

# the 3rd World Water Forum

## Final Report

16–23 March 2003

Kyoto, Shiga & Osaka, Japan



World Water Council  
3rd World Water Forum

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Honorary President  
3rd World Water Forum  
His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan

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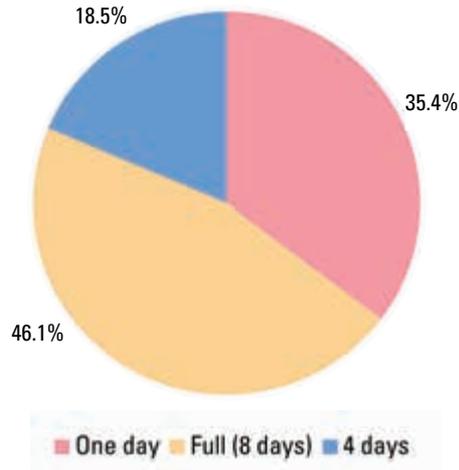
# Figures and Facts

## Forum

**Total number of Forum Participants (Excluding the press)** **24,060**

Pre-registered participants **7,818**

Breakdown of the type of registration



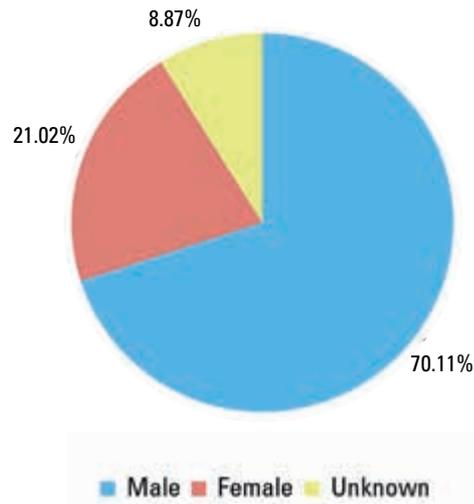
Onsite registered participants **16,242**

Participants sponsored by Financial Assistance Program **521**

Youth **400**

Children **109**

Gender Balance





**Number of countries and territories** **183**  
 (see the list of Countries and Territories)

Participants from Asia & Pacific	1,647
Participants from Africa	1,327
Participants from Americas	928
Participants from Europe	1,854
Participants from Middle East	294
Participants from Japan	18,010

**Ministerial Conference (see the list of Ministers)**

Number of countries	170
Number of International Organizations and others	48
Number of ministerial level officials	approx. 130

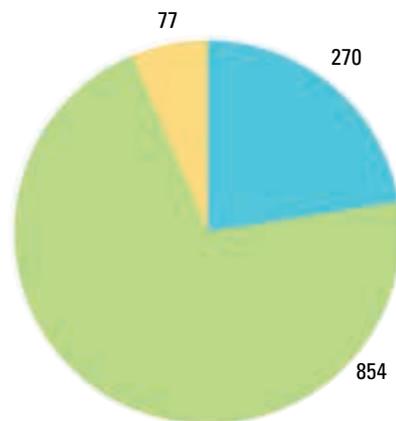
**Mizu-En**

**Total Number of visitors to the Mizu-En** **approx. 225,000**

Navigation Festival	8,900
Kyoto Fair	approx. 60,000
Shiga Fair	approx. 50,000
Osaka Fair	7,742
Water EXPO	98,417

**Other important figures**

Number of volunteers	786
Number of interpreters	178
Registered Press	1,201



■ Foreign Press ■ Japanese Press ■ Junior Press



**Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto**  
**Former Prime Minister of Japan**  
**Chairman of the National Steering Committee of**  
**the 3rd World Water Forum**

The 3rd World Water Forum was held in Kyoto, Shiga and Osaka which shares the Lake Biwa and Yodo River Basin. It was opened on March 16, with the opening ceremony attended by a number of state guests, including Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Japan, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of the Netherlands, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Morocco and His Excellency the President of Palau, and closed with great results on March 23. During the period of the Forum, the venues were sometimes affected by the tense atmosphere stemming from the conflict in Iraq. Nevertheless, the Forum proved to be a successful one, attracting over 24,000 participants, triple the number expected, which had been estimated at 8,000. This great success may be attributed to the results of efforts dating back almost three years made in preparation for the event, the enthusiastic discussions that filled the eight days, and the zeal of all the participants in their search for solutions to the issues of water.

In the opening ceremony, we had a valuable opportunity to listen to the commemorative speech entitled "Waterways Connecting Kyoto and Local Regions-Focusing on Ancient and Medieval Water Transport on Lake Biwa and the Yodo River" by His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan who attended the ceremony as the Honorary President of the 3rd World Water Forum. I believe that the lecture proved to be a superb opportunity for participants from overseas, as well as from Japan, to learn that Japanese history, culture, and lifestyle has had a deep relation with water through water transportation – a fact that tends to be forgotten in modern Japan with its developed land transportation network.

Many of the water issues in developing countries were those faced by Japan over the years from the Meiji Restoration to the high economic growth of the postwar rehabilitation. Through the 3rd World Water Forum, however, I have recognized anew that we were not able to convey our failures in the past and what we learned from them to our fellow nations, and that similar failures are still repeated in many parts of the

world. In order to improve this situation, information sharing is required in the field of water, too. As a result of the 3rd World Water Forum, the establishment of various networks and partnerships for information sharing have been committed, including the "Partnerships for Experience Exchange – Enhancing the Northern Dimension – Linking to the South" agreed among the Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum, the World Water Council and the Global Water Partnership.

It is also important to share a basic policy in relation to the role of water among human kind. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that one child is losing his or her life every eight seconds due to a deteriorating water environment. The French President Mr. Jacques Chirac, who chaired the Group of Eight (G-8) leaders meeting in Evian in early June, participated in the opening ceremony of the 3rd World Water Forum by video-link and appealed to the audience to realize the importance of water issues. Sharing the commitment of the 3rd World Water Forum, the Evian Summit of G8 leaders adopted "Water - A G8 Action Plan" to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals and the goals set out in the Johannesburg Summit, that is to halve the number of people without access to safe water and proper sanitation by the year 2015.

Thus it is obvious that the 3rd World Water Forum has enhanced international interest in water issues. I strongly wish that the people who participated in the Forum will bring the fruits of their experiences back to their home countries, share the information they learned with friends and extend the circle of people concerned about water issues. From there, new, concrete actions will be generated from the basin area – the fundamental unit in resolving water issues.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere thanks to all the people involved in the 3rd World Water Forum.

**Dr. Mahmoud Abu-Zeid**  
**Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation, Egypt**  
**President of the World Water Council**



The 3rd World Water Forum, held in Kyoto, Shiga and Osaka from March 16 – 23, 2003, was the largest ever gathering of the water community, attended by more than 24,000 participants from over 150 countries. These participants strived and indeed succeeded in keeping water on top of the international agenda, at a time when the world's attention was increasingly focused on the alarming situation in Iraq. Cooperation was one of the key methods employed by the Secretariat and participants to ensure that the unique opportunity represented by the World Water Forum to pool resources and ideas across geographic and sectoral boundaries was not lost.

First of all, cooperation was evident between the Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum and the World Water Council, the founder of the World Water Forum, and this collaboration was pivotal to the success of the Forum. From the day that Japan was chosen as the venue of the 3rd World Water Forum, the unique approach of the National Steering Committee truly created a Forum open to all, allowing participants from all sectors the opportunity to actually select the themes and priorities of the Forum. Through projects such as the Virtual Water Forum and the Water Voice Project, water issues from developing countries were therefore defended and shared on the greatest scale, adding to the depth of discussions and the value of the recommendations that came out from the Forum.

Secondly, Forum participants also contributed to the general spirit of collaboration by openly debating key topics in a critical yet constructive manner, both within and outside of sessions. Indeed, discussions in many sessions were frank and open, perhaps due to the fact there had never previously been an opportunity to have such a large debate. Although the process must still be refined for future Fora, it was generally felt that progress had been made since the 2nd World Water Forum, held in The Hague in 2000.

The dialogue between Forum Participants and Ministers was another of the many innovative methods introduced by the Secretariat of increasing the multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration between experts from many different sectors, who would normally not have the platform to communicate. The importance and value of listening to the views of experts from all sectors was therefore highlighted by this initiative, which was greatly appreciated by all Forum participants.

Furthermore, on the day that the attack in Iraq was announced, it was symbolic that one of the day's key topics was the launching of an International Water Cooperation Facility, in partnership between the World Water Council, UNESCO, the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Universities Partnership for Trans-boundary Waters. Although this was only one of the more than one hundred commitments made by major groups at the Forum, this initiative may prove to be symbolic of the future direction of the World Water Council and the water community. This may indeed give us all hope for the future.

Finally, cooperation between the three venues hosting the Forum was crucial to its success. Local prefectures and cities and the many Japanese citizens mobilized for the event demonstrated outstanding hospitality and efficiency in facilitating the stay of the Forum participants and speeding them to their various destinations, and provided the perfect backdrop for the Forum's debates to take place unhindered by outside interference. I would like to personally take this opportunity to thank our Japanese hosts, the National Steering Committee and Mr. Hashimoto for helping to make the Forum such a successful gathering. Not only will the Forum have succeeded in its own right, but the blueprint that it laid down will also be vital in establishing the work programme for the World Water Council and the World Water Fora for the coming years.



**Acknowledgement by ODA Hideaki  
Secretary-General of the 3rd World Water Forum**



It is my great pleasure to convey to you the sincere gratitude of the Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum.

The 3rd World Water Forum has now passed but the water crisis reminds us why we gathered for 8 days in the Lake Biwa and Yodo River Basin, in Kyoto, Shiga and Osaka:

- Approximately 1.1 billion people lack access to safe drinking water and over 2.4 billion do not have adequate sanitation
- Of the world's freshwater resources, less than 1 percent is accessible for human use
- Every 8-seconds a child dies from water-born diseases
- Women and female children spend more than 10 million person-years carrying water from distant sources every year
- Between 90 and 95 per cent of sewage in developing countries is dumped untreated – polluting the usable water supply

However, this is only the facts & figures of the world. I personally gained much more from my talks with Forum participants, many of whom came a long way to Japan. The 3rd World Water Forum reflected the variety of water problems across its themes, major groups, special programs, and regional days. Thanks to all your efforts, the Forum has succeeded in creating over 100 new commitments to mitigate today's water crisis. So in this sense I think that most participants will return satisfied to their home countries. The Summary Forum Statement, one of the main outcomes of the Forum, states clearly the actions that were announced by Forum participants and the major commitments taken at global, regional, and national level, and finally the necessary recommendations governments, civil society, and industry should put into practice. In view of the world situation in March it was also a resounding success that despite military action in Iraq, all sessions continued and even most Ministerial Delegates stayed on. Peace demonstrations accompanied

the cause for better water management. Further, the momentum built up in the long road map to Kyoto in the past three years saw water placed high on the political agenda and the outputs from Kyoto were adopted in "Water – A G8 Action Plan". We repeated it many times that the success or failure of the Forum would depend on whether new concrete actions would be followed-up or not. As a result of the Forum, we anticipate that the Forum commitments & new partnerships will be realized, but this will depend on all of us.

When we started the preparation for the Forum three years ago, I wanted half the Secretariat to be composed of foreign members. In the end, we had three foreign members, one tenth of the Secretariat, who helped towards making our Secretariat an open and inter-active working environment.

To include all potential participants of the Forum, we created a new method of participation preceding the actual event. As a result of our Secretariat's "ground-up approach" two new instruments were introduced, namely the "Virtual Water Forum" and the "Water Voice Project." Due to the enthusiastic participation in these activities of many multi-stakeholders from all over the world, I am confident that our aim has been accomplished.

During the Forum, all members of the Secretariat worked as players behind the scene: after all it was *your* Forum. As Secretary General, I had decided to take the stage only in unforeseeable situations. When such an event occurred during the Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure, I was forced to remind participants that this Forum was open to all, including those who oppose any of the issues presented. In return, it allowed me to participate in a truly impressive session at the Forum. To whom should I express my thanks?

At the end of this year, I will resume my duties as Secretary-General but I wish to assure you that the Japan Water Forum, the succeeding organization of the Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum, and its new partnerships, like the North-North partnership to support the South, will push for more action and keep monitoring reforms in the water sector both here in Japan as well as abroad. At the same time, we are giving our encouragement and support to any organizations seeking to follow the example made by the actions and commitments of the 3rd World Water Forum.

I'd like to express my gratitude to all Forum participants and the people involved in the organization of this Forum, in particular to the people of Kyoto, Shiga and Osaka for hosting this great event. I would also like to express my thanks to all the donor organisations that made it possible for participants from developing countries to attend. Without this unique collaboration, the Forum could not have succeeded in being a "Forum with a difference," just as we had envisaged!

"Doomo arigatoo gozaimashita" –  
Thank you very much.



**Joint Statement by  
William J Cosgrove & Kenzo Hiroki**



**Making Water Action Everybody's Business**

The 3rd World Water Forum started when HRH Crown Prince of Orange William Alexander, the Chairperson of the 2nd World Water Forum, handed over the ceremonial key to the Forum to Japanese delegates in May 2000. By this time the World Water Forum, initiated by the World Water Council (WWC) in 1997 as a global platform for discussing various water issues, already had a reputation as one of the world's prominent water events. The phenomenal success of the 2nd World Water Forum in uniting stakeholders' voices in discussion of the World Water Vision, created an additional challenge for the 3rd Forum. "How could the organizers, i.e. the World Water Council and Steering Committee of the 3rd World Water Forum, Japan develop the concept of the 3rd World Water Forum into the one that transforms the World Water Vision into tangible and concrete actions and commitments?"

A unique form of conference based on principles of participation and action-orientation was proposed by Japan to answer this question and was accepted by the World Water Council. That was the starting point of "a three-year-long Forum". It was felt that a one time event would not give enough momentum to promote actions and commitment to change water situation at global scale. Rather, the World Water Council and Japan had decided to work together around the world for three years raising the aspiration and determination of people to change the world into the one blessed with better water.

The organizers acted as catalysts to activate global desire to obtain better water including safe drinking water and sanitation. New projects like the Virtual Water Forum (VWF) and the Water Voice Project were conceived through group discussion of Secretariat members. International media responded favorably. Six different public service announcements of various preparatory projects for the Forum were broadcast by CNN International 10-20 times a day every day for three months each. BBC International started a "Water Documentary" series in its popular program "Earth Report".

Eleven 30-minute programs were viewed by hundreds of millions of people. The publicity through media had a significant impact on raising awareness of the people. As a result of the design contest publicized through CNN, for example, the Forum Logo was selected from 2,000 entries from 100 countries.

The international water community responded to the organizers' efforts by enthusiastically joining preparatory activities. Forum preparations were part of hundreds of regional or sector workshops and meetings organized by wide spectrum of organizations including UN agencies, governments, international organizations, and NGOs. These were designed to assure meaningful discussions and outcomes in the Forum. 5,000 comments and opinions expressed in the VWF also contributed to laying a foundation for discussion in the Forum. 27,000 water voice messages from local villagers and slum dwellers helped decision-makers to appreciate the true water situation in their countries and address them in the Forum. The International Conference on Freshwater in Bonn in December 2001 helped to speed up the process. The efforts culminated in Johannesburg with the World Summit of Sustainable Development that identified water as one of the five most important issues to be addressed in the 21st Century.

The road to the 3rd World Water Forum, however, was by no means easy or smooth. The international political situation always affects a big conference like the Forum, and affected this one in various ways. The preparation of the Forum for the last few months, for example, was overshadowed by the crisis in the Middle East. The Iraqi War finally broke out on March 20th, 2003, the mid-day of the Forum - ironically on the day of the opening of the Water for Peace theme. The media's attention was immediately diverted from water actions to war actions. However, participants were determined to continue planning actions to improve water management. "War is a serious issue. But water is even more serious in longer term as a child



dies every six seconds because of bad water,” said a participant. Thus, 24,000 participants continued discussions to take actions to manage water better for the lives and livelihoods of billions. This determination was supported by interest expressed around the world. The Forum was successful as an event, with unprecedented numbers of participants, sessions and even interpreters. However the organizers believe that the Forum’s success, or failure, should be evaluated by one yardstick, i.e., whether it has promoted concrete actions and commitments in the field. Over 500 actions were committed to during the Forum sessions. The communique issued by leaders of the G-8 following their Summit in Evian, France in June 2003 stated that G-8 will take concrete water actions to follow up on the outcome of the 3rd World Water Forum. Although the Forum will have to be evaluated by various stakeholders using the yardstick of commitments to action, it is encouraging that positive impacts of the Forum towards global water actions are already seen at this early post-Forum stage.

The Forum was a success because the organizers stuck to the three principles established at the outset: “Open to all”; “Created through participation by all”, and “Translating visions into concrete actions and commitments”. There were difference of opinions on substance during the Forum, exchange of harsh criticisms, and confrontations. However participants benefited from these because they accepted and respected these three principles.

In the end, the Forum was a success because the participants made it so. On behalf of the organizers we would like to thank the tens of thousands of people who participated in various ways. They demonstrated that “Water action is everybody’s business”.



# Day-by-Day Chronicle

What was the Forum?

March 15, 2003

The last build-up at the Stakeholder Center in Kyoto, while, in the other two cities, preparatory activities are in full swing. Registration starts in the Registration Tent outside Kyoto International Conference Hall. Press Center opens for press covering the Forum. Most participants arrive that day in the Forum cities of Kyoto, Otsu and Osaka, cities lying in the Lake Biwa and Yodo River Basin Area.

“Kassui Ryunyo”, a tale of “water” and “love” in a traditional Noh Performance presented at Kyoto Prefectural Citizen’s Hall from 15th to 17th.



March 16, 2003

Opening Day of the 3rd World Water Forum at the Kyoto International Conference Hall. Most participants wishing to participate in the Opening Ceremony had to line up from 8 am in the morning.

With speeches by Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, Chairman of the National Steering Committee of the 3rd World Water Forum, Dr. Mahmoud Abu-Zeid, President of the World Water Council, HIH the Crown Prince of Japan, HRH Prince Moulay Rashid of Morocco, HRH Prince Willem Alexander of The Netherlands, and a video message from HE Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic. The opening ceremony also receives HE Tommy Esang Remengesau Jr., President of the Republic of Palau.

Dr. Mahmoud Abu-Zeid, President of the World Water Council, and Dr. Jerson Kelman, President of National Water Agency receive the King Hassan II Great World Water Prize.

Crowds pass through the registration tent to obtain Forum badges, documents, and the conference bag.

# Day-by-Day Chronicle



What was the Forum?

The Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene and Water Pollution theme opens with greetings by Mr. Yoshitsugu Kunimatsu, Governor of the Shiga Prefecture. Panelists include Ms. Carol Bellamy, Executive Director of UNICEF, and Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director of UN-Habitat.



The Welcome Party warmly greets the Forum participants. Food stalls serve typical Kansai Region treats in a "Japanese Festival" atmosphere.



## March 17, 2003

The Water and Transportation theme opens in the presence of Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Japan, and HRH the Crown Prince of The Netherlands.

Africa Day opens in the presence of HRH the Crown Prince of The Netherlands and HE Festus Gontebanye Mogae, the President of Botswana.

The Water Action Unit of the World Water Council launches "World Water Actions", one of the major outcomes of the Forum.

The Water and Climate theme opens with interdenominational ceremony, in the presence of Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Japan and HRH the Crown Prince of The Netherlands.

Stakeholder Center, the meeting place for the Forum participants, opens.

An international youth NGO appeals for anti-privatisation of water by performing a skit outside of Kyoto International Conference Hall.



52 journalists from around the world awarded as winners of the Water Journalists' Competition.



# Day-by-Day Chronicle

What was the Forum?

Gender and Water Panel begins with "Gender in Court", a mock court session.

Water and Culture Exhibition – Spirit of Water opens at Kyoto Botanical Garden.

## March 18, 2003

Opening of Osaka Days in the presence of Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, Chairman of the National Steering Committee, Dr. Mahmoud Abu-Zeid, President of the World Water Council, Mr. Fidel V. Ramos, Former President of The Republic of Philippines, Ms. Fusae Ota, Governor of Osaka Prefecture, Mrs. Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka, Executive Director of UN-Habitat and Mrs. Nane Annan.



The Asia & Pacific Day opens in the presence of HE Emomali Sharipovich Rakhmonov, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

HRH the Crown Prince of The Netherlands delivers a keynote speech in the Water and Governance Opening Plenary.

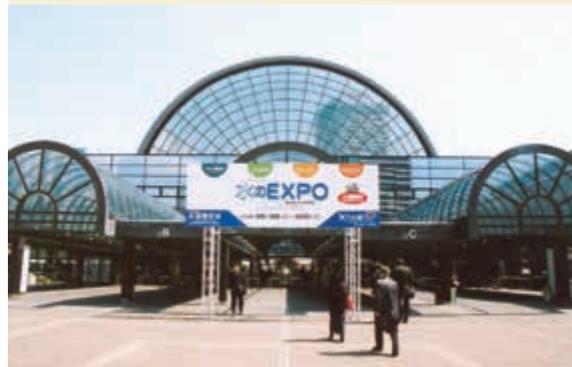
The Youth World Water Forum attracts 400 young participants from around the world along with HRH the Crown Prince of the Netherlands.



Forum participants from Japan and abroad protest peacefully against attack on Iraq.



The Water EXPO opens in Osaka. The first day attracts 17,646 visitors.



The Water and Cities theme opens with the signing of a memorandum of understanding for the Asian Cities Partnership by Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director of UN-Habitat and Mr. Tadao Chino, President of the Asian Development Bank.

## March 19, 2003

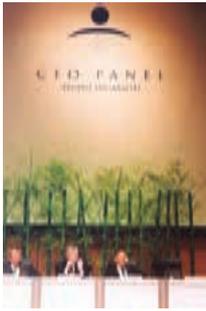
Deadline to register for the Dialogue.

Two separate statements presented on the theme of Public Private Partnerships.

The Senior Officials Meeting opens with approximately 200 senior officials from 101 countries and 16 international organizations.

The Establishment of the International Flood Network (IF-Net) announced during the Flood Theme.

# Day-by-Day Chronicle



CEOs of 14 companies from around the world attend the CEO Panel.

The Biwako Water Festival opens in Shiga.

The World Water Council announced an appeal urging all combatants to abstain from damaging water and sanitation facilities in the conflict.



Children's World Water Forum begins in Shiga with speeches by HIH Princess Takamado and Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, Chairman of the National Steering Committee.

The 3rd World Water Forum Memorial Forest is announced.

## March 20, 2003

Shiga Days open with Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, Chairman of the National Steering Committee, Mr. Rene Coulomb, Vice President of World Water Council, HIH Princess Takamado, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, the President of Green Cross International, and Mr. Yoshitsugu Kunimatsu, Governor of Shiga Prefecture.



The Kyoto Executive Committee of the 3rd World Water Forum presents the Kyoto Water Declaration.

Attacks on Iraq begin. Day of the Middle East and the Mediterranean, and Water for Peace theme opens on this day.

## March 21, 2003

Forum participants and ministers sat down around tables and discussed together at Dialogue between Forum Participants and Ministers.



An NGO group protests during the Financing for Water Infrastructure Panel. Mr. Oda, Secretary General of the 3rd World Water Forum, reminds the protesters and the participants that the Forum is "Open to All".



The Ministers Meeting on "Water, Food and Agriculture" opens with a keynote speech by Jacques Diouf, Director General of FAO.



What was the Forum?

# Day-by-Day Chronicle

What was the Forum?

37 parliamentarians attend Water and Parliamentarian, one of the special programmes of the Forum. Water Declaration is adopted during the meeting.

The 21 Water Voice Messengers and 6 Water Voice Partner Organizations are presented with an award by Mr. Hashimoto, Chairman of the National Steering Committee of the 3rd World Water Forum, for their contribution in collecting water voices from around the world.

Opening of the Mizu-En 2003 and Navigation Festival in Kyoto.

Participants in Shiga enjoy a musical performance of Juvenile Symphony Hall "Lake, River, Ocean: Let's listen to the water from the orchestra."

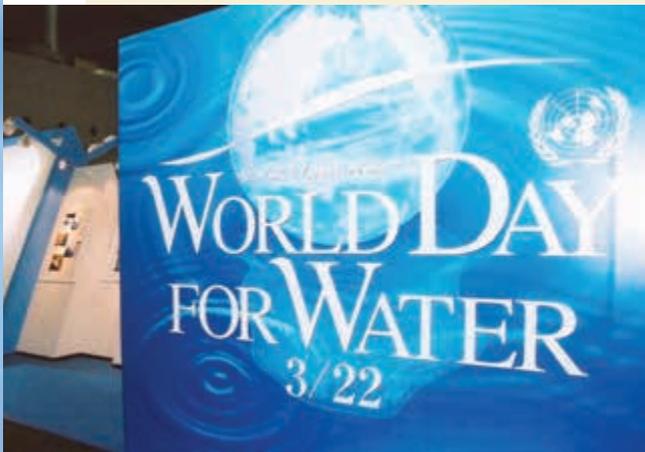


The World Water Assessment Programme opens with a musical performance by Kyoto Children's Chorus. The first edition of World Water Development Report, Water for People, Water for Life, is launched with the presence of Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura, Director General of UNESCO, and Dr. Klaus Toepfer, Executive Director of UNEP.

## March 22, 2003

World Day for Water!

Kyoto City and "Soroptimist International of Kyoto" announce the establishment of the "Kyoto World Water Grand Prize presented by Kyoto City and Soroptimist International of Kyoto". Kyoto City and the WWC will collaborate on the establishment of the Prize. It will be awarded for the first time at the 4th World Water Forum.



Ministerial Conference opens with a speech by Ms. Chikage Oogi, Minister for Land, Infrastructure and Transport of Japan. The Portfolio of Water Actions is presented in the Ministerial Conference.



Memorandum of Understanding signed between Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, Chairman of the National Steering Committee, Dr. Mahmoud Abu-Zeid, the President of the World Water Council, and Ms. Margaret Catley-Carlson, the President of the Global





Water Partnerships, to initiate the establishment and development of North-North knowledge exchange mechanisms to exchange experiences and good practices of water resource management. Japan Water Forum will be established to act as the secretariat.

### March 23, 2003

Ministerial Declaration adopted in the Ministerial Conference.

3 prize winners are awarded in the Water Action Contest.

The 3rd World Water Forum closes with a musical performance of Japanese traditional drums and a sake barrel breaking.

In the presence of Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Japan, Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, Chairman of the National Steering Committee, Dr. Mahmoud Abu-Zeid, President of World Water Council, Mr. Koki Chuma, Vice Minister, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Japan, provide closing remarks.



# Forum Agenda



World Water Council  
3rd World Water Forum

## Forum Program

March 2003		16 (Sun)	17 (Mon)	18 (Tue)	19 (Wed)
Venues		Kyoto	Kyoto	Kyoto Osaka	Kyoto Osaka
Forum					
Issues	Water and Climate			Water and Cities (Osaka)	
	Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene and Water Pollution			Water and Information (Osaka)	
	Water and Cultural Diversity			Groundwater (Osaka)	
	Water and Energy				
		Water, Food and Environment			
		Water, Nature and Environment			
		Water and Transport			
				Water and Governance	
				Floods	
	Other Sessions (16 - 23)				
Topics			Public Private Partnership (Osaka)		
Special Programs	World Water Actions				
Major Groups		Water Journalist Panel		CEO Panel (Osaka)	
		Gender and Water Panel		Union Panel (Osaka)	
			Youth World Water Forum		
Regional Days (Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel)	Africa	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Americas	
Ceremonies	Opening Ceremony		Opening Ceremony (Osaka)		
	Award Ceremony of King Hassan II Great World Water Prize	Award Ceremony of Water Journalists' Competition			
Stakeholder Center					
NGO Briefing					
Ministerial Conference (Kyoto)					
Water Fair & Festival "Mizu-En"	Kyoto				
	Shiga				
	Osaka				
	Lake Biwa and the Yodo River Basin Area				
	Basin-wide Events	Events in the Basin Area			

Issues	
Water and Poverty	POVE
Water for Peace	PEAC
Water and Governance	GOVE
Integrated Water Resources Management and Basin Management	IWRM
Water, Food and Environment	F&EN
Water and Climate	CLIM
Water and Cities	CITI
Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene, and Water Pollution	SANI
Water, Nature, and Environment	NATE
Agriculture, Food and Water	AGRI
Water, Education and Capacity Building	EDUC

Floods	FLOD
Water and Energy	ENER
Water and Cultural Diversity	CULT
Groundwater	GRDW
Water and Information	INFO
Financing Water Infrastructure	FINA
Water and Transport	TSPT
Other Sessions	OTHE



# Forum Program

20 (Thu)	21 (Fri)	22 (Sat)	23 (Sun)
Kyoto	Kyoto	Kyoto	Kyoto
Shiga	Shiga		
Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Basin Management (Shiga)		Other Sessions (16 - 23)	
Water for Peace (Shiga)			
Agriculture, Food and Water			
Water and Poverty			
Water, Education and Capacity Building			
Financing Water Infrastructure			
Dams and Sustainable Development			
Water, Life and Medical Care	Water and Parliamentarians	World Water Assessment Programme	
	Ministers' Meeting on "Water, Food and Agriculture" (Shiga)		
Children's World Water Forum (Shiga)			
	Water Development Partners Panel		
Science, Technology and Management Panel			
Middle East and the Mediterranean	Europe		
Opening Ceremony (Shiga)			Closing Ceremony
The 3rd World Water Forum Memorial Forest (Shiga)	Award Ceremony of "Water Voice" Messenger Prize		
On-site presentation & meeting space for participants			
8h00-9h30 at the Cafe Terrace on the 2nd floor of the Event Hall, Kyoto International Conference Hall			
Senior Official's Meeting	Dialogue between Participants and Ministers	Ministerial Conference	
	Kyoto Festival		
Shiga Festival			
Water Expo			
	Navigation Festival		
Events in the Basin Area			

#### Major Groups

Youth World Water Forum	YOUP
Children's World Water Forum	CHIP
Water Journalist Panel	JOUP
Science, Technology, and Management Panel	STMP
CEO Panel	CEOP
Union Panel	UNIP
Gender and Water	GENP
Water Development Partners Panel	WDPP

#### Topics

Dams and Sustainable Development	DAMS
Public Private Partnership	PPPA

#### Special Programs

Water and Parliamentarians	PARL
World Water Actions	WACT
World Water Assessment Programme	WWAP
Ministers' Meeting on "Water, Food and Agriculture"	AGRM
Water, Life and Medical Care	MEDI

#### Regional Days

Day of Africa	AFRI
Day of the Americas	AMER
Day of Asia & Pacific	ASIA
Day of Europe	EURO
Day of the Middle East and the Mediterranean	MEME

## Program Schedule/Kyoto: 16-March (Sunday)

Morning		12:30-15:15 Afternoon1	15:45-18:30 Afternoon2	Name of the room (Number of seats)	Venue
9:30 - 11:25 The 3rd World Water Forum <b>Opening Ceremony</b>	11:25 - 11:50 King Hassan II Great World Water Prize	12:45 - 14:45 Water and Climate Opening Plenary International Secretariat of the Dialogue on Water and Climate	16:00 - 18:30 World Water Actions WWC - Water Action Unit	Main Hall 1F (1840)	Kyoto International Conference Hall
Example		12:30 - 19:00 First International Summit on Sustainable Use of Water for Energy IHA		RoomA 2F (778)	
13:00 - 15:00 Water Resources Management in Coastal Zones and Small Islands UNESCO-IHP		13:00 - 15:00 Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene and Water Pollution Opening Plenary WSSCC, WHO, UNICEF, Japan Water Research Center, Japan Sewerage Committee for the 3rd World Water Forum	16:00 - 18:30 Wastewater Management and Water Pollution Japan Sewerage Committee for the 3rd World Water Forum	Annex Hall 1 1F (600)	
		13:00 - 15:00 Water and Cultural Diversity Opening Plenary UNESCO, Water Academy, Japan Center for Area Studies·National Museum of Ethnology	16:00 - 18:30 Translating the Cultural Dimension of Water into Action UNESCO, Water Academy, Japan Center for Area Studies·National Museum of Ethnology	Room B-1 2F (269)	
			15:00 - 19:30 What can science offer ? International Secretariat of the Dialogue on Water and Climate	Room D 1F (250)	
		13:00 - 15:00 Water Resources Management in Coastal Zones and Small Islands UNESCO-IHP	16:00 - 18:30 WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All WSSCC	Room B-2 2F (203)	
		12:30-14:30 NGO Panel Discussion No.1 Freshwater Action Network, BothEnds, WaterAid, International Rivers Network	15:00-19:30 Water in Small Island Countries ADB, OAS, SOPAC, CEHI	Room C-1 1F (150)	
			15:00 - 17:30 It pays to be prepared: Better protection for the most vulnerable against the vagaries of climate International Secretariat of the Dialogue on Water and Climate, IHC, RCDCPC	Room C-2 1F (150)	
			17:30 - 19:30 It pays to be prepared: Risks, Insurance and Finance International Secretariat of the Dialogue on Water and Climate		
			15:00 - 19:30 Climate Convention: Does it matter for water ? International Secretariat of the Dialogue on Water and Climate	Room I 2F (90)	
		15:00 - 17:30 Mainstreaming Gender and Mobilising a Peoples Movement for Water in Africa African Water Task Force	16:00 - 18:30 Revising the Water Reuse Guidelines (Purple Book) - International Experience United States Agency for International Development	Room J 2F (90)	
			15:00 - 17:30 Integrated Monitoring of the World's Freshwater to Address the Impacts of Global Warming Lake Biwa Research Institute	Room K 2F (90)	
			17:30 - 19:30 Climate is everybody's business too International Secretariat of the Dialogue on Water and Climate	Room E B1F (200)	
			Desalination Using Renewable Energy -For the Sustainable Development & Utilization of Water Resources Saga University, Japan	Prince Hall B2F (1100)	
		15:00 - 17:30 Actions through Partnership GWP	18:00 - 20:30 Technology Alternatives for Developing countries UNEP-IETC	Gold Room B2F (400)	
		15:00 - 17:30 Safe Motherhood and Water Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning	18:00 - 20:30 Measures for On-site Treatment of Domestic Water: Johkasou Office of Johkasou Promotion, Ministry of the Environment, the National Federation of Johkasou Business Organization, Japan Education Center of Environmental Sanitation	Takasago 1F (310)	
		15:00 - 17:30 Climate Change and Variability Impact on Water Resources in Africa African Water Task Force	18:00 - 20:30 Technological and Policy Dimensions for Arsenic Contamination in the Asian Region UNU	Suehiro B1F (250)	
		15:00 - 17:30 Role of NGOs and Media in the Nile Basin Initiative Nile Basin Society	18:00 - 20:30 Sustainable Urban Sanitation: Findings from a Research / Actions Programme FS-Eau, Municipal Development Partnership (MDP)	Hiei B1F (90)	
		15:00 - 17:30 Water and Food Security IWMI, Pan African Vision of the Environment, Katosi Women Fishing & Development Association	18:00 - 20:30 Water Pollution and Control in Developing Countries Aswan Faculty of Science, Egypt	Kibune B1F (65)	



