

JICA' s Assistance in the Water Sector

-Challenge for Capacity Development to access safe water -

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Points of Discussion

- 1. JICA' s input in Asia- Pacific Region**
- 2. Approach for Water Sector**
- 3. Capacity Development Approach**

Approach for Water Sector

1. Promoting Integrated Water Resources Management

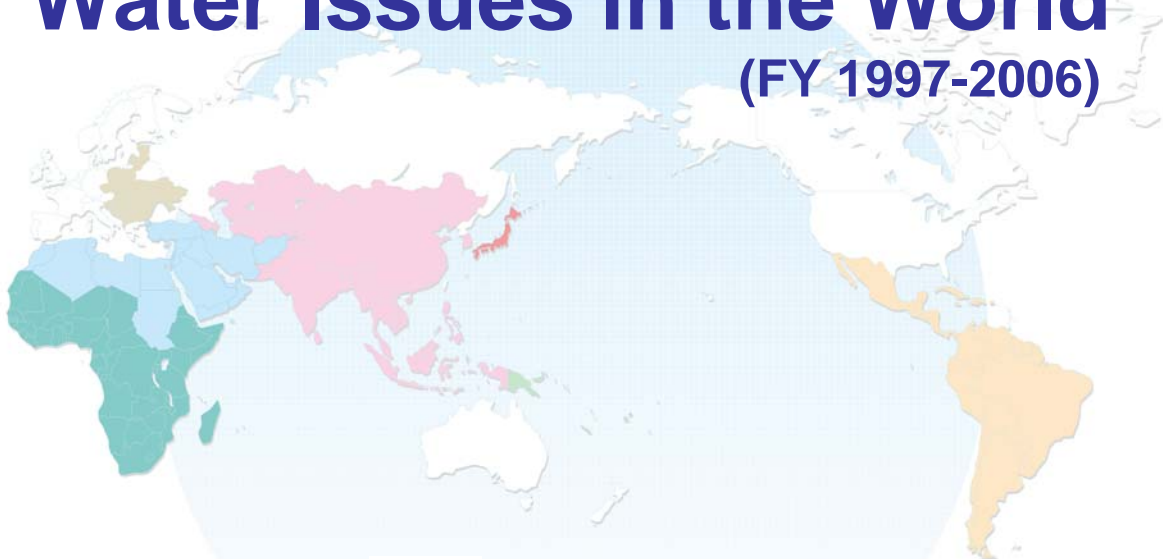
2. Ensuring Efficient and Sustainable Supply of Safe Water

3. Improving Flood Control to Protect Lives and Properties

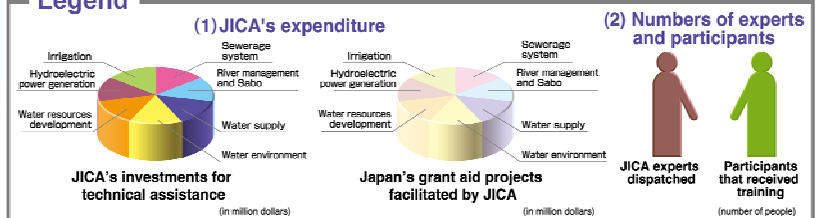
4. Conserving the Water Environment

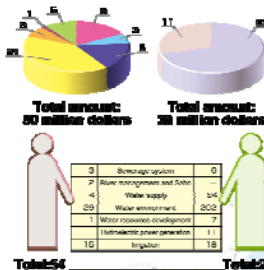
Approaches

JICA's Assistance for Water Issues in the World (FY 1997-2006)

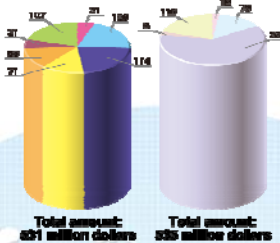


Legend



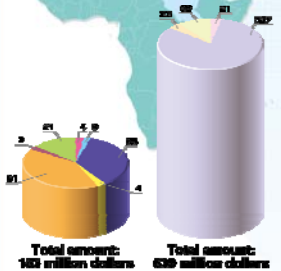
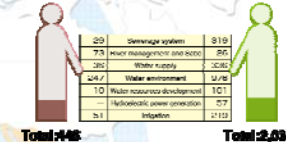
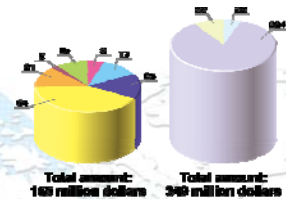


