report was released at WWF6

I led the study and prepared the final report.



a. How do the IWRM principles and process help adaptation?

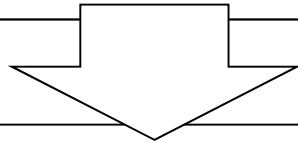
My observation:

Climate change is a common issue bringing about some kind of threat to each person/sector. Therefore, climate change adaptation is the most suitable challenge to be dealt with by IWRM process.

Following the actual steps and phases with keys for success explained in the UNESCO Guidelines, IWRM process will certainly help climate change adaptation.

IWRM – Principles & Definition

The Dublin Guiding Principles (1992)



Definition of IWRM (GWP TAC, 2000)

IWRM is **a process** which promotes the coordinated development and 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.

Source: TAC Background Paper No. 4: IWRM, Global Water Partnership, 2000.



- ✓ Government & legislation
- ✓ Dialogue
- ✓ Financing & investment
- ✓ Infrastructure
- ✓ International river basins
- ✓ Organizations
- ✓ Capacity building
- ✓ Assessment
- ✓ Communication
- ✓ Water allocation
- ✓ Conflict resolution
- ✓ Direct controls
- ✓ Economic instruments
- ✓ Encouraged self-regulation
- ✓ Regulation
- ✓ Technology

Phases & Steps and Things to Keep in Mind

Phase 1: Recognizing and identifying

- ✓ Do you understand the needs and problems?
Are you in need for IWRM?
- ✓ Are you thinking into the future? etc.

Phase 2: Conceptualizing

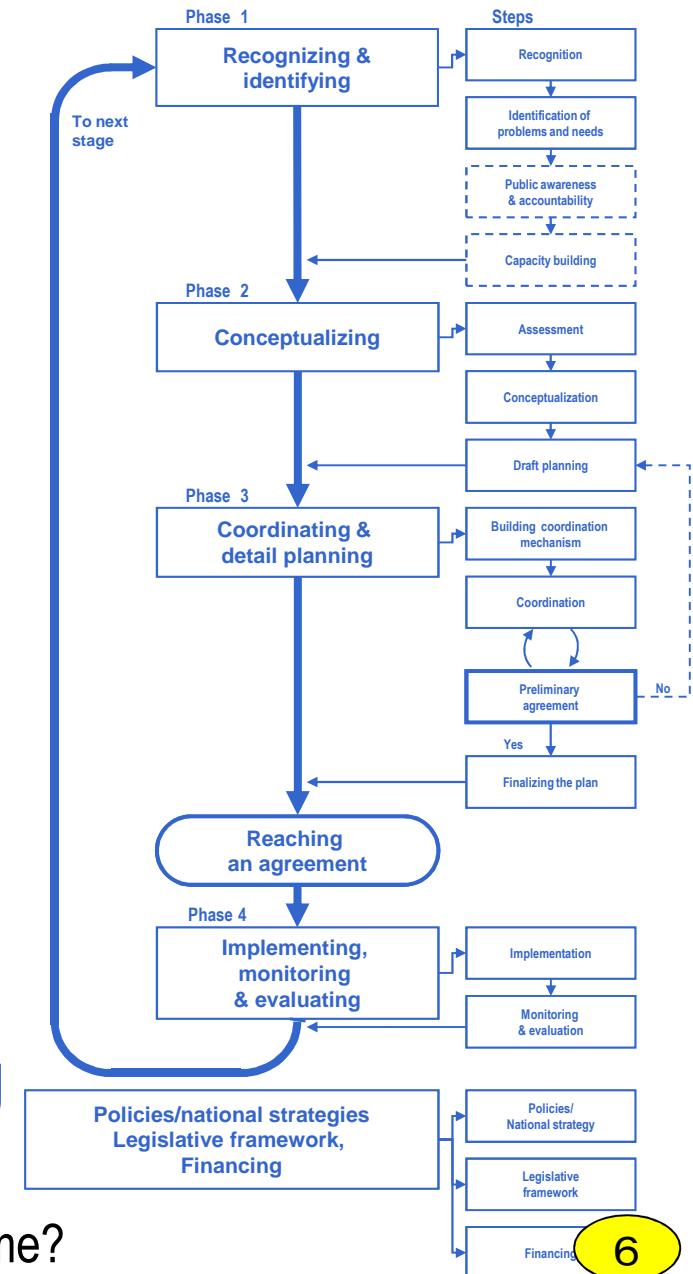
- ✓ Is it in line with the social demands?
- ✓ Is it well-balanced?
- ✓ Are you exploring “what you can do?”? etc.

Phase 3: Coordinating and detail planning

- ✓ Is transparency secured (satisfying to the reason)?
- ✓ Are stakeholders convinced (satisfying to the heart)?
- ✓ Is it socially fair (satisfying to the law)?

Phase 4: Implementing, monitoring and evaluating

- ✓ Is the implementation program executed promptly?
- ✓ Is the system adapted and functioning?
- ✓ Are there any new problems with the new approach/scheme?



3 Features of the Guidelines

1. Human Factor

(view of coordinated side)

Ultimate goal is to improve livelihood of the people concerned.

The existing guidebooks lack viewpoint of coordinated side.