## Program Schedule/Kyoto: 17-March (Monday)

8:45-11:30 Morning	12:30-15:15 Afternoon1	15:45-18:30 Afternoon2	Name of the room (Number of seats)	Venue
<b>Water, Food and Environment Opening Plenary</b> <b>Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment</b> <small>F&amp;EN - 02</small> Secretariat of the Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment	<b>Water and Transport Opening Plenary</b> <small>TSPT - 0P</small> River Bureau, Ports and Harbours Bureau, MLIT, Japan; Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management, Netherlands; PIANC	<b>Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene and Water Pollution Wrap up Plenary</b> <small>SANI - WP</small> WSSCC, WHO, UNICEF, Japan Water Research Center, Japan Sewerage Committee for the 3rd World Water Forum	Main Hall 1F (1840)	Kyoto International Conference Hall
<b>Water, Nature and Environment Opening Plenary</b> <small>NATE - 0P</small> IUCN, UNEP	<b>Award Ceremony of the Water Journalists Competition Why Trust the Press?</b> <small>JOUP - 02</small> Water Media Network	<b>Media Misconceptions regarding Water Issues</b> <small>JOUP - 03</small> International Federation of Environmental Journalists	Room A 2F (778)	
<b>Water, Sanitation and Health</b> <small>SANI - 10</small> WHO, IWA	<b>Pathways to the Provision of Sustainable Urban Water and Sanitation Services to Communities Worldwide</b> <small>SANI - 19</small> IWA	<b>Water and Climate Wrap up plenary</b> <small>CLIM - WP</small> International Secretariat of the Dialogue on Water and Climate	Annex Hall 1 1F (600)	
<b>Water Management and Cultural Heritage</b> <small>CULT - 03</small> NPO for Protection of Cultural Heritage from Disaster & GAP-ROA (Southeastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration) and WWV Thematic Center	<b>Community Life and Water Management</b> <small>CULT - 02</small> UNESCO, Water Academy, Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology	<b>Indigenous Water vision and rights: a new perspective for better water management</b> <small>CULT - 05</small> CENTRAL AMERICA-GLOBAL WATER PARTNERSHIP, CRLE (Center for Respect of Life and Environment), ECLAC (United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America), Fondation Solon, Tebtelba Foundation, UNESCO, Wageningen University	<b>Water and Cultural Diversity Wrap up Plenary</b> <small>CULT - WP</small> UNESCO, Water Academy, Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum Ethnology, Japan	Room B-1 2F (269)
<b>Gender in Court</b> <small>GENP - 01</small> Gender and Water Alliance		<b>Gender, Water and Poverty Reduction: Women as Just a target-group or a full partner?</b> <small>GENP - 02</small> Dutch Women's Council (NVP), Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF)	Room D 1F (250)	
<b>Change! Adapting Water Management to Climate Change</b> <small>CLIM - 11</small> IUCN		<b>Ecosystem Approach to Water Monitoring and Management</b> <small>NATE - 06</small> UNEP, ILEC, Kyoto University, Japanese Ministry of Environment and Horiba, Ltd	Room B-2 2F (203)	
<b>Operation and Maintenance Network</b> <small>SANI - 11</small> National Institute of Public Health, Japan, O&M Network, WSSCC	<b>-Water Management for Agriculture - Implications for Water, Food and Environment</b> <small>F&amp;EN - 03</small> CGIAR	<b>Virtual Water - Trade and Geopolitics</b> <small>F&amp;EN - 07</small> WWV, UNESCO-IHE, FAO, UNESCO	Room C-1 1F (150)	
<b>Water Cycle Research and Observational Activities for Understanding Climate and Water Resources Management and Sustainable Development</b> <small>CLIM - 12</small> US Global Water Cycle Program	<b>Water Management in Mountainous Areas</b> <small>NATE - 02</small> UNESCO-IHP	<b>Industrial Development and Water/ Comprehensive Role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization</b> <small>NATE - 07</small> UNIDO	Room C-2 1F (150)	
<b>Indigenous World Views and Spirituality</b> <small>CULT - 04</small> CENTRAL AMERICA-GLOBAL WATER PARTNERSHIP, CRLE (Center for Respect of Life and Environment), ECLAC (United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America), Fundacion Solon, Tebtelba Foundation, UNESCO, Wageningen University	<b>Closing the Digital Divide: Information and Knowledge Sharing for Safe Water and Sanitation in the Developing World</b> <small>SANI - 20</small> IRC International Water and Sanitation Center	<b>To Preserve the Ecosystem of River Oba in which Lake Biwa Catfishes are Alive</b> <small>NATE - 08</small> Study Group for Environmental Protection Block	Room I 2F (90)	
<b>Sustainable and Secure Water Delivery and Flood Control Systems</b> <small>SANI - 12</small> Association of Japanese Consulting Engineers	<b>Wastewater Treatment with Effective Microorganisms(EM)</b> <small>SANI - 21</small> EM Research Organization	<b>Lakes of Mongolia - Present Status and Changes of Their Environments</b> <small>NATE - 09</small> Organization Committee of Lakes of Mongolia Session	Room J 2F (90)	
<b>Supporting Accelerated Sanitation Delivery: African, SA Case Studies and Testing Indicators</b> <small>SANI - 13</small> Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, South Africa assisted by WRC	<b>On-Farm Assessments of Livestock Production for Environmental Improvement</b> <small>F&amp;EN - 04</small> Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators (ASIWPCA)	<b>Management of Water Resource and Biological Production in Coastal Environments</b> <small>F&amp;EN - 08</small> The Japanese Society of Limnology	Room K 2F (90)	
<b>The Trends and Prospects of International Cooperation in Technologies of Water Supply System</b> <small>SANI - 14</small> Japan Water Research Center	<b>Water for Food and Environment in Latin America</b> <small>F&amp;EN - 05</small> GWP, SAMTAC & CATAAC	<b>Groundwater Governance in Asia</b> <small>F&amp;EN - 09</small> IWMI	Room E B1F (200)	
<b>Day of Africa Opening Plenary</b> <small>AFRI - 0P</small> African Water Task Force	<b>The African Water Facility - Facing the Water and Sanitation Challenge in Africa</b> <small>AFRI - 07</small> African Development Bank	<b>Shard Water Resorces Management in Africa</b> <small>AFRI - 08</small> Center for Environment & Development for the Arab Region & Europe (CEDARE)	Prince Hall B2F (1100)	
	<b>Implementing the Strategy to Conserve Biodiversity of the World's Lakes</b> <small>NATE - 03</small> Lakonet	<b>Environmental Flows: Resources for the Future</b> <small>NATE - 10</small> IUCN	Gold Room B2F (400)	
<b>Safe Water: Household Security and Quality</b> <small>SANI - 16</small> UNICEF	<b>Integrating Biodiversity, Wetland and River Basin Management</b> <small>NATE - 04</small> Global Environment Centre	<b>Dialogue between the Ocean and the Fresh Water</b> <small>NATE - 11</small> International Ocean Institute, Ocean Policy Institute-Ship & Ocean Foundation (IOC,WMO)	Takasago 1F (310)	
<b>Ecological Sanitation-Progress Being Made Around the World: What is ECOSAN and what is being done generally?</b> <small>SANI - 17</small> Stockholm Environment Institute, The Executive Committee for International Symposium on Toilet and Water Cycle (Kyoto City, Japan Toilet Organization)	<b>Hydropower and the Environment</b> <small>ENER - 02</small> New Energy Foundation	<b>The Large Hydro Debate</b> <small>ENER - 03</small> International Rivers Network, FoE Japan	<b>Water and Energy Wrap up Plenary</b> <small>ENER - WP</small> IHA	Suehiro B1F (250)
<b>Drinking Water Quality and Health Implications in Developing Countries</b> <small>SANI - 18</small> Center for Community Health Research	<b>Nile Guards and Environmental Protectors / Kitakami River Culture Association Signing Ceremony for Exchange Agreement</b> <small>13:00 - 14:00</small> Nile Guards and Environmental Protectors / Kitakami River Culture Association	<b>Water in the Arab Countries</b> <small>F&amp;EN - 10</small> National Water Research Center, Egypt	Hiei B1F (90)	
<b>Water for All - From Vision to Action: Role of the Pro-Active Media</b> <small>JOUP - 01</small> World Water Forum Journalists (WWFJ)	<b>Population Concentration and Water Scarcity in the Nile Basin: The Imperatives of International Cooperation and Sustainability</b> <small>F&amp;EN - 06</small> Nile Epistemic Community	<b>Water Awareness and Water Journalism</b> <small>JOUP - 04</small> NAVADEEP - Voluntary Organization	Kibune B1F (65)	

# Forum Program

## Program Schedule/Kyoto: 18-March (Tuesday)

8:45-11:30 Morning	12:30-15:15 Afternoon1	15:45-18:30 Afternoon2	Name of the room (Number of seats)	Venue	
10:00-12:00 <b>FLOD - OP</b> Floods Opening Plenary IF Net Preparatory Unit	13:00-14:30 <b>F&amp;EN - WP</b> Water, Food and Environment Wrap up Plenary Secretariat of the Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment	17:30-19:00 <b>NATE - WP</b> Water, Nature and Environment Wrap up Plenary IUCN, UNEP	Main Hall 1F (1840)	Kyoto International Conference Hall	
9:00 - 11:00 <b>GOVE - OP</b> Water and Governance Opening Plenary GWP	12:00-17:00 <b>NATE - 17</b> Water and Forest Water and Forest Committee	17:30 - 19:00 <b>TSPT - WP</b> Water and Transport Wrap up Plenary River Bureau, Ports and Harbours Bureau, MLIT, Japan; Ministry of Transport, Public works and Water management, Netherlands; PIANC	RoomA 2F (778)		
8:45 - 18:30 <b>YOUP - 01</b> Youth World Water Forum Youth Water Action Team; GAP-RDA (Southeastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration), Youth Water Japan; International Year of Freshwater Youth, part of official International Year of Freshwater activities led by UNESCO and UNDESA, United Nations Student Association of Japan			Annex Hall 1 1F (600)		
<b>NATE - 12</b> Water and Nature Initiative: The Ecosystem Approach to Basin Management IUCN	<b>FLOD - 02</b> Integrated Flood Management WMO	<b>FLOD - 02</b> People, Flood and Vulnerability in South Asia Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP)	Room B-1 2F (269)		
<b>TSPT - 02</b> Inter-generational Transmission of Inland Waterway Transport Technology Kinki Regional Development Bureau; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	<b>FLOD - 03</b> Poverty and Floods River Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Japan; JICA and ADB	15:45 - 19:00 <b>FLOD - 07</b> Flood Mitigation Water in Rivers Secretariat	Room D 1F (250)		
<b>F&amp;EN - 11</b> Water for Food and Ecosystems Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries/ Partners for Water, The Netherlands	<b>FLOD - 04</b> Sediment-related Issues Sediment-related Issues Committee	<b>FLOD - 08</b> The Flood Control Measure over the Kamo River in Kyoto, a Historical City Kyoto Prefectural Government	Room B-2 2F (203)		
<b>F&amp;EN - 12,13</b> Progress on Country and Basin Level Dialogues Secretariat of the Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment Local Visions on Water, Food and Environment Both ENDS, Gomukh, Secretariat of the Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment	12:30 - 14:45 <b>TSPT - 06</b> Water Transport and Regional Development Ports and Harbours Bureau; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation, Japan	15:00 - 17:15 <b>TSPT - 09</b> Recreation and Disaster Management River Bureau; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Japan, JICA and ADB	Room C-1 1F (150)		
<b>TSPT - 03</b> Waterways, Transport and IWRM The Netherlands Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management; The US Army Corps of Engineers		<b>GOVE - 02</b> Dialogue of Effective Water Governance GWP	Room C-2 1F (150)		
<b>TSPT - 04</b> Water Transport as Sustainable Traffic System and Its Efficiency JS-PIANC (Japanese Section of International Navigation Association)	<b>TSPT - 07</b> Integration of Inland Water Transport within Intermodal Transport Systems UNESCAP	<b>GOVE - 03</b> Making Partnerships Work : Lessons from Multistakeholder Partnership Projects in Water and Sanitation Building Partnerships for Development in Water and Sanitation	Room I 2F (90)		
<b>TSPT - 05</b> Regional Strategy for Navigation on the Lower Mekong River Mekong River Commission	<b>TSPT - 08</b> Managing the Knowledge Gap in the Field of Inland Waterway Transportation UNESCO		Room J 2F (90)		
<b>FLOD - 10</b> Urban Floods Risk Mitigation Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP), Disaster Mitigation Institute (DMI)			Room K 2F (90)		
<b>AGRM - 01</b> The Preparatory Committee Meeting/Minister's Meeting The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan			Room E B1F (200)		
8:45 - 10:00 <b>ASIA - OP</b> Day of Asia & Pacific Opening Plenary UNU, GWP SASTAC, GWP SEATAC, CHINATAC	10:30 - 13:30 <b>ASIA - 03</b> Poverty Alleviation in South Asia through Partnership GWP-SASTAC	14:30 - 17:15 <b>ASIA - 06</b> Water Governance: Issues and actions in Southeast Asia Global Water Partnership Southeast Asia (SEATAC)	17:30 - 18:30 <b>ASIA - 03</b> Gender and Water in Asia the 21st Century -A Stakeholder Dialogue Netwater (Network of Women Water Professionals, Sri Lanka)		Prince Hall B2F (1100)
<b>NATE - 13</b> Fresh Water and Coast - A Missing Link in Integrated Water Management UNEP-GPA, University of Delaware UCC/DHI	<b>ASIA - 04</b> Asia and Pacific Water Issues in the World Water Context - Are Water Issues of Asia and Pacific Region Different from the World Water Issues? The Water Resources Research Liaison Committee of the Science Council of Japan		Gold Room B2F (400)		
<b>ASIA - 02</b> Regional Cooperation in Shared Water Resources in Central Asia - Past Experiences and Future Challenges UNU, ICWC, ADB			Takasago 1F (310)		
<b>NATE - 14</b> Ecosphere - The Aqua Planet The Network "Earth Village"	<b>NATE - 18</b> Freshwater Flows to Coastal Ecosystems; Finding a balance where the river meets the sea U.S. Agency for International Development	<b>GOVE - 05</b> Water Management of the Future: An Intergenerational Dialogue Third World Center for Water Management, Toyota Foundation	Suehiro B1F (250)		
<b>NATE - 15</b> Harm to Prey Birds through Water Raptor Japan	<b>ASIA - 05</b> From Vision to Action: Eco-strategies to Meet the Water Challenges in China Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, China	<b>ASIA - 07</b> China Water Issues GWP-CHINATAC	Hiei B1F (90)		
<b>NATE - 16</b> Managing Human Impacts on Water Resources and the Water Environment International Geographical Union Commission for Water Sustainability	<b>NATE - 19</b> EM for Purifying Polluted Waters United Networks for Earth Environment	<b>ASIA - 08</b> Cross-Sectoral Cooperation for Reviving the Seto Inland Sea The Environmental Conference on the Seto Inland Sea	Kibune B1F (65)		



## Program Schedule/Osaka: 18-March (Tuesday)

Morning		12:30-15:15 Afternoon1		15:45-18:30 Afternoon2		Name of the room (Number of seats)	Venue
9:55-10:25	<b>Joint Opening Ceremony of Osaka Day and Water and Cities</b>	10:30-12:00 <b>CITI - OP</b> Water and Cities Opening Plenary UN-HABITAT	13:00-15:00 <b>PPPA - OP</b> Public Private Partnership Opening Plenary WWC The Council of Canadians	19:00-21:00 Traditional Performing Arts "Water Festival"		Main Hall 5F (2754 on 18th) (2248 on 19th)	Grand Cube
						Main Hall (Sub Hall) (328)	
10:30-12:00	<b>INFO - OP</b> Water and Information Opening Plenary American Water Resources Association, Water Web Consortium, FRICS, NASDA	<b>INFO - 02</b> The Water Resouces e-Atlas: Integrated information for improved decision making IUCN	<b>PPPA - 02</b> Protecting the Global Water Commons The Council of Canadians		1003 10F (506)		
10:30-12:00	<b>GRDW - OP</b> Groundwater Opening Plenary WB, GWMATE, IAH, UNESCO, FAO, Marcelino Botin Foundation, Association of Environmental Hydrogeologists	<b>GRDW - 02</b> Groundwater for Socio-Economic Development - Improving Management in Practice WB, UNESCO, IAH, FAO, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	<b>GRDW - 05</b> Groundwater for Socio-Economic Development - Enhancing Understanding for Better Management IAH, UNESCO, FAO, UNECE		Conference room 12F (434)		
		<b>CITI - 02</b> Venice: New life for old cisterns Municipality of Venice	<b>CITI - 12</b> River Transport in Yodo River Yodogawa 21st Century Bureau		1009 10F (227)		
		<b>CITI - 03</b> History of Water: Lessons to Learn ICID, International Water History Association, UNU, Osaka Prefectural Government (Sayamaike-Museum)	<b>PPPA - 03</b> Alternative Approaches-Advanced Country Cases IWA, WWC		1202 12F (165)		
		<b>CITI - 04</b> Water in Asian Cities ADB	<b>CITI - 09</b> Special Session "Water and Cities" (Water in Asian Cities) UN-Habitat, ADB		1001 10F (137)		
		<b>GRDW - 03</b> Groundwater Intensive Use: The Silent Revolution Complutense Univ. of Madrid, Spain; The Marcelino Botin Foundation			1002 10F (136)		
		<b>CITI - 05</b> Water for Cities : Dynamic Solutions for Meeting the Urban Water Challenge UNEP-HETC in conjunction with UN-HABITAT, UNEP-GPA, IWA, UNDP-TUGI, WRC	<b>CITI - 10</b> Rainwater Harvesting & Educational Awareness KRG Rainwater Harvesting Foundation		701 702 7F (67)		
		<b>CITI - 06</b> Integrated Coastal Policy via Building with Nature Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management of The Netherlands	<b>CITI - 11</b> Regional Groundwater Issues of the Urban Areas Developed on Lowland Research Committee for Groundwater and Geo-environment, Research Subcommittee for Cultivation of Groundwater		1005 10F (76)		
		<b>GRDW - 04</b> Study of Relationships of Seismotectonics Groundwater Quality and Rainwater Harvesting by Remote Sensing Jawaharlal Nehru University	<b>GRDW - 09</b> Submarine Springs: A solution for water supply in coastal zone Nymphaea Water		1006 10F (76)		
		<b>CITI - 08</b> Integrated and Participatory Management of River Courses at the District Level : Urban Water Deals District of Padova, Italy			1007 10F (76)		
		<b>GRDW - 04</b> Study of Relationships of Seismotectonics Groundwater Quality and Rainwater Harvesting by Remote Sensing Jawaharlal Nehru University	<b>GRDW - 09</b> Submarine Springs: A solution for water supply in coastal zone Nymphaea Water		<b>CITI - 13</b> Effective Local Government for Integrated Water Resources Management ICLEI		
		<b>CITI - 08</b> Integrated and Participatory Management of River Courses at the District Level : Urban Water Deals District of Padova, Italy			1102 11F (58)		
		<b>GRDW - 04</b> Study of Relationships of Seismotectonics Groundwater Quality and Rainwater Harvesting by Remote Sensing Jawaharlal Nehru University	<b>GRDW - 09</b> Submarine Springs: A solution for water supply in coastal zone Nymphaea Water		801 8F (50)		
		<b>CITI - 08</b> Integrated and Participatory Management of River Courses at the District Level : Urban Water Deals District of Padova, Italy			802 8F (50)		
		<b>INFO - 03</b> Water Information Day American Water Resources Association Water Web Consortium UNESCO			Event Hall E 3F (200-400)		

## Program Schedule/Kyoto: 19-March (Wednesday)

8:45-11:30 Morning		12:30-15:15 Afternoon1		15:45-18:30 Afternoon2		Name of the room (Number of seats)	Venue					
9:00-11:00	<b>AGRI - OP</b> Agriculture, Food and Water Opening Plenary FAO, ICID, Japanese National Committee of ICID	12:30-15:10	<b>FLOD - WP</b> Floods Wrap up Plenary IF Net Preparatory Unit	16:30 - 18:00	<b>GOVE - WP</b> Water and Governance Wrap up Plenary GWP	Main Hall 1F (1840)	Kyoto International Conference Hall					
Senior Official's Meeting (By Invitation Only)						RoomA 2F (778)						
9:00 - 11:00	<b>POVE - OP</b> Water and Poverty Opening Plenary ADB	13:00 - 15:00	<b>STMP - OP</b> Science, Technology and Management Panel Opening Plenary International Water Association Liaison	<b>STMP - 04</b> Bringing Space and High Technology to On-the-Ground Assessment of Water Challenges European Space Agency		Annex Hall 1 1F (600)						
	<b>FLOD - 11</b> Integrated Flood Management in Deltas and Lowland River Regions Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management, The Netherlands		<b>AGRI - 02</b> Historical Perspective on Water Community in Monsoon Asia: Diversity and multi-functional roles of irrigation NIRE, JSIDRE, JIID, JARUS, ACRES, ARIC, J-ICID		<b>AGRI - 05</b> Water Productivity in Agriculture and Positive/ Negative Externalities of Irrigation NIRE, JSIDRE, JIID, JARUS, ACRES, ARIC, JNC-ICID	Room B-1 2F (269)						
	<b>FLOD - 12</b> Flood Warning Dissemination DHI Water & Environment		<b>POVE - 02</b> Securing Community Development and Sustainable Livelihoods for the Poor ADB		<b>POVE - 02</b> Water, the MDGs and PRSPs- Mainstreaming Poverty Reduction in Water Management ADB	Room D 1F (250)						
	<b>FLOD - 13</b> International Flood Network (IFNet) Water in Rivers Secretariat		<b>AGRI - 03</b> Water: Source of Food Security FAO		<b>AGRI - 06</b> Water for Food and Rural Development: Integrated Water Resources Development and Management (IWRDM) for Ensuring Food Sufficiency and Security ICID	Room B-2 2F (203)						
			<b>POVE - 03</b> Ethical Dilemmas in Water Management and Use: A Global Perspective San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		<b>POVE - 08</b> How will the poor become customers - Case Studies on Private Sector Preparation and the Role of Civil Society in Promoting a Pro-poor Agenda WaterAid	Room C-1 1F (150)						
			<b>POVE - 04</b> Evaluation and Monitoring Instruments for Water Supply and Sanitation AESN (Sein Normandie Water Agency)		<b>POVE - 09</b> Water, A Drop of Oil in the Economy SEWA	Room C-2 1F (150)						
	<b>GOVE - 07</b> Governing the Water Resources in Norway The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate and the Norwegian Ministry of Petroleum and Energy		<b>GOVE - 13</b> Water Pricing: Issues and Options WWC and GAP- RDA		<b>STMP - 03</b> Ensuring Sustainable Water for Food and Communities in Dry Regions IWA	Room I 2F (90)						
	<b>GOVE - 08</b> The Right to Water: A Review of Legal Instruments to Defend Victims of Human Violations Due to Water Misusage Association of Japanese Consulting Engineers		<b>OTHE - 39</b> Water Resource Management: The Australian Experience Australian Government		<b>AGRI - 07</b> Sustainable Management of Scarce Water Resources in the Dry Areas ICARDA	Room J 2F (90)						
	<b>FLOD - 10</b> Urban Floods Risk Mitigation Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP), Disaster Mitigation Institute (DMI)		<b>GOVE - 14</b> Optimization of Human Development for Water Sector in the Palestinian Territories and the Middle East Palestinian Water Authority		<b>OTHE - 39</b> Water in Small Island Countries, Wrap up and Briefing Ministerial Conference ADB, SOPAC, CEHI, OAS, DWC	Room K 2F (90)						
	<b>GOVE - 09</b> From Principle to Action: Using Best Practices in Water Law to Promote Peace, Sustainable Development and Poverty Alleviation IWLR		<b>GOVE - 15</b> River Management and Water Uses River Bureau, MLIT, Japan		<b>STMP - 06</b> Contributions of the IHP Program to Solutions through Innovation UNESCO	Room E B1F (200)						
8:45-9:45	<b>AMER - OP</b> Day of the Americas Opening Plenary	9:45-14:45	Panel Sessions <b>AMER - 02</b> 1. "The Urban Transformation of the Americas: The Challenge of Water Management" 2. "Structural Changes in American Countries and Their Effects in the Water Sector" (OAS, CNA, GWP CATAAC & SAMTAC, IADB, INBO/LANBO, CEPAL, ANA, IUCC, IWRN, CRRH, US Dept. of State)	14:45-15:45	<b>AMER - 03</b> Case Study Presentations: Voices from the Americas	16:00-18:00		<b>AMER - 04</b> Forum/Debate: "Bases for a New Water Agenda in the Americas"	18:00-18:35	<b>AMER - WP</b> Day of the Americas Wrap up Plenary	Prince Hall B2F (1100)	Takaragake Prince Hotel
	<b>GOVE - 10</b> Water Governance through Global Network of Civil Societies The Network "Earth Village"				<b>POVE - 10</b> Water Supply and Sanitation: Achieving Poverty Reduction through Public Private Partnership Agence Francaise de Development (AFD)	Gold Room B2F (400)						
					<b>POVE - 11</b>	Takasago 1F (310)						
	<b>GOVE - 12</b> Voices of Grassroots Woman SEWA		<b>AGRI - 04</b> Improving the Environment with Organic Farming Using Effective EM International Nature Farming Research Center		<b>POVE - 12</b> Living with Risk - Towards Sustainable Development UN-ISDR	Suehiro B1F (250)						
	<b>OTHE - 12</b> Water, Recreation and Tourism Clean Beaches Council		<b>POVE - 06</b> Forming Effective Partnerships: Capacity Building Workshop for the Public Sector Building Partners for Development in Water and Sanitation		<b>POVE - 13</b> Forming Effective Partnerships: Capacity Building Workshop for NGOs Building Partners for Development in Water and Sanitation	Hiei B1F (90)						
			<b>POVE - 07</b> The Role of the Water in the Eradication of Hunger - The Characteristics of the Humanitarian Water Programmes Action Against Hunger Spain			Kibune B1F (65)						



## Program Schedule/Osaka: 19-March (Wednesday)

8:45-11:30 Morning	12:30-15:15 Afternoon1	15:30-18:15 Afternoon2	Name of the room (Number of seats)	Venue
10:00-13:00 CEO Panel CEO Panel Group (Ecological Management Foundation) CEOP - 01	14:00-17:00 International Conference of Aquapolis River and Canals Public Works Bureau CITI - 19	18:30-20:00 Water and Cities Wrap up Plenary UN-HABITAT CITI - WP	Main Hall 5F (2754 on 18th) (2248 on 19th)	Grand Cube
Observing Global Rain From Space NASDA, NASA INFO - 04	Hydrological Information Systems WMO INFO - 06		Main Hall (Sub Hall) (328)	
Public Water - The Way Forward Public Services International (PSI), Trade Union National Centre of Japan (JTUC-Rengo) UNIP - 01		15:30 - 18:15 Protecting the Global Water Commons The Council of Canadians PPPA - 02	1003	
		18:30-20:00 Water and Information Wrap up Plenary American Water Resources Association, Water Web Consortium, FRICS, NASDA INFO - WP	10F (506)	
8:45-15:15 Understanding for the Next Generation Association of Environmental Hydrogeologists GRDW - 08	15:30-18:15 Groundwater Wrap up Plenary WB, GWMATE, IAH, UNESCO, FAD, Marcelino Botin Foundation, Association of Environmental Hydrogeologists GRDW - WP	18:30-20:00 Public Private Partnership Wrap up Plenary WWC, The Council of Canadians PPPA - WP	Conference room 12F (434)	
The Role of Small Scale Private Water Providers in Serving the Poor ADB CITI - 15	Impact Evaluation Studies to Improve Water and Sanitation Project Design and Implementation ADB CITI - 20	Sustainable Water Supply in Developing Countries JBIC CITI-23	1009 10F (227)	
Alternative Approaches - Public Private Community Partnerships for the Poor IWA,WWC PPPA - 03	Alternative Approaches - Developing Country - African Town & National In WaterEnv Public Private Community Partnerships for the Poor Institute of Water and Environment Cranfield University ADB PPPA - 06	Alternative Approaches - Developing Country Cases - Cities IWA, WWC PPPA - 03	1202 12F (165)	
Special Session-Water and Cities (Financing) UN-HABITAT, ADB CITI - 16	High Level Ministerial and Mayoral Session on Water for Asian Cities UN-Habitat, ADB CITI - 21	Water Purification in Urban Area-How should any preservation of water environment be ? - Sanyo Techno Marine, Inc. CITI - 24	1001 10F (137)	
Water Resources Development and Management Under Partnerships Regimes Club of Tokyo, Third World Center for Water Management PPPA - 04	Alternative Approaches - China Cases IWA, WWC PPPA - 03	Global Water Liberalization Scenarios IWA, WWC PPPA - 03	1002 10F (136)	
Global Water Liberalization Scenarios Ecole polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL) PPPA - 05		Questioning Pricing and Privatization People's Forum on Water PPPA - 07	701 702 7F (67)	
Poverty Mitigation in Peri-Urban Slums through Providing Water Supply and Sanitation Association of Geoscientists for International Development, IAH, Ground Water Institute CITI - 17	Protecting the Global Water Commons The Council of Canadians PPPA - 02	Water Related Risk Management in Mediterranean Megacities Mediterranean Water Institute CITI - 25	1005 10F (76)	
Integrated River Basin Environment Assessment Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University CITI - 18	Water and City - Flood Control with Environmental Measure in Urban Area Hydraulics Engineering Research CITI - 22	Water not: Want not - Rehabilitation and Installation of Underground Water Pipelines International Society for Trenchless Technology CITI - 26	1006 10F (76)	
Information & Indigenous Disaster Prevention Technologies to Resolve Water Issues FRICS INFO - 05		Translating Awareness into Concrete Action Junior Chamber International Project Team: World Wide Water Awareness INFO - 08	1007 10F (76)	
Groundwater and Related Land Disasters Water Resources Committee, Chinese Institute of Civil and Hydraulic Engineering, Chinese Taipei GRDW - 07	Human Life and Biodiversity and Water Environment Global Environment Forum Kansai OTHE - 31	Reed-Boat Project Ecology Network Osaka OTHE - 32	1102 11F (58)	
Property Rights for Managing Groundwater INREM Foundation GRDW - 10	Integrated Management Policy of Groundwater Utilization and Resources in the Future Project Committee on an Integrated Policy of Groundwater Utilization and Resource in the Future GRDW - 11	Building a City Free of Contaminated Water Clean Water World Initiative (CWWI), Sosei World Cooperation CITI - 27	801 8F (50)	
Water for Asian Megacities - 21st Century Options & Actions Center for Built Environment CITI - 07		Sharing Knowledge in the Water Sector, A Starting Point for Broader Collaboration, The Case of the Euro-Mediterranean Information System on the Know-how in the Water Sector (EWMIS) EMWIS Technical Unit INFO - 07	802 8F (50)	
Water Information Day American Water Resources Association, Water Web Consortium, UNESCO INFO - 03		Access to Water, Access to Info: Sharing Knowledge and Building Capacity throughout Developing Countries PS-Eau INFO - 10	Event Hall E 3F (200-400)	