Europe

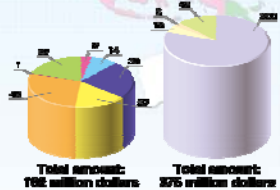


Asia

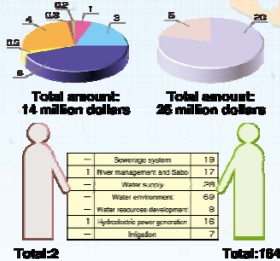
Central and South America



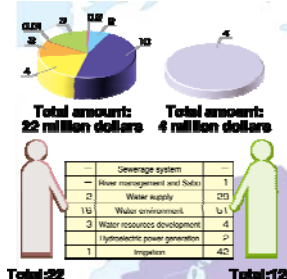
Africa



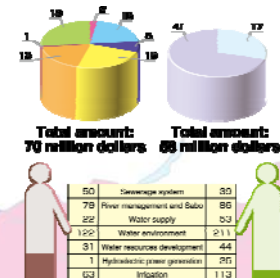
Middle East



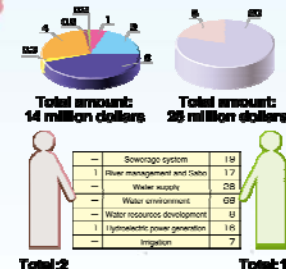
Pacific Region



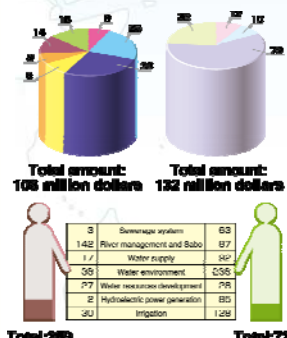
**Central Asia
Caucasia**



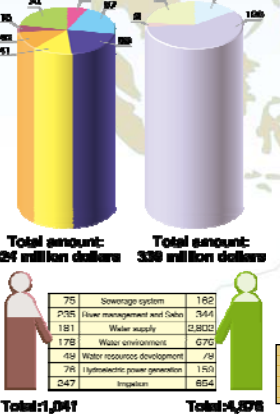
East Asia



Pacific Region



Southwest Asia



Southeast Asia

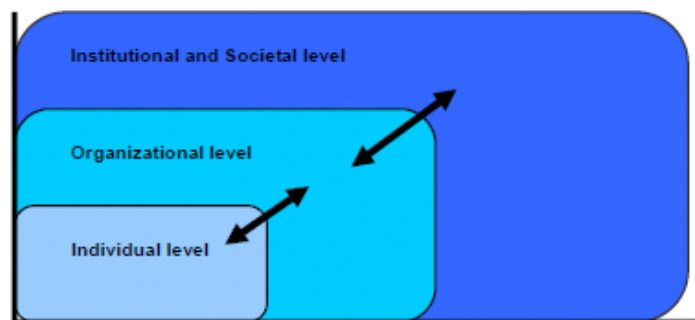
On-going JICA's Technical Cooperation Projects in Asia



- ✱ : Water Disaster Prevention
- ✱ : Water Resources Management
- ✱ : Water Supply

JICA's Approach for Capacity Development

The three layers of capacity development (conceptual framework)



Level of Capacity	Definition of Capacity
Individual	Knowledge or skill of an individual. Motivation and ability to appropriately set behavioral objectives and achieve those objectives using that knowledge and skill.
Organization	The leadership, administrative structure (including personnel payroll system, decision-making processes), and organizational culture required to achieve goals set for the organization (or set by the organization itself).
Institution, society	The enabling environment and conditions required for the manifestation of capacities at the individual or organizational levels. Includes policy frameworks, legal systems, political institutions, and market economy institutions.

Note: Organization – A group that exists to achieve specific objectives under institutional norms.

Institution/Society: Norms that make up a framework for mutual relationships between people and organizations. Includes undocumented practices and customs.

1. Promoting Integrated Water Resources Management

IWRM is overall and cross-sectoral objective
integrate other development objectives:
(ii) Water Utilization, (iii) Flood Control, and
(iv) Water Environment