2. Better than Best

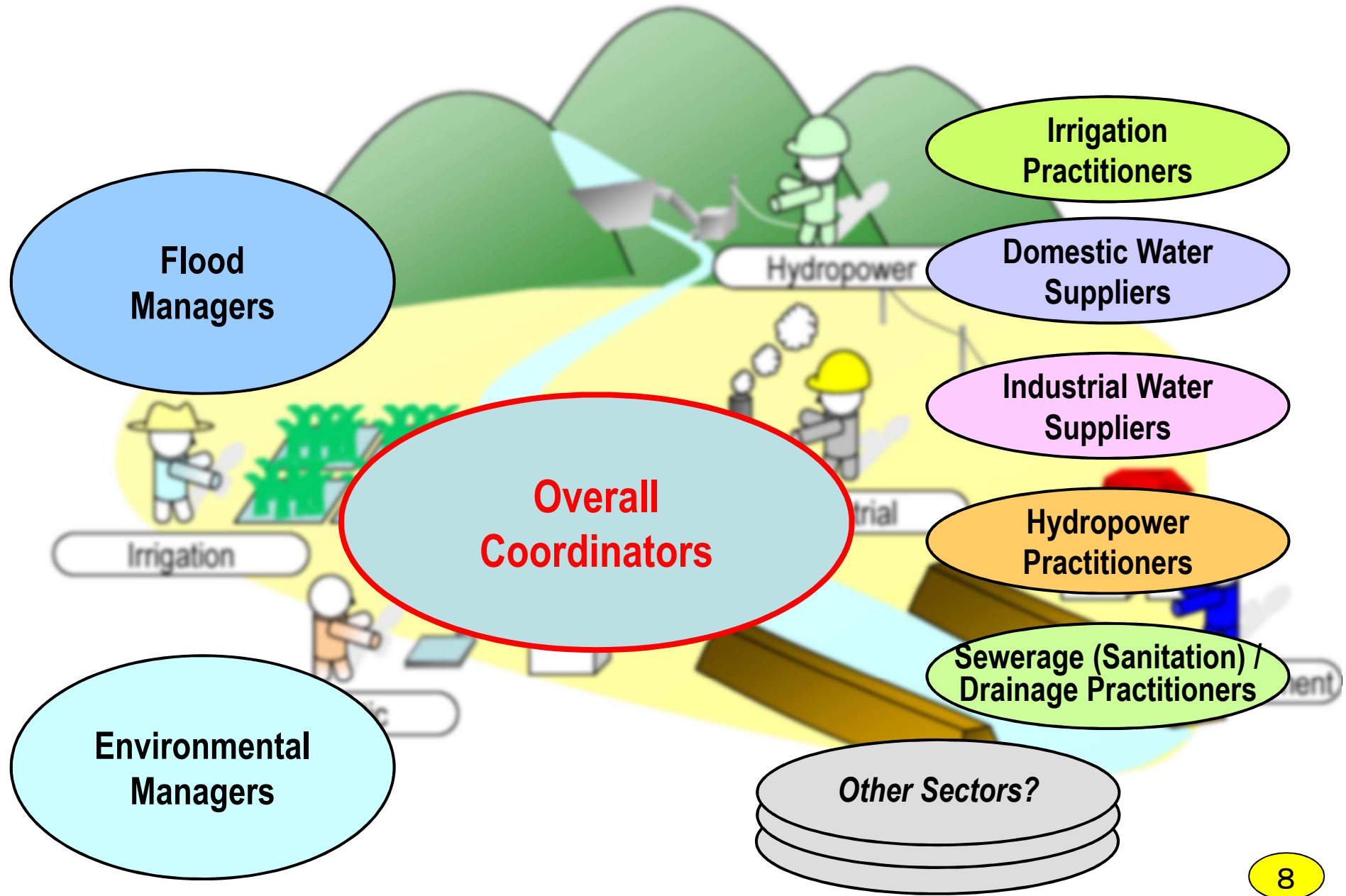
To seek the set of solutions on the existing conditions.
(Spiral model)

3. Key for Success

The Key for Success was found out by visit and interviews.



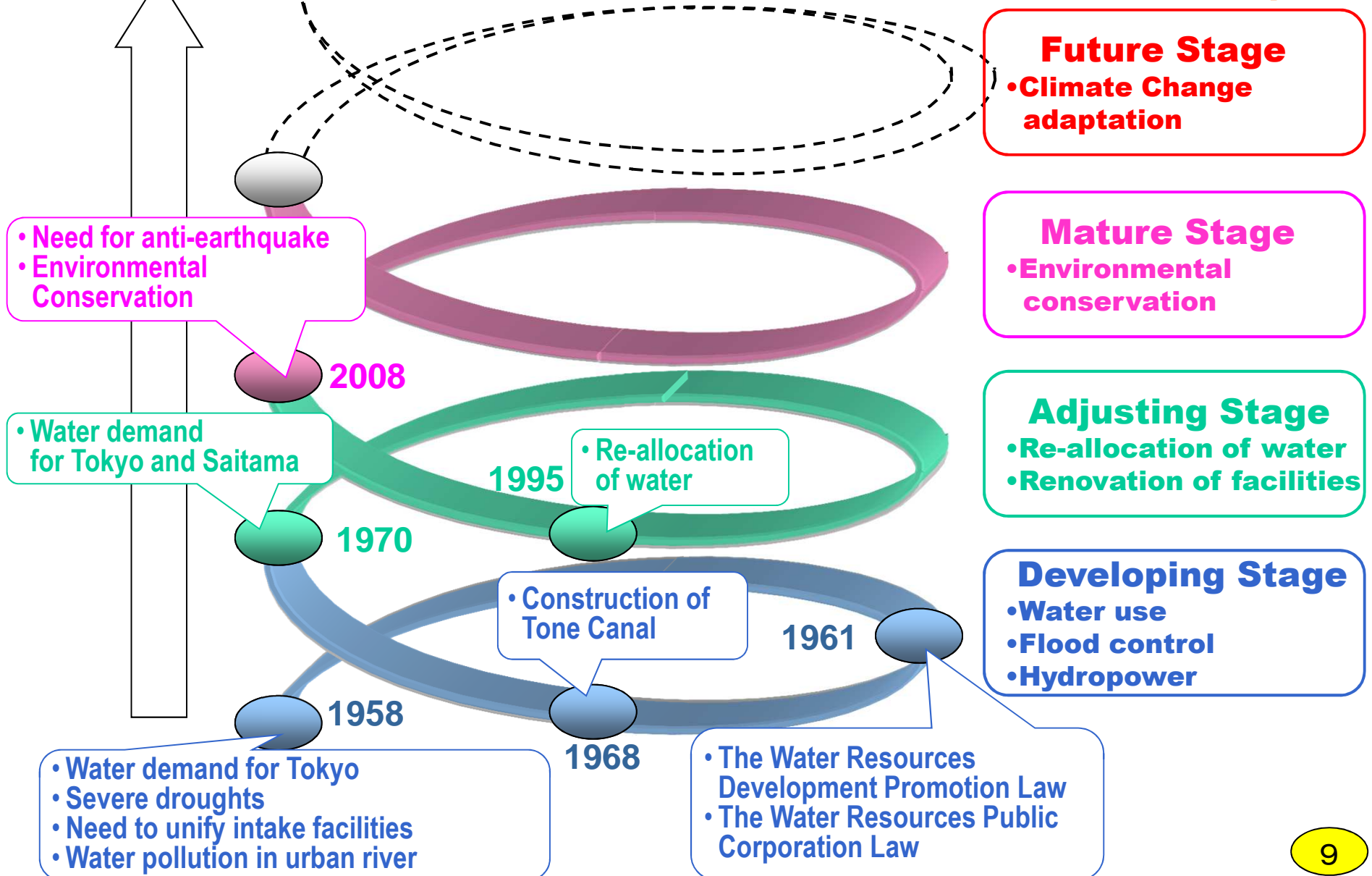
Who uses the Water and How?



The conceptual Model of "IWRM Spiral"

Progress of IWRM

Tone River, Japan



What is the 'Key for Success'?

A 'Key for Success' is

Guidelines Part2-1 pp.16-17
3. Key for Success in Implementing IWRM

**a key that can guide a practitioner
to help make IWRM succeed.**

What the 'Key for Success' should be composed of?