**Program Schedule/Kyoto: 20-March (Thursday)**

8:45-11:30 Morning		12:30-15:15 Afternoon1		15:45-18:30 Afternoon2		Name of the room (Number of seats)	Venue	
9:00 - 11:00 <b>DAMS - OP</b> Dams and Sustainable Development Opening Plenary UNEP - Dams & Development Project (DDP)	12:30 - 14:30 <b>MEDI - 01</b> Water, Life and Medical Care Japan Medical Association	15:00 - 17:00 <b>OTHE - 08</b> EM (Beneficial Microorganisms) and Water EM Communication Center	17:30-19:30 <b>POVE - WP</b> Water and Poverty Wrap up Plenary ADB			Main Hall 1F (1840)	Kyoto International Conference Hall	
Senior Official's Meeting (By Invitation Only)						RoomA 2F (778)		
12:30 - 15:00 <b>EDUC - OP</b> Water, Education and Capacity Building Opening Plenary UNESCO, UNESCO-IHE, Cap-Net		16:00 - 17:30 <b>AGRI - WP</b> Agriculture, Food and Water Wrap up Plenary FAO, ICID	18:00 - 19:30 <b>STMP - WP</b> Science, Technology and Management Panel Wrap up Plenary International Water Association Liaison			Annex Hall 1 1F (600)		
<b>AGRI - 08</b> Ecological Diversity Sustained by Rural Water and Conservation of Water Qualities NIRE, JSIDRE, JIID, JARUS, ACRES, ARIC, J-ICID	Expansion of the Scope of International Water Discussion based upon Diversity and Multi-functional Roles of Irrigation 1, Interaction of Irrigation and Environment 2, Broadening of the Scope of International Water Discussion for Agriculture NIRE, JSIDRE, JIID, JARUS, ACRES, ARIC, J-ICID		<b>DAMS - 04</b> Dams and Development: Promoting Dialogue for Improved Decision-making UNEP - Dams & Development Project			RoomB-1 2F (269)		
<b>POVE - 02</b> Reducing Vulnerability - Managing Water-Related Disasters and Ensuring Health and Environmental Security ADB	<b>POVE - 02</b> Changing Policies and Improving Governance for Water Security for the Poor ADB					RoomD 1F (250)		
<b>AGRI - 09</b> Sustainable and Efficient Use of Irrigation System & Water, and Farmers Participation JICA, JBIC	<b>AGRI - 14</b> Agriculture, Food and Water in Africa JICA, Japan Green Resources Corporation		<b>DAMS - 06</b> The Effect of Providing for River Basin Development Steering Committee of the Effect of Providing Reservoir for River Basin Development			RoomB-2 2F (203)		
<b>POVE - 14</b> Monitoring Financial Flows - A Practical Workshop to Build Capacity of Civil Society to Monitor National and International Financial Flows for Water WaterAid	<b>DAMS - 02</b> GAP - A Paradigm Shift in Water Resources Development WWC, GAP-RDA		<b>DAMS - 07</b> Dams and Development: Challenges to Financing Institutions WWF			RoomC-1 1F (150)		
<b>OTHE - 06</b> Rainwater Utilization Saves the World - Innovative Rain Projects Japanese People for Promoting Rainwater Utilization (PPRU)	<b>OTHE - 07</b> Rainwater Harvesting International Rainwater Catchment Systems Association (IRCA), PPRU, Jawaharal University					RoomC-2 1F (150)		
<b>STMP - 05</b> Affordable & Ecologically Sound Community Sanitation - New solutions to old problems IWA, Stockholm Environment Institute	<b>STMP - 02</b> Practical Methods for Increasing Water Access in Underserved Communities - A First Priority for the World WB		<b>EDUC - 02</b> Understanding Water Out of Its Phenomena: Perspectives for a New Consciousness and New Management Strategies Water Research Institute of Blue Hill			RoomI 2F (90)		
<b>AGRI - 10</b> Integrated Management of Water with a Human Face Kenya Rainwater Association, Lake Basin Branch	<b>AGRI - 15</b> Irrigation Technology, A Key Element to Water Conservation Irrigation Association					RoomJ 2F (90)		
<b>AGRI - 06</b> Water for Food and Rural Development: Integrated Water Resources Development and Management (IWRDM) for Ensuring Food Sufficiency and Security ICID	<b>DAMS - 03</b> Dam Development in Monsoon Asia with Sustainable Human and Environmental Resettlements Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology		<b>EDUC - 04</b> Getting Research into Practice, to Improve Access to Water and Sanitation Services in African Cities and Towns PS-Eau			RoomK 2F (90)		
<b>STMP - 07</b> Hydrology for Society: What can Hydrology Offer for Ungauged Basins IAHS	<b>STMP - 09</b> Ecosystem Management and Restoration through Basin Level Planning & Flood Mitigation IAHR		<b>EDUC - 05</b> Partnerships for Capacity Building UNESCO, UNESCO-IHE, Cap-Net, UN-ESCWA, UNU-INWEH			RoomE B1F (200)		
9:00 - 11:00 <b>MEME - OP</b> Middle East and Mediterranean Regional Day Opening Plenary WB, UNDP, IDRC, GWP-Med, IDB, ICBA	9:00 - 11:00 <b>MEME - 02</b> Middle East and Mediterranean Regional Day Non-conventional Water Resources Algeria, IDB, ICBA, WB		9:00 - 11:00 <b>MEME - WP</b> Middle East and Mediterranean Regional Day Wrap up Plenary WB, UNDP, IDRC, GWP-Med, IDB, ICBA			Prince Hall B2F (1100)	Takaragake Prince Hotel	
8:45-9:30 <b>FINA - OP</b> Financing Water Infrastructure Opening Plenary	9:40-11:30 <b>FINA - 02</b> Self Financing Local Water Management, Dream or Reality Dutch Association of Water Boards	11:30-12:00 <b>FINA - 09</b> Public & Private Sectors joint management for financing water infrastructures: Marseille's network extension Marseille Water Supply Group	12:30 - 14:15 <b>FINA - 03</b> North / South Solidarity for Water (cent / m3) PS - Eau	14:30 - 16:20 <b>FINA - 07</b> Facing Water Urban Investment Needs: A New Financial Challenge for the Implementation of the Water Framework Directive and of the Millennium Development Goals Price Waterhouse Coopers	16:30 - 18:30 <b>FINA - 05</b> Mobilizing Local Capital: Creating and Accessing Local Public Capital Markets for Urban Infrastructure United States Environmental Protection Agency, United States Agency for International Development	18:30 - 18:50 <b>FINA - 10</b> Water & Sanitation Supply projects for the Valley of Mexico National Water Commission of Mexico		Gold Room B2F (400)
<b>AGRI - 11</b> Participatory Management of Irrigation Systems, Water Utilization Techniques & Hydrology Water Environment Laboratory, Kobe University		<b>MEME - 02</b> Middle East and Mediterranean Regional Day Water, Agricultural Policies and Food Security Egypt, WB		<b>OTHE - 10</b> Water and Prayer - Towards Peace of World- Project of Love and Thanks to Water				Takasago 1F (310)
<b>AGRI - 12</b> Food Security & Water Savings in the Mediterranean Mediterranean Agroecological Institute (ICHEAM)		<b>MEME - 02</b> Middle East and Mediterranean Regional Day Institutional Reforms : Decentralization and Public - Private Partnership Morocco, UNDP / IDRC, WB		<b>FINA - 11</b> Environmental Financing Strategies & the Feasible Decision Support Tool Danish Development Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe (DANCEE) and COWI				Suehiro B1F (250)
9:30-11:30 <b>FINA - 04</b> Water & Finance The International Center for Environmental Finance (ICEF)	9:30-11:30 <b>AFRI - 09</b> Lake Chad Region - Implementation Progress of LCBC vision 2025 Lake Chad Basin Commission		<b>DAMS - 08</b> Why large Dams are a Key Element in Water Resources Mismanagement and Water Harvesting a Key Element in Sustainable and Equitable Water Management FoE Japan, IRN			Hiei B1F (90)		
9:45-12:00 <b>FINA - 06</b> Meeting Future Water Needs: A Reality Check International Water Resources Association	<b>STMP - 08</b> Appropriate Water and Sanitation Solutions in Stressed Situations and Beyond: A growing challenge EPRC		<b>MEME - 02</b> Middle East and Mediterranean Regional Day Groundwater and Aquifer Management Jordan, WB			Kibune B1F (65)		



## Program Schedule/Shiga: 20-March (Thursday)

Morning		12:30-15:15 Afternoon1	15:45-18:30 Afternoon2	Name of the room (Number of seats)	Venue
9:30-10:00 <b>Shiga Day Opening Ceremony</b>	10:00-11:30 <b>IWRM - OP</b> IWRM and Basin Management Opening Plenary GWP, INBO, UNEP, ILEC, Japan Water Partnership Initiative, Shiga Prefectural Government	Symposium for Creation of New Water Culture with Protecting Ecosystem in Rural Area National Federation of Land Improvement Association, Federation of Land Improvement Association of Shiga Prefecture, Rural Sewer Management Association of Shiga Prefecture		OTHE - 33 Main Theater 1~4F (1848)	Bivako Hall
	10:00-11:30 <b>PEAC - OP</b> Water for Peace Opening Plenary UNESCO, GCI	Stakeholders' Role Sharing and Partnership for Conservation of Lake Biwa Shiga Prefectural Government		IWRM - 11 Theater 1~2F (804)	
		Facilitating Transboundary Water Management GTZ		PEAC - 05 Ensemble Hall 1F (323)	
		Transboundary Water Management GEO Group Inc. in cooperation of RIZA-IWAC		PEAC - 09 Conference Room 1F (50)	
		River Basin Development: A Negotiated Approach Both ENDS, Gomukh Bottom-up MultiStakeholder Platforms for Catchment Management: The Way Forward? Wageningen University, Irrigation and Water Engineering group		IWRM - 02, 12 Ohmi1 2F (350)	Otsu Prince Hotel
		IWRM - 03 Using the IWRM Toolbox to Assist Preparation of National Integrated Water Resources Management Plans - Practicalities and Examples GWP	IWRM - 13 Mizugaki and Watershed Management Ara River Basin Network	Ohmi2 2F (350)	
		IWRM - 04 World Lake Vision: A Call to Action ILEC, UNEP-DTIE-HETC, Shiga Prefectural Government	IWRM - 14 World's Lakes and Freshwater Crisis: Sharing Knowledge, Experiences and Vision for Lake Basin Management Initiatives Supported by GEF Lake Biwa Research Institute, WB, ILEC	Ohmi3 2F (350)	
		IWRM - 05 Progress made in Integrated Water Resource Management at the Level of River Basins over the World INBO	IWRM - 15 The Mekong - Meeting the Needs Keeping the Balance Mekong River Commission	Ohmi5 2F (350)	
		IWRM - 06 Restoration by Eco-Compatible and Adaptive Management in a River Basin Restoration of a River Executive Committee	IWRM - 16 Basin Management with Public Participation Shiga Prefectural Government	Ohmi6 2F (350)	
		PEAC - 02 Nine Decades of Success in Preventing and Resolving Transboundary Water Disputes International Joint Commission	PEAC - 06 A Decade of Managing Transboundary Waters - The GEF Experience Global Environment Facility	Ohmi7 2F (350)	
		From Potential Conflict to Co-operation Potential: Water for Peace UNESCO, GCI		PEAC - 03 Ohmi8 2F (350)	
		IWRM - 07 Collaborative Research to Enhance Management of the Yellow River Basin United States Department of Agriculture	IWRM - 34 Hydrosolidarity Through Catchment Based Balancing of Human Security and Ecological Security Stockholm International Water Institute	Ohmi9 2F (350)	
		CHIP - 02 Children's World Water Forum The Children's World Water Forum Coordination Committee	IWRM - 18 Governance and Water Management: Lessons learned from Italian training pursuits and public-private partnerships Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs - DG for Multilateral Economic and Financial Cooperation	Ohmi10 2F (350)	
		PEAC - 04 Egyptian-Dutch Bilateral Cooperation (1975-Present) Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of Egypt	PEAC - 07 Twinning of River Commissions Netherlands' Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management in collaboration with UNEP-GPA	Hira 2F (250)	
CHIP - OP Children's World Water Forum Opening Plenary The Children's World Water Forum Coordination Committee	12:30-17:00	CHIP - 02 Children's World Water Forum The Children's World Water Forum Coordination Committee		Prince Hall 3F (800-1000)	
		IWRM - 08 Integrated Watershed Management UNEP - IETC in conjunction with UNESCO - IHP	IWRM - 19 Farmers Network for Integrated Water Resources Management INPIM, World Water Institute, Saci Waters	Hakodate 3F (50)	
		IWRM - 09 Integrated Water Environment Management System in a Watershed Study Group of the Integrated Management of Environment Quality in a Watershed	IWRM - 20 People's Watershed Management People's Forum on Water	Suzuka 3F (50)	
			PEAC - 08 Water and Peace: Transboundary Cooperation in Central American International River Basins Fundacion para la Paz y la Democracia (FUNPADEM)	Ishiyama 3F (50)	

# Forum Program

**Program Schedule/Kyoto: 21-March (Friday)**

8:45-11:30 Morning		12:30-15:15 Afternoon1		15:45-18:30 Afternoon2		Name of the room (Number of seats)	Venue
9:00-11:00 <b>FINA - 01</b> World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure WWC, GWP	11:00 - 13:00 <b>FINA - WP</b> Financing Water Infrastructure Wrap up Plenary WWC, GWP	14:00 - 15:30 <b>DAMS - WP</b> Dams and Sustainable Development Wrap up Plenary UNEP - Dams & Development Projects, WWC				Main Hall 1F (1840)	Kyoto International Conference Hall
10:30 - 12:30 "Water Voice" Messenger Prize Award Ceremony The Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum				15:30 - 19:15 Dialogue between Forum Participants and Ministers		RoomA 2F (778)	
<b>DAMS - 09</b> Storing Water for Sustainable Development WWC Taskforce on Dams		13:00 - 15:00 <b>WDPP - 01</b> Water Development Partners Panel ADB, WB, JICA, the Netherlands Government, JBIC		16:30 - 18:00 <b>EDUC - WP</b> Water, Education and Capacity Building Wrap up Plenary UNESCO, UNESCO-IHE, Cap-Net		Annex Hall 1 1F (600)	
		13:00 - 19:00 <b>PARL - 01</b> Water & Parliamentarians GLOBE Japan				RoomB-1 2F (269)	
<b>DAMS - 10</b> Are Dam Constructions Necessary? NGO association for Public Works Review						RoomB-2 2F (203)	
<b>EDUC - 06</b> Water and EM Environmental Education Environmental Learning Network		<b>OTHE - 18</b> Water and Appropriate Technology People's Forum on Water				RoomC-1 1F (150)	
<b>OTHE - 11</b> Sustainability Development and Water-Challenging for Global Environmental Problem from Cross-disciplinary Academism Research Institute for Humanity and Nature				<b>OTHE - 19</b> Industry and Water Water re-use Promotion Center, IDA		RoomC-2 1F (150)	
<b>DAMS - 11</b> South Asian Perspectives and Dams and Water Management WAFED		<b>EDUC - 08</b> Droughts in South Asia: Time to Review Water Policy and Practice for Water Security Saciwater		<b>OTHE - 24</b> Independence for the Water Supply, Use for Rainwater and the Reused Water Care Earth, Kagawa Prefecture		RoomI 2F (90)	
<b>EDUC - 07</b> Knowledge Sharing and Learning Exchanges Among International Water Projects GEF/W: Learn Project		<b>OTHE - 20</b> Ecological Sanitation: Closing the Nutrient Loop Through Ecosan in Rural and Urban Areas (Part of the International Symposium on Toilet and Water Cycle) Stockholm Environment Institute, City of Kyoto, Japan Toilet Association				RoomJ 2F (90)	
		<b>OTHE - 37</b> Toward International Standardization of Water-saving Toilet (Part of the International Symposium on Toilet and Water Cycle) City of Kyoto, Japan Toilet Association		<b>OTHE - 25</b> Water Conflicts and Water Security Study and Research Group for water issues in Kinki region, Japan		RoomK 2F (90)	
8:45 - 10:45 <b>EDUC - 05</b> Knowledge and Learning Systems UNESCO, UNESCO-IHE, Cap-Net, UN-ESCWA, UNU-INWEH	11:00 - 13:00 <b>EDUC - 05</b> Integrated, Demand Responsive Capacity Development UNESCO, UNESCO-IHE, Cap-Net, UN-ESCWA, UNU-INWEH	14:00 - 16:00 <b>EDUC - 05</b> Local Ownership and Leadership UNESCO, UNESCO-IHE, Cap-Net, UN-ESCWA, UNU-INWEH				RoomE B1F (200)	Takaragake Prince Hotel
9:00 - 11:00 <b>EURO - OP</b> Day of Europe Europe Water Policy - Key to Sustainable Life Opening Plenary European Commission, GWP MED, GWP CEE		14:00 - 15:30 <b>EURO - 02</b> Ministerial Panel on the EU Water Initiative European Commission, GWP MED, GWP CEE		16:00 - 18:00 <b>EURO - 04</b> Water Pollution: New Approaches to Face Risks to the Environment and Human Health Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape		Prince Hall B2F (1100)	
<b>OTHE - 13</b> Dams, Environment and Regional Development Third World Centre for Water Management, International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage		<b>OTHE - 21</b> Sustainability in Regional and Local Development French Water Academy		<b>OTHE - 38</b> Proper Toilet for Everyone All Over The World (Part of the International Symposium on Toilet and Water Cycle) City of Kyoto, Japan Toilet Association		Gold Room B2F (400)	
8:45 - 10:00 <b>OTHE - 14</b> Protecting the Dead Sea Ministry of Water and Irrigation, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	10:15 - 11:30 <b>OTHE - 15</b> Plenary Policy Address on the Water Sector Aqua International Partners, LP			<b>OTHE - 22</b> Water Quality Monitoring and Modeling -The Present Situation and Partnership for the Future Japan Society on Water Environment, Ministry of the Environment, UNU, IGES		Suehiro B1F (250)	
<b>EURO - 03</b> Pan-European Local Partnership Alliance - Adjusting Policies to Local Needs and Solutions in NIS and Europe Women in Europe for a Common Future (WEC) and Dutch Women's Council				15:45 - 17:00 <b>EURO - 05</b> Transboundary Agreement on Water Resources - Experiences and Best Practices Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Finland		Hiei B1F (90)	
		<b>OTHE - 16</b> NGO Advocacy Strategy Meetings and Skills Workshop Freshwater Action Network (FAN)				Kibune B1F (65)	



## Program Schedule/Shiga: 21-March (Friday)

8:45-11:30 Morning	12:30-15:15 Afternoon1	15:30-18:15 Afternoon2	Name of the room (Number of seats)	Venue
			Main Theater 1~4F (1848)	Biwako Hall
		16:00 - 17:30 Water for Peace Wrap up Plenary UNESCO, GCI	Theater 1~2F (804)	
PEAC - 11 Transboundary Water Resources, Impact Assessment of Human Activities, The Global GIWA Project UNEP-GIWA	Challenges to the Sedimentation Management for Reservoir Sustainability Secretariat of the Session on Challenges for the Reservoir Sedimentation Management Executive Working Group		Ensemble Hall 1F (323)	
PEAC - 10 The Palestinian Israeli Water Conflict (Assessment of Oslo Accord and Reality) MWHAJ	PEAC - 03 From Potential Conflict to Co-operation Potential: Water for Peace UNESCO, GCI	IWRM - 37 Clean Water for All RIDD, Inc	Conference Room 1F (50)	
IWRM - 21 Integrated Basin Management in Lake Biwa - Yodo River Basin based on Partnerships among autonomous stakeholders Committee for Integrated River Basin Management in Lake Biwa - Yodo River Basin Session	IWRM - 28 A Review of Comprehensive Water Resources Management in Japan - Shared Lessons for Monsoon Asia - Water Resources Development Public Cooperation, Japan	IWRM - 08 Integrated Catchment Management UNEP-IETC in conjunction with UNESCO - IHP	Ohmi1 2F (350)	
IWRM - 22 Management of Conflicts in Environmental Planning Aimed at River Restoration Italian Centre for River Restoration (ICRF)		IWRM - 11 Stakeholders' Role Sharing and Partnership for Conservation of Lake Biwa Shiga Prefectural Government	Ohmi2 2F (350)	
IWRM - 23 Strategies and Actions to Implement the World Lake Vision ILEC, UNEP-IETC, Shiga Prefectural Government		IWRM - 14 World's Lakes and Freshwater Crisis: Sharing Knowledge, Experiences and Vision for Global Lake Basin Management Initiatives Lake Biwa Research Institute (LBRI), WB, ILEC	Ohmi3 2F (350)	
IWRM - 24 Living Lakes Toolkit - Transferable Examples of NGOs and Businesses Cooperation in the Field of Sustainable Development of Lake Regions Global Nature Fund	IWRM - 29 Towards Integrated Catchment Management: Increasing the Dialogue Between Scientists, Policy Makers and Stakeholders Swedish IHP-Committee	IWRM - 17 A Just and Democratic Water Resources Management Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (Indonesian Forum for Environment) West Kalimantan	Ohmi5 2F (350)	
IWRM - 25 Water Management in Lowland Committee of the Water Environment of Lowland in Saga	IWRM - 30 Consensus Building in Water Resources Development Water-Circulation Society in Basin Promoting Association	IWRM - 35 Integrated River Basin Management in Monsoon Asia Region Japan Water Partnership Initiative	Ohmi6 2F (350)	
CHIP - 02 Children's World Water Forum The Children's World Water Forum Coordination Committee			Ohmi7 2F (350)	
PEAC - 03 From Potential Conflict to Co-operation Potential: Water for Peace UNESCO, GCI	CHIP - 02 Children's World Water Forum The Children's World Water Forum Coordination Committee		Ohmi8 2F (350)	
9:00-17:00 AGRM-01 Ministers' Meeting on "Water, Food and Agriculture" Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan; FAO			Ohmi9 2F (350)	
			Ohmi10 2F (350)	
9:00 - 14:30 Round Table on Water and Forests Forestry Agency of Japan		OTHE - 34	IWRM - 05 Progress Made in Integrated Water Resource Management at the Level of River Basins Over the World INBO	Hira 2F (250)
8:45-11:30 IWRM - 26 Implementing Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM): Securing the Future of Nature and Human Communities in River Basins Around the World WWF	12:30-15:15 IWRM - 11 Stakeholders' Role Sharing and Partnership for Conservation of Lake Biwa Shiga Prefectural Government	15:30 - 18:15 OTHE - 35 Governors' & Chairpersons' Conference for Sustainable Lake Management Shiga Prefectural Government, ILEC, UNEP-IETC	18:30 - 20:00 IWRM - WP IWRN and Basin Management Wrap up Plenary GWP, INBO, UNEP, ILEC, Japan Water Partnership Initiative, Shiga Prefectural Government	Prince Hall 3F (800-1000)
IWRM - 27 Virtual Opportunities: Using the Internet to Promote Public Participation and Improved Decisions Environmental Law Institute, UNU, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	IWRM - 36 Bangladesh Toward Integrated Water Resources Management Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO), Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)		Hakodate 3F (50)	
CHIP - 02 Children's World Water Forum The Children's World Water Forum Coordination Committee	IWRM - 32 Public Involvement for conservation of Lake Biwa-Yodo River Basin Environment Program Civil Society	IWRM - 06 Restoration by Eco-Compatible and Adaptive Management in a River Basin Restoration of a River Executive Committee	Suzuka 3F (50)	
CHIP - 02 Children's World Water Forum The Children's World Water Forum Coordination Committee	PEAC - 12 Integrating Knowledge using GIS for International River Basin Management Center for Spatial Information Science, University of Tokyo	YOUP - 06 Seeing Lake by Student Eyes Student International Lake Environmental Committee	Ishiyama 3F (50)	
				Otsu Prince Hotel

# Forum Program

### Program Schedule/Kyoto: 22-March (Saturday)

8:45-11:30 Morning	12:30-15:15 Afternoon1	15:45-18:30 Afternoon2	Name of the room (Number of seats)	Venue
9:30 - 11:30 Ministerial Conference Plenary Session 1	12:00 - 18:30 Ministerial Conference Sub - Group Meeting (By Invitation Only)		Main Hall 1F (1840)	Kyoto International Conference Hall
	12:00 - 18:30 Ministerial Conference Sub - Group Meeting (By Invitation Only)		RoomA 2F (778)	
10:30 - 18:30	World Water Assessment Programme World Water Assessment Programme		Annex Hall 1 1F (600)	
	12:00 - 18:30 Ministerial Conference Sub - Group Meeting (By Invitation Only)		RoomB-1 2F (269)	
	12:00 - 18:30 Ministerial Conference Sub - Group Meeting (By Invitation Only)		RoomD 1F (250)	
	12:00 - 18:30 Ministerial Conference Sub - Group Meeting (By Invitation Only)		RoomB-2 2F (203)	
OTHE - 26 Water Conservation and Efficient Design in Your Garden Japan Xeriscape Design Association	OTHE - 28 The Culture of Japanese Public Bath and its Restoration Kyoto Prefectural Government		RoomC-1 1F (150)	
OTHE - 27 Sustainable Water Management for Middle East and North Africa InWEnt, Capacity Building International, Ltd., Germany and Third Centre for Water Management	OTHE - 29 Emerging Water Issues at the Beginning of the Third Millennium Third World Centre for Water Management and WWC	OTHE - 30 Mekong 5 Countries Open Forum "Use of Mekong River, toward coexistence" Japan Asian Association and Asian Friendship Society (JAAS)	RoomC-2 1F (150)	

### Program Schedule/Kyoto: 23-March (Sunday)

9:30 - 12:00		14:00 - 15:00		Name of the room (Number of seats)	Venue
Ministerial Conference Plenary Session 2		The 3rd World Water Forum Closing Ceremony		Main Hall 1F (1840)	Kyoto International Conference Hall



## Abbreviations

ACRES	Advice Center for Rural Environment Support
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	Agence Francaise de Developpement
ANA	National Water Agency of Brazil
ARIC	Agricultural and Rural Development Information Center
CEHI	Caribbean Environmental Health Institute
CEPAL	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CNA	Comision Nacional del Agua, Mexico
CRRH	Water Resources Regional Committee
EPRC	Environment and Population Research Center (Bangladesh)
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FRICS	Foundation of River & Basin Integrated Communications, Japan
GCI	Green Cross International
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
GWMATE	Groundwater Management Advisory Team
GWP	Global Water Partnership
GWP-CATAC	GWP Central America Technical Advisory Committee
GWP-CEETAC	GWP Central and Eastern Europe Technical Advisory Committee
GWP-CHINATAC	GWP China Technical Advisory Committee
GWP-MedTAC	GWP Mediterranean Technical Advisory Committee
GWP-SAMTAC	GWP South America Technical Advisory Committee
GWP-SASTAC	GWP South Asia Technical Advisory Committee
GWP-SEATAC	GWP South East Asia Technical Advisory Committee
IADB	InterAmerican Development Bank
IAH	International Association of Hydrogeologists
IAWD	International Association of Water Supply Companies in the Danube River Catchment Area
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICBA	International Center for Biosaline Agriculture
ICID	International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDRC	International Development Research Center
IF Net	International Flood Network
IGES	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
IHA	International Hydropower Association
ILEC	International Lake Environment Committee Foundation
INBO	International Network of Basin Organization
INPIM	Indian Network on Participatory Irrigation Management and World Water Institute
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
IWA	International Water Association
IWLRI	International Water Law Research Institute
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRN	InterAmerican Water Resources Network
JARUS	The Japanese Association of Rural Sewerage
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JIID	The Japanese Institute of Irrigation and Drainage
JSIDRE	The Japanese Society Of Irrigation, Drainage and Reclamation Engineering
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASDA	National Space Development Agency of Japan
NIRE	National Institute for Rural Engineering (NIRE)
OAS	Organization of American States
PS-Eau	Programme Solidarite Eau
RIZA - IWAC	Rijksinstituut voor Integraal Zoetwaterbeheer en Afvalwaterbehandeling -International Water Assessment Centre
SEWA	Self Employed Women's Association
SOPAC	South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
UNDP-TUGI	UNDP-The Urban Governance Initiative
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-GIWA	UNEP-Global International Waters Assessment
UNEP-GPA	UNEP-Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
UNEP-IETC	UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCO-IHE	UNESCO-International Institute for Infrastructural, Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering
UNESCO-IHP	UNESCO-International Hydrological Programme
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNU	United Nations University
WAFED	Water and Energy Users' Federation-Nepal
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
WWC	World Water Council
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

**Memorial Speech for  
The 3rd World Water Forum  
by His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan**



**Waterways connecting Kyoto and Local Regions – Focusing on Ancient and Medieval Water Transport on Lake Biwa and the Yodo River –**

**Introduction**

Today, I would like to speak about the city of Kyoto, where we are gathered today, and its relation to water transport, encapsulating the period from the late 8th century, when Kyoto became the capital, to the 15th century.

Before Kyoto became the capital, the capital was located at Nara, which is to the south of Kyoto (Map 1). Nara is home to Todaiji Temple, which is famous for its Great Buddha, and Horyuji Temple, which has been designated as a world heritage site.

Kyoto became the capital, known as Heian-Kyo, in 794. It remained the capital for about 1000 years, until 1868 when, with the Meiji Restoration, the capital was transferred to Tokyo.

Kyoto is an inland city, so you may be somewhat mystified to hear that it was a major hub for water transport in Japan. First of all, I would like to confirm Kyoto's geographical location using Map 1 from the perspective of water transportation.

Setonaikai, or the Inland Sea of Japan, is located to the west of Osaka Prefecture, which neighbors Kyoto. The Inland Sea is surrounded by the islands that comprise the Japanese Archipelago: Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. The waters of the Inland Sea are relatively calm, and with its hinterland of salt-producing regions, forested regions and agricultural regions, the Inland Sea has functioned as the main artery for the distribution of goods.

The tributaries of the Yodo River that flow into Osaka Bay – Katsura River, Kamo River and Uji River – run through present-day Kyoto. In other words, the Inland Sea and Kyoto are connected by these rivers.

In addition, to the east of Kyoto lies Lake Biwa, the largest lake in Japan, which is in central Shiga Prefecture. Lake Biwa spans approximately 50 kilometers from north to south. As the crow flies, it is approximately 20 kilometers from the northernmost tip of Lake Biwa to the Sea of Japan. Furthermore, a major highway has passed the east of Lake Biwa on its way to eastern Japan since ancient times. If you look at this situation, I am sure that you will understand that Kyoto fulfilled all the geographical conditions necessary for relatively easy access. Kyoto is connected to the Inland Sea via Yodo River to the west, which in turn connects it to the various regions of western Japan. On the east, Kyoto is connected to the Sea of Japan and eastern Japan via Lake Biwa.

I have heard that this 3rd World Water Forum will take up water transport of Lake Biwa and the Yodo River as one of the agenda items. I believe that given what I have just explained and considering Kyoto's location, it is easy to imagine the significant role played by water transport of Lake Biwa and the Yodo River.

I would now like to take a look at water transport of Lake Biwa and the Yodo River in greater detail.

**Water Transport on Lake Biwa**

First, I would like to talk about Lake Biwa. Lake Biwa has an area of 673.9 square kilometers. It is Japan's largest lake and it has played a significant role in water transport.



Map 1 Location of Kyoto and its outskirts in Japan

In discussing water transport, I believe it is necessary to talk a little about the distribution of goods at around the time when Kyoto became the capital of Japan.

### 1. Transportation of state tributes and water transport on Lake Biwa

Prior to Kyoto becoming the capital, from the period when Nara, or Heijō-Kyō, was the capital, the central government collected state tributes from regional governments to maintain the government and secure revenue (Map 1). As for the types of state tributes, they could be roughly categorized as follows. Heavy freight such as rice comprised the bulk of state tributes from regions along the Sea of Japan and the western regions. On the other hand, light freight such as silk and cotton comprised the state tributes from eastern Japan. It can be thought that the reason for this was that the Sea of Japan and the Inland Sea were suited for navigation and also because water transport on Lake Biwa could be used. In addition, in eastern Japan, regions which faced the Pacific Ocean had rougher waters and thus were not suited for navigation. For this reason, goods were transported by land instead. After the capital was transferred to Kyoto, a document that clearly describes the situation concerning the transport of state tributes, a collection of statutes known as the Engishiki, was compiled at the beginning of the 10th century. The Engishiki clearly stipulates the content and shipping charges for state tributes that came into the capital, as well as transport routes.

Please take a look at Map 2. According to the Engishiki, tributes from northern regions were transported by sea to Tsuruga (present-day Tsuruga City, Fukui Prefecture) and transported by land to Shiotsu, a town located on the northern shore of Lake Biwa. The tributes were then brought to Otsu by water transport on Lake Biwa and finally to Kyoto by land transport. Incidentally, the distance between Shiotsu and Otsu is approximately 60 kilometers by ship. Tributes that came from Wakasanokuni (present-day Fukui Prefecture) located northwest of Lake Biwa were transported by land to Katsunotsu (present-day Takashimacho), located on the western shore of Lake Biwa. From there, the tributes were transported by water on Lake Biwa to Otsu.