Issue 1

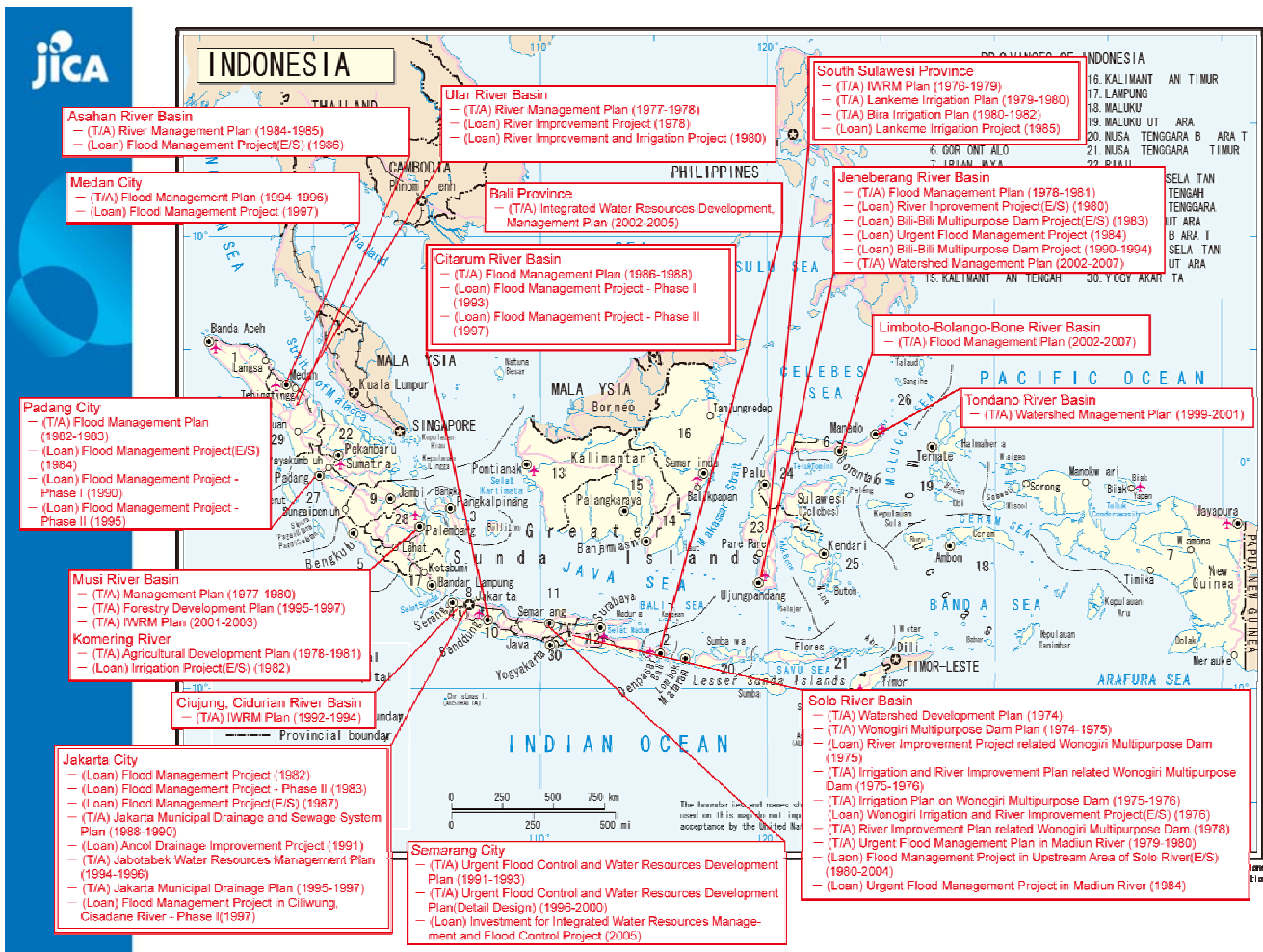
Institutional Strengthening

Issue 2

Promoting River Basin Management

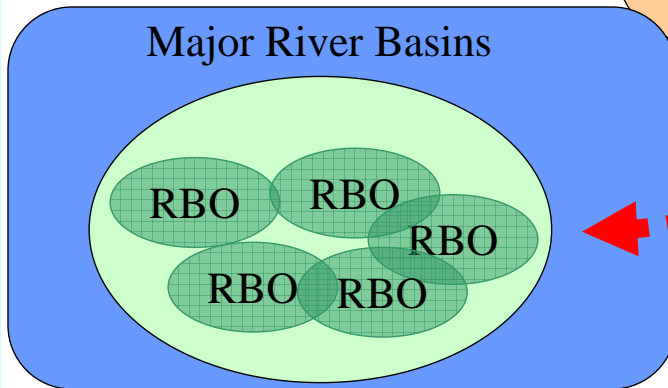
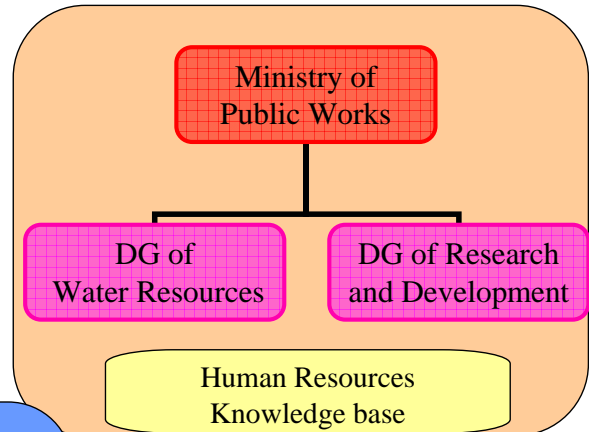
Issue 3