- **Key** : The essence of the KfS
- **Why** : The reason why the KfS is important or useful
- **How** : The ways of implementing the KfS

Message from the Guideline

1. Benefit from IWRM

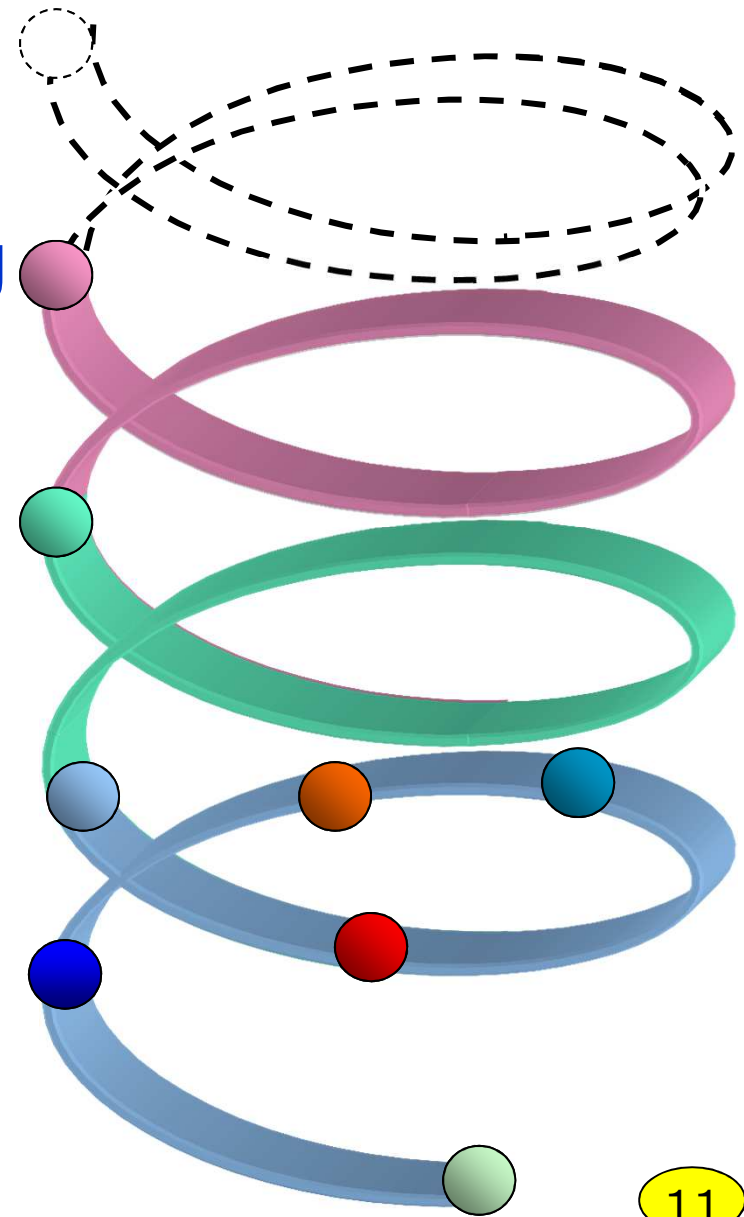
It is important to coordinate in such a way resulting changes are favourable for and as equitable as possible among stakeholders.

2. Moving up the Spiral

IWRM is an open-ended process that evolves in a spiral manner over time as one moves towards more coordinated water resources management.

3. Starting Point

You cannot do everything at once. Set goals that are achievable within the given timeframe, and start with what you have.



b. How do adaptation processes and resources help IWRM?

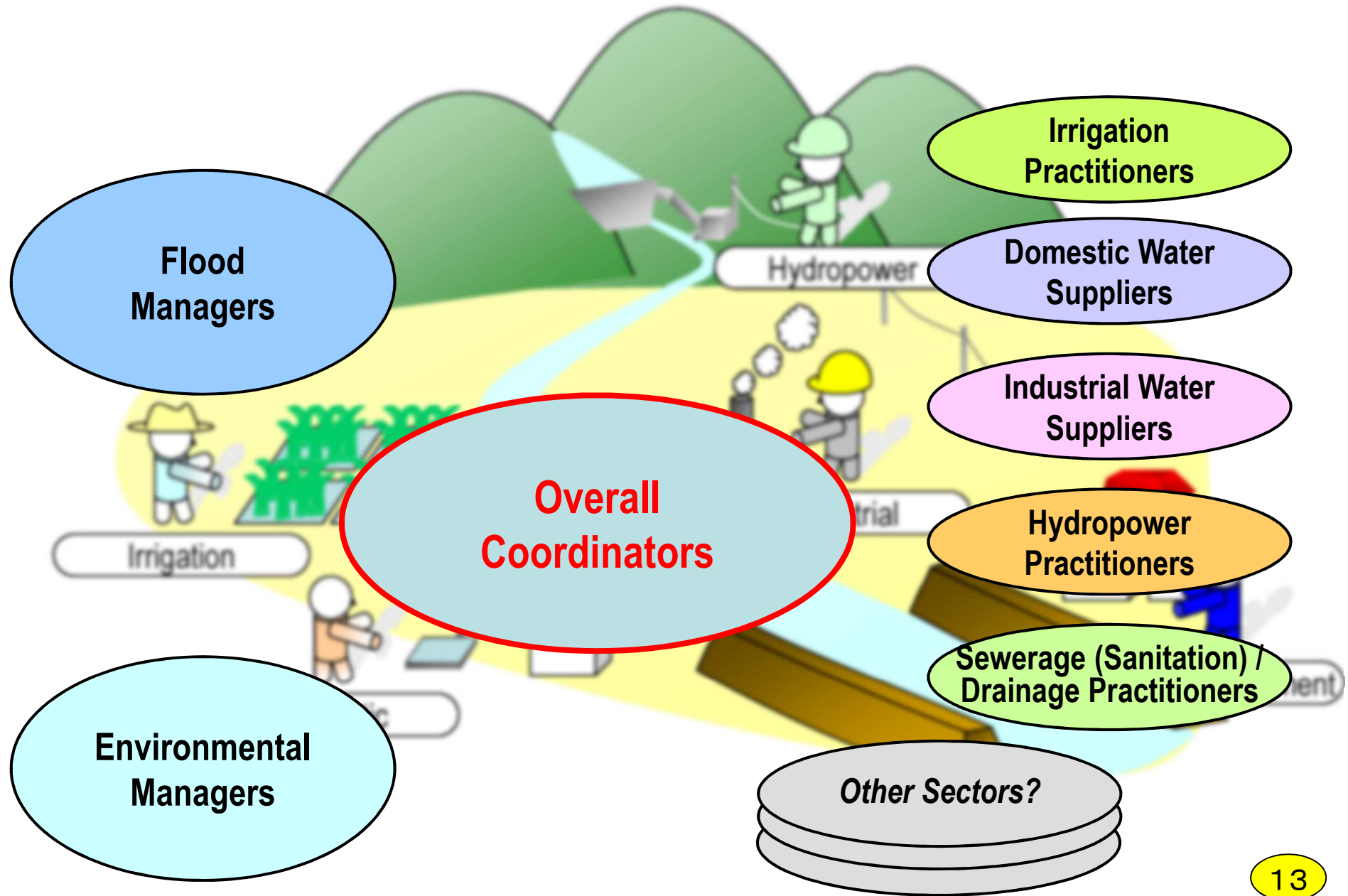
My observations :

Climate change issue can involve as many people/sectors as possible due to its wide range of potential risks.