The tributes from eastern Japan were carried mainly along the Tosando, "eastern mountain road," which was the main route from eastern Japan, gathered at Asazuma (present-day Maibaracho), located to the east of Lake Biwa, and were transported to Otsu from there.

As you can see, Otsu played a very important role as a goods distribution center on Lake Biwa. Incidentally, Otsu was established as a capital called Otsu-Kyō by Emperor Tenji in 667, who was the great-grandfather of Emperor Kammu, the founder of Heian-Kyō. When Otsu-Kyō ceased to be the capital in 672, its name was changed to Kotsu, which meant "old port". It was renamed again, becoming known as Otsu as it came to play a vital role as an outlying port for Kyoto when that city became the capital.

### 2. Transporting annual feudal tributes and water transport on Lake Biwa

From the 10th century when the Engishiki statutes was compiled, a feudal system developed in which land that had previously belonged to the state became the private property of influential shrines, temples and nobles. Under this system, nobles residing in Kyoto and influential shrines and temples located in Kyoto collected annual tributes, which served as revenue, from the manors that they owned in various parts of Japan. The goods that served as tributes consisted mainly of rice, but depending

on the location, salt, silk, cotton and iron were also collected. They were sent to Kyoto on an annual basis.

It was at this stage that distributed goods switched from being state tributes to annual feudal tributes.

First I would like to introduce the relationship between the transport of annual feudal tributes and water transport on Lake Biwa (Map 1).

Annual tributes from regions facing the Sea of Japan such as Echigo, Noto, Kaga and Echizen (the areas known today as Niigata Prefecture, Ishikawa Prefecture and Fukui Prefecture) were brought via sea routes to Tsuruga or Obama (please look at Map 2 again). The tributes were then transported by land to the northern ports of Lake Biwa such as Shiotsu, Kaizu and Imazu. From there they were brought to Otsu and Sakamoto via Lake Biwa and finally to Kyoto by horse-back or by cart. By the way, most carts at the time were pulled by ox or people. Horse-drawn carriages were not introduced to Japan until after the middle of the 19th century when, in the Meiji Period, the capital was transferred to Tokyo.

For example, Toji Temple in Kyoto possessed estates in Taranosho, Wakasanokuni, located in present-day Obama City, and collected an annual tribute in rice. This rice was delivered from Taranosho to Imazu, located northwest of Lake Biwa, by land. It was then brought to Otsu using water transport on Lake Biwa and then to Toji Temple by land transport again.

Another example is that of the town of Sakamoto (in present-day Otsu City), close to Enryakuji Temple located on Mt. Hiei. This town thrived as a point where the annual tributes from Enryakuji's land possessions were gathered. Enryakuji Temple was built in the late 8th century. It was an esoteric Buddhist temple belonging to the Tendai Buddhist sect and possessed many feudal estates throughout Japan.

As water transport on Lake Biwa developed in this way, many customs checkpoints were built in order to collect customs from boats that were passing through. Many of the customs checkpoints were owned by Enryakuji Temple and the customs that were collected were used for constructing buildings by the temple. In the 15th century, Enryakuji Temple owned 11 customs checkpoints on the shores of Lake Biwa. The customs that were levied were about one-hundredth of the freight.

Furthermore, Katata, which is now in Otsu City, is situated where Lake Biwa is narrowest, and served as a staging point for boats from around the 11th century and was an important location from ages past (please see Map 2). In Katata, there were people called "Katata-shu," who ensured the safety of boats in Lake Biwa in return for an escort fee. "Katata-shu" enjoyed tremendous privileges in water transport on Lake Biwa.



Map 2 Transport on Lake Biwa

In Europe and other places, medieval cities still exist that are surrounded by water and canals. It is said that medieval Katata had the same sort of scenery, as a town of canals fed by the waters of Lake Biwa.



## Water Transport on the Yodo River

Next, I would like to talk about water transport on the Yodo River. Facing west from Kyoto, the Yodo River plays an important role in linking Kyoto and the Inland Sea.

### 1. Characteristics of Japanese rivers

Before speaking about the Yodo River, I would like to briefly introduce the characteristics of Japanese rivers from their relationship to water transport.

Please look at the table. This shows a comparison between the flow of rivers in the world and that of the main Japanese rivers using the coefficient of river regime.

The coefficient of river regime is the ratio of a river's flow volume at its maximum to the minimum flow volume. The smaller is the figure, the more stable is the volume of water flow through the year. By looking at this coefficient, it can be understood how stable the flow of a river is. For example, the coefficient of river regime measured at the city of Cologne along the Rhine River is 16, at Teddington near London along the River Thames the coefficient of river regime is 8. In contrast, the flow volume of Japanese rivers varies greatly throughout the year and the coefficient of river regime for them is high. The coefficient for the Yodo River, which I will talk about today, measured at Hirakata in Osaka Prefecture is 104. From this, we can understand that the flow volume of Japanese rivers varies greatly throughout the year. It can be seen from the fact that Japanese rivers have dry riverbeds as floodplains, whereas these are rarely seen in the rivers of Europe. I think you can understand that the unstable flow volume of Japanese rivers is not necessarily suited for water transport.

**Coefficients of River Regime (location denoted within parenthesis)**

Rivers in the World		Rivers in Japan	
Rhine River (Cologne)	16	Shinano River (Okotsu)	64
Danube River (Neuburg)	17	Chikuma River (Murayama-bashi)	83
Thames River (Teddington)	8	Yodo River (Hirakata)	104
Seine River (Paris)	34	Fuji River (Kajikazawa)	400
Nile River (Cairo)	30	Kinokawa River (Iwade)	400
Mississippi River (Minnesota)	119	Shimanto River (Gudo)	824
		Tone River (Kurihashi)	850

Source: Takashi Oshio, "The cultural history of the Rhine River", 1991

### 2. Yodo River and the transport of state tributes

Such characteristics notwithstanding, the Yodo River has, as a river on which navigation was possible since ancient times, performed a significant function in the transport of people and goods.

Please look at Map 3. This shows the Yodo River basin during the period of Heian-kyo. First, in terms of the transport of state tributes, as I referred to earlier, according to the Engishiki, boats from various regions in western Japan would sail on the Inland Sea and upstream along the Yodo River, to the town of Yodo near present-day Fushimi Ward in Kyoto, where they would moor and unload their cargos.

The town of Yodo was situated at the present-day starting point of the Yodo River, and the point at which the Katsura River, the Uji River which has its source at Lake Biwa and the Kizu River merged. If you look at the map, there is a point at which these three rivers merge, and there was a large pond called the Ogura Pond which does not exist now. The town of Yodo was located here on a sandbar, and this served as an outer harbor for Heian-Kyo. It seems that at that time, ferries would come and go from the sandbar.

The state tributes collected at Yodo were transported by land using horses and carts and delivered to the warehouses of the Ministry of Finance in Heian-Kyo.

Yamasaki, which was near Yodo, also served as a storage places for goods. Lake Biwa's Otsu, and Yodo and Yamasaki on the Yodo River served as outer harbors for Heian-Kyo.



Map 3 Navigation along the Yodo River and Heian-kyo

Furthermore, it has been said that in establishing official rice prices in those days, the rice prices in Otsu, Yodo and Yamasaki were taken into account. These places were more than just places where rice was collected. They were places at which rice dealing, which had a direct effect on the economy of the capital and the state, took place.

### 3. Transport of annual feudal tributes, travel and water transport on the Yodo River

Later, as the feudal system developed, the town of Yodo became an important harbor for the unloading of feudal tributes. For example, on the island called Yugejima in the Inland Sea, there was a manor owned by Toji Temple of Kyoto that gave an annual tribute of the salt. The annual tribute of salt, after it was brought from the Inland Sea upstream on the Yodo River and unloaded, was transported over land to Toji Temple. Also, from around the 13th century, there was a wholesale market at which the dealing of salt and seafood was held. It was here that boats sailing upstream on the Yodo River, which had carried salt and salted seafood, were forced to land. Traveling upstream by boat from the mouth of the Yodo River to the town of Yodo was to take one whole day.

Up until now, I have talked about the annual tributes and goods that traversed the Yodo River, but the Yodo River was also used for the transportation of people. For example, after the beginning of the Heian Period, Kumano and Mt. Koya in the southern Kii Peninsula (Map 1) became a place of pilgrimage. For pilgrimage, boats leaving from Yodo and Yamasaki went downstream and went out into the ocean and sailed to the ports nearest to the destination along maritime routes. If you look at records from the time, when water levels in the Yodo

River were low, banks were dug and markers were grounded in the water routes, and at places that were especially difficult to navigate, one solution was to make a bundle of reeds or stack small pieces of wood and build dams to change the flow of the river.

The records show that when the boats were sailing, there were no problems going downstream, but when facing upstream, groups of people would pull the boats up by ropes. In medieval Europe, sailing boats were tied with ropes and pulled with horses. For this reason, roads called footpaths were built along both sides of rivers. To my knowledge, however, in medieval Japan there were no examples of horses pulling river boats.

Also, in the mid-15th century, based on pictures showing sailboats on the lower river basin of the Yodo River, we know that windpower was also used as a driving force.

### 4. Yodo River and waterway customs checkpoints

I spoke about water transport on Lake Biwa earlier, but likewise on the Yodo River as well, as the amount of transport grew, so did the establishment of customs checkpoints on the banks of the river.

On Lake Biwa, I mentioned that the customs checkpoints were built for the purpose of the construction of buildings by Enryakuji Temple. In the case of the Yodo River, at the end of the 15th century, it is said that almost 400 customs checkpoints had been erected by court nobles in Kyoto and temples and shrines of Nara. It is said that the length of the Yodo River until the river mouth, is about 50 kilometers, and for that distance, 400 checking stations is a considerable number. It is difficult to imagine all the boats stopping at almost 400 places to pay a tax. Therefore it is thought that customs checkpoints at which boats had to stop were determined by the type of their freight.

That said, the proliferation of such customs checkpoints was a significant impediment to transportation at the time. In response to these developments, the shogunate which held power at the time sought to reduce the number of customs checkpoints, and some transporters committed acts of vandalism against the checkpoints. However, it was not until the emergence of Toyotomi Hideyoshi at the end of the 16th century that all customs checkpoints were finally abolished.

### Conclusion

We have taken a brief look at water transport on Lake Biwa and the Yodo River from the time Heian-Kyo was established at the end of the 8th century to the 15th century. I hope that you understand how the city of Kyoto was linked to the Sea of Japan and eastern Japan by Lake Biwa to the east, and in the west, it was linked to the western regions of Japan by the Yodo River.

Today, with developed land transport, it is easy to forget about transport on lakes or rivers. However, I think that water transport was the best method to move large loads of people and goods in an inexpensive way. Also, since I traveled on the River Thames several times, while I was studying at Oxford University in the United Kingdom, I have become quite familiar with rivers. From a boat, we can command a view which is often wider in scope and more scenic than the ones from land. I hope that in Japan also the people feel closer to the water, and give a fresh look at the potentialities of water transport. In concluding my presentation, I wish to express my sincere hope that the beauty of lakes and rivers in not only Japan but also around the world will be preserved for a long time to come.

*Translation from Japanese.*



**Greeting by His Royal Highness  
Prince Moulay Rachid of Morocco  
In Kyoto on March 16 2003**

First of all, I would like to convey warm greetings from my brother, His Majesty King Mohammed VI to the Japanese authorities, the organizers of the Forum and those attending.

The Kingdom of Morocco, which hosted the 1st World Water Forum, greatly appreciates being given an opportunity to take the floor at this opening ceremony.

Morocco is proud to have organized the 1st Forum in Marrakesh in 1997. It was at its opening ceremony that my august Father His Majesty the late King Hassan II, God bless His Soul, announced his wish to contribute, through this initiative, to the setting up of an institutional body which would convene on a regular basis and ultimately act as a catalyst for international cooperation.

After the successful organization of the 2nd Forum in the Netherlands, here are reassembled again for the 3rd Forum. As we can see, this institution has made significant headway and is gradually developing into an outstanding forum for sharing ideas and boosting governments' commitments and plans concerning water resource management policies.

Many major international meetings have been organized over the last three decades. They have contributed to developing strategies and implementing policies and programmes – some successfully, others less so.

At the beginning of the 21st century, we are still raising the same questions about our ability to manage water resources successfully, and in such a way as to satisfy the real needs of all, in the near and distant future.

There are many indicators which suggest that mankind – at least in some regions in the world – is not immune from acute water shortages, nor, sometimes, from the adverse effects of too much water, as we have experienced over the last few years with the floods which have affected some regions in the world. It is, therefore, our duty to react as soon as possible and make the relevant decisions to cater for the well-being of this generation and, more importantly, of those to come. The Kyoto meeting today provides us with a valuable opportunity to make the necessary commitments.



This is why we are making an appeal for the Kyoto Forum to take such action as will ultimately lead to fundamental changes in the attitudes of Governments and international organizations, with special emphasis being put on the following major objectives:

- to make the water issue a priority in Governments' development programmes;
- to adopt concrete measures to make water available on a democratic basis;
- to ensure good governance, without which there would be no guarantee of permanent access to water for all;
- to foster domestic and inter-state solidarity

I am sure these concerns will be widely discussed during this forum.

This 3rd Forum should be regarded as a place for sharing and regenerating ideas which will enable us to discard sector-based water management practices and adopt, clearly, an integrated multi-dimensional approach which covers all political, economic, financial, technical, social and cultural aspects.

Today, more than ever before, we have a duty to develop a comprehensive, global approach for the management of water resources. However, this vision should be developed in close association with the users who should be directly involved in its implementation.

With courage and determination, at the end of this gathering, we should be able to make the concrete commitments humanity is entitled to expect from us.

May the name of Kyoto be for ever associated with this new vision, just as it has been associated with the Environment ever since the adoption of the famous Kyoto Protocol.

I would like to conclude by paying tribute to the Japanese authorities, the organizing committee and the World Water Council, for the excellent arrangements made for this important forum. I have no doubt that this will be a significant milestone in the efforts being made by the international community to find viable solutions to the problem of water.

Thank you for your attention.

*Translation from Arabic.*



**Greeting by His Royal Highness  
Prince Willem Alexander of The Netherlands  
In Kyoto on March 16, 2003**

I like to compliment the organizers of this Forum on choosing Kyoto as the water capital of the world for the next week. But not only here in Kyoto the water business will be discussed, at the same time many events will take place in the Shiga and Osaka prefectures. They share the water resources of the Lake Biwa and the Yodo River Basin.

One can understand the reason for choosing Kyoto even better when looking in the history of this beautiful city. It has now been established that the historical access to groundwater has been a decisive element for building a city on this very spot. The positions of some key buildings in Heiankyo, the old capital city, are directly linked to the main access points to this groundwater reservoir. Is it not amusing that geologists recently found a huge natural groundwater reservoir right under the city? With a capacity estimated at over 21 billion cubic meters this reservoir is almost as large as Lake Biwa itself!

Ever since the Netherlands began preparing for the 2nd World Water Forum I have closely followed the growing world water movement. At the Forum in The Hague it was inspiring to hear participants discuss their visions of the way we should manage water in the year 2025. Manage it to meet the social and economic needs of the growing world population, while sustaining the ecosystems that supply us with all our needs, including water.

At the 2nd World Water Forum I pledged to be an ambassador for the world water movement. I therefore agreed to support the UN Secretary General in his preparation as member of his Panel of Eminent Persons for the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg and prepared a paper under the title "No Water No Future".

On the way to Johannesburg many activities on organizing water policy and new initiatives took place. That made it possible to put water on the agenda of the Johannesburg Summit.



The water sector really came together in Johannesburg, at the WaterDome, organized so well by the Africa Water Task Force.

One of the main goals the organisers of the 3rd World Water Forum have in mind is : to translate visions into concrete actions. The intention was to organize a forum that will not be a platform for presenting technical papers, defining theoretical concepts or discussing research design. Instead the forum invited experts to share experience with proven actions and best practices supported by sound research, science and theory that have facilitated sustainable solutions to water problems.

When I see the agenda I am impressed. And according to various informative meetings I have had I am convinced that the organisers are successful in working out the idea of creating a forum where an exchange of practical information and experiences can take place.

Of course there must also be room for so called new subjects. As a result of the second World Water Forum many actions started and I like to mention a few. Dialogue on Water and Climate and Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment started.

Managing water wisely is not only a question of new institutions or establish new organisations to govern the distribution of water or to maintain the infrastructure. It is also to keep in mind the relation between water and climate. According to scientific reports our climate is changing. The conclusions are not very encouraging. The temperature is rising, arid area's are becoming more arid and the so called "wet countries" are becoming wetter.

The Dialogue on Water and Climate is bringing together climate and water scientists with water managers and other stakeholders to learn how to better manage today's climate variability.



The Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment works with stakeholders at the local level to determine how we can bridge the gaps in understanding between agriculturalists and environmentalists over water.

The debate on access to water often focuses only on domestic water use. The two Millennium Development Goals on water, for example, focus on access to drinking water and sanitation. But for many poor people, access to water for productive purposes is a crucial basic need as well – as a key factor in agriculture and for other forms of economic activity vital to the livelihoods and opportunities for the poor. In addition, we often forget that to sustain environmental quality and biodiversity we should leave 20-50 percent of river flows in nature. I trust that the Water Task Force of the Millennium project will indeed embrace such a holistic approach to water resources management!

Water values that are widely shared across sectors and stakeholders in society is a first step towards investment decisions in water resources management and development that have broad support in society. I am convinced that achieving shared water values in society has a direct and positive impact on the availability of investment funds for water projects.

This is supported by the recent report of the Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure, chaired by Michel Camdessus, former Managing Director of the International Monetary fund. The report showed that lending and investments of all kinds has been falling since 1997 and the current prospects for a reversal are poor. Investments will only increase substantially if measures are taken to reduce the risks involved. More needs to be done then, to demonstrate the effectiveness of investments in the water sector to achieve developmental goals. Only then can we realistically expect the water share of ODA and Non ODA to go up.

National and international development plans and budgets must recognize that water resources management and development are critical to achieving all of the world's

development goals. The Camdessus Panel has made a number of concrete recommendations on how the flow of financial resources may be improved when the demand has been expressed. I recommend these for your attention.

Indeed, at the global scale, there is enough water to provide 'water security' for all, but only if we change the way we manage and develop it. In this International Year of Freshwater we should appreciate the efforts of water managers to resolve the world water crisis. At the same time, however, we must recognize that their efforts must be multiplied and accelerated. This is the conclusion of World Water Actions, the report prepared by the World Water Council for this Forum.

You may have noted that we held the 2nd Forum during the International Year of the Oceans, focusing on saline water. This time the United Nations was kind enough to make 2003, the year of the 3rd Forum, into the International Year of Fresh Water. I think all that remains for us is to ask that 2006, the year of the 4th Forum, will be declared the International Year of Wetlands – with a focus on brackish water!

We ask the ministers and senior officials that have come and will come to Kyoto to listen carefully and to take action. I know this is not a formal UN meeting, but the charm of this more informal process is that it allows us to be innovative and creative.

In The Hague our motto was "From Vision to Action" and we agreed to make water everybody's business. In Johannesburg many water-related commitments were made right under the roof of the WaterDome. Here, in Kyoto, I am fully confident we will have our focus sharply trained on action at all levels. I wish you all a very, very successful 3rd World Water Forum- let this Forum be a giant step on the road towards water security!

**Message from  
His Excellency Mr. Jacques Chirac  
President of the French Republic  
In Kyoto on March 16, 2003**

The international situation keeps me in Paris, even though I was looking forward to opening the proceedings of the 3rd World Water Forum with you. I would like to send you my sincere apologies for not being with you today to express my attachment to Japan, a great friend of France, and to talk with you about the issue of water, which is so vital for humanity.

The figures paint a terrible picture. More than one billion people have no access to safe drinking water. Two and a half billion people do not have access to basic sanitation. Millions of men, women and children suffer from water-related diseases. Of the eight billion inhabitants living on earth in twenty years' time, two thirds may face water shortages.

France rejects fatalism in this regard. As the host of the June G8 Summit, France has made sustainable development and the future of the African continent the priorities for the meeting. Water is a key issue in this respect.

Six years after the 1st World Water Forum in Marrakech, last summer in Johannesburg, we set ourselves the goal of halving the number of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 2015.

To reach this goal, France proposes the following:

- Access to water should be recognised as a fundamental right.
- Each country should adopt an aggressive action plan, promote partnerships and involve manufacturers and investors.
- An international monitoring centre should be established to track attainment of the goals set in Johannesburg.

\* \* \*



Your Forum will address six issues that are critical for sound ecological and social management of water.

The issue of agriculture, which is the leading water user around the world. How can farming be made more economical, without affecting yields, through appropriate irrigation methods and the selection of the suitable crops?

Then, there is the dismaying issue of waste. It is not unusual for up to 60% of water to be lost from distribution networks, even though modern procedures make it possible to reduce such losses to 20%.

The issue of rural populations' access to water. We must pay attention to their needs, encourage and finance techniques that are manageable at local level and suited to small-scale operations.

The issue of quality. We must stop using rivers as open sewers and oceans as the world's cess pit. We must enact and comply with waste standards throughout the world.

There is also the issue of the fair price to be paid, which is a delicate political and social matter. Water is a public good. Nobody can claim ownership of it. But in order to ensure adequate supply and proper sanitation, the community must define rules to limit waste in a spirit of social justice, sound economics and respect for the environment.

Finally, there is the issue of cross-border resource management in the case of rivers and ground water. In view of the risk of disputes, I would like the Kyoto Forum to make progress towards identifying international principles.

\* \* \*

Effective water policies require considerable funds. These funds will come from official development assistance, when projects strengthen international solidarity, promote decentralised cooperation and provide support for NGOs. But funds will primarily come from the private sector. France encourages investors to increase their involvement. Let us look to the future. We need to come up with innovative and attractive ways to protect investments. I would like the Evian G8 meeting to be inspired by the remarkable recommendations made by the panel chaired by Governor Michel Camdessus, which are based on two key words: confidence and responsibility.

Confidence stems from a sound legal and financial framework. France proposes drawing up a Charter of General Principles of Good Governance for Water Resources that sets out the rights and duties of each party.

Responsibility. We need to decentralise water management, mobilise local capital and rely on stakeholders. We will win the water battle with them, while according full respect to their needs, their traditions and their culture.

\* \* \*

These are, Ladies and Gentlemen, France's ambitions as you start your work here. Will the twenty-first century be a time of tension and water wars? Or will it be a time of international solidarity and greater justice? The answer depends on our wisdom and our commitment.

Thank you.

*Shortened version, translation from French.*



**Summary of the Statement at the Day of Africa  
by His Excellency Mr. Festus Mogae  
President of the Republic of Botswana  
In Kyoto on March 17, 2003**

The Government and People of Japan and the World Water Council deserve credit for their various positive contributions to the success of this ongoing 3rd World Water Forum, aimed at providing solutions to water problems throughout the world.

The lack of water is a global issue, which has the potential to pose a serious threat to human race. There is therefore a dire need for international solidarity and cooperation to address Africa's many problems and challenges, especially shortage of water.

The water themes selected for discussion at this forum are relevant and most important to Africa, for they will properly address the health and welfare situation in the continent by contributing to the reduction of Africa's rampant water borne diseases, water pollution and discharge of industrial waste into water sources.

At a continental level, we are working hard through the Africa Water Task Force, the Africa Water Forum, African Ministerial Conferences On Water and NEPAD to solve these problems, mobilize international partnership and support and to assume ownership and responsibility for our own development. At a regional level, SADC Countries have agreed on a Protocol on Shared Water courses.

Through international financial assistance, Botswana has managed to put in place a continuous programme to create water sources and has identified the most cost effective methods to satisfy our water demands.

Reforming water management institutions to provide for public/private partnership will hike water prices resulting in limited access to clean and safe water by the poor in developing countries.

The entire International community has to double its efforts to help Africa secure adequate, clean and safe water to achieve sustainable development.

*Shortened version*





## Selected Speeches

**Speech at the Day of Asia & Pacific  
by His Excellency Mr. E. Sh. Rakhmonov  
President of the Republic of Tajikistan  
In Kyoto on March 18, 2003**

First of all, I would like to address the words of greetings to the participants of this Forum and to wish all of us the best of success. The problem of water security that is to be discussed today is getting more relevant every year to people throughout the world.

The immutability of the fact that the processes of globalization open up not only their positive but also negative aspects should be recognized here. Conservation and frugal use of water resources has recently become critically important for the survival of humanity. Many countries and entire regions of the planet survive droughts and floods, volumes and consequences of which increase every year. Influence of global warming and sea level rise threatens to increase the scale of serious hydrological phenomena. Many developing countries already experience water stress, and this tendency will increase in the future. Even today, countries and continents as developed as Japan and Europe are subjected to these same water problems.

The arising situation imperatively dictates taking urgent steps. The recently published UN report on this issue clearly reflects today's situation with pure water security and sketches the prospects, which are frankly very threatening. Currently, a large part of population of the Earth is not provided with drinking water.

The various discussions taking place at this Forum perfectly organized by the government of Japan show the degree of complexity of water problems and increasingly confirm the need for a wide partnership on behalf of conserving the necessary resources of fresh water for future generations.

Today, we are challenged to ensure that the obligations and plans of action taken on the water-related problems are realized in full. The water accessibility issue is placed in the same row as other basic human rights. This is completely fair, considering that water is a physical need of the human body. Specifically, for these reasons special commentaries were adopted at the International Pact of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. This is a clear example of how multifaceted the water problem



is, featuring lawful, social, ecological, economic and other aspects and affecting absolutely all of the countries and entire regions of the planet to one degree or another.

At Johannesburg Summit, concrete targets were determined in the field of water resources and sanitation, and the terms of their implementation were established. The International Year of Freshwater, declared by the UN General Assembly on the initiative of Tajikistan in co-authorship with 149 countries of the world provides a unique possibility to begin a large-scaled implementation of the agenda on water resources approved at the Summit.

Being a natural resource that is limited in reserve, water serves as a basis not only for the existence of life on the planet, but also constitutes an important component of the human production activity. The present deficiency of freshwater is in many respects related to the results of irrational economic activity of people. Therefore, it is vitally important to come up with effective strategies of water-use at all levels: global, sub-regional, regional and national, for the sake of long-term preservation of freshwater resources on the planet.

Furthermore, Tajikistan believes that it is important to discuss the issue of establishing a minimum threshold for clean drinking water security and to determine criteria for use of freshwater for industrial purposes in the regional context.



More than half of all water resources of Central Asia are formed in our country, and they are of paramount importance for maintaining life activity and sustainable economic development not only of Tajikistan, but of the entire region as well. Despite the fact that Tajikistan is located in the headstreams of the largest water arteries of the region, "water stress" are not just words for us, but an appearance in everyday life, especially in the sphere of clean water security of the population in rural areas.

Currently for Central Asia, including Tajikistan, it is important to create an effective system of water conservation by means of reconstruction of existing irrigational networks and canals on a new technological basis, capable of sharply decreasing losses of water in the process of its use, especially in the field of the irrigation of farming lands.

The issue of taking measures to protect water basins from contamination of industrial waste and other pollutants is also extremely urgent. Taking this into account, we are purposefully working with our neighbors in order to create a mechanism of an intergovernmental utilization of water resources in the region and to coordinate our actions in this field, based upon world experience, for the sake of all of our peoples' welfare.

There is no other alternative for our region, since we are confronting a problem of the Aral Sea. This sad evidence of an inconsiderate and wasteful attitude to water resources has led to disastrous ecological consequences and to a social and economic degradation of an enormous territory. Over the last fifty years, the area of this water basin has been reduced by half. Originally, the yearly amount of water entering the Aral Sea was about 120 cubic kilometers. Today this number is not more than 10 cubic kilometers. The water level in the sea has descended from 53 to 35 meters. The main reason for such abrupt changes within a relatively short period of time is intensive land development, whose territory has doubled during the same period, reaching 8 million hectares.

Today the volume of the irrigation withdrawal is approximately 110 cubic kilometers.

Intensive expansion of cultivated areas gave rise to the level of water mineralization and adding to the saltiness of the soil. About one third of all irrigated lands is now salted and that exerts a negative influence on its productivity, and consequently, on the general well being of the population.

Unless emergency measures are taken, the problem of the deficiency of clean drinking water experienced by the population of the lower reaches of the rivers falling into the Aral Sea, will be complimented with hunger, that will spread across the entire region.

Today's state of the Aral Sea problem, is leading to serious changes in climatic conditions in Central Asia, and in the future it is fraught with even more dangerous consequences for a significant part of the Eurasian continent. According to our observations in the last fifty years regarding the reserves of glaciers in the Pamir Mountains, this natural treasure of fresh water has decreased by half.

Dry years alternate with seasons of intensive downfall, which cause mudflows, landslides, and avalanches. Due to the water shortage, the unique ecosystem of the Aral Sea river delta is turning into a desert that will lead to the disappearance of rare forms of flora and fauna. These phenomena can have the most serious consequences for the vital activity of people, the state of the wild life and biological diversity.

As a President of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, I want to state with full responsibility that the rescue of the Aral Sea today is a vital task not only for the countries of Central Asia, but for the world community as a whole.

Hence, realization of the suggestion made by the countries of Central Asia to give the institutes of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea the status of the UN establishments would become a logical link in resolution of this issue.

Countries of Central Asia at the Central Asian cooperation summit in Dushanbe in October of last year approved basic directions of a program

consisting of concrete actions on improving the ecological, social and economic situation in the basin of the Aral Sea for the period of eight years beginning in 2003 until 2009 and now in collaboration with international organizations they develop a plan of concrete actions.

It was noted at this summit, that drinking water provision systems in the countries of the region are enduring serious stress from intensive irrigation and forest devastation of the watersheds. Thus, the situation occurs that our region will not be able to maintain a sustainable level of farm produce and food if we fail to solve the problem of quality and quantity of water resources.

One of the basic means of overcoming the Aral Sea crisis is the effective use, for the good of the entire region, of the existing water-engineering and irrigational constructions that provide satisfaction of production needs to our countries and give a possibility to regulate the river flow in the region into the Aral Sea. Tajikistan possesses the largest water reserves in the region and has excellent conditions for building new water-protective structures, which would facilitate achievement of the indicated goals.

The work we carry out concerning the realization of the projects of building the Sangtydinskaya and Rogunskaya hydroelectric power plants, along with significant increase in capabilities of regulating water streams, will have a deep impact on the economic development of the entire region including Afghanistan. The matter depends on the completion of these vitally important projects for the region. We hope that our efforts will be supported.

We expect that the United Nations, other international institutes and individual countries, whose contribution to the solution of this truly planetary problem so far remains insignificant, taking into account the scale of the problem, will render the states of the Central Asia essential assistance and support to improve the situation in the basin of the Aral Sea. Otherwise, the water problem in the region, and also outside of it, can grow into a major problem causing conflicts and other dangers, the consequences of which in the epoch of globalization will be perceived worldwide.

Interested participation of all states without exception, integrated efforts of international institutes, non-government and individuals in a matter of realization of the goals determined at numerous international water events are a pledge of a successful solution of this problem. Today, developing countries are keenly confronted with the problem and in the near future it can become urgent for developed states as well.

Hence, assistance of these states must be proportional to the level of danger of the situation and must be in the context of eradication of poverty, which is the origin and basis for growth of acute social and economic problems.

In this context, as a concrete contribution to seeking ways of effective and rational water use in frames of the International Year of Fresh Water Tajikistan plans to host an international forum on this problem, that will be held from August 29 to 31 of this year in Dushanbe.

During the work of the forum, it is planned to make a special accent on studying sub-regional and regional aspects of a solution to such vital issues as: water and regional co-operation, trans-boundary water flow management, water and health, water-saving technologies, rational utilization of water reservoirs and a number of other problems. The forum in Dushanbe is open for everyone who wants to contribute to finding optimum ways of determining solutions to the water resources problem and to realizing the water problem related targets, stated in the UN Millennium Declaration and in the documents of the largest UN Conferences.

We hope that for countries with developing and transitional economies, this forum will become a platform where they will be able to share their opinions on measures they consider necessary in order to improve the management, facilitate frugal use of water resources and saving of freshwater for the future generations.



Finally, I would like to draw your attention to the following:

The process of optimization of water resources management should progress intensively in the context of sustained development and be continued actively. The International Year of Freshwater must give an impetus to this process, since the problem will be felt more and more acutely. Hence, I assume that it would be right to declare an International Decade of Freshwater starting from the year 2005. This step would meet the purposes of the UN Millennium Declaration in the field of freshwater problems, which has set a target to halve the number of people on the planet who do not have access to clean drinking water by the year 2015.

Thank you for your attention.

*Translation from Russian.*

**Summary of the speech at Osaka Days Opening Ceremony  
"A Common Vision of Sustainable Water"  
by Mr. Fidel V. Ramos  
Former President of the Republic of the Philippines  
In Osaka on March 18, 2003**

The obvious fact is -- that water is life, and that there is no life without water and, perhaps, the obvious nature of water is part of the problem -- water is so much a part of our daily lives that we take water for granted.