Effective Management of International River



1. Promoting Integrated Water Resources Management

An image of Capacity Development Framework in Indonesia



2. Ensuring Efficient and Sustainable Supply of Safe Water

Capacity Development of Cambodia Urban Water Supply Framework of Support (2006-2009)

To ensure sustainable supply of safe water for all
 Focus be placed on three aspects: securing **enough** water, conserving water **quality**, and ensuring **equitable** water allocation.

Issue 1

Controlling Water Demands

Issue 2

Increasing Water Supplies with Water Res. Dev.

Issue 3

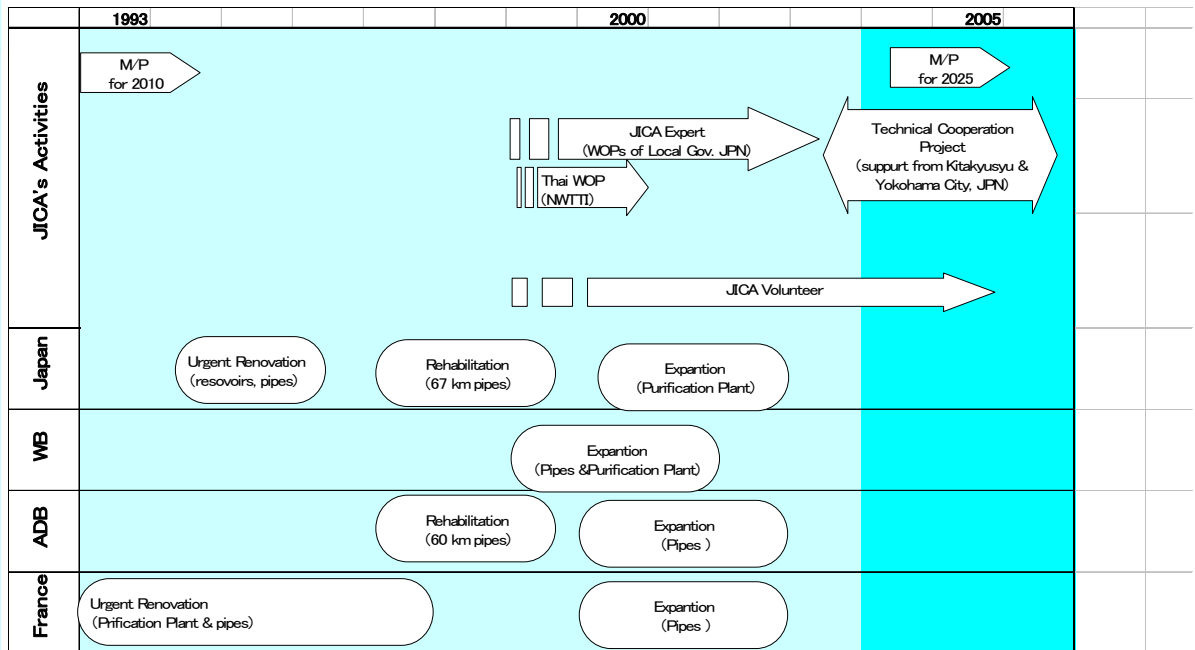
Conserving Water quality (both at Source and at the Tap)

Issue 4

Ensuring Equitable Water Allocation



2.Ensuring Efficient and Sustainable Supply of Safe Water Support to Phnom Penh Water Supply from 1993 to 2006



2.Ensuring Efficient and Sustainable Supply of Safe Water Capacity Development of Cambodia Urban Water Supply Framework of Support (2006-2009)