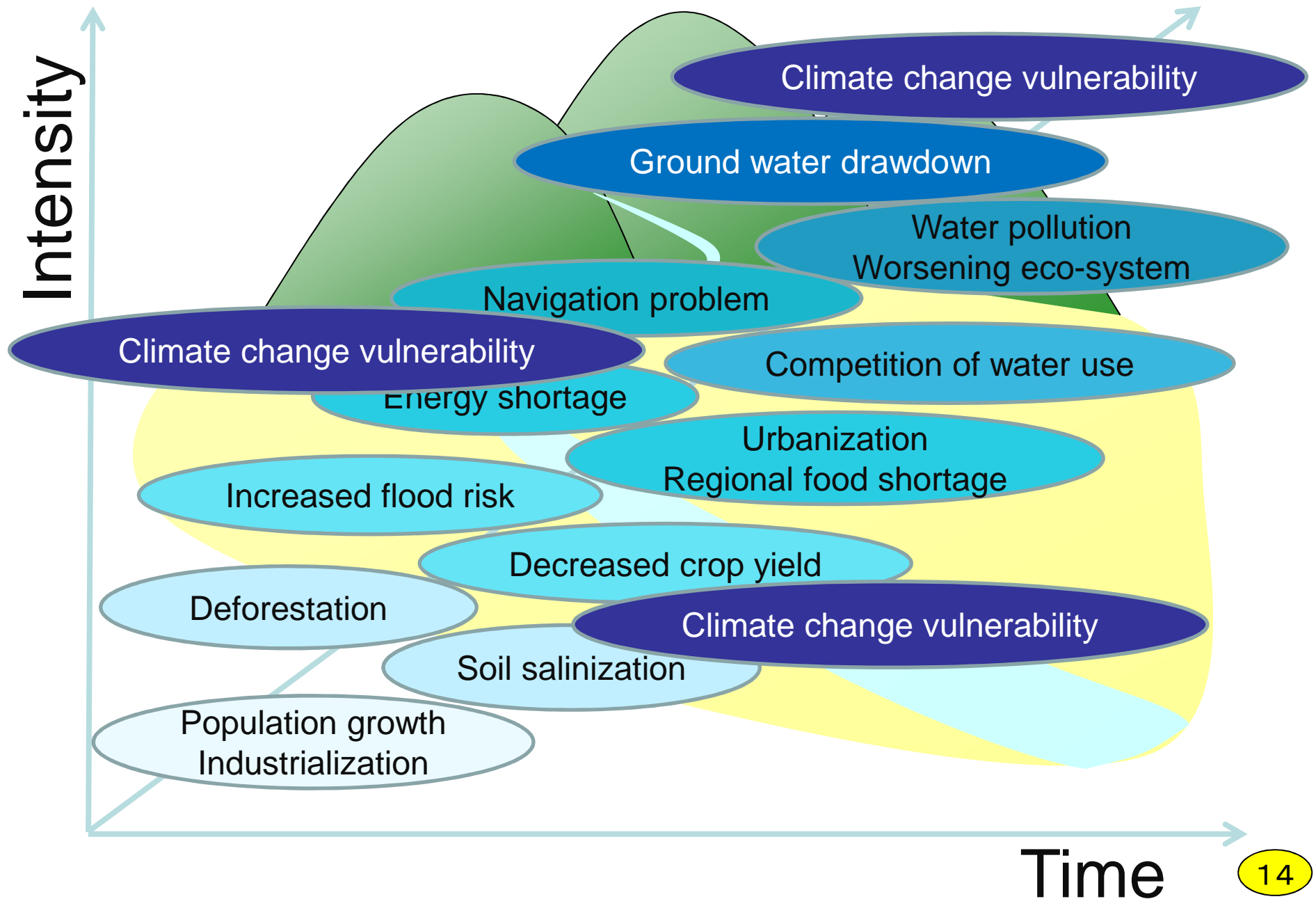
Climate change adaptation is pressing issue for any river basin notwithstanding development stage.

Therefore, adaptation processes can be a good entrance to IWRM processes and help IWRM by nurturing competent human resources.

Sectors involved in IWRM process



Possible changes in a River Basin



c. How to work across boundaries for the water-food-energy nexus?

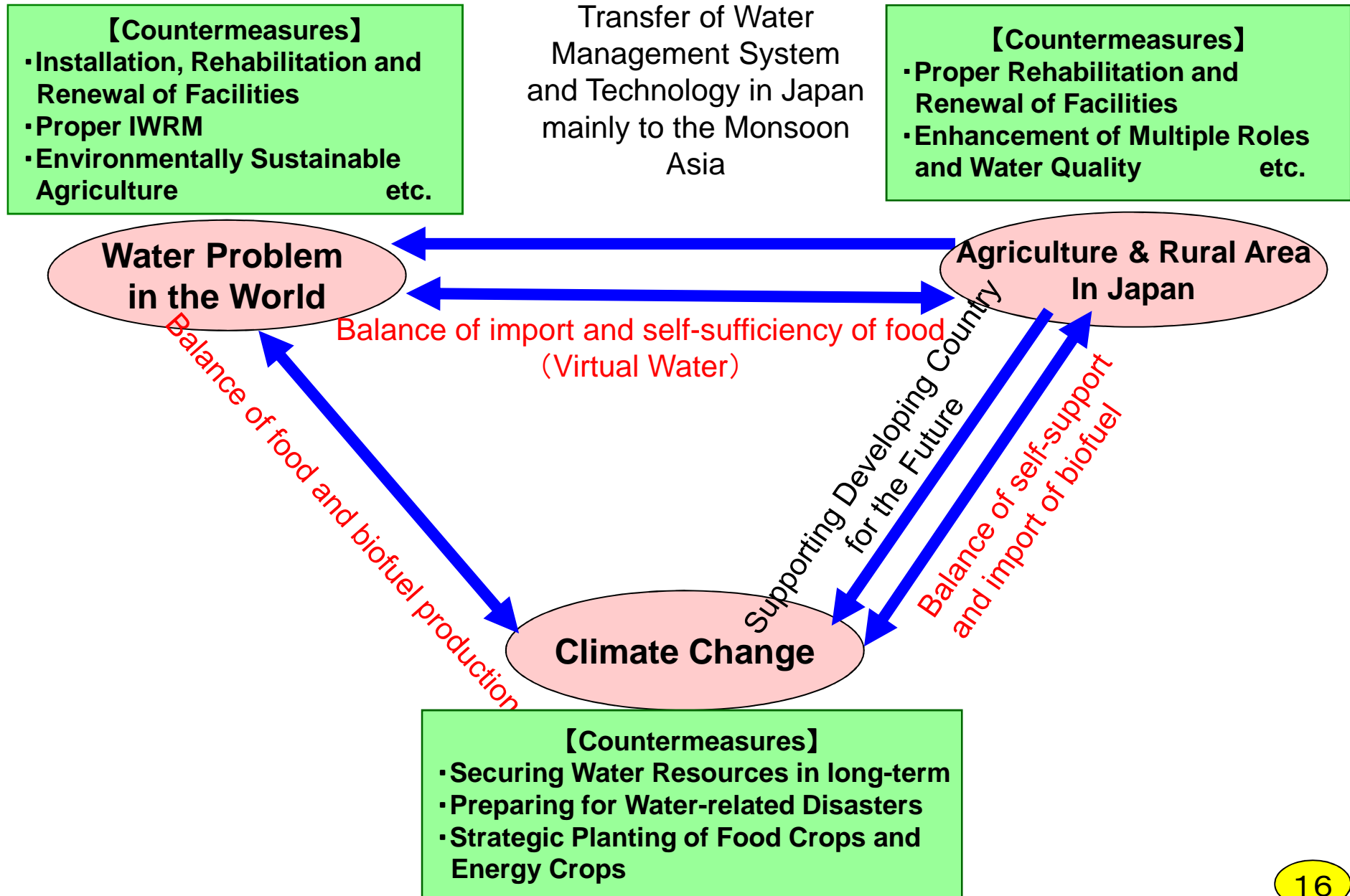
My observations :

Balance and win-win strategy are the keys for success.