This is why the United Nations now considers water to be a critical resource for sustainable economic development. The political visibility of water issues is bound to increase. Already there are eruptions of serious disputes within and among states over water. Population growth, widespread urbanization and industrialization are imposing intensified demands on water services and pressures on water resources. The growing imbalance between supply and demand has led to shortage and competition, and has resulted in pollution, environmental degradation, disease and hunger.

The threat before us all is immediate and compelling. It is in this context - of hope amidst a complex of problems that threatens to overwhelm if not addressed now with a sense of urgency - that I reach out to you all to be more caring, sharing and daring about our common vision of a world where absolutely no one - no man, no woman, no child, and community - is deprived of the simplest and most basic of all necessities: clean, potable water.

*Southeast Asia regional overview*

My region, southeast Asia, is home to half a billion people. Its population growth is causing great anxiety for nations, leaders and citizens.

As in other regions, it is poor people who are hardest hit by the problems of water shortage, pollution, floods and water-borne diseases. Inefficient governance, moreover, further compounds the problems.

Thus, strong leadership, steady political will, and stakeholders' commitment are important factors to actualize needed reforms in the water sector. Many leaders tend to give in to populist temptations - pseudo-leaders who always have their eyes focused on the next elections and who therefore allow artificially low water prices to prevail. Such leaders do their peoples great disservice.

*The Philippine experience*

During my presidency from 1992 to 1998, we invested a great deal of time, effort and money in water conservation, management and utilization.

One such project - the newly-completed san Roque multipurpose dam located in the provinces of Pangasinan and Benguet northern Luzon - is the largest of its kind in Southeast Asia. Started in 1996 to harness the waters of the great Agno River, San Roque Dam with a height of 193 meters from the riverbed, will generate 345 megawatts of electric power, control flooding that annually inundates 125,000 hectares of densely-populated communities, and irrigate some 87,000 hectares of farmland.

At every stage of the project, we took every care to ensure the welfare of the indigenous communities who lived in upland villages close to the reservoir site. In this undertaking -- as in many other infrastructure programs -- the Philippines was greatly helped by official development assistance (ODA) from Japan.

Two other equally important water conservation projects have been completed on our main island of Luzon: the Angat-Umiray and Pantabangan-Casacnan systems. In Mindanao, two major water projects are 90% finished: the Malmar irrigation and Kabulnan irrigation networks. All these five major projects, started during my presidency, were the products of teamwork, tenacity and our common vision.

The Philippine government applied the "user's pay" principle, and also the "polluter's pay" principle was invoked, to reduce the pollution of water sources.

*Summing up: protecting the water environment*

The complex nature of water resource management clearly requires a better integrated approach in dealing with the interrelated issues of water supply planning, demand management, pollution control, and watershed protection.



Promoting community-based and community-operated water systems where appropriate is always a sound policy option. Obviously, the environment must be protected and natural resources conserved.

Environment-friendly technologies must be identified and adopted; economic incentives must be given for the use - of pollution-control systems. The establishment of waste-water treatment facilities must be accorded top priority – for the minimization of waste generation, and the constant recycling and re-use of waste water.

Already, water is the single most important commodity of this new millennium. Water will be as basic to economic development in the 21st century, as oil was for most of the late 20th century. Water is everybody's responsibility. In this immense task that faces us, all sectors - governments, private business, civil society, local communities - must team up together to ensure the sustainable availability of clean water.

This culture of working together - which is deep-rooted in humankind's communal nature - I call our caring, sharing and daring for one another. Caring and sharing are easy enough for most. But daring to sacrifice for the common good, daring to take concerted action to make a big difference - daring to do all these would be the supreme test of civic responsibility and of leadership, and the secret of a better quality of life for all.

Thank you.

*Shortened version*

**Address by  
Her Imperial Highness Princess Takamado  
at the Shiga Days Opening Ceremony  
In Shiga on March 20, 2003**

Today I am very pleased to be with so many people gathered from many countries and areas for the opening of the Shiga Days of the 3rd World Water Forum.

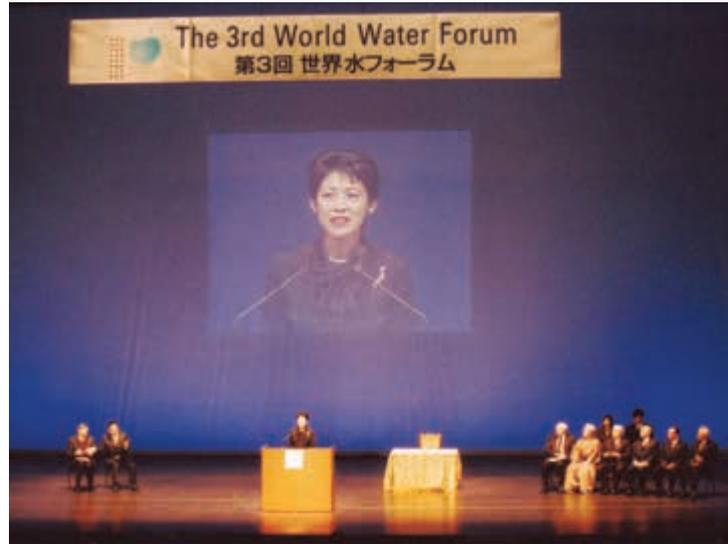
The 3rd World Water Forum is being held for the first time in Asia, following the 1st World Water Forum in Morocco and the 2nd World Water Forum in The Netherlands.

I understand that this Forum aims at generating concrete actions toward solutions through discussions on all water-related issues by a wide range of people, including experts and government officials together with members of the general public, including women, children and senior citizens.

The 3rd World Water Forum is held in the Lake Biwa and the Yodo River Basin in Shiga, Kyoto and Osaka Prefectures. This very fact sends out a significant message that the issue of water must be considered in units of basin areas.

No matter where in the Globe, solutions for water issues can only be found and made through solidarity and cooperation by people in wider areas, rather than in a single area or country. Of course, technical studies by scientists and major administrative judgments from a long-term perspective are very important. It may no longer be permissible for each one of us as well as corporations and countries, to unilaterally continue to benefit from the mountains, rivers, lakes and seas, while returning to the natural environment only the waste created by us.

Shiga Prefecture is well known for Lake Biwa, which is one of the oldest ancient lakes in the world, rich in nature and picturesque scenery. In Shiga sessions under the themes which are relevant to its characteristics will be held, such as "Integrated Water Resources Management and Basin Management," "Water for Peace," and "Children's World Water Forum." Yesterday I visited the venue of the Biwako Water Fair and Festival. It was my great delight to see many interesting exhibits and feel the profound affection held towards the lake by the people in Shiga.



Water is an important resource to nurture lives. If there had been no water in the first place, there would not be a life on this Earth. I wish you to address the future of water resources and resolutions of water issues, always keeping in mind the senses of awe and respect towards the Earth as well as the senses of gratitude and carefulness.

*Translation from Japanese.*



## Selected Speeches

**Statement at the Shiga Days Opening Ceremony  
by Mr. Mikhail S. Gorbachev,  
Former President of the USSR  
In Shiga on March 20, 2003**

Let me once again greet the participants of the Forum on behalf of the international, non-governmental ecological organization, the Green Cross International. I want to express my satisfaction at participating in the opening of this plenary meeting here in Shiga and to deliver a few messages in my brief speech.

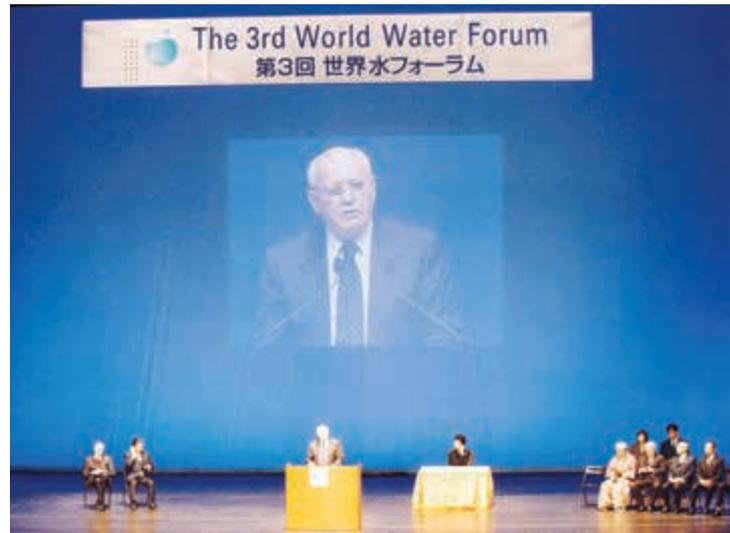
First of all, I think that all of us must be glad and inspired by the way that Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, has welcomed representatives of practically all continents and a gathering of eight thousands participants.

The very fact that the 3rd World Water Forum is taking place has great significance, since it shows the serious disquietude of the world community over the problem of fresh water security.

The reality of the water crisis has already been widely acknowledged. This is very important, since it is a starting point for reasoning and working out proposals to overcome this very deep crisis that the World, our planet is facing.

I see the primary task of the Forum as impelling and pushing governments and states to show their political will to realise those obligations taken on this issue in the UN Millennium Declaration. First of all, this, of course, implies water resources managing and program budgeting. This is the first task. The second task is to facilitate the working-out of proposals for creating mechanisms to realise the tasks stated in the UN Millennium Declaration.

In this context we must bear in mind that at the G8 summit in France this summer the highest question on the agenda will be precisely the problem of freshwater, the scarcity of fresh water, and the acute nature of the crisis. Hence, our proposals are very important, as they can stimulate the world community in taking new steps towards more concrete activities to solve water problems.



I invite participants of the discussion to concentrate on working out concrete proposals, since, frankly speaking, a great number of speeches have already been made.

Over the last five years, our organisation, the Green Cross International, has been dealing with water resource related problems and programs in different countries of the world. Together with other partners in this process we supervise six major projects, and we are as aware of the situation as you are. We have also heard many speeches just as you have.

Hence it is now very important to raise questions before the participants of the Forum: What do we need to do? What kind of mechanisms should be implemented to solve this problem for the sake of people, who today are already anxious about the shortage of drinkable freshwater, and in many cases are worried about poor access to freshwater and about the fact that consumed water is of such poor quality that it frequently causes diseases and has a negative effect on human health?

I think that new proposals will be worked out here in Shiga at this plenary meeting and in the process of the forthcoming work of this forum. And this is of great importance.



Our Forum, with its guidelines and its search for ways of overcoming the water crisis, has acquired an extra value in these bellicose times. I am referring to the military action against Iraq. I consider this to be not only an unjustified measure, but also a big political mistake. For it damages international relations and safety in the world. It undermines international law and discredits the Security Council and the United Nations. This is an attempt to teach all other countries a lesson. It indicates that the administration of the United States wants to act or is intending to act as if the world were its own dominion. This is a great error and a major delusion. In any case, it has nothing to do with true world leadership. Currently the world needs a truly democratic world order, based on equality of rights and collaboration in solving problems by joint efforts.

Our Forum, which represents non-governmental organisations as well as governmental ones, is the ideal opportunity for the world community to say that it understands its responsibilities and is aware of the immensity and scale of the global challenges facing us, and is ready to consolidate its efforts in order to improve the situation.

Thank you.

*Translation from Russian.*

# Summary Forum Statement

## Introduction

Freshwater is a precious and finite resource central to sustainable development, economic growth, social stability and poverty alleviation. The Ministerial Declaration of the 2nd World Water Forum in The Hague (2000) identified meeting basic water needs, securing food supply, protecting ecosystems, sharing water resources, managing risks, valuing water and governing water wisely as the key challenges for our direct future.

Over 24,000 people from around the world attended the 3rd World Water Forum, held March 16-23 2003, in Kyoto, Osaka and Shiga (Japan). Participants discussed the actions needed in order to solve the global water challenges and to meet the goals set forth at the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in New York (2000), the International Freshwater Conference in Bonn (2001) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg (2002). Based upon these discussions, all participating organisations, from the United Nations to local NGO's, were encouraged to make specific and tangible commitments to action.

This summary report offers but a glimpse of the issues that were discussed, the new actions that were reported, and the commitments and recommendations that were made during the 3rd World Water Forum. It would be impossible to cover all of the points raised during the Forum's 351 sessions, which covered 33 different themes and 5 regions. For a more complete overview of the Forum's outcomes, readers are invited to peruse the regional and thematic statements, and the session reports, which are available on the Forum web site at <http://www.world.water-forum3.com/>.

## Key Issues

In addressing the challenge of balancing increasing human requirements for adequate water supplies and improved health and sanitation with food production, transportation, energy and environmental needs, most

countries will require more effective governance, improved capacity and adequate financing. Inclusive, community level public participation is fundamental to achieving these goals. Our common basic requirement for water is an opportunity for cooperation and peace.

## *Safe Clean Water for All*

Increasing water use efficiency through developments in science and technology and improved demand management are essential. But these alone may not be sufficient to meet the growing demand for water in most developing regions and particularly in cities. All options to augment the available water supply, including increased storage through the use of rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and dams, need to be considered, ensuring that all those who will be affected will also benefit. The recommendations from the World Commission on Dams (2000) can be used as a reference. A wider adoption of good practice is required in order to avoid the environmental and social costs and risks of the past.

Excessive resource development, uncontrolled urban discharges, industrial pollution, agricultural intensification and changes in the global climate have caused widespread degradation of surface waters and aquifers. When combined with increased vulnerability to floods and other disasters, these factors hinder prospects for economic and social development, poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability.

## *Governance*

Many countries face a governance crisis, rather than a water crisis. Good water governance requires effective and accountable socio-political and administrative systems adopting an integrated water resources management (IWRM) approach with transparent and participatory processes that address ecological and human needs. Primary responsibility rests with governments to make water a priority by adopting sector strategies and plans that

recognise the principle of secured access to water and sanitation for all human beings, and by implementing policies that utilise all available resource options.

### *Capacity Building*

The need for capacity building, education and access to information for enhanced effectiveness in water management is unquestioned. These critical elements of the water development process are often treated as an add-on to programmes, with scant regard to local capacity-building institutions, gender mainstreaming, cultural diversity and traditional knowledge or to long-term commitment.

### *Financing*

Financing infrastructure for the water sector comes mainly from the public sector of developing countries and is “topped-up” with contributions from foreign aid, international financial institutions, commercial loans and private equity. Despite the link between water security, development and poverty alleviation, overall investment in water resources management has been seriously neglected. According to the Vision and other estimates, developing and transitional countries will require \$180 billion annually in order to produce global water security over the next 25 years. This will require greater efficiency and better financial management. Several models for combining public, donor and/or private (both international and local) funding have been attempted, and the results have been mixed. The debate concerning public-private partnerships has not been resolved.

### *Participation*

In many regions, countries and local communities have come to realise that water is a multi-stakeholder issue, and that partnerships of all interested and affected parties are a viable mechanism to translate IWRM into practice. Major groups including CEOs, unions, indigenous people, water journalists, parliamentarians, youth and children all have a point of view and deserve the right to be heard.

Yet large segments of society, especially women and the poor, are not given a voice. There is a need for a closer examination of participation based on race, ethnicity, economic status, age, and religion to ensure inclusiveness.

### *Regional Issues*

Although most of the issues outlined above are global, some are of particular concern in certain regions. Asia and the Pacific face a main water challenge due to the growth in both water demand and population. Pervasive poverty has confined Africa to a vicious cycle of underdevelopment, conflict, and suffering. In the Americas, large investments in water-related projects and macroeconomic reforms have failed to stimulate sustainable economic growth. Dwindling water resources are threatening people’s livelihood, the environment, and economic growth in the Middle East-Mediterranean. And Europe’s water resources are subject to considerable pressure due to the relatively high population density, significant industrial activity and intensive agricultural production.

### *Actions*

Since the 2nd World Water Forum (2000), numerous actions designed to address the looming global water crisis have been undertaken. At the international and regional level, several of these activities focused on awareness raising, information sharing and the creation of partnerships. At the local level, the actions undertaken reflect the more specific nature of the water-related challenges that affect local communities and smaller basins. The following section offers some examples of the various actions that were reported during the Forum.

### *Creating Global Awareness and Political Support*

The Habitat Agenda (1996), the Millennium Summit (2000) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) have underscored the importance of water for



development and have set goals and targets for priority action. The human right to water was defined in a General Comment by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2002).

Governance has become firmly established within the water community and more than 40 countries have developed or are in the process of developing new water laws. The Bonn Conference and World Summit in Johannesburg have provided increased political awareness of water governance issues, and many partnerships have been established or strengthened (involving public, private and civil society stakeholders). Continent-wide, the Africa Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) and the Africa Water Task Force (AWTF) were established to lead the development of sound policies, coordinate water initiatives and prepare the NEPAD water agenda based on the Africa Water Vision and Framework for Action. The Africa Water Facility will serve as a conduit and facilitator for pooled funds for capacity building and investment support in Africa. Similar continental coordination is ensured by OAS-IWRN in the Americas.

Dialogues on water governance have been held in over 30 countries. New national policies, strategies and laws for water resources development and management are being developed in a large number of countries, most often following the principles of IWRM. This often led to restructuring of the institutional framework, including river and lake basin organisations, and empowered communities and water users associations.

Agreements have recently been reached on many shared rivers (Ganges, Incomati, Senegal, Pungwe-Buzi-Save, Sava, Chu-Talas) and lakes (Victoria, Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa), and broader regional agreements further promote basin cooperation (SADC Water Protocol, EU Water Framework Directive). These and other longstanding structures illustrate how water can serve as a source for peace rather than conflict. In several of the world's most important basins, the international community is providing financial assistance and expertise to stimulate cooperation, such as the Nile Basin Initiative or

the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer Regional Strategy. However, many longstanding water related disputes still remain unresolved and the growing demand for finite freshwater resources heightens the risk of future conflicts developing.

The UN and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) through the Joint Monitoring Programme, but also Water Aid and other field NGOs and other stakeholders, have started to monitor the number of people requiring access to drinking water and sanitation. And the Millennium Project will soon address the same issue.

### *Building Bridges*

Programmes such as the Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment and CGIAR's Challenge Program on Water and Food have been established to bridge the gap between the food and environment sectors and to develop mechanisms to increase the productivity of water for food and livelihoods in a manner that is environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable.

The Dialogue on Water and Climate and the Associated Programme on Floods have been building bridges between water managers, climatologists, hydrologist and disaster management organisations, as well as raising awareness amongst water policy makers, water managers and society about the need for better adaptation to climate change and increasing meteorological hazards.

UNEP's Dams and Development Project brings together governments, civil society and industry in a series of global, regional and national multi-stakeholder processes designed to improve decision-making, planning and management of dams and their alternatives.

The sustainability of groundwater represents one of the major water challenges. Programs such as the Groundwater Management Advisory Team and Internationally Shared Aquifer Resources Management provide technical support to local initiatives to better understand and manage these resources.

The Forum itself provides us an opportunity to create links: several networks were established during the Forum, dealing with floods, drought, capacity building, and training programmes for water managers.

### *Local Action*

There are an increasing number of initiatives worldwide where societal goals are met to prevent pollution whilst the services of ecosystems are protected, for example through watershed protection. These actions, the majority of which are undertaken at the local-level, deserve wider-scale application.

Several local and regional scale initiatives on disaster preparedness and adaptation to climate variability (and change) have been launched, but funding for such activities has been very limited and most have yet to mainstream their recommendations into national policy.

It is estimated that developing and transitional countries spend around \$80 billion annually on all parts of the water sector. As stated above, more than double that amount will be needed to meet Millennium Development Goals. Pooled risk funds, and municipal credit ratings are increasingly used tools that allow local authorities and communities to have access to financing.

The number of stakeholders included in different consultation processes continues to increase. Gender-sensitive participatory processes at the community level have proved effective, and in some countries they are supported by gender inclusive policies. But generally the overall participatory decision-making process is fuzzy and protracted, and decisions are frequently delayed or cancelled. Education on integrated water resources management needs to continue to be made available to all stakeholders. Greater attention should be given to water education in primary and secondary school, and higher-level water-sector education and training needs to be re-oriented towards IWRM.

## Commitments

Over 100 commitments made during the Forum have been confirmed, and this number could double once the confirmation process has ended. Most commitments are detailed in the thematic and regional statements, while others were reported in the session reports. The following section highlights some of the most substantial commitments.

### *At Global Level*

- The benefits of sound water management become more apparent if linked to the WEHAB framework, which includes health, energy, biodiversity, productivity, socio-economic development and poverty alleviation. Recognition of the wide spectrum of water management benefits will stimulate governments to give water a higher priority on their policy agenda and associated budget allocation. The World Water Council is committed to develop and implement with a consortium of International financial institutions, UN agencies, international non-governmental organisations, and research institutions a programme aiming to precisely identify and highlight the benefits brought by sound water management and provide governments with appropriate tools and analysis so that they may be considered in priority setting, planning, development, management, and budgeting for the water sector.
- UNESCO and the World Water Council are committed to promote, develop and support the establishment and operation of an independent, easily accessible facility that can help solve problems related to trans-boundary waters by providing on request access to experienced technical advisers, tools, training sessions and mediators.
- UN-HABITAT signed a memorandum of understanding with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to create a programme to build the capacity of Asian cities to secure and manage pro-poor investments and to help the region meet the Millennium Development Goals



- (MDG) of halving, by 2015, the proportion of people without safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The programme will cover a pipeline of US\$10 million in grants from ADB and UN-HABITAT for the first two phases and US\$500 million in ADB loans for water and sanitation projects in cities across Asia over the next five years. Additional funding for Water for Asian Cities has also been made available to UN-HABITAT by the Government of The Netherlands.
- The partner international organisations and research institutes (WWC, UNESCO-IHE, FAO, PIK, IFPRI, IWMI and SOAS) are committed to continue their efforts and to lobby for financial support to develop a better understanding of the concept of Virtual Water, its application and its impact, and to provide governments with information and tools to consciously utilise virtual water trade as an effective way to promote water saving and make it an integral part of governments' national and regional water, food and environmental policies.
  - A broad consortium of organisations (GWP, NRC, FAO, WWC, IWA, WMO, UNEP, IUCN, UNESCO, UNDP, WB, ISDR) which supported the International Dialogue on Water and Climate, are committed to continue building bridges between the climate and water sector, and to develop activities to better cope with climate impacts. These organisations will form an "International Water and Climate Alliance" that would operate with regional and local partners through an associated programme on water and climate.
  - The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are committed to a Community Water Initiative, aimed at building on the power of the local community to solve water and sanitation challenges. Its aim is to provide innovative communities with small grants to expand and improve their solutions to the water and sanitation crisis. The Community Water Initiative has an estimated target budget of \$50 million for 2003-2008.
  - Through the Indigenous Peoples Kyoto Water Declaration, the indigenous participants of the 3rd World Water Forum commit themselves to forming a network on water issues that will strengthen the voice of indigenous people generally, and help empower local communities struggling to protect their water rights.
  - The Water and Sanitation Program (World Bank) commits itself to funding national capacity building projects for MDG monitoring. Candidate countries are welcomed to apply.
  - The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) and its partners will launch "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for all" (WASH) campaigns in many developing countries during 2003 and in the next three years. Such campaigns include the "WASH in Schools" initiative (WSSCC and UNICEF) that aims to provide water, sanitation and hygiene education services for every primary school. The WSSCC will also regularly publish a "People's Report" on water, sanitation and hygiene, the first of which will be released at the 1st "Global WASH Forum" in Dakar, Senegal in December 2003.
  - Pricewaterhouse Coopers, UN Water and Care International are committed to a Global Water Initiative, to bring a substantial contribution to the MDG. It will start soon with a pilot project in Africa supported by the French Government, with results by the end of the year 2003.
  - WMO and UNICEF are committed to promote and improve human health and well being through a number of initiatives including partnerships with one another and other organisations. These include an international network for household water safety (safe water systems) and a global water quality initiative.



- WHO has committed itself to assess and report on water-related disease, to continue to develop health-based norms, guidelines and best practices and to support information consolidation and dissemination through various means.
- The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of Japan has supported the establishment of the International Flood Network (IFNet), launched during the Third World Water Forum for flood mitigation at the global stage. IFNET is committed to launching the "Global Flood Warning System" project, with the capacity to create precipitation maps all over the world every 3 hours. As a result, flood warnings in the world will be vastly improved, benefiting up to 4.8 billion people.
- The Netherlands will concentrate its support on Africa and assist 10 countries in the development of their national plans. Further, it is also committed to support the African Water Facility.
- The European Union, through its Initiative on Water "Water for Life" (EU Water Initiative), is committed, together with its partners, to promote the implementation of the WSSD goals and targets on safe drinking water and sanitation and on IWRM, by enhancing co-ordination and increasing financial and development assistance to the water sector and by assisting the prioritisation and inclusion of water as an integral part of partner countries' NSSDs and PRSPs.

#### *At Regional Level*

- The international organisations active in the American region (IADB, OAS, ECLAC, IUCN, SICA, IWRN, CAN, LANBO and GWP) commit themselves to find and negotiate solutions for the following issues: (a) policy development, including rules for efficient and equitable water allocation; (b) meeting financial needs for water resources management; (c) the effect of international trade agreements on national water public interests; (d) capacity building for effective decentralisation, water governance, management and regulation of services; (e) participatory and efficient risk management; and (f) the impact of First World agricultural subsidies on sustainable water management.
- Australia will commit over AUD\$80 million in the current financial year for water activities, primarily in countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Caribbean and Pacific organisations (CEHI and SOPAC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding to implement the Joint Programme for Action (37 member states), providing for co-operation on matters including the freshwater environment, climate change, capacity-building, data and information management, applied research, and the sharing of expertise.
- The Mekong River Commission (MRC), with the governments of Cambodia, Laos PDR, Thailand and Vietnam, in collaboration with partners will prepare a navigation strategy and programme by the end of 2003. The long-term goals of the strategy are to develop sustainable, effective and safe navigation on the Mekong, and to increase the international trade opportunities for the mutual benefit of the member countries of the MRC.
- The Pacific Regional Action Plan, which has now been ratified by 18 Pacific Island countries, includes commitments for development of several national water sector actions, and for the refocusing of donor assistance on the critical issues of hydrology, water loss reduction, governance and awareness.

### *At National and Basin Level*

- Brazil commits itself to a gender mainstreaming policy, welcoming cooperation with the Gender and Water Alliance, primarily for the “Zero Thirst” Programme that is still being developed.
- The River Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of Japan will support inland waterway transport activities that contribute to community revitalisation and urban rejuvenation, establishing a system that can quickly respond to earthquakes and other disasters. It will also provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to developing countries.
- The Kenya Rainwater Association is committed to starting an initiative, “The Nyando Basin Food Security Support Project through rainwater harvesting” in the Nyando River Basin in Western Kenya. This initiative, which is community driven, targets 2000 households and 300 HIV/AIDS patients and orphans per year and is based on the provision of water tanks, ecological sanitation units, EM introduction and environmental protection with an emphasis on soil fertility and tree number improvement.

### **Recommendations**

The participants of the 3rd World Water Forum recommended the following actions to be taken up as commitments to achieve our goals and responsibilities as the water community:

#### *1. Alliances, Partnerships, Networking, Participation and Dialogue*

Governments, civil society and industry continue to develop ways of collaborating, combining their strengths and skills with those of the others, creating a new ethic of responsible water-use in society through advocacy, information sharing and education. This can only succeed if governments are clear on their strategies and priorities for the water sector, and plan accordingly.

Donors, NGOs, IFIs, companies and others will assist, but there has to be real political “ownership” from host governments as a precondition.

Local people, authorities, the research community, farmers, industries, women and minority groups are empowered and involved in the development of basin and aquifer strategies, agreements and institutions. Stakeholder representatives and local authorities are given a permanent and official role in decision-making and implementation. The water-related knowledge, practices and rights of communities in all cultural contexts and their contributions are recognised and better integrated in water management and environmental stewardship. Private companies, both international and local, contribute to achieving the MDG goals by twinning and helping in capacity building.

Governments, industry, agriculture, and people in their daily lives contribute to eradicating existing pollution and ensuring that economic development does not result in increased pollution.

#### *2. Nature and Ecosystems*

We increasingly see examples where societal goals are met whilst the services of ecosystems are protected. These actions deserve wider-scale application.

- Protection and restoration of ecosystems and aquifers for water services;
- Implementation of environmental flows for downstream ecosystems and users;
- Development of multi-stakeholder approaches for integrated action;
- Integrated adaptive management of land, mountain, forest and water resources;
- Basin-wide pollution prevention and treatment plans;
- Innovative financing and legal frameworks for environmental protection, including payment for environmental services; and
- Water-demand management.



### *3. Financing and Investment*

Governments should translate water laws, strategies, and plans into realistic budget estimates and financing plans for water in all WEHAB sectors. Governments and local authorities should take adequate measures to reduce risk and improve cost recovery, necessary to encourage investment. Primary responsibility for such investments should rest with national governments. Donors should stand by commitments to increase aid for water.

International agencies and multilateral and bilateral donors should give priority in allocating support to countries that are establishing strategies for integrating and coordinating water issues for all water-related sectors and that are increasing investments based on sound planning. Governments and donors should give particular attention in their investment strategies to pro-poor, affordable and appropriate technologies and approaches. Governments, donors and the private sector should develop a range of public financial instruments, accessible to local water managers for development and management of infrastructure that provide water to the poor at an affordable cost.

### *4. Policy and Strategic Planning*

Governments and local authorities acknowledge that water is essential to development and poverty reduction and therefore should give water priority in all development agendas. The benefits of water and good water management are more easily quantified so that they may be considered when setting priorities, planning, development, management, and budgeting for the water sector.

Governments commit themselves to mainstreaming water in strategies and master plans for all WEHAB sectors and to the preparation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) plans by 2005 in accordance with the WSSD Plan of Implementation.

National and local governments in collaboration with basin agencies, industries and local communities will develop and implement basin-wide pollution treatment and prevention plans; encourage basin and coastal area-wide partnerships and develop financial, legal and institutional incentives for pollution prevention. They will also develop comprehensive and integrated flood and drought management policies and adopt strategies for the mitigation of the effects of increasing climate variability and all natural disasters. The plans are made with the participation of stakeholders and linked to national poverty reduction strategies adopting user and community-based water demand management as a strategy of first choice. In their planning governments will implement the ecosystem approach to water management integrating land and water resource management with special attention to environmental protection and resource conservation. Trade in virtual water is considered as a serious option to enable such an ecosystem approach.

Governments should consider appropriate targets for productive water use to be the increasing of food production in order to achieve targets for decreasing malnourishment and rural poverty, without increasing global diversions of water to agriculture over the 2000 level. In this regard, they should mandate international organisations to establish a baseline and monitor progress towards these targets and report to the Ministerial Conferences associated with the World Water Forum series.

### *5. Institutions and Legislation*

Governments should start or continue reforms of public water institutions, drawing on public-private cooperation, twinning, private know-how, and other options such as partnerships between public/private utilities and small-scale water network operators. Governments promote good governance in water management and service delivery, ensuring cost-efficiency, transparency and accountability through increased stakeholder participation and public, private partnerships. The donor community should commit an increased percentage of their funds for establishing better water governance systems. Extra support should be given to countries with sensible socio-economic policies to help implement laws and build administrative capacity for efficient public institutions.

Governments, donors and NGO's should focus their attention on capacity building of the decentralised agencies in their new institutional context, so that they can work effectively in a participatory, people- and service-oriented approach with local operators, user groups, communities, and households. Central agencies also have to be transformed, so that they can take up their new roles and responsibilities.

### *6. Data Gathering and Sharing*

Recognising that access to timely, credible and relevant hydrological and meteorological information is essential for better resource management, planning and decision-making, governments and international institutions are recommended to build the capacity for increased data monitoring and dissemination. Such information is especially needed for flood and disaster management, and must be made publicly available free of charge to all relevant stakeholders, particularly in transboundary basins. Agencies, ministries and governments that have been withholding data and information under the assumption that "knowledge is power" must be persuaded to revisit their policies.

### *7. Special considerations in view of the current international situation*

On March 20th, military action was taken against Iraq. However unfortunate and undesirable war might be, it became a reality. The participants of the Forum stressed the importance of helping refugees and internally displaced people to obtain secure shelter, with access to safe water, sanitation and food. Further, it was requested that the Ministerial Conference give special attention to the protection of water infrastructure during armed conflict, as well as its subsequent rehabilitation. The Chair's Summary of the Ministerial Conference subsequently highlighted the importance of humanitarian assistance related to water in Iraq.



## List of Forum Commitments

The 3rd World Water Forum was truly an action oriented Forum. Over the 8 days, participants of the Forum made hundreds of new commitments on water towards finding sustainable solutions for global water problems. The following list includes the 123 commitments that have been confirmed by the date of the production of this report. This number could well double once the confirmation process has ended. These Forum commitments can be found in the World Water Actions Inventories on the World Water Council website at [http://www.worldwatercouncil.org/search\\_actions.php](http://www.worldwatercouncil.org/search_actions.php). The indicated "Action number" refers to the World Water Council's World Water Actions ID. The information below has been extracted from the World Water Action Inventories, but please note that the texts have been slightly modified for the purpose of this report.