JICA's Cooperation

- Japanese Expert
- Training in Japan
- Training Equipment

**Government
Water Supply Division**

PPWSA
Core capacity

**Siem Reap
Water Supply**

**Other Provincial
Cities**

**Financing for Infrastructures
(ADB, Japan, WB, others)**



2. Ensuring Efficient and Sustainable Supply of Safe Water

-Rural WS Activities on the ground-

Establishment of maintenance system of WS facilities



Appropriate management of community committees



Appropriate water use



Stable safe water supply

Activity 4

Community Development



3. Improving Flood Control to Protect Lives and Properties

-Community Based Activities-

Shift from conventional approach of dikes and other physical structure to more integrated approach that also emphasize **non-physical** aspect

Well-balanced approach considering whole basin

Issue 1

Institution Building for Disaster Preparedness

Issue 2

Strengthening Erosion and Sediment Control for Debris Hazards Mitigation

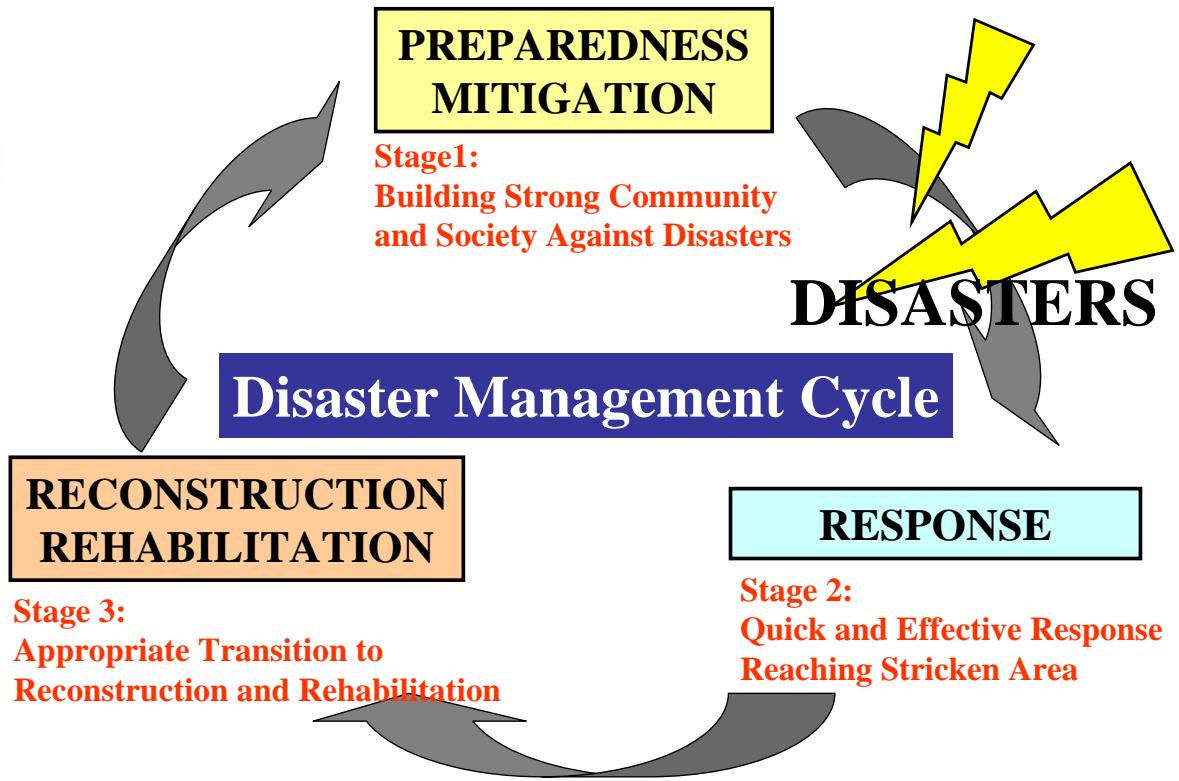
Issue 3

Promoting Flood Mitigation

Issue 4

Promoting Coastal Conservation

3. Improving Flood Control to Protect Lives and Properties



3. Improving Flood Control to Protect Lives and Properties -Community Based Activities-

-JICA Project: Hazard Map-



3. Improving Flood Control to Protect Lives and Properties -Community Based Activities-

-JICA Project: Community Participation-



3. Improving Flood Control to Protect Lives and Properties -Community Based Activities-

-JICA Project: School Education-



- 1. Basic principle: Outside actors cannot directly develop capacities in a partner country
- 2) Ownership by the partner country is vital
- 3) Joint efforts with the participation of stakeholders in the partner country are important
- 4) A long-term commitment is required
- 5) Creating a sustainable mechanism after project completion
- 6) Systemic thinking and program approaches
- 7) A flexible approach responsive to the development needs and conditions of each country, issue and sector

Thank you for your attention.