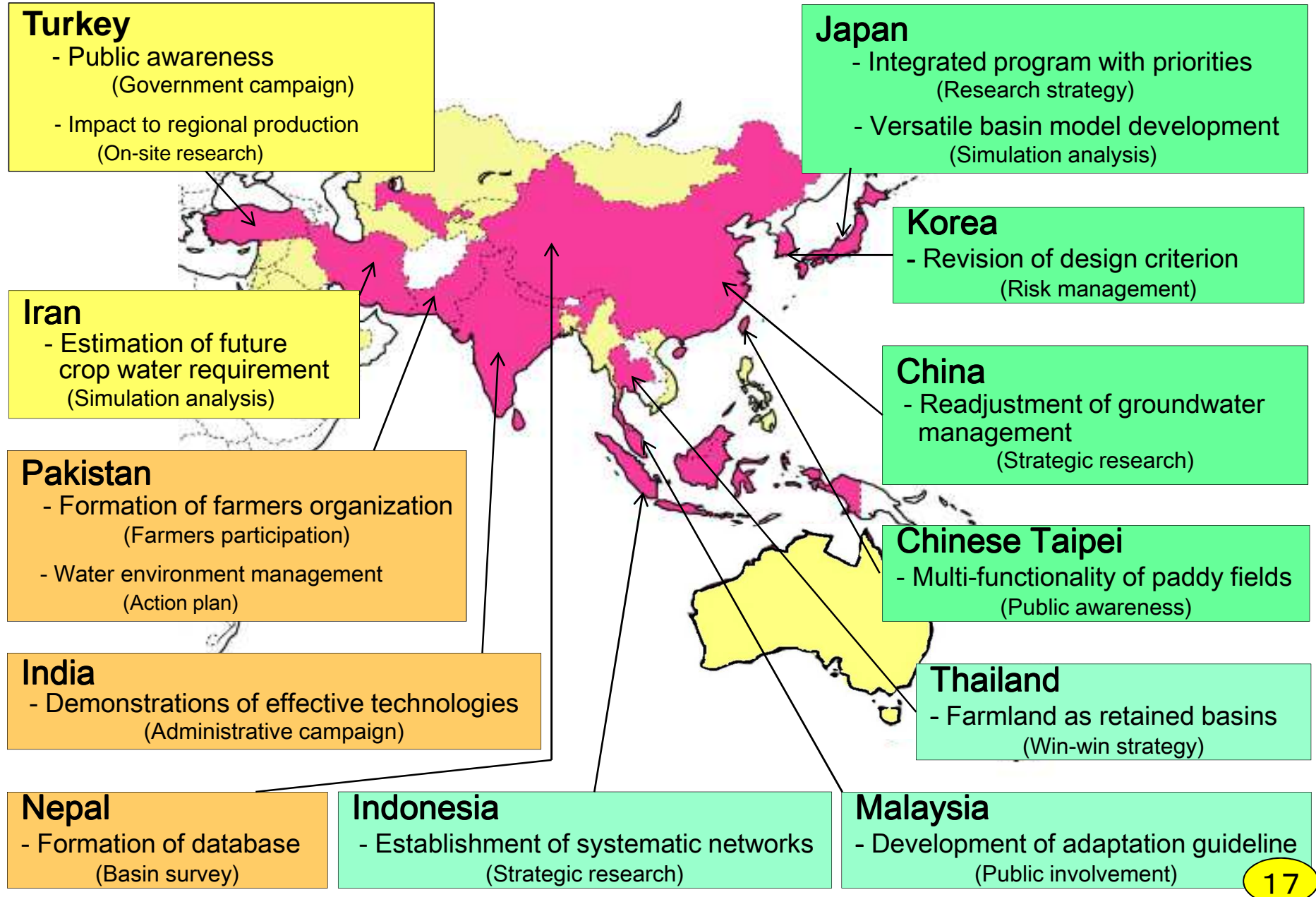
Boundaries can be crossed by understanding the opposite group and the solution is how to balance the both situations.

Win-win strategy is an important factor, which often breaks through the deadlock leading to the better end.

Relations among Water Related Problems



15 Countries that sent Case Study



Case of Thailand – what was done/what the action means?

KFS Name	Code Name	Nature of Trouble	Character of solution			
			Commitment by the government (<i>to show political will</i>)	Information sharing (<i>to adjust way to deliver information</i>)	Agreement among stakeholders (<i>to consider people's acceptability</i>)	Doable strategic Approach (<i>to employ proper methodology</i>)
Thailand -kfs1	THA-1	Political Judgment	To enact a special law for inundation project (<i>Enacting a law for implementation</i>)		To prepare compensation for farmers (<i>Win-win strategy</i>)	
Thailand -kfs2	THA-2	Effective Approach		To explain the project to the farmers (<i>By holding briefing sessions</i>)	To hear farmers' demand and to answer their questions (<i>Deepening farmers' understanding</i>)	

d. How to leverage financing for better results?

My observation :

Prioritization of financing is the most important factor when you consider better financing.