### Action #3529: Establishment of a UNESCO Center in Japan

Description: According to the keynote address at the 3rd World Water Forum by Mr. Matsuura, Director General of UNESCO, UNESCO and the Government of Japan have agreed to establish a UNESCO Center in Japan within the framework of the International Hydrological Programme. On approval by the relevant governing bodies of UNESCO, this Center will join the existing network of IHP regional and global centers. It will contribute to research and capacity building in the area of sustainable river basin development.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: UNESCO,*

*Email: y.imamura@unesco.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3528: Monitoring Water Quality Using Advanced Ion Chromatography

Description: The purpose of this research project is to prove the significant performance of advanced ion chromatography to evaluate the water quality of any environmental bodies of water. A new method for the high-speed determination of anions (sulfate, nitrate, and chloride), cations (sodium, ammonium,

potassium, magnesium, and calcium), and hydrogen in several bodies of water was developed both through simultaneous ion-exclusion/cation-exchange chromatography (IEC/CEC) with conductimetric detection and cation exchange chromatography with conductimetric detection. The selective separation of substances and the highly sensitive conductimetric detection for the anions and the cations are possible through IEC/CEC using a polymethacrylate-based weak basic cation-exchange resin column in a hydrogen form in ca. 5 min. Highly sensitive conductimetric detection and the selective separation of substances are possible through the cation-exchange chromatography on silica gel-C18 or silica gel-C30 columns coated with dodecylsulfate. These methods will be applied to the monitoring of any environmental bodies of water.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions*

*Email: kazuhiko-tanaka@aist.go.jp*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3527: International Nile Discourse

Description: The goal is to promote dialogue on sustainable and equitable development, and peace and mutual understanding within the Nile River Basin. The project purpose is to establish an independent civil society Discourse Desk in Entebbe, Uganda.

#### *Objective*

One of the main objectives of the International Discourse on the Nile River Basin is to promote broad based, open dialogue, discussion, and sharing of views on development in the Nile River Basin, mainly through the NBI, between all role-players, stakeholders, and affected parties, including civil society, academia, NGOs, the private sector, communities, and governments at national, regional and international levels, in all areas including poverty, conflict resolution, the environment, and development.



### Activities

To achieve these outcomes, the discourse process will focus on three major but overlapping activities: communications and information dissemination, dialogue promotion and exposure, and interactive events. Establishment of the Discourse Process The Discourse Desk, which is the tool for facilitating the process of dialogue, discussion, and the sharing of ideas, has already been established, and a Discourse Facilitator appointed. The Canadian Development Agency (CIDA) kindly provided start-up funds this year and the Discourse Desk is now beginning its work but still needs to find further funding to extend the Discourse Program beyond the first year and to establish the Desk for the initial planned period of three years. The Discourse Desk is hosted by IUCN and is managed by a steering committee made up of civil society representatives from the ten Nile Basin riparian countries. The establishment of the Nile Basin Discourse has initially been undertaken on the basis that once the process has been established it will gain a 'life of its own' under its own governance structure.

### Priorities for the NBD in 2003

The Interim Steering Committee met at the Discourse offices in Entebbe, Uganda from 18 - 20 December, 2002. The meeting was the first one since the establishment of the NBD Desk in November 2002 and it was very important in moving forward the process of engaging civil society in the activities which are unfolding in the Nile Basin through the Nile Basin Initiative and which will affect the lives of hundreds of millions of people.

### Means of Implementation

The main items on the agenda were:

- Mobilization of civil society in the countries of the Nile Basin through the establishment of National Forums;
- Structuring of the Discourse to ensure legitimacy and accountability;
- Engagement with the process of NBI project preparation to ensure that civil society has a role to play and that the voice of those effected is heard;

- Establishment of a work plan for 2003; and
- The planning of further fund raising for the activities of the Discourse.

The NBD's commitment is to build a legitimacy base and an accountability structure through democratic, inclusive, and transparent process. The National Civil Society Forums will have been established in each country by June 2003. Through the establishment of the National Forums, a carefully designed and agreed-to format will be followed in each country to determine who will represent each country at the General Assembly of the Discourse, the first meeting of which is scheduled for October 2003 in Ethiopia. A separate process is being embarked upon to include credible international civil society representatives and NGOs in the Discourse.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, International Nile Discourse,*

*Email: [facilitator@utlonline.co.ug](mailto:facilitator@utlonline.co.ug)*

*URL: [www.nilediscourse.org](http://www.nilediscourse.org)*

*Starting date: 2002*

### Action #3526: Zambia Dialogue on Water

Description: The Zambia Water Partnership announced at the 3rd World Water Forum that it would launch in 2004 a Dialogue on Water Initiative in Zambia, starting in Lusaka before expansion to the rest of the country. Through workshops, seminars, newsletters, websites and meetings, it will aim at establishing a dialogue among stakeholders on water issues and deciding together on the way forward.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Zambia Water Partnership -*

*GWP, Email: [nyambes@zamtel.zm](mailto:nyambes@zamtel.zm)*

*URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

*Starting date: 2004*



**Action #3517:  
Network of Wastewater Treatment  
Managers for the Advancement of Efficient  
Microorganism Technology**

Description: In Japan, the experience of Miyazaki Waste Water Treatment has prompted other wastewater treatment facilities and factories to use Efficient Microorganisms (EM), the reports of which will be offered for public review. The EM Research Organization will build a new network of wastewater treatment managers to facilitate information exchange and the upgrading of EM applied skills. EMRO is committed to building two networks to promote EM use in wastewater treatment.

- A network of representatives of large volume wastewater treatment facilities will have their first meeting by the end of September with four facilities in the Hokuriku Area of Japan participating as start-up members of the scheme. The membership will extend to cover both the facility managing companies and the workers of facilities, whether municipal or privately owned. EMRO will serve as the secretariat of the network, facilitating the sharing of experiences and data on wastewater treatment with EM to upgrade facility management skills, and to support the idea of wastewater treatment facilities with EM technology as an instrument to rejuvenate polluted rivers, lakes, and the sea.
- A network of medium volume facilities, such as factory wastewater treatment facilities, human feces treatment facilities, and community facilities, will also be set up. The core organizations (EM Laboratory, EM Fellowship Association of Hokuriku, and EMRO) that provide consultation on EM technology have already set up a framework to provide opportunities for the medium volume facility managers to visit EM sites to upgrade wastewater treatment skills by using EM technology. The network will continue to meet once every two months.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: EMRO, Email: monna@emro.co.jp*

*Starting date: 2003*

**Action #3516:  
Journalists Competition for WASH Awards**

Description: The Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council, a multi-stakeholder organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, announced at the 3rd World Water Forum that it is holding a competition for journalists from developing countries, investigating issues relating to sanitation, hygiene, and water problems in their countries, in collaboration with the International Federation of Environmental Journalists (IFEJ).

The winner will receive US\$500 plus an all expenses paid trip to Dakar, Senegal, to attend the first WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All campaign) Global Forum meeting in March 2004. There will be four other prizes of US\$ 250 each, including a "Youth Reporter" award. Each journalist can submit a maximum of three entries. These should be articles that have already been printed in 2003 in a newspaper or magazine, or stories that have been telecast or broadcast on radio. Entries should be copies of printed articles, with the title of the journal, city in which it is published, and date clearly marked, and similar details for video or audio tapes from journalists working in the electronic media. The organizers will appoint panels of judges for entries in three languages - English, French and Spanish. The deadline for receiving entries is November 30, 2003.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: WSSCC, IFEJ, Email: gorre-dale@un.org and darryldmonte@hotmail.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3515: Capnet-South Asia

Description: Capnet-SA, announced by Saciwaters at the 3rd World Water Forum, proposes to comprise a network of partnerships between institutes and organisations in South Asia that creates a platform for the exchange of experience and mutual support for improved water resource development. The network seeks to enable this by facilitating the process through concrete programs of assessment of the needs for capacity building at various levels, identifying suitable interventions, and making these interventions operational as specific action plans for further perusal by the partners. This is to be done through initiatives that are undertaken by the network directly and /or facilitated through its partners.

#### Activities:

- To maintain a free flow of information in the region among its partners and liaise with similar networks outside the region for mutual support.
- To serve as a hub for optimizing the strength of a network by coordinating for collective action for regional capacity building and reducing thereby the duplication of isolated and similar efforts within the region.
- To set up direct support: fellowships for women water professionals to obtain Masters degrees in water resource related fields, PhD grants for research on water resources from an IWRM/interdisciplinary perspective, and staff training on IWRM, gender and water, field research methodology, and other relevant issues, as well as library, documentation, and internet support.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Saciwaters, Email: pd@rediffmail.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3514: Droughts Network for South Asia

Description: Saciwaters launched the Droughts Network (DN) for South Asia during the 3rd World Water Forum, with seed money from the Regional Water Partnership of South Asia. The ultimate idea is to link up drought networks from the grass root to the global level in different countries for better understanding and experience sharing of common problems, and to function as a platform for the advocacy of integrated approaches to droughts.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Saciwaters, Email: pd@rediffmail.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3490: Zambia Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment

Description: The Zambia Water Partnership committed itself at the 3rd World Water Forum to launch the national Dialogue on Water.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: GWP-Zambia Water Partnership,*

*Email: nyambes@zamtel.zm*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3488: Water Education in African Cities

Description: UN-Habitat officially launched Water Education in African Cities, a book containing an action plan and guidelines on how to apply human values in water education and water management improvement.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: UN Habitat*

*URL: www.unhabitat.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3438: Strategy for the Management and Saving of Agricultural Water in the Middle East

Description: France commits itself to support this project from 2003 to 2006 to contribute to bring agricultural policies and water management strategies to a coherent and sustainable level. The project builds on previous experiences in Jordan (action 167) and Gaza, and enlarges them.

#### Contents:

- Institutional and technical cooperation with public utilities for agricultural water supply.
- Capacity building and technical support for advisory services to irrigation farmers and other farmers.
- Promotion of organizations representing farmers.
- Promotion of integrated improvements in agricultural production and the export chain.
- Promotion of the re-use of treated wastewater for irrigation.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, French government,*

*Email: jean-marc.hoffmann@diplomatie.gouv.fr*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

*End date: 2006*

### Action #3437: Improvement of Performances on Irrigation Schemes in Africa

Description: France committed itself to support this project to help generate a professional framework favorable to the production of an agricultural policy, and favorable to the institutional and technical modernization of irrigation in the Sudanese-Sahelian area. The project builds on previous experience and enlarges on it.

#### Contents:

- Promotion of the exchange of information between professionals in the field of irrigation in the Sudanese-Sahelian area.
- Strengthening of advisory services and supplying services to irrigation farmers and their organizations.

#### Means of Implementation:

- Identification, analysis, and evaluation of practices and performances on irrigation schemes.
- Exchange of information and experiences between professionals in the irrigated sector.
- Understanding of the evolution of the function of advisory services to irrigation farmers and their associations.
- Capacity building of professionals of advisory services and supply services.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, French government, Email:*

*jean-marc.hoffmann@diplomatie.gouv.fr*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: April 2003*

### Action #3436: Virtual Center for Agricultural Water

Description: France commits itself to work with the FAO to develop and operate by 2005 a computer service and forum for French-speaking actors in irrigation development.

#### Contents:

- Develop the hardware and software needed for the virtual center.
- Hire a forum manager.
- Organize the editing of French texts and literature relevant to irrigation.
- Promote capacity building through the center.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, French government,*

*Email: jean-marc.hoffmann@diplomatie.gouv.fr*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3435: Exchange of Hydrologic Data Concerning Transboundary Water Resources

Description: There are a number of internationally supported programs or projects for the collection, storage and exchange of hydrological data on a regional scale, launched under the umbrella of WMO and UNESCO. The most important ones are WHYCOS, MED-HYCOS, SADC-HYCOS, AOC-HYCOS, FRIEND and HELP. Although none of these programs is directly aimed at the collection and exchange of



data on the hydrology of transboundary watercourses, they have the potential to be utilized for this particular aim. This new project, funded by Italy, aims to:

- Determine to what extent the above-mentioned programs (completed or underway) cover transboundary watercourses.
- Review the legal arrangements governing those programs, with particular regard for the generation and processing of data, including its quality, compatibility, storage, retrieval, accessibility, and use.
- Assess such arrangements and the practice of participating states to comply with such arrangements, in the light of international water law and of the obligations stemming from it as to the collection and exchange of data on transboundary watercourses.
- Encourage the incorporation of a transboundary watercourses component, if warranted, in future programs akin to those listed above.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions. UNESCO,*

*Email: C.Fernandez-Jauregui@unesco.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3409: Implementation of the EU's Water Framework Directive in Greece

Description: To implement the Water Framework Directive, the Greek government will, up to 2006, disburse about 19,300,000 Euros. Additional funds will be allocated, if needed.

*Continent: Europe*

*Source: Portfolio of Water actions, Greek Government,*

*Email: tasoglou@dpers.minenv.gr*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3408: Pakistan Water Management and Nature Conservation Programme

Description: IUCN Pakistan is committed to undertake a Water Management and Nature Conservation programme.

Activities and components will include:

- Poverty alleviation through improving livelihoods and conserving water.
- Studies on environmental economics, including valuation, policies, incentives, disincentives, financing for conservation, and pro-poor policy instruments.
- Policy and legislation on water development, use, and management for Ramsar and other wetlands.
- Identification of recharge areas.
- Development of efficient means of water harvesting.
- Drainage in canal irrigated areas.
- Drought management.
- Groundwater management to prevent overuse.
- Lower riparian rights.
- Appreciation of environmental flows.
- Wetlands management.
- Watershed management.
- Creating awareness among various water user groups.
- Information sharing (Pakistan Water Gateway).
- Institutional strengthening and capacity building.

Objectives of Program:

The Program is aimed towards:

- Sensitizing the general public and various water user groups on water issues with a view to tilt them towards water conservation measures.
- Bringing about a shift in government policies, wherever feasible and appropriate, in water development and management to protect the environment.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, IUCN Pakistan,*

*Email: rao@iucnp.org*



### Action #3382: Applied Research Program for Local Authorities

Description: PS-Eau is a French NGO that has already organized two research programs applying research tailored to local needs. At the 3rd World Water Forum it announced that it would join with the Municipal Development Partnership to organize a third program that would enable local authorities in West Africa to appoint professionals to develop and consolidate methods relevant to their water priorities.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: PS-EAU, Email: vezina@pseau.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3371: Advanced Prediction System and Counter Measures of Regional and Meso-scale Water Cycle

Description: In order to advance the simulation technique of regional water cycle changes and their appropriate countermeasures, water cycle systems in East and West Asia will be analyzed with high resolution by the Earth Simulator, and new water resource management countermeasures will be developed by integrating the results of meteorological simulation with engineering, agriculture and social sciences. It is intended to deal with the following areas:

- Prediction of natural disasters caused by variations in the atmosphere-land-ocean hydrological circulation of East Asia. A set of models, including a high-resolution coupled ocean-atmosphere model, a wide area water budget model, and a regional atmospheric model of East Asia, will be combined and integrated on the Earth Simulator to predict and evaluate changes in East Asian flooding associated with future variations in the hydrological cycle.
- Prediction of the hydrology or the hydrological cycle of coastal desert and its variability through the development of a coupled regional hydrological cycle model. In order to apply the outcome from the studies of the global hydrological cycle to the development of water collection technology and agricultural

measures for the 'greening' of desert, it is planned to improve the atmosphere-ocean-land-vegetation interaction model and construct an integrated hydrological cycle model that can treat regional (~10km) to local (~100m) scale phenomena, clarify the mechanism of the hydrological cycle in West Asia, and predict and evaluate the impact of the greening of desert.

- Study on the maintenance of water resources. Basic research on permanent water resource maintenance technologies using recyclable natural energy will be conducted for a coastal desert region near to the ocean.
- Research on the development of water recycling-based oases, creating residential space, and a biological production system. It is planned to conduct basic research on technological development leading to the creation of water recycling-based oases with high biological productivity by pooling the water resources obtained by highly efficient water collection technologies. Also, there will be an evaluation of methods to assess the effect of such oases on the underground water system and the development of the surrounding land environment.
- Assessment of the impact from the improvement of the coastal desert environment on the wider environment and human life. The impact of hydrological cycle variability, climate variability, regional control of precipitation, and desertification on the environment of West Asia will be studied. A scenario for future human activity in the region, and its societal impact will be addressed. Also a mechanism for understanding global warming and the associated impacts on international relations and economies will be analyzed and evaluated from the societal point of view.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT),*

*Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Email: harada@tech.hq.mhi.co.jp*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

*End date: 2007*



### Action #3370: European Union Commitments to Water and Climate Research

Description: For the 6th Framework Programme of the European Union (2003-2006), 700 M€ will be invested in the programme Global Change and Ecosystems, about 90 M€ in the INCO programme on water-related aspects, and other resources in the Aeronautic and Space programme on GMES: all these research programs contribute substantially to water and climate research and will be fully open to international co-operation, providing funding to non-OECD countries.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: EU, Email: Andrea.Tilche@cec.eu.int and*

*Panagiotis.Balabanis@cec.eu.int*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3369: Associated Programme on Water and Climate

Description: GWP, one of the supporting organizations of the Dialogue on Water and Climate (action 71) set up for the period 2001-2003 committed itself during the 3rd World Water Forum to pursue the activities as one of their associated programs. As part of the follow-up activities of this there will be various dialogues at the national (e.g. Bangladesh), regional (Central America, West Africa, the Mediterranean, Southern Africa, South East Asia), basin (Thukela, Lena, Small Valleys, San Pedro, Murray-Darling), and small island state (Pacific and Caribbean) level, developing the commitment towards preparing an action plan, strategy, and policy for coping with climate variability and climate change in the water sector.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: GWP, Email gwp@gwpforum.org*

*URL: gwpforum.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3368: World Water and Climate Network

Description: Several organisations and groups involved in monitoring and research of the world's freshwater resources, are committed to the establishment of a World Water and Climate Network, hosted by Japan and chaired by Prof. Charles Goldman.

*Continents: Global*

*Email: crgoldman@ucdavis.edu*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3367: Global Water System Project

Description: The Global Environmental Change Programmes (IABP, IHDP, WCRP, Diversitas) are committed to a joint Global Water System Project to integrate the knowledge necessary to understand the role of water in the Earth's ecosystem, as conditioned by human and natural factors.

*Continents: Global*

*Email: charles.vorosmarty@unh.edu*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3366: Cooperation between Caribbean and Pacific Organizations

Description: A Memorandum of Understanding between Caribbean and Pacific organizations (CEHI and SOPAC) has been signed to implement the Joint Programme for Action, involving 37 member states, providing for cooperation on matters including the freshwater environment, capacity-building, data and information management, applied research, sharing of expertise, implementation of the recommendations relevant to small island countries from this meeting, preparations for Barbados +10, and other matters of mutual interest.

*Continents: Oceania and the Americas*

*Source: ADB, Email: nconvard@adb.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3365: Indigenous Peoples Kyoto Water Declaration

Description: Through the Indigenous Peoples Kyoto Water Declaration, the indigenous participants to the Forum commit themselves to forming a network on water issues that will strengthen the voice of indigenous people generally, and help empower local communities struggling to protect their specific water rights.

*Continents: Global*

*Email: DGroenfeldt@aol.com*

*URL: [www.indigenouswater.org](http://www.indigenouswater.org) and URL2: [www.treatycouncil.org](http://www.treatycouncil.org)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3361: Technology Transfer of the On-site Treatment System of Domestic Wastewater

Description: In order to prevent water-related diseases and to improve water quality, it is essential to have a small-scale on-site treatment system with low costs and a short period of construction. To facilitate the use of such systems we will support technology transfer in the construction, maintenance, and operation of such on-site treatment systems, and establish technical guidance.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Japanese Ministry of the Environment, Email: [masako\\_ogawa@env.go.jp](mailto:masako_ogawa@env.go.jp)*

*URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3360: Awareness Creation for IWRM in the SADC Region

Description: IUCN ROSA, in partnership with the SADC countries, will implement the project "Awareness Creation for IWRM in the SADC Region" to run until 2008. Project activities will include:

- National Water Weeks as part of consultative forums for awareness creation.
- Making information on IWRM available to decision makers.
- Study tours for decision makers and parliamentarians.

- Establishment of a regional water information and media liaison desk.
- Publications on water issues.
- Training through short courses.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: IUCN ROSA, Email: [tabethc@iucnrosa.org.zw](mailto:tabethc@iucnrosa.org.zw)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3359: SADC Regional Wetlands Conservation Project Phase II

Description: IUCN ROSA, in partnership with the SADC countries, will implement the project "SADC Regional Wetlands Conservation Project Phase II." from 2003 to 2008. Project activities will include:

- Facilitation of technical capacity building for effective conservation, and sustainable and equitable use of wetlands.
- Development of management plans for critical wetlands ecosystems.
- Facilitation of cross border interactions and exchange of information on wetland conservation and wise use.
- Developing a SADC research programme on wetlands.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: IUCN ROSA, Email: [tabethc@iucnrosa.org.zw](mailto:tabethc@iucnrosa.org.zw)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3358: Water Demand Management in Southern Africa

Description: IUCN ROSA, in partnership with the SADC countries, will implement the project "Water Demand Management in Southern Africa" from 2004 to 2008. Project activities will include:

- Assessing the costs and benefits of WDM.
- Awareness campaigns and networking at the policy making level.
- Information collection and dissemination.
- Capacity building.
- Application of WDM measures and the facilitation of support for the implementation of WDM guidelines.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: IUCN ROSA, Email: [tabethc@iucnrosa.org.zw](mailto:tabethc@iucnrosa.org.zw)*

*Starting date: 2004*



### Action #3357: Okavango Management Plan

Description: IUCN ROSA, in partnership with the government of Botswana, will develop by 2006 a comprehensive, integrated management plan for the conservation and sustainable use of the Okavango delta and surrounding areas.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: IUCN ROSA, Email: [tabethc@iucnrosa.org.zw](mailto:tabethc@iucnrosa.org.zw)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3356: Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods through Wetland Conservation and Enterprise Development

Description: IUCN ROSA, in partnership with the governments of Zambia and Mozambique, will implement the project "Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods through Wetland Conservation and Enterprise Development" from 2003 to 2008.

Project activities will include:

- Gender sensitive policy analysis and guidelines for maximizing wetland benefits made available to policy makers.
- Gender sensitive models of best wetland management practices.
- Replication of models in other sites.
- Dissemination and use of biophysical and socio-economic science in wetland management. The project aims at influencing the development of national policies and regional protocols that maintain and/or improve the ecological integrity of wetland ecosystems, while improving the well being of wetland communities.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, IUCN ROSA*

*Email: [tabethc@iucnrosa.org.zw](mailto:tabethc@iucnrosa.org.zw)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3353: WASH in Schools

Description: At the 3rd World Water Forum WSSCC and UNICEF announced a joint WASH in Schools campaign that was formally launched by children's author and WASH supporter, Mrs. Nane Annan, and other eminent personalities on 18 March at the Citizens House of Water in

Kyoto. The initiative aims to ensure safe water and clean, separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls in primary schools, and will empower young people through hygiene promotion and education. It will also contribute to meeting another MDG – that of eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education in the developing world.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: WSSCC*

*URL: [www.wsscc.org](http://www.wsscc.org)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3352: WSSCC's People's Report

Description: The People's Report will present progress towards hygiene, sanitation and water for all. The WSSCC is committed to publishing the first of these reports in December 2003, and thereafter at each WASH Global Forum. This will represent the 'missing link' in monitoring progress towards the goals – by adopting a participatory and people-centered approach, involving all sections of society.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: WSSCC*

*URL: [www.wsscc.org](http://www.wsscc.org)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3349: Building Good-quality Drinking Water Sources in South-western Ethiopia

Description: The Czech Republic announced at the 3rd World Water Forum its commitment to implement this project by 2004.

The immediate objectives of the project are:

- To provide access to good-quality drinking water for about 12,000 inhabitants of the area.
- To ensure that the new water sources will be constantly and properly maintained.
- To encourage the community to observe basic sanitary rules.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: Czech Republic, Email: [Hana\\_Cermakova@env.cz](mailto:Hana_Cermakova@env.cz)*

*URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3348 : Drinking Water Supply in the Rovni Area

Description: There is a lack of drinking water supply in the Valjevo area. Three times more water needs to be supplied. Czech specialists were contacted by their Serbian counterparts and asked to assist in finding a solution. The Czech Republic announced at the 3rd World Water Forum that it would implement the project by 2005. The plan is to pump water from a reservoir 11 km away to a drinking water treatment plant. Activities will include:

- Preparation of hydrogeological background materials.
- Technological design of a water supply.
- Assistance with provision of export loans from Czech bank sector.
- Technical assistance to build up water supply.
- Training of experts for transfer of water managing skills.

*Continent: Europe*

*Source: Czech Republic, Portfolio of Water Actions, 2003,*

*Email Hana\_Cermakova@env.cz*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date : 2003*

### Action #3347: Sustainable Development and Management of Water Resources to Combat Desertification of the Dornogobi Area

Description: The Czech Republic committed itself at the 3rd world Water Forum to implement by 2006 the above project for the Dornogobi area in the South Eastern part of Mongolia. The essential objective of the project is to secure a long-term, sustainable, and effective system of water management and water resources in the area, preferentially aiming at the restoration of existing water resources for pasturelands and the settlement centers of Ulaanbaatar, Sainshand, and Zamin Uud. Realization of this project will result inter alia in reducing the effect of man in the progressive desertification process in the area studied. Partial objectives can be specified as follows:

- Restoration of the system of water supply with the aim of dispersing current cattle herds, which are currently concentrated around a few

remaining water resources, and to stop the progress of desertification caused by man.

- Elaboration of an integrated system of water supply in several districts and densely populated areas.
- Restoration of state administration in the domain of water management and implementation of a management system of exploitation and protection of individual water resources and hydrological units (individual aquifers).
- Establishment of priorities and perspectives to build up an integrated system of water supply in the studied area, as well as its management, maintenance and protection.
- Prevention and reversal of further degradation and desertification.
- Increasing awareness among the population of Mongolia about desertification, its causes, consequences and remedies.
- Preservation of the traditional extensive form of farming in the area concerned.
- Provision of a system of sustainable management of water resources for the future development of densely populated areas, situated mainly along the railway line, important from a national economic viewpoint.
- Provision of sustainable water resources for future industrial development of the region.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Czech Republic, Portfolio of Water Actions, 2003,*

*Email: Hana\_Cermakova@env.cz*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

*End date: 2006*

### Action #3346: Groundwater Resources Investigation in Drought Stricken Areas of Ethiopia

Description: The Czech Republic committed itself at the 3rd World Water Forum to implement the above named project by 2005. This project will build capacity in the field of water management with emphasis on the development of basic water management tools to be implemented at national level and particularly in drought prone or stricken areas. The activity will support the Ethiopian Groundwater Resources Assessment Program (EGRAP). The main activities will target the transfer of know-how through:

- Methods of hydrogeological study, including basin wide studies.
- Methods of compilation of hydrogeological and hydrochemical maps.
- The creation, maintenance, and updating of a database at the project level and integration with regional and national water databases.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: Czech Republic, Portfolio of Water Actions, 2003,*

*Email: Hana\_Cermakova@env.cz*

*URL : www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3345: Community Water Initiative

Description: 10 to 15 countries will benefit initially from the Community Water Initiative. The initiative will begin with a budget of US\$500,000 for 2003 and will expand to an estimated target budget of \$50 million over the five-year period 2003-2008. It will grow from its pilot phase in 2003 to include many more countries in the years that follow, providing grants to support innovative approaches to water supply, sanitation, and watershed management at the community level. The new initiative is one part of UNDP's drive to reach the Millennium Development Goal of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's population without access to potable drinking water.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: UNDP*

*URL: mobile.undp.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3344: Water Environmental Partnership in Asia (WEPA)

Description: This partnership aims to facilitate the sharing of information and experiences in the field of water environment protection To achieve this it will:

- Collect good practices to protect water environments, including water quality monitoring and pollution reduction technologies.
- Make a database based on the collected practices.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions,*

*Ministry of the Environment, Japan*

*Email: kataoka@iges.or.jp and fumiaki\_ogawa@env.go.jp*

*URL : www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2004*

### Action #3343: The Partnership in Water in Asian Cities between the ADB and UN-Habitat

Description: The partnership between the ADB and UN-Habitat aims to expand and improve water supply and sanitation services to the urban poor in Asia through:

- Building the capacity of Asian cities to secure and manage pro-poor investments.
- Helping the region meet the Millennium Development Goal of halving by 2015 the proportion of people without safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

The ADB and UN-Habitat will collaborate to implement the following three phases of the Program:

*Phase 1 - Capacity building*

*Phase 2 - Project preparation*

*Phase 3 - Investment*

*Continents: Asia*

*Source: Asian Development Bank*

*URL: www.adb.org*

*Starting date: 2003*



### Action #3342: Rural Water Poverty Action Initiative

Description: The goal of this initiative is to reduce poverty by improving the water security of poor people in rural areas through better access to health and livelihood. Partnerships will help to achieve Vietnam's Millennium Development Goals through a participatory approach that combines capacity building, community empowerment, and investment. A Letter of Intent of investment partnership between the Government of Vietnam and the Asian Development Bank has been drafted. Over a five year period, starting in 2003, the partners contemplate supporting actions to improve rural water and diminish poverty in Vietnam by the investment of up to \$335 million, of which an estimated \$75 million will be provided through the development budget of the government of Vietnam and \$180 million in lending by the Asian Development Bank consistent with its lending program for Vietnam and subject to its internal approval procedure. The partners intend to actively seek co-financing for the remaining \$80 million from other funders. The possibility of accessing funds from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction is being contemplated in order to introduce innovative approaches to poverty reduction within the context of rural water initiatives.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Asian Development Bank*

*URL: [www.adb.org](http://www.adb.org)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3341: Integrated Study on Restructuring Water Use Systems for a Sounder Water Cycle

Description: This project's objective is the promotion of scientific research and development in order to minimize the effect of changes of water supply and demand, and to improve the water cycle in human society. Its contents include:

- Development of water treatment systems and water distribution systems that improve the water cycle.
- Promotion of the effective use of water, and control of environmental loads in water supply systems in house.

- Promotion of the control of infectious organisms in sound water cycle.
- Development of new water management systems for a healthy and sound water environment.
- Evaluation and control of lake water quality as a drinking water source using the DOM separation method.
- Control of source water using the Geographical Information System.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Water Supply Division of the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare, Japan*

*URL : [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3340: Sharing Knowledge, Experience, and Information on the Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply and Sanitation

Description: This project's objective is to develop and consolidate the networking of service providers and users in order to exchange experiences, knowledge, and information through an open dialogue (both demand and supply based) on the operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation systems. Its goals include:

- Supporting information process on the operation and maintenance of regional or national resource centers.
- Promoting available O&M tools prepared by the O&M Working Group.
- Revising, upgrading, and adapting (to local contexts) O&M tools.
- Promoting country level policy formulation for O&M and its sustainability.
- Contributing to a more efficient and effective use of limited resources.

*Continents: Europe and Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, NIPH (National Institute of Public Health of Japan), WSSCC*

*(Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council),*

*Water Supply Division of the*

*Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Japan*

*URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

*Starting date: 2003*



### Action #3339: Sustainable Water Facility

Description: Meeting the world's needs for water supply and sanitation services in the twenty first century will require investment above current levels. It is clear that private sector financing will be needed in addition to public sector financing to fill the gap between the current level of investment and the projected need for investments in the future. The CEO Panel believes that the effective blending of public and private financing is necessary to attract increased private financing for water projects. The Panel is developing a concept for a long-term financing instrument in consultation with financiers, governments, multilateral organisations, municipalities, non-governmental organizations and operators. This Sustainable Water Facility would represent a way for the local municipalities in a single country to obtain long-term financing from commercial banks and local and international financing institutions, as far as possible in the local currency. The Facility would focus on the rehabilitation of existing works or assist municipalities in the early stages of system improvements. It would address projects of small and medium size, ranging from EUR5 million to EUR25 million. The Facility would be organized to meet the laws and needs of a specific country. It would bring continuity to municipal water sector financing through its revolving character, and would be administered by management with credit expertise in the municipal sector and in local capital markets.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: CEO Panel, Email: J.P.R.A.Sweerts@rn.rabobank.nl*

*URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

### Action #3338: Integrating Wetland Economic Values into River Basin Management

Description: IUCN is committed to implementing the above project from 2003 to 2005. It will include the following features:

- Environmental economic assessment of demonstration sites.  
At each demonstration site there will be an attempt to quantify the value of wetland goods and services and their distribution, analyze the economic causes of wetland degradation, and identify the needs and niches for economic incentives and financing mechanisms.
- Integration of economic measures into wetland and river basin management plans at demonstration sites.  
Financial and economic strategies are to be developed and proposed for integration into wetland management plans in the demonstration sites through broad consultation and planning sessions with key wetland managers and stakeholders. A range of innovative economic measures are to be piloted at demonstration sites.
- Capacity building, training and awareness raising in the environmental economic aspects of wetland and river basin management.  
A series of training workshops, awareness seminars, and on-the-job learning on the economic aspects of wetland management will take place. These will involve conservation and economic planners, policy-makers, and managers, at international, regional, national, and site levels.
- Production and dissemination of case studies and policy briefs on environmental economic aspects of wetland and river basin management.  
A series of project publications will be produced and disseminated at site, national, and international levels. These will include case studies reporting on the economic assessments of demonstration sites, a policy brief series drawing lessons learned from sites and applying them to national, regional and international levels, as well as a range of other technical, training, and awareness materials.
- Production and dissemination of a manual of economic tools for wetland and river-basin management.