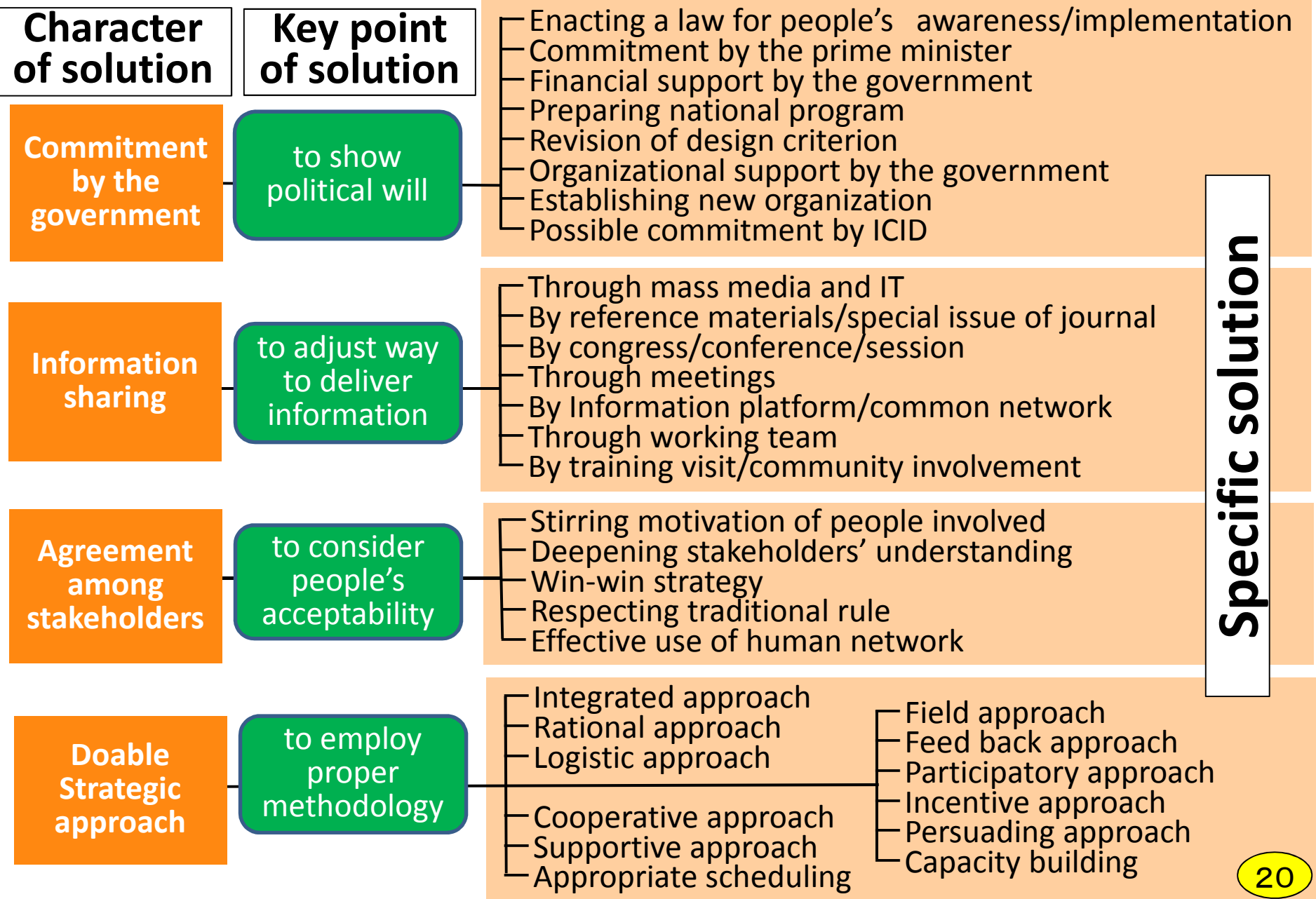
There can be two types of approach.

- to identify type of solutions which define the effect.
- to wait for the result of discussions among stakeholders so that any plan can be smoothly executed.

My personal concern is capacity building both of practitioners and stakeholders.

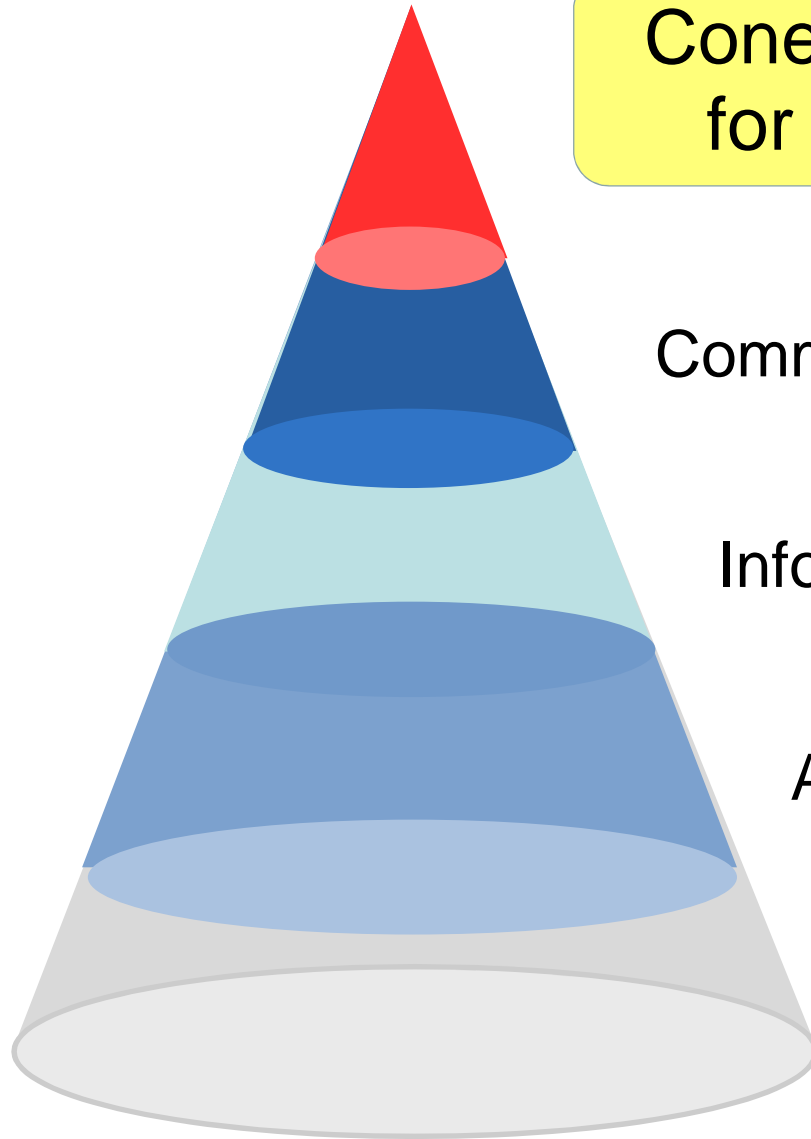
On the execution phase, doable approach should be selected.

List of Specific Solutions



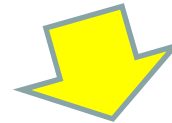
Specific solution

Cone for the successful Solutions

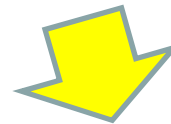


Cone
for the successful solutions

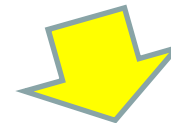
Commitment by the government



Information sharing



Agreement among stakeholders



Doable strategic approach

'Time for Solutions' slogan of WWF6





Thank you for your attention !