This will include sections on methodologies for the environmental economic assessment of wetlands, identification of economic tools for wetland and river basin management, and the use of economic measures to address specific conservation and development issues, all illustrated by real-world examples of the application of environmental economic techniques and measures to wetlands and river basins.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: IUCN, Email: LAE@iucnsl.org*

*URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3337: Enhanced Investment in Sustainable Ecosystem Management

Description: At the 3rd World Water Forum, the IUCN committed itself to implement this project to promote enhanced investment in sustainable ecosystem management within private and public sector water development policy from 2004 to 2007 by:

- Producing a review of existing private and public policy constraints to investments in ecosystem maintenance within water-based development.
- Holding consultations on opportunities for the sustainable management of water-based and water-dependent ecosystems in private and public development policy.
- Conducting case studies of key constraints and opportunities in ecosystem investments in water-based development policy and practice.
- Developing toolkits for building ecosystem-financing mechanisms, partnerships, and transfers into infrastructure investment, basin planning, and public/private policy. The exact dimensions of the project will depend on the funding secured.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: IUCN, Email: LAE@iucnsl.org*

*URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

*Starting date: 2004*

### Action #3336: Development of Eco-friendly Management Technology of Water and Agro-Forested- Aqua-Ecosystems (AFA-Ecosystems) in Watershed and Estuary (W&E) Areas

Description: The interrelated objectives of this project aimed at achieving improved eco-systems are outlined as follows:

- To investigate mechanisms of water flow and nutrient transportation from forests to estuaries.
- To clarify the functions of AFA-Ecosystems.
- To evaluate impacts of AFA activities on natural ecosystems.
- To develop technologies to improve the functions of AFA-Ecosystem.
- To introduce methods of integrated management of W&E areas.

The contents of this project include:

- The monitoring, investigation, and clarification of water flow, nutrient transportation, and ecosystem functions in W&E areas; the investigation of water flow and nutrient transportation from forests through estuaries; the clarification and evaluation of AFA-Ecosystem functions; and the construction of databases of AFA environment.
- Modeling for the management of water flow, nutrient transportation, and ecosystem functions in W&E areas; modeling of water flow and nutrients transportation from forest through estuary; modeling of AFA-Ecosystem fluctuations with AFA activities; and the integrated modeling of water flow, nutrient transportation and ecosystem.
- Development of technologies for improvement and restoration of AFA-Ecosystems, to introduce methods for integrated management of W&E areas; development of technologies for the improvement and restoration of AFA-Ecosystems, and the development of methods for integrated management of W&E.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions,*

*Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Japan*

*URL : [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

*Starting date: 2003*



### Action #3335: Creative Actions for Land Improvement Districts (LIDs): A New Action Taken by the MOIDORI Network Initiatives

Description: Most of Japan's agricultural irrigation facilities are managed by farmer water users' associations, which are called Land Improvement Districts. However, amid advancing urbanization in farm communities and the mixing of residential and farmlands, the costs of agricultural water use and of managing LIDs have increased. On the other hand, the role of LIDs has become increasingly important as a result of the recognition that agricultural water serves important functions, such as the preservation of the environment. Therefore, LIDs are leading various local initiatives to maintain the environmental integrity of land and water, upon which agricultural activities depend, by enhancing dialogue and partnership with other non-agricultural and urban local communities. This action includes the following measures:

- Respective LIDs will undertake internal and external actions according to their regional conditions.
- LIDs will promote actions to enhance dialogue and partnership with other non-agricultural and urban communities through joint experimental practices in agricultural production and environmental education programs in paddy fields to deepen understanding and cooperation between the two.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), National Federation of Land Improvement Association of Japan*

*URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3334: Combining Advanced Weather Modeling and Farmer Knowledge to Reduce Risk in West African Cereal-based Cropping Systems

Description: In Mali and other Sahelian countries of West Africa, upland cereals and rice are predominantly rain-fed. In order to reduce risk associated with climatic variability in rain-fed agriculture in West Africa, this project aims to

generate information that will assist farmers in making better crop selections and improving production practices. It includes:

- 1 Development of a rainfall prediction model.
- 2 Development of techniques to achieve a sustainable increase in cereal production.
- 3 Development of standards for farmers' adoption of farming techniques.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)*

*URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3333: Evaluation of the Effect of Global-water Circulation Change on Food Production and Countermeasure Scenarios

Description: This research project aims to evaluate and predict the effects of global water cycle change on food production, and to draw up countermeasure scenarios. This research would contribute to the solution of world water problems and the stabilization of food supply. It includes:

- Program of observation of global water circulation.
  - Monitoring of water cycle change.
- Program of evaluation of the mutual effects between water circulation change and human society.
  - Evaluation of mutual effects between water cycle change and food production.
  - Evaluation of mutual effects between irrigation water and water cycle change.
- Program of comprehensive evaluation of countermeasures for water circulation change and human society.
  - Countermeasure scenarios to minimize the effects of water cycle change.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Japan*

*URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3331: Monitoring Water Activities

Description: The recognition of the need for monitoring, the requests for data on water financing, especially within the discussion on the Camdessus Report, and the comments received on World Water Actions during the 3rd World Water Forum, demand a follow-up activity. The World Water Council announced during the Forum that it will initiate such an activity, with the following objectives:

- To provide information on on-going water activities worldwide.
- To give more emphasis to the evaluation of such actions.
- To have a specific focus on financing.

The project will be made in partnership with all interested organizations. Specific linkages will be worked out with the World Water Assessment Program (action 61), the GWP Toolbox (action 64), the Millennium Project (action 2361), and the Joint Monitoring Programme (action 88).

*Continents: Global*

*Source: WWC, Email: [wwc@worldwatercouncil.org](mailto:wwc@worldwatercouncil.org)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3330: Study on the Benefits Gained from Water Investments

Description: In response to the need for convincing and quantified arguments to advocate for more investments in water, the World Water Council announced at the 3rd World Water Forum that it would partner with all interested organizations to launch a study on the benefits gained from water investments. The objective will be to quantify benefits in human and environmental health and economic productivity derived from the provision of safe water supplies and sanitation.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: WWC, Email: [wwc@worldwatercouncil.org](mailto:wwc@worldwatercouncil.org)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3329 : WASH campaign in India

Description: The WSSCC announced at 3rd World Water Forum that it would launch WASH in India.

*Continents: Asia*

*Source: WSSCC*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3328 : Study on Transboundary Czech-German-Polish Aquifers

Description: The Czech Ministry of the Environment has assigned a project of geological research to the southern part of the Tertiary of the Zittau basin, in the adjacent area of the crystalline complex, and in the Cretaceous system of the Tlustec block. The objective of this project is complex hydrogeological evaluation of the concerned territory to be carried out through the cooperation of the Polish, Czech and German experts. It will present the necessary groundwork for the Czech-German and Czech-Polish coordinative provision - missing up to now – on border waters in the frontier area. The following objectives of the project were specified:

- To evaluate usability of the present monitoring objectives on ground and surface waters.
- To maintain selected objectives.
- To conduct hydrological monitoring continuously in the area.
- To assess older hydrological monitoring results of the relevant part of the Zittau basin.
- To observe morphological changes of the Earth's surface and evaluate their impact on the run-off activity data gained by continuous monitoring. This will be used for thorough hydrological analyses, output of which will characterize the impact of anthropogenic factors on the hydrological conditions.
- To construct a joint hydraulic model of the related border area focused on the hydrogeological effects of tectonic lines to groundwater flow.

The final report will be used for the Czech-Polish and Czech-German coordinative memorandum on border waters.



This project is being developed by AQUATEST a.s. and will study the following areas:

- The flooding of brown coal mines in the southern part of the Zittau basin (Olbersdorf, Berzdorf).
- The pumping of groundwater in the German part of the Tlustec block, which provides the water supply to the city of Zittau.
- The pumping of groundwater from the Turow opencast brown coal mine (Poland) in the southern part of the Zittau basin.
- The pumping of groundwater from glaciofluvial sediments for the water supply of the cities of Hradek and Nisou.
- The rising and enlarging of the spoil bank next to the Turow mine on the Czech-Polish boundary.
- Hydrodynamics affecting the groundwater regime within the Straz block, related to recovery of the rock environment after uranium mining.

Completion of this project is expected in 2005.

*Continent: Europe*

*Source: Aquatest, Email: skorepa@aquatest.cz*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

### Action #3327: New Water Administration

Description: Sweden is committed to implementing a new water administration by 2004, based on catchment areas able to support the implementation of the Water Framework Directive of the EU that aims at achieving good status for all water by 2015.

*Continent: Europe*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Sweden.*

*Email: annika.nilsson@environment.ministry.se*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2004*

### Action #3326: Watershed / Urban Regeneration in Accord with Nature

The objectives of this action are:

- To provide scenarios for the regeneration of watershed and urban areas where human activities are no longer in harmony with nature.
- To propose sustainable and optimal methods to restore the watershed and urban areas.

This will be done through:

- Development of water and material cycle models for watersheds:  
Water and material cycle models will be established to evaluate scenarios for the regeneration of water-shed and urban areas. These models will be provided through the Internet to enhance communication between stakeholders.
- Development of ecosystem models for watersheds:  
Ecosystem models will be established to evaluate scenarios for regeneration of watershed and urban areas. These models will be provided through the Internet to enhance communication between stakeholders.
- Development of restoration technologies for water environment and ecosystem:  
Restoration technologies will be provided to diffuse pollution, reduce chemical risks, and deal with heat islands, etc.
- Integrated scenarios for regeneration of watershed and urban areas:  
Integrated scenarios will be proposed for regeneration of watershed and urban areas where human activities are no longer in harmony with nature.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Government of Japan (Council for Science and Technology Policy / Cabinet Office, MEXT, MAFF, METI), Email: yoshikawa-k2rp@nilim.go.jp*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3325: Highly Accurate Rainfall Estimation by Multi-parameter Radar and Information Providing System for Storm and Flood

Description: In order to reduce damage caused by heavy rainfall and floods, this project seeks to implement the following measures:

- Development of rainfall estimation algorithms and a short-term forecasting model using multi-parameter radar.
- Development of a dynamic expert system for providing heavy rainfall and flood information via the Internet.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Government of Japan*

*(MEXT/ NIED, MLIT, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecoms),*

*Email: maki@bosai.go.jp*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3324: Initiative for Research Activities on Global Water Cycle Variation

Description: The above action is aimed at developing sustainable water resources management methods through the prediction of demand and supply of water resources and fluctuations in the water cycle, and through the prediction of impacts from natural and social perspectives caused by rapid population growth, urban development, industrial development, etc.

Contents:

- Global Water Cycle Observation Program: This program will promote systematic observations, including satellite observation, marine observation, and land surveys, and establish systems to make sharing of observation data possible.
- Water Cycle Model Development Program: This will develop a model to predict water cycle changes due to the fluctuations in water resource demand/supply, climate changes, etc.
- Evaluation Program for Impact on Society: This will implement a quantitative evaluation of effects on food supply, water resources, ecosystem, human health, society, economy,

and other factors, based on predictions of environmental changes from fluctuations in the water cycle.

- Integrated Evaluation Program for Technology Development and Countermeasure Scenarios This program will strive for sustainable and desirable water management by evaluating the applicability of existing technology and promoting the development of new technology while presenting countermeasure scenarios.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Government of Japan*

*(Cabinet Office, MEXT, MAFF, METI, MLIT, JMA, MOE),*

*Email: mizkei@mlit.go.jp and t-ita@mext.go.jp*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3323: Research and Development of Monitoring Methods for Toxic Substances and Pathogenic Microorganisms

Description: In order to supply safe drinking water and conserve the ecosystem, the management of toxic substances and pathogenic microorganisms is necessary. Not only in developing countries but also in developed countries, outbreaks of infection by pathogenic microorganisms have recently taken place. Effective monitoring methods are essential to address the problem. The contents of this action include:

- Developing toxicity monitor using nitrifying bacteria biosensors for monitoring water resources and effluents from factories.
- Developing a rapid, highly sensitive method for detecting trace levels of pathogenic microorganisms.

*Continents: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure*

*and Transport (MLIT), Japan*

*Email: ishii-h8911@mlit.go.jp*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*



### Action #3322: Research and Development of Environmental Sanitation Technologies Suitable for Developing Countries

Description: Around the world, especially in developing countries since appropriate sanitation systems are inaccessible, human life and health are damaged as a result of degradation of living environment, which also makes a serious impact on water environment. Developing low-cost sanitation systems is essential to address the problem, taking into account the financial limits as well as the social and natural conditions. The contents of this action include:

- Research on low-cost wastewater treatment suitable for developing countries. The research will mainly focus on ecological processes such as those found in lagoons and wetlands.
- Preparing guidelines for planning methods based on respective conditions. The plan deals with not only off-site but also on-site sanitation systems such as ecological sanitation and septic tanks. It includes a step-wise approach, utilizing existing facilities effectively.

*Continents: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Japanese Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT),*

*Email: ishi-h8911@mlit.go.jp*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3321: Socio-Economic Research on Long-term Trends Perceived in Waterside Environments throughout the World through Studies of Changes in Scenery

Description: This action aims to clarify the value of freshwater resources from a socio-economic view-point against a background of fluctuations in the waterside environment, and propose new policy options. To achieve this the research project will implement:

- Development of analytical comparison methods through collecting old pictures of the waterside environment and deep interviews.
- Compilation of an archive of fluctuations of

waterside environments, examining how this can be opened to the public.

- Development of methods to disseminate environmental communications among various aqua-cultures.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Ministry of the Environment (MOE), Japan*

*Email: hiro-shi\_ono@env.go.jp*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3320: Study on the Development of Assessment Methods for Water Pollution and Monitoring Methods for Toxic Cyanobacteria in Asian Water Resource Regions

Description: The objective of this study is the development of assessment methods for water pollution and monitoring methods for toxic cyanobacteria in water resource regions in Asia. This study will focus on:

- The effect of variations in external pollutant loadings on water quality in lakes.
- The restoration of water quality by enforcing food web structure in lakes.
- Predicting the occurrence of cyanobacterial waterbloom.
- Methods to control the blooms using natural products.
- Monitoring toxic cyanobacteria based on toxin genes.
- Monitoring cyanobacterial toxins using chemical techniques.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Japanese Ministry of the Environment (MOE), National Institute for Environmental Studies,*

*Email: hiroshi\_ono@env.gov.jp*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3319: Evaluation of the Vulnerability of Natural Ecosystems to Global Warming

**Description:**

The objectives of this evaluation are:

- To conduct vulnerability assessment of various ecosystems, mainly in Japan and partly in other Asian countries.
- To conduct impact and adaptation assessment of natural ecosystems to global warming.
- To assess the vulnerability of water resources to global warming from the viewpoint of water quantity and quality.

This will involve:

- Comprehensive assessment of the vulnerability of natural ecosystems.
- Evaluation of global warming impacts on the alpine ecosystem in Japan.
- Evaluation of the sensitivity and future response of forests to global warming.
- Evaluation of the vulnerability of the agro-ecosystem to global warming.
- Vulnerability assessment of the water resources of the social system to global warming.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Japanese Ministry of the Environment (MOE), Email: hiro-shi\_ono@env.go.jp  
URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)  
Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3317: Collection of International River Restoration Studies

Description: A collection of international river restoration studies published on the Internet from March 21, 2003.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Steering Committee on River Restoration (Japan),  
Email: [miyatake-k8311@mlit.go.jp](mailto:miyatake-k8311@mlit.go.jp)  
URL: [www.rfc.or.jp](http://www.rfc.or.jp)  
Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3316: Further Refinement of the Draft Guidelines on River Restoration

Description: At the 3rd World Water Forum, draft guidelines on river restoration were provided, based on knowledge and experience from various countries, and adapted to provide common guidance to all countries. Before the 4th World Water Forum, these draft guidelines as well as the provision of technical support to promote and test their use in developing countries will be further refined. In doing this we:

- Take account of cultural values such as local traditions and culture.
- Define hierarchy in physical and management scales.
- Recognize chemical, physical, biological, and societal aspects.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Steering Committee on River Restoration,  
Email: [miyatake-k8311@mlit.go.jp](mailto:miyatake-k8311@mlit.go.jp)  
URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)  
Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3315: Navigation Strategy and Program of the MRC

Description: By the end of 2003, a navigation strategy and program will be approved by the Mekong River Commission (MRC) Council with the governments of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam, in collaboration with other partners. The long-term goals of the strategy are to develop sustainable, effective and safe waterborne transport to promote freedom of navigation on the Mekong, and to increase the international trade opportunities for the mutual benefit of the member countries of the MRC.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Mekong River Commission,  
Email: [geerinck@mrcmekong.org](mailto:geerinck@mrcmekong.org)  
URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)  
Starting date: 2003*



### Action #3314: Establishment of an Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) Network

Description: The permanent incorporation of Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) into IWRM and a comprehensive transport system would result in a significant expansion of its use, which in turn would:

- Contribute to the environmentally sustainable generation of wealth;
- Promote traditional culture and technologies through mutual exchange; and
- Help realize more prosperous, safer, and more peaceful human societies.

To achieve this it was agreed to establish a network with a knowledge base and regular international meetings for the purpose of sharing best practices, knowledge, and experience.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Japanese Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport,*

*Email: mitsunari-m2mc@milit.go.jp*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3313: Reed Boat Building School and Straw Veil House Programs

Description: The aim of this project is to popularize reeds and their environmental and cultural importance. The reedbeds provide a better habitat for aquatic creatures and birds, mitigate water pollution, and protect against erosion. In addition, reeds are utilized as renewable biological resources as well as being an aesthetic component of scenery. In order to build a network among those concerned with the reeds and to promote an appreciation of reeds through environmental education programs for consumers, it was decided to start the Reed Boat Building School Program and the Straw Veil House Program, which involves a house made of reeds and soil. Through these activities children and adults will get to know about reeds.

*Continents: Asia*

*Source: Ecology Network Osaka, Email: makimura@kips.net*

*URL: www.eno-eco.jp*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3312: Construction of Water Wells through the Kazusabori Technique

Description: The Kazusabori system is a method of digging deep water wells by hand that developed in the Kazusa area of Japan in 1870. It has spread throughout Japan as a means of securing drinking as well as irrigation water. In the past it was also used for sinking oil wells and hot springs over 300 meters deep. Whatever the depth, the work was all done by hand. Through the Kazusabori Project in Kenya, with commitments by the International Water Project (IWP-Japan) in cooperation with the Association for Community Development Kenya (ACD-Kenya), water wells will be constructed with the Kazusabori technique. The technology, knowledge and skills of the Kazusabori technique will also be transferred to the local community in Pangayambo, Kenya.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: International Water Project (IWP-Japan),*

*Association for Community Development Kenya (ACD-Kenya),*

*Email: cbj47030@pop02.odn.ne.jp*

*URL: homepage3.nifty.com*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3311: More Pilot Projects for Waste Water Treatment Using Appropriate Technology

Description: Pusteklim, the Development Center for Waste Water Treatment Appropriate Technology, is committed to the following measures:

- Establishing a center with basic facilities, including a wastewater laboratory
- Studying the profile of the wastewater problem in Indonesia in terms of domestic and industrial waste, including the socio-economic and socio-cultural aspects, which strongly influence the type of technology to be developed
- Conducting research & development, with the results then to be realized in the form of pilot actions. At present there are pilot actions for Waste Water Treatment for small to medium tanneries; small to medium food industry plants; the batik industry, and hospitals. So far 5 pilot actions have been

- accomplished and an additional 5 pilot actions will have been completed by 2004
- Monitoring and analyzing performances, thereby learning new lessons that will be gathered to be of use later
  - Human Resource Development in the form of structured training, seminars, training workshops and internships. In this case participants will come from NGOs, the public sector, universities, and the private sector
  - Networking through producing publications as well as a website
- The impact of this innovative cooperation between Northern and Southern NGOs will be reviewed and analyzed at the end of 2004.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Asian People's Exchange (APEX), Yayasan Dian Desa,  
Email: [pusteklim@ydd.org](mailto:pusteklim@ydd.org)  
URL: [www.pusteklim.org](http://www.pusteklim.org)  
Starting date: 2003*

#### Action #3310: Enforcing a New Local Ordinance in Lake Biwa

Description: The Prefectural Government of Shiga in Japan is committed to controlling the eutrophication of Lake Biwa through enforcement from April 2003 of a new local ordinance that prohibits the release of non-native fish species into the lake, regulates areas for pleasure boat navigation, and prohibits two-stroke-engine water vehicles.

*Continents: Asia*

*Source: Shiga Prefectural Government, Japan  
Email: [dg00@pref.shiga.jp](mailto:dg00@pref.shiga.jp)  
URL: [www.pref.shiga.jp](http://www.pref.shiga.jp)  
Starting date: 2003*

#### Action #3309: Building a Water Environment Conversation Network in the Lake Biwa and Yodo River Basin Area

Description: In order to promote all aspects of water conservation, such as water quality and the eco-system, unified measures must be taken in the entire river basin. The 3 Governors of Kyoto, Shiga, and Osaka Prefectures, the 3 Mayors of Kyoto, Otsu, and Osaka Cities called on all those living in the Lake Biwa and Yodo

River basin area to build a network for water environment conservation by strengthening cooperation among residents, governments, business community, NPOs, research institutions etc.

*Continents: Asia*

*Source: Kyoto Prefectural Government,  
Email: [kikakuso@mail.pref.kyoto.jp](mailto:kikakuso@mail.pref.kyoto.jp)  
Starting date: 2003*

#### Action #3308: Establishment of a Network of Asian River Basin Organizations (NARBO)

Description: The goal of establishing a Network of Asian River Basin Organizations (NARBO) will be to help achieve Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in river basins throughout Asia, especially in developing countries. NARBO's objective will be to promote the exchange of information and experience among river basin organizations (RBO) and their associated water sector agencies in Asia and to strengthen their capacity and effectiveness in promoting IWRM and improving water governance. Collaboration in establishing NARBO and promoting IWRM will create greater synergy and strengthen regional cooperation in the water sector among the developing countries and development partners in the region. In establishing NARBO, the focus of activities will be on:

- Advocacy and raising awareness for IWRM in the region among water sector apex bodies, leading water sector agencies, and RBOs.
- Sharing of information, good practices, and lessons learned among the participating organizations.
- Supporting developing countries to improve water governance, including the enabling policy, institutional, and legal framework for IWRM.
- Building the capacity of RBOs to implement IWRM.
- Fostering regional cooperation for improved management of transboundary river basins in accordance with ADB's water policy.

*Continents: Asia*

*Source: WARDEC (Water Resources Development Public Corporation), ADBI,  
Email: [Takeyo-shi\\_Sadahiro@water.go.jp](mailto:Takeyo-shi_Sadahiro@water.go.jp)  
URL: [www.water.go.jp](http://www.water.go.jp)  
Starting date: 2003*



### Action #3307: Agreement on Sister Rivers between the Nile and Kitakami

Description: In order to foster friendly relations and promote useful exchanges, the Nile Guards and Environment Protectors of Egypt and the Kitakami River Cultural Association of Japan have agreed to pair their rivers through a 'Sister Rivers' agreement. Both parties have therefore agreed to cooperate in:

- Exchanging information and ideas on cultural aspects and environmental issues
- Conducting reciprocal visits
- Conducting conferences to foster international exchange
- Promoting cultural activities involving the rivers in order to foster regional development along the Nile and Kitakami river

*Continents: Africa and Asia*

*Source: Kitakami River Cultural Association of Japan,*

*Nile Guards and Environment Protectors of Egypt,*

*Email: tetsuko-80@isis.ocn.ne.jp*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3306: US-Japan Agreement Concerning Cooperation in the Fields of Flood Control and Water Resource Management

Description: The purpose of this arrangement between the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Japanese Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT), is to set forth particular conditions for the exchange of technical information concerning flood control and water resource management of mutual interest to the two parties, and to provide a framework for cooperation between them in these fields for civil purposes.

*Continents: Asia and North America*

*Source: United States Army Corps of Engineers, Japanese Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport,*

*Email: ootani-s2zz@mlit.go.jp*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3304: Japan-France Water Sector

Cooperation to Assist Senegal, Djibouti and Laos  
Description: This bilateral effort, launched at the 3rd World Water Forum, aims for Japan and France to cooperate in providing assistance in the water sector in Africa (Senegal, Djibouti) and Asia (Laos).

- Senegal: Cooperation for the development of the Senegal River Basin will be strengthened in close association with the Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Senegal (OMVS), focusing on water resource management as well as the improvement of water productivity for agricultural use. The two countries will coordinate their activities on water supply projects and capacity building, while fully re-respecting the ownership of local and national authorities and the existing framework for water supply management.
- Djibouti: The two countries will cooperate to address problems concerning the salinity of aquifers in order to contribute towards increasing water supplies in the country.
- Laos: The two countries will cooperate to address the water shortage problem in Vientiane. Both countries will consider how to conduct concrete projects, based on Japan's study of a master plan to strengthen the capacity of the water supply system. Both countries will have further discussions on the expansion of cooperation to other developing regions and cooperate with a variety of aid institutions at the country level.

*Continents: Africa and Asia*

*Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan*

*Email: shuichi.sora@mofa.go.jp*

*URL: www.mofa.go.jp*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3303: Assistance for Capacity Building

Description: In order to assist ownership and capacity building in developing countries and regions, Japan will provide assistance for capacity building to approximately 1000 people over the next five years from FY 2003 in order to improve developing countries' capacity for planning, management, and control with regard to water supply systems and sewage systems.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan,*

*Email: makoto.iwase@mofa.go.jp*

*URL: www.mofa.go.jp*

*Starting date: 2003*

- Creation of a Geographical Information System (GIS)
- Technical Assistance in the elaboration of a regional and national Coastal Aquifers

#### *Management Strategy*

Means of Implementation:

- French soft loan
- Provision of French experts to monitor the development of the program

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: French Ministry of Finance,*

*Email: josselin.kalifa@dree.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

*End date: 2004*

### Action #3302: Establishment of Water Resource Grant Aid

Description: To further the provision of drinking water and sanitation in poor countries and regions, Japan will provide assistance for safe drinking water and basic sanitation to poor countries and regions including Africa, which are suffering from shortages. For this purpose, Japan has established Water Resource Grant Aid with 16 billion yen earmarked in the FY2003 budget proposal for this scheme.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Email:*

*takao.imafuku@mofa.go.jp*

*URL: www.mofa.go.jp*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3300: West Alexandria Wastewater Program

Description: The objective is to provide sanitation for the western districts of Alexandria, including the district of Agamy, a newly developed residential area of 750,000 inhabitants without any connection to sewage networks. This will be done within the framework of a global sewage treatment program for Alexandria.

Contents:

- 1 Installation of a new sewage network in three stages
- 2 Provision of a wastewater treatment plant

Means of Implementation:

- 1 French soft loan
- 2 EIB loan
- 3 Local funding

Expected Outcomes:

- Access to sewerage collection and treatment for 750,000 inhabitants
- Tariff adjustment focusing on industrial payers and taking into account financial sustainability and poverty concerns
- Coordinated approach of all lenders to enforce tariff adjustments

*Continents: Africa*

*Source: France Ministry of Finance,*

*Email: josselin.kalifa@dree.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3301: Supply of Equipment and Transfer of Technology for Groundwater Management and Exploration in Coastal Areas

Description: This action is designed to improve the management of coastal aquifers in order to address issues of unorganized pumping and subsequent salinization and scarcity of water resources in coastal residential areas of Orissa and Tamil Nadu States.

Contents:

- Supply of specialized exploration equipment
- Supply of modeling software and relevant training



### Action #3299: Establishment of Partnerships by the Dutch Water Boards

Description: The Dutch Water Boards are committed to sharing their experience through several initiatives:

- The booklet “Success Factors in Self Financing Local Water Management”, in the GWP Toolkit will be widely published.
- A team of ‘Flying Experts’ from the Water Boards who can be sent on short missions on demand to assist in organizing and financing local water management will be set up.
- A training package for the UNESCO-IHE Institute for water Education will be developed.
- The Dutch Water Boards will help set up Water Boards in Semarang, Java.
- They will participate in the Egyptian Water Boards Fair.
- A partnership between the Water Board Watterskip Fryslan from the Northern Netherlands and South Africa’s Catchment Management Agency will be developed.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions,*

*Union of Netherlands Water Boards (UVW), Rob Uijterlinde,*

*Email: ruijterlinde@UVW.NL.*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3298: Capacity Building for Sustainable Integrated Water Resource Management – From Women’s Empowerment towards Gender Mainstreaming

Description: A course will be offered to female NGO representatives as well as to civil servants (m/f), in which social and natural scientists share recent insights in IWRM approaches and gender approaches in water resources management, and participants study challenges in their own work situation, initiate their own initiatives, and share their experiences in sustainable and integrated water management on a regular basis.

Means of Implementation:

A long-term capacity building process, consisting of four one-month courses during a period of four years, as well as coaching during the intermediary period on site in the different countries. The process will be

offered to 20 participants, coming from 10 different countries (emphasis on: developing countries, NICs). The participating countries’ teams will be formed by a prominent female NGO representative, as well as a colleague civil servant (m/f), selected by the NGO-representative. Each member of the team is already involved in issues related to water management.

Actors: University of Nijmegen (Netherlands), University Centre for Environmental Studies and Sustainable Development, Programme on Sustainable Development

Partners: Women’s Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO), Centre for Water and Society, Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF)

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions,*

*University of Nijmegen, the Netherlands,*

*Email: irened@sci.kun.nl*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3295: Public Private Partnership in the Water Sector

Collaboration in the Water Sector

Description: This financing program offers possibilities for public-public or public-private cooperation in which the public good will be used as leverage to increase total investments in the water sector in a “pro-poor” and sustainable way. The Netherlands water sector, both public and private, will initiate part-nerships with local governments and companies in developing and emerging countries. Ownership of each project will involve all members of the partnership. Depending of the type of project, public invest-ments can be used to finance an uneconomic part of the project if it is relevant to development consid-erations by taking up guarantee schemes, insurance, equity or credit enhancement.

The set-up and execution of 2 to 4 pilot projects based on the principle of PPP will gather valuable expe-rience with regard to the start-up process, financial conditions, contractual relation between partners and other important success factors for a PPP-project in the water sector.

Partners in the project: Netherlands Ministry of Development Cooperation; Netherlands Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management; Netherlands Water Partnership; private enterprises; knowledge institutes; NGOs; and governments in the Netherlands and abroad.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Netherlands Water Partnership,*

*Email: info@nwp.nl*

*Starting date: 2003*

#### Action #3294: Twinning Agreement by the River Rhine and River Plata Commissions

Description: On March 17, the Rhine and Plata river commissions declared their intention to prepare a twinning agreement before the end of the year.

*Continents: Europe and South America*

*Source: Netherlands Ministry of Water and Infrastructure,*

*Email: P.B.Roeters@dgw.minvenw.nl*

*Starting date: 2003*

#### Action #3292: International Joint Commission Establishes Partnerships

Description: The International Joint Commission (Canada-USA) is committed to establish informal part-nerships with other transboundary organizations to share experience in dispute resolution. The IJC has visited the Okavanga Commission (Botswana, Namibia and Angola) twice. The Commission has also joined the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO), and the Canadian Chair, Rt Hon Herb Gray, is serving as a vice-president of the steering committee. During the Forum, Commissioners and staff initiated dialogue with several other transboundary organizations, concerning sharing experiences in resolving and preventing disputes, and agreed to continue these discussions in the months ahead.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Gerry Galloway, Email: gallowayg@washington.ijc.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

#### Action #3291: Water Cooperation Facility

Description: The Water Cooperation Facility is a UNESCO/World Water Council (WWC) initiative linking these two institutions with two other pivotal ones: the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Universities Partnerships for Transboundary Waters. The Facility will - on demand - collectively provide distinct and complementary services to aid transboundary waters governance: it will provide the necessary re-sources, the favorable environment, political backing, professional support and judiciary mechanisms for the anticipation, prevention and resolution of water conflicts, and, above all, help build consensus around the use of shared water resources.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: UNESCO,*

*Email: l.salame@unesco.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

#### Action #3289: Enhancement of Political Support for Sustainable Water Management

Description: At the 3rd World Water Forum IUCN committed itself to implement the following programme:

- A number of international experts will be asked to contribute to a synthesis paper on water in political economies and the role of politics and policy network management in the water management of tomorrow. In addition the synthesis will address ways in which social learning can contribute to build wide stakeholder and political support for required changes in water resource planning and management practices. The synthesis paper will be set up in such a way that it can function as a basis for training 'early starters' of water initiatives and dialogues.
- During the second stage (6-18 months), the Work Package will work closely with other Work Packages to draw experiences from the regional efforts and networks. In addition a web-based search and questionnaire will be used to test and seek further input and reactions to the synthesis paper. Based on these a revised training module will be



prepared that will have a much wider range of experiences. This will form a significant output of the project as it will assist a wide range of stakeholders engage in water initiatives and dialogues to establish a commonly shared conceptual framework.