Grouping in view of novelty

Group 1:

The theme of the case **has long been tackled with**.
It has recently drawn attention in view of its importance to cope with climate change impacts.
(Chinese-Taipei, Indonesia, India, Pakistan-PIM)

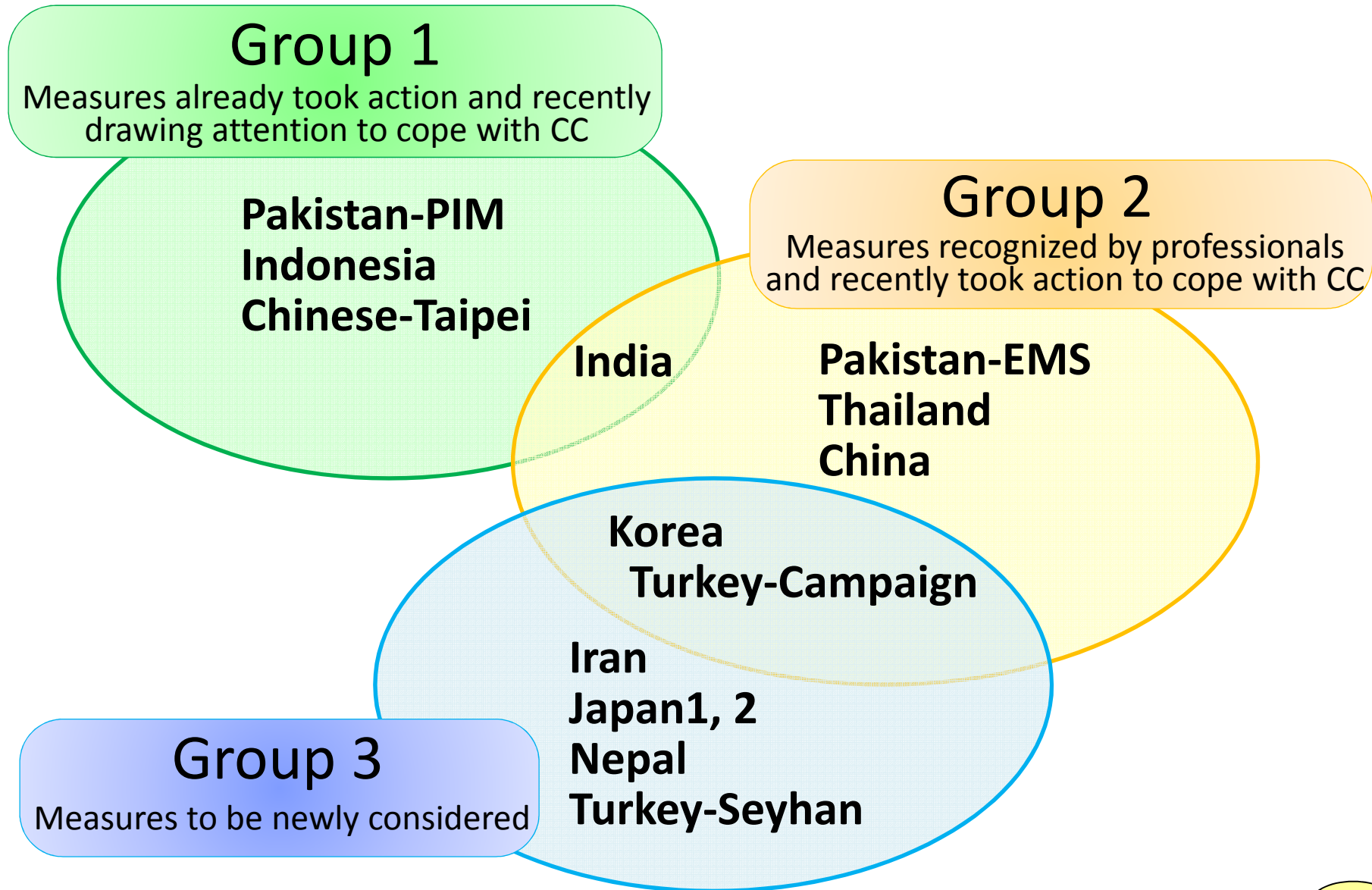
Group 2:

The theme of the case **has been recognized necessary to take action but has never been tackled with** because of low priority.
It has recently been gotten down to as its importance has been recognized in order to cope with climate change impacts.
(China, Korea, Pakistan-EMS , Thailand)

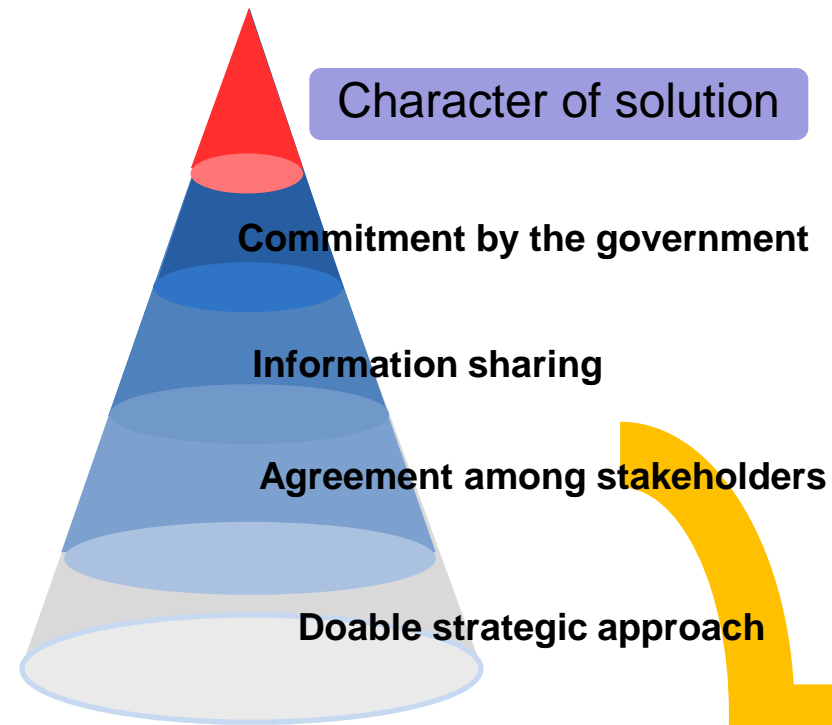
Group 3:

The theme of the case **is newly recognized as caused by climate change**.
It requires novel approach to solve.
(Japan I & II, Nepal, Iran, Turkey-Campaign, -Seyhan)

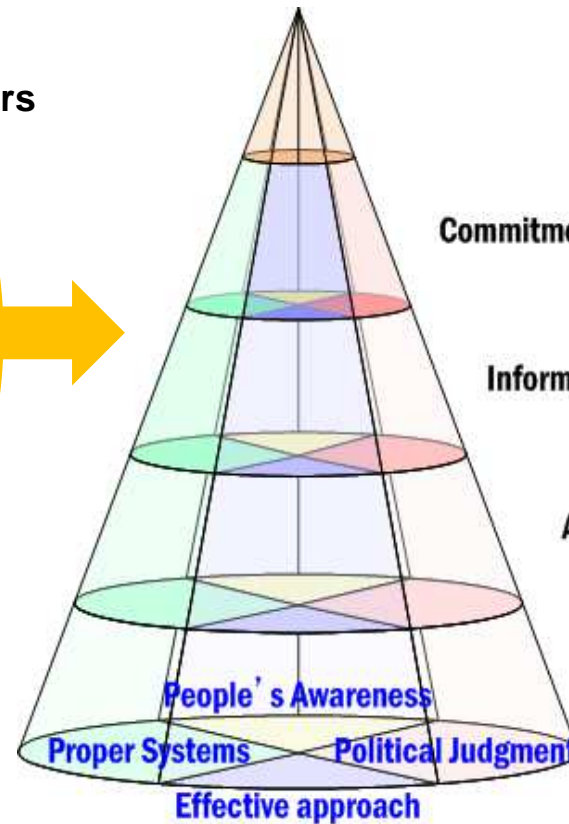
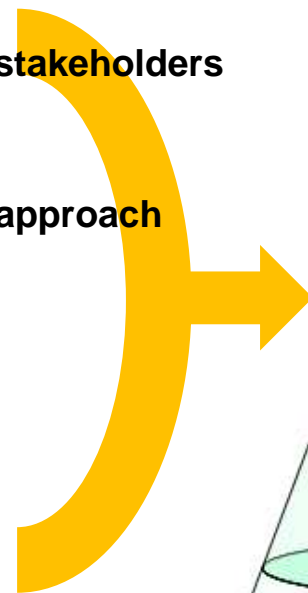
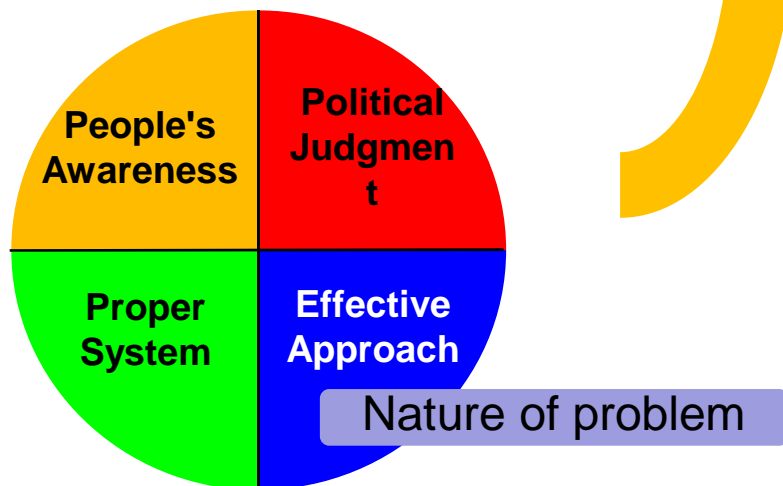
Three groups of case studies in view of novelty



Relation between experience problem and character of solution



When you look down upon?



Commitment by the government

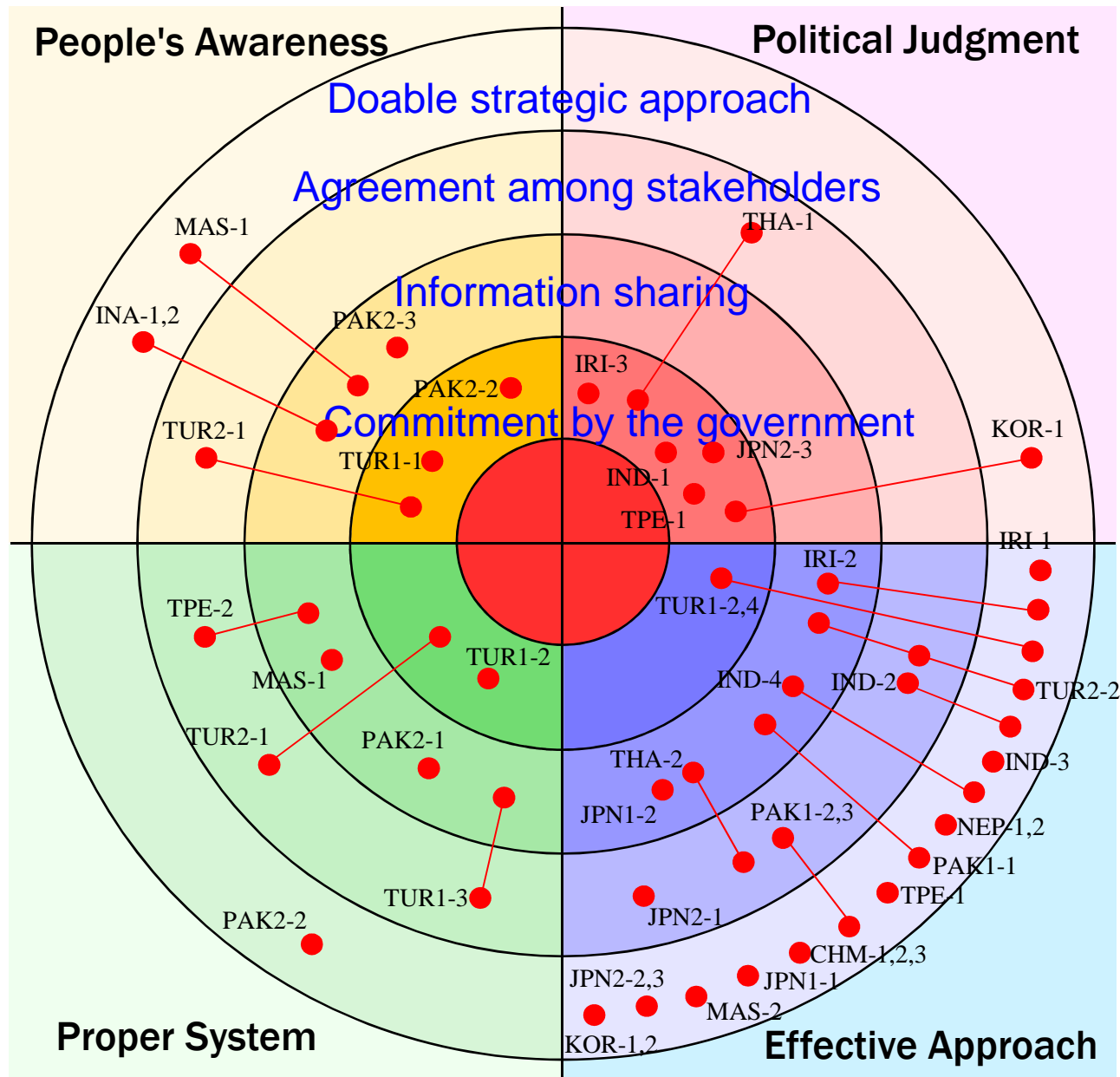
Information sharing

Agreement among stakeholders

Doable strategic approach

Keys for Success on "Problem and Solution Diagram"

2nd step



How to make use of the Study Result

	When applicable	Possible entrance	Main goal
General approach	Your problem not identified yet	The whole text + jump into cases	Wherever you want
“Country” approach	When you consider what to be done as a country	Ref. Country position chart related to climate/economy	Country strategy
“Case” approach	When you have specific theme	Ref. List of submitted case studies	Case to be referred
“Problem” approach	When you face a specific trouble	Ref. Problem & Solution Diagram	Keys to solve your trouble + related hints/ideas
“Solution” approach	When you have possible solutions in mind	Ref. Problem & Solution Diagram + List of Specific Solutions	Verification of your idea + other ideas