- During the third stage of the project (18-24 months) work will be carried out to develop a full project synthesis and prepare a number of communication products based on this, including a web-site, project brief, flyers, PowerPoint presentation and press briefings. Working together with 'Water Policy', a special issue will be prepared that captures the core lessons from the project. This peer-reviewed product will be a major contribution to developing the IWRM discourse in a more politically sensitive direction.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: IUCN,*

*Email: Ger.Bergkamp@iucn.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3288: Environmental Flow Toolkit Development and Application

Description: The IUCN Water and Nature Initiative is committed by 2004 to developing a toolkit on environmental flows and testing it in at least 3 river basins. The toolkit will help stakeholders to engage in environmental flow setting and implementation. It will cover technical, economic, social, and political issues. It will also address needs with respect to capacity building on the issue of environmental flows.

Activities will include:

- An international project group established to guide the project's development and implementation.
- An evaluation of different decision-support tools carried out and EFR approaches used.
- Criteria and procedure for selection of case studies defined.
- A process of stakeholder involvement in the design and implementation of the decision-making tool outlined and established.
- Case studies for the project identified.
- A review of state-of-the-art practices on environmental flows carried out.

- Database and handbook structure defined on basis of review and consultations.
- Draft decision-support tool produced and made available for testing.
- Decision-support tool and handbook tested in at least 3 cases in Eastern Africa, Central America and SE Asia.
- Workshop organized to evaluate decision-support tool and testing results.

The handbook should be published by 5 June 2003

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions 2003, IUCN,*

*Email: Ger.Bergkamp@iucn.org*

*URL: www.iucn.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3287: Goutte of Water

Description: The mission of Goutte (Drip) of Water is the mandate of UNESCO applied to the field of environment-water. This involves building peace in human minds and promoting water-environment ethics as a basic concept of professional education, training, and the general raising of public awareness. Activities will include:

- Providing a useful classification of co-operation and networking activities through definitions and general outlines.
- Providing recommendations for efficiency, and quality assurance of co-operation schemes and networks.
- Organizing bi-annually a GOUTTE of Water meeting with lectures, workshops, posters, seminars and a 'network market.'
- Organizing a permanent 'virtual forum.'
- Facilitating mutual assistance among Goutte of Water participants.
- Supporting relevant workshops, symposia and conferences

The official launch and first meeting of Goutte of Water took place within a UNESCO symposium at the UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education Delft, The Netherlands, 17-19 July 2003

*Continents: Global*

*Source: UNESCO,*

*Email: j.bogardi@unesco.org*

*URL: www.unesco.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

**Action #3286:  
Women for Low-Cost Solutions to Polluted  
Drinking Water**

Description: Four large grassroots women's networks based in the Ukraine, Romania, the Netherlands and Germany, four local authorities, one university and three water companies are committed to implementing four replicable programs to develop low-cost immediate solutions to polluted drinking water in rural areas by addressing the sources of pollution through eco-sanitation, organic farming, and other ecological technologies, and to strengthen civil society's role as a partner.

Partners: WECF (Women in Europe for a Common Future), MAMA-86, M&S (Medium and Sanitas), NVR (Dutch Women's Council), BPW (Business and Professional Women International), Technical University Hamburg-Harberg Waste-Water Institute, AgroEco, Femconsult, the local authorities of Garla Mare, Yaremche, Nizhin, and Poltava, Water Supply, Consultants Yaremche.

*Continents: Europe*

*Source: NVR (Dutch Women's Council),*

*Email: a.bouman@wxs.nl*

**Action #3284:  
Africa Water Development Report**

Description: The World Water Assessment Programme announced during the 3rd World Water Forum the production of an Africa Water Development Report along the same lines as the World Water Development Report but from the regional perspective. This is to be launched during the Pan-African Water Conference in Addis Ababa, 9-14 December 2003. The Economic Commission for Africa is charged with taking the lead role in this exercise. It will be a product of UN Water/Africa, an entity that resulted from a merger of IGWA and the UNSIA Water Cluster.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, UN Water/Africa,*

*Email: donkor@un.org*

*Starting date: December 2003*

*URL: www.world.water-forum3.com*

**Action #3282:  
Global Water Initiative**

Description: PricewaterhouseCoopers has launched a Global Water Initiative, in partnership with UN Water and Care International, to substantially contribute to the MDGs. It will start soon with a pilot project in Africa supported by the French Government following the G8 Summit in June 2003 in Evian, France. The commitment is to deliver the results by the end of the year. The pilot project will have three main components:

**The Water Investment Assessment:**

This will define the indicators and scope of water investments in urban environments (defined as cities of over 50,000 inhabitants) and will have a city-by-city approach. One of the first targets of this work will be to transpose and plan the MDGs at a local level. It will aim at having clearly identified figures about real investment needs. Evaluation and planning of investment programs will be made on a 5-, 10- and 15-year time frame. This work will be consolidated by country and by river basin.

**The Water Financial Assessment:**

This will validate the investment plans with working groups, involving the private and the public sectors. It will determine the tariff structure required to allow public and/or private sector participation in a sustainable cost recovery way. Finally it will make an inventory of the sources of financing available at local, regional and international levels and then will define the political and contractual guarantees to be designed to implement the proposed investment plans.

**The Water Financial Aid Assessment:**

This will evaluate the average percentage of water tariffs that is affordable by local users. It will plan the volume of financial support requested by cities and the global amount of financial aid required to support a sustainable water management policy through tariff subsidies or the financing of a part of the investment program through soft loans or grants. The period of time in which local users will be supposed to afford full tariff will be part



of this assessment. This component will also address water governance issues and the settlement of transparent procedures with suited subsequent financial controls.

**Recommendations:** In the first stage one of the principal objectives of this pilot project will be to prepare a structured tool kit. In the second stage it is recommended to replicate this methodological approach with our partners in large geographical areas in the world, especially in a great number of countries in Africa, in order to bring a substantial contribution during the 2003 - 2006 period, which will be mainly an identification and an evaluation phase designed to concretely set up the appropriate financial tools.

**Action plan:** The purpose is to have clear figures concerning water urban investment needs in order to set up a financial strategy (mobilization of new financial resources with adequate guarantees and implementation of appropriate international solidarity when needed) to reach the MDGs. A city-by-city assessment with consolidation by country and, in the second stage, by river basin will be conducted. The project will be developed step by step at regional level. Pilot project countries are Mali, Niger, and Ghana. Coordination during the pilot project will be made with the WAWI (Western Africa Water Initiative) and the African Water Task Force

*Continents: Global*

*Source:*

*Email: [guy.leclerc@fr.pwglobal.com](mailto:guy.leclerc@fr.pwglobal.com)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3281: Coastal and Freshwater Management

**Description:** At the 3rd World Water Forum USAID and URI committed themselves to helping advance a more productive relationship between the coastal and freshwater management communities worldwide. They will partner with a leading freshwater management institution to advance the activities already in progress at the nexus of coastal and freshwater management. Targeted, strategic ongoing, and future activities have been identified in the areas of water quantity (focus area: freshwater inflow

to coastal zones), water quality (focus areas: small-town sanitation, comparative analysis of sanitation guides, ridge to reef approaches, green tourism), and governance (focus areas: synthesis of conceptual models and practical tools of ICM/IWRM, ecological valuation, gender mainstreaming). All activities will be fully coordinated with other global and local efforts in progress at the nexus of coastal and freshwater management.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: USAID,*

*Email [smurray@usaid.gov](mailto:smurray@usaid.gov)*

*URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3280: Water Awareness and Water Journalism

**Description:** The mainstream mass media and regular professional journalists have a key role in raising and spreading mass awareness on water sector issues. They can mobilize people and policy makers to solve water related problems. But a gap exists between water professionals and regular mainstream media personnel, which needs to be bridged. The great responsibility the mass media has towards society can be inferred from the fact that it is often referred to as the Fourth Estate in a democracy. Therefore journalists ought to know the crucial points involved in present and future water scenarios in the World, and their professional skills and practices must extend to water journalism. Water journalism as a subject is at the present non-existent. It is therefore imperative for water professionals, journalism educators, and practicing journalists to get together to discuss and develop water journalism as an important fully fledged subject to be included in the curricula of journalism education and practice. The following key issues to generate awareness about water issues among public and policy makers were discussed at the Kyoto Forum:

- The role of journalists in raising awareness on water-related issues
- The need for a change in the approach of the mass media in reporting water-related issues
- Strategies for getting water issues onto the agenda of the mainstream media

- Developing partnerships between water professionals and the media
- Developing a curriculum on water journalism in educational and training institutions

At the end of these discussions, the Navadeep Voluntary Organisation in India committed itself to set up an institute for water awareness and water journalism. The process has just started and they are now contacting funding agencies and other well-known bodies for this purpose.

*Continents: Global*

*Email: vgemmarie@hotmail.com or shuklaravi@yahoo.com*

*URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

*Starting date: 2003*

#### **Action #3279: Dialogue on Effective Water Governance: New Phase**

Description: The Dialogue on Effective Water Governance started at the end of 2001. It was accepted in Johannesburg as a Type II partnership. The partners in this dialogue are led by GWP and include UNDP and ICLEI. In Kyoto IUCN also joined the dialogue (see action 607). The report, Dialogue on Effective Water Governance: Learning from the Dialogues, brings to-gether the experience gained after conducting the Dialogue on Effective Water Governance in GWP's regions over the last year. This status report was prepared for presentation at the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto, Japan, March 16-23,2003. The partners agreed at the Forum to continue the process over the forthcoming year, and action plans will be drafted and implemented to help make water governance more effective, especially with regard to seeking additional funding to extend the Dialogue to local government level.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: GWP, Email: [gwp@gwpforum.org](mailto:gwp@gwpforum.org)*

*URL: [www.gwpforum.org](http://www.gwpforum.org)*

*Starting date: 2003*

#### **Action #3278: The GEF's Contribution to Global Water Issues**

Description: At the 2nd World Water Forum, held in 2000 in The Hague, the GEF played a prominent role with its call for land, water, and ecosystems to be managed in an integrated fashion in order to avert the water crisis and reduce poverty. In an announcement at the Forum, the GEF indicated that it was doubling its financial contribution to one-half billion dollars over the next five years to support country-driven projects related to land and water resources. The GEF has not only kept its promise but is on track to exceed its target. Between March 2000 and December 2002, \$396 million in GEF grants have been approved for 94 country-driven projects, with total project costs amounting to \$1.6 billion.

The 3rd World Water Forum is a critical opportunity to focus on actions that countries and institutions must take to attain the global targets set at WSSD. In support of these efforts, the GEF is prepared to contribute another \$400 million over the next four years to address critical global water issues and facilitate greater public and private sector participation in activities that simultaneously yield national, regional, and global benefits.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: GEF, Email: [aduda@worldbank.org](mailto:aduda@worldbank.org)*

*URL: [www.gefweb.org](http://www.gefweb.org)*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3275: Partnership NWP - Green Cross International

Description: The Netherlands Water Partnership is helping Green Cross International (GCI) to set up Green Cross Netherlands (GCNL). GCNL and NWP are both engaged in water and ecology management issues. Because of recognized mutual benefits, they expressed their commitment to each other in the following co-operative measures:

- NWP will support GCNL with regard to the facilities needed to carry out water management projects.
- GCNL supports NWP in the recognition and implementation of new water related projects.

*Continents: Europe*

*Source: Netherlands Water Partnership,*

*Email: info@nwp.nl*

### Action #3274: New Water Pricing Policy

Description: Water prices in Korea are set at a very low level, reflecting about 86% of the actual production cost in 2001. Such minimal water rates encourage waste, impede the spread of water-saving devices, and exacerbate the fiscal difficulties of local governments by compounding the debt of water suppliers. Moreover, it delays improvements of old pipes and deteriorated facilities, which result in inefficiencies and poor water service. Therefore, the government is reinforcing the progressive rate system so that people who use more water have to pay more. In addition, a seasonal pricing system will be introduced which imposes additional charges during the summer months when water usage is at its peak. Water services will either be privatized or consigned to private businesses in order to promote water conservation, downsizing, and reasonable water rates for water industries. Also, the government is urging water suppliers to reflect appropriate production costs in order to conserve water use.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions*

*URL: [www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)*

*Starting date: 2004*

### Action #3273: The Netherlands' Main Financial Commitments at the 3d World Water Forum

Description: The Netherlands' main commitments at the 3d World Water Forum were to:

- Continue WWF2 commitments to spend 45 million/yr euros more than the regular 140 million/yr.
- Support 12 African countries and 5 other developing countries in halving the number of people without access to water and/or sanitation by 2015.
- Support 6 African countries and 4 other developing countries in establishing IWRM plans.
- Finance the EU Water Initiative for 4 million euros/yr.
- Finance the African Water Facility for 3 million euros/yr.
- Finance the Clean Water for People initiative for 1 million euros/yr.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: The Government of the Netherlands,*

*Email: bram-van.ojik@minbuza.nl*

*Starting date: 2003*



**Action #3272:  
International Groundwater Resources  
Assessment Center**

Description: The Netherlands is committed to establishing the International Groundwater Resources Assessment Center (IGRAC) as part of the Partners for Water Programs (see action 2138). The government of the Netherlands will fund the IGRAC with up to 3 million euros.

*Continent: Europe*

*Source: Partners for Water, Email:*

*N.v.d.Heuvel@hkw.rws.minvenw.nl*

*Starting date: 2003*

**Action #3271:  
Guidelines for Integrated Management  
Policy of Groundwater**

Description: The project group is committed to propose new guidelines for the integrated management policy of groundwater and to test it on a select number of hydrological basins in Japan. The project group is working in coordination with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport. It comprises members from Saitama University, Kyoto University, Keio University, the Daido Institute of Technology, the University of Tsukuba, the National Institute for Environmental Studies, and the Shibaura Institute of Technology.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Land and Regional Policy Department, UFJ Institute,*

*Kuniaki Sato, Email: groundwa-ter@ufji.co.jp*

*Starting date: 2003*

**Action #3270:  
Environmental Education on Effective  
Microorganisms**

Description: EL-net (Environmental Learning Network) has been established to support EM environmental education at school. On request, we will offer information and materials to schools, and introduce to them volunteers in the area who can teach children how to use EM, which will allow them to actively participate in purifying their environments: for example, recycling kitchen garbage into fertilizer and purifying rivers and ponds in their neighborhoods. In addition, we will provide training materials and EM for this purpose. We are also committed to support schools in other countries through our network of EM activities around the world to achieve the success that we have obtained in Japan. EL-net is a network for supporting environmental education at schools through the use of EM. It is operated by EM Research Organization in cooperation with various EM organizations.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: EMRO, Email: kazmic@mail.wbs.ne.jp*

*URL: <http://www.emro.co.jp/english/>*

*Starting date: 2003*

**Action #3269:  
Women for Water**

Description: Six large international women's networks committed themselves to build on the achievements of the "Women for Water" Initiative, a network launched in Johannesburg to unite the forces of existing women's organizations and networks for the development and implementation of gender-sensitive and pro-poor Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM).

The organizations are: the Netherlands Council of Women, Business and Professional Women International, Women in Europe for a Common Future, NetWwater, MAMA-86, Medium and Sanitas. The idea of "Women for Water" is to use the vast and extensive networks worldwide for the support of women's grassroots organizations in pursuit of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in their respective homelands. The network will ensure

that women are partners in this process, not target groups. It will empower local women's groups in such a way, that they will be able to participate successfully at every level in any form of integrated water resource management deemed necessary.

- At the international level, 'Women for Water' aims to converge existing women's coalitions worldwide to develop collective efforts and synergies for policy changes and the implementation of existing commitments, and to prepare the grounds for women's equal participation in IWRM.
- Nationally, participating women's organisations and networks are to build upon existing contacts and/or engage in twinning with women's groups in the developing world, to hear what is needed and share what is already known and jointly bring principles into practice.

The Government of the Netherlands will support the initiative.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, NVR (Dutch Women's Council),*

*Email: a.bouman@wxs.nl*

*Starting date: 2002*

### Action #3268: UNDESA Commitments on Gender at the Third Forum

Description: UN DESA – the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs - will incorporate a proposal in the second series of the Gender and Water Development Reports by the Gender and Water Alliance as part of the International Year of Freshwater 2003. UNDESA will incorporate gender into strategies for implementing the Millennium Development Goals in water supply and sanitation, and be part of a new task force on Water and Gender within the Interagency Network on gender issues.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Gender and Water Alliance,*

*Email: fonseca@irc.nl*

*URL: www.genderandwateralliance.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3267: Gender Audit Tool for Analyzing Partnership Situations

Description: Building Partnerships for Development (BDP) is an informal network that brings together the public, private, donor, and civil society sectors to support multi-sector partnerships to provide water and sanitation services in poor communities. BDP plans to work together with the Gender and Water Alliance to develop a gender audit tool to be used specifically for analyzing partnership situations. The audit tool will be tested initially in three to four partnership projects before being made available more generally.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Gender and Water Alliance,*

*Email: fonseca@irc.nl*

*URLs: www.genderandwateralliance.org and www.bpd-*

*waterandsanitation.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3266: Partnership between the Gender and Water Alliance and the Asian Development Bank

Description: This partnership will be a mechanism for regular dialogue and collaboration between the ADB and the Gender and Water Alliance on mainstreaming gender into water resources and management policies, strategies and programs, including that of disaster and flood management programs. This partnership will collaborate on gender capacity building; developing good practices, and facilitating country and regional dialogue.

*Source: Gender and Water Alliance, Email: fonseca@irc.nl*

*URL: www.genderandwateralliance.org*

*Starting date: 2003*



**Action #3265:  
Clean Water Awareness Raising Campaign**

Description: Macau's government will finance and publish a book to introduce the benefits of the sewage treatment system for people in the Macao Special Administrative Region. The book will be promoted for students in schools, and public visits to sewage treatment facilities will be organized. Schools, NGO and the water supply company will organize the students and citizens to participate in the program.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, Environment Council of Macao  
Special Administrative Re-gion of the People's Republic of China*

*Starting date: 2004*

**Action #3264:  
Unit for Mainstreaming Gender in National  
Ministries of Irrigation & Water  
Management**

Description: A new unit is to be established for mainstreaming gender in national ministries of irrigation & water management.

*Continents: Asia*

*Source: Gender and Water Alliance,*

*Email: fonsaca@irc.nl*

*Starting date: 2003*

**Action #3263:  
Gender Policy in the Zero Thirst Program**

Description: The Government of Brazil will cooperate with the Gender and Water Alliance, primarily for the "Zero Thirst" Program that is still being developed. This program aims to ensure that each Brazilian will have access to an adequate and quality water supply. To achieve this it aims to integrate governmental action on this subject and to call for the participation of civil society.

*Continent: South America*

*Source: Gender and Water Alliance,*

*Email: fonsaca@irc.nl*

*Starting date: 2003*

**Action #3261:  
Global Flood Alert System**

Description: The IFNet Secretariat announced the launch of the Global Flood Alert System Project.

*Continent: Global*

*Email: waterinrivers@idi.or.jp*

*Starting date: 2003*

**Action #3260:  
International Sabo Network**

Description: During the 3rd World Water Forum the International Sabo Network was established. This aims to advance the creation of a safe and stable social infrastructure and to further environmentally friendly land use.

*Email: s-info@sabo-int.org*

*URL: www.sabo-int.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

**Action #3259:  
Kyoto World Water Grand Prize**

Description: Kyoto City Government announced the launch of the Kyoto World Water Grand Prize. The prize aims to honor a distinguished individual or organization whose long term and continual activities have benefited people by addressing critical water issues in developing countries. These include water and health issues such as sustaining safe drinking water and preventing water contamination.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Kyoto City Government,*

*Email: yamcc987@city.kyoto.jp*

*Starting date: 2003*



### Action #3258: Network on Water and Forests

Description: The Forestry Agency of Japan announced a project to develop a network for establishing common understanding and for exchanging information and experiences on the issues of water and forests.

*Continents: Global*

*Email: tomio\_minowa@nm.maff.go.jp*

*URL: www.rinya.maff.go.jp*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3234: UNDP Resource Guide on Gender and Gender Commitments

Description: UNDP published the resource guide Mainstreaming Gender in Water Management at the Forum. The guide presents an overview of existing tools and materials for mainstreaming gender in integrated water resource management. It also contains a guide to gender mainstreaming within the project cycle. The guide is a collective effort, supported in particular by the Gender and Water Alliance. UNDP also committed to continuously update the guide in collaboration with the Gender and Water Alliance. Furthermore UNDP will:

- Establish specific targets for increased participation of women in CAPNET programs and emphasize gender perspectives in learning materials and programs of CAPNET participating institutions.
- Pay special attention to support aimed at strengthening women's groups within the activities of the community water initiative.
- Highlight gender perspective in the strategy and work of the MDG water task force.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Gender and Water Alliance,*

*Email: fonseca@irc.nl*

*URL: www.undp.org*

*Starting date: 2003*

### Action #3111: Kibera Slum Sanitation

Description: From April 2003 EMRO has started a 3-year project in Kenya for improving the living environment of the Kibera Slum in Nairobi, the largest in East Africa, and the water quality of Nairobi Dam in Kenya. The project includes the following:

- Improving sanitary conditions in the slum by using Effective Microorganisms (EM): the application of EM to existing pit latrines, etc., and the construction of new pit latrines incorporating EM
- Developing diet supplements for AIDS patients using EM
- Recycling disposed plastic bags in the slum for construction materials
- Improving the water quality of Nairobi Dam: removing and converting water hyacinth which covers the water surface of Nairobi Dam into organic fertilizer and applying EM to the dam

The project is a joint project of Africa Children Education Fund Kenya, the Kenyan Ministry of Health, the Japan WHO Association Okinawa Branch, and the EM Research Organization (EMRO), with Mr. Shiojiri of Africa Children Education Fund Kenya as team leader. The budget for the project will be mainly supplied by EMRO, which will seek possibilities of financial support from other organizations, such as the Kenyan Government, and JICA of Japan. The project will be continued after the 3rd year if enough financial support is obtained. In this project, EMRO will also cooperate with other organizations, such as the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI), EM Kenya, and other NGOs.

*Continent: Africa*

*Source: EMRO,*

*Email: kazmic@mail.wbs.ne.jp*

*URL: emro.co.jp*

*Starting date: April 2003*

### Action #3109: US-Japan Clean Water Initiative

Description: At the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, the United States and Japan launched the Clean Water for People Initiative, a joint endeavor to provide safe water and sanitation to the world's poor, improve watershed management, and increase the productivity of water. The U.S. and Japan will strengthen their cooperation and pursue joint or parallel projects where possible, aiming at maximizing the efficiency and synergy of their efforts. Water management projects will improve the availability of clean drinking water in the developing world, and enhance sustainable management of coastal and river basin water systems. The partnership will accelerate and expand international efforts to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals and implement the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The initiative is open to all countries, including developing countries, regions, international organizations and civil society partners. At Forum, both countries committed themselves to realize this initiative for water cooperation through the implementation of projects in Africa and Asia. In addition, a collaboration between Japan's yen-loan aid and the US's investment guarantee system will be considered:

- The West African region, including Ghana, Mali, Niger, and Senegal were identified as possible initial target countries. In these countries, assistance will be undertaken in the field of water supply and sanitation in close cooperation with NGOs. Japan and the U.S. will promote measures towards the eradication of the guinea worm diseases. Japan had already initiated collaboration with the Carter Center Foundation in this area.
- Asian flood control projects in urban areas, as well as irrigation projects mainly in rural areas, are being undertaken throughout the Philippines and Indonesia. Water supply and sanitation projects in rural areas and small island provinces will be considered. In Bangladesh, a geological survey and deep well digging to create alternative water resources will be conducted to address the problem of arsenic contamination in groundwater. Japan

is providing a wide range of support such as well digging and community educational activities in collaboration with UNICEF.

- To guarantee investment collaboration between Japan's yen-loan aid and the US's Development Credit Authority (a system to guarantee financing by central and/or local governments) in Asia and in other regions will be considered.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan,*

*Email: tsukasa.hattori@mofa.go.jp*

*URLs: www.mofa.go.jp and www.infojapan.org*

*Starting date: 2002*

### Action #3068: Collaborative Research to Enhance Management of the Yellow River Basin

Description: This action aims to construct a real time physical and socioeconomic operating model of the Yellow River Basin to explore the effects of alternative agricultural and water use scenarios, policy and price changes, and varying environmental conditions. Variables include water quantity and quality, as well as crop patterns and production.

Contents:

The Yellow River Basin illustrates the critical water problems facing many populous nations, including water shortages, quality deterioration, floods and droughts, food security and food safety challenges, management of agricultural production systems, water quality treatment needs, water reuse issues, and complex overall management challenges. This activity is taking a multifaceted but integrated approach to the management challenges of the Yellow River Basin by designing a joint US-China-Australia collaborative effort to model important aspects of the Yellow River Basin watershed, including hydrogeology and socio-economy. Project collaborators are determining model objectives, data requirements, analytical constructs, and policy simulation.

*Continent: Asia*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions,*

*Email: carol.kramer-LeBlanc@fas.usda.gov*

*Starting date: 2002*

### Action #1135: Twinning of River Basin Organisations

Description: Twinning is considered an effective tool for exchanging knowledge and expertise between similar organisations. On the initiative of the Netherlands' Government a "Declaration of Intent on the Formation of Twinning Arrangements Between River Basin Organizations" was signed during the 2nd World Water Forum in The Hague (March 2000). The aim of this project is to make this tool operational, co-ordinate it, and follow it up. The main items for co-operation and exchange of information could be:

- Water quantity and quality
- Ecology
- Integrated approaches and implementation, and the integration of socio-economical issues and finances
- Cooperation with other competent national and international authorities regarding policy development and implementation
- Cooperation and exchange of technical, legal, administrative and institutional information

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, CZMC*

*URL: [www.netcoast.nl](http://www.netcoast.nl)*

*Starting date: 2000*

### Action #804: International Flood Network (IFNet)

Description: The objective of the International Flood Network (IFNet) is to facilitate international cooperation in flood management so as to reduce the loss of life and damage caused by floods, and promote policies and practices, which can break the vicious circle of poverty and environmental degradation and lead to a safe and sustainable future.

IFNet will promote the following activities:

- Exchanging information, experiences, technical knowledge, and future plans among international organizations, national governments, the private sectors, and NGOs with the aim of enhancing co-operative concrete actions.
- Raising public awareness of floods by compiling and disseminating information and views on such aspects as health, ecology, food production, culture, education, gender, land-use, and socio-economic development, taking an inter-disciplinary approach.
- Establishing floods high on the international agenda.
- Producing periodic newsletters and reports on flood-related activities and commitments.

*Continents: Global*

*Source: Portfolio of Water Actions, IFNET,*

*Email: [waterinrivers@idi.or.jp](mailto:waterinrivers@idi.or.jp)*

*URL: [www.idi.or.jp](http://www.idi.or.jp)*

*Starting date: 2003*

**Action #762:**  
**Water Supply and Sanitation in Port-au-Prince**

Description: In Port-au-Prince, Haiti, the public water supply contains adequate water for everybody, but only 12% of families are connected to the main supply. With assistance from local NGOs, neighborhood water committees have been formed to take responsibility for local water distribution, using a single point supply from the water company. Each committee constructs and operates its own secondary network within a neighborhood and charges an agreed tariff to the users to cover both the water company's bill and the cost of running the secondary network. Another phase, funded by the EU, is scheduled to run from July 2000 to December 2001. Its goal is double - to strengthen the committees' capacities and improve neighborhood sanitation conditions. France committed itself to fund a new phase starting in 2003 till 2005. The project undertakes three activities:

- Train the committees in management and in the operation of their bodies.
  - Carry out training on health and hygiene within neighborhoods.
  - Fund sanitation schemes (water mains, civil engineering, household waste, latrines, etc.).
- This funding is reserved for certified committees, that is to say those that meet good management criteria. The committees must provide between 5 and 10% co-funding. The goal is to develop true responsibility on the part of the committees for the identification, design, and accomplishment of these schemes. By 2003 the project had already brought benefits to 500.000 inhabitants.

*Continent: North America*

*Source: AFD, Email: [bensaidy@afd.fr](mailto:bensaidy@afd.fr)*

*URLs: [www.gret.org](http://www.gret.org) and [www.bpd-waterandsanitation.org](http://www.bpd-waterandsanitation.org)*

*Starting date: 2000*



## Forum Commitments

# Program of the Ministerial Conference

Ministers responsible for water from around the world met at the Ministerial Conference, on the occasion of the 3rd World Water Forum, on the 22nd and the 23rd of March 2003 in Kyoto, Japan, to discuss water issues. Approximately 1,300 delegates, including about 130 representatives at the ministerial level, from 170 countries and territories as well as 48 intergovernmental and other organizations participated.

The primary objective of the Ministerial Conference was to reaffirm and mobilize political will toward the solution of water issues and to add a political perspective to efforts of the participants of the 3rd World Water Forum as well as the general public around the world. The

Ministerial Conference was expected to identify concrete actions to be taken by governments that have the primary responsibility for water resources management. The Ministerial Conference considered possible international cooperation on water issues, in coordination with civil society and the private sector, for implementation of necessary actions. It also provided a number of opportunities for interaction with the 3rd World Water Forum.

The Government of Japan is grateful to the ministers, heads of international organizations and other representatives for their valuable contributions to this conference, as well as all those who have worked hard to make these possible behind the scenes.

## Wednesday, March 19 2003

**09:30-18:30** Senior Officials' Meeting

## Thursday, March 20 2003

**09:30-18:30** Senior Officials' Meeting

## Friday, March 21 2003

**09:30-17:00** Excursion for Ministers  
(Osaka, Shiga and Kyoto)

**15:30-17:00** Dialogue between Forum  
Participants and Ministers  
(1st Round)

**17:45-19:15** Dialogue between Forum  
Participants and Ministers  
(2nd Round)

## Saturday, March 22 2003

### **09:30 Plenary Session 1:**

Chair: H.E. Ms. Chikage Oogi  
Minister of Land, Infrastructure  
and Transport, Japan

### *Opening Address by the Chair*

### *Message for World Water Day*

H.E. Dr. Klaus Toepfer  
Executive Director, UNEP  
on behalf of the Secretary-General  
of the United Nations

### *Keynote Speeches*

H.E. Mr. Shucheng Wang  
Minister of Water Resources,  
China

H.E. Ms. Roseline Bachelot-  
Narquin  
Minister of Ecology and  
Sustainable Development, France

Mr. Koichiro Matsuura  
Director-General, UNESCO

### *Reports from*

### *the 3rd World Water Forum*

H.E. Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto  
Former Prime Minister of Japan  
Chairman, National Steering  
Committee of the  
3rd World Water Forum



H.E. Dr. Mahmoud Abu-Zeid  
Minister of Water Resources and  
Irrigation, Egypt  
President, World Water Council

H.E. Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev  
President, Green Cross International

Ms. Hilda Grace Coelho  
President, Centre for Rural Studies  
and Development

Mr. Michel Camdessus  
Former Managing Director of the  
International Monetary Fund

**13:00 Lunch**

**14:30 Sub-Group Meetings / Segment 2**

**16:30 Coffee Break**

**17:00 Sub-Group Meetings / Segment 3:**

**18:30 Adjourn**

**19:00 Reception**  
**(hosted by the Government of Japan)**

**Sunday, March 23 2003**

*Announcement of the  
Portfolio of Water Actions*

**11:30 Coffee Break**

**12:00 Sub-Group Meetings / Segment 1\***

- Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation  
Chair: H.E. Mr. Ronnie Kasrils  
Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, South Africa
- Water for Food and Rural Development  
Chair: Mr. Ian Johnson  
Vice President, World Bank,  
President of CGIAR
- Water Pollution Prevention and Ecosystem Conservation  
Chair: H.E. Dr. Philippe Roch  
State Secretary for the Environment, Forests and Landscape, Switzerland
- Disaster Mitigation and Risk Management  
Chair: H.E. Dr. Ir. Soenarno  
Minister of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure,  
Indonesia
- Water Resources Management and Benefit Sharing  
Chair: H.E. Mr. Arjun Charan Sethi  
Minister of Water Resources, India

**09:30 Plenary Session 2**  
Chair: Mr. Ichiro Fujisaki  
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan

*Sub-Group Meeting Reports  
(Sub-Group Chairs)*

*Discussion*

*Consideration and Adoption of the  
Ministerial Declaration*

*Closing address by the Chair*

**12:00 Closing**

*\* Segment 1 of the Sub-Group Meetings was open to the representatives of the Forum participants.*



# Message from the Lake Biwa and Yodo River Basin

23 March 2003

We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation, assembled in Kyoto, Japan on 22-23 March 2003, on the occasion of the 3rd World Water Forum. Building upon the outcomes of the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and the United Nations Secretary General's Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity (WEHAB) initiative as well as other water-related events, we assert our common resolve to implement the appropriate recommendations in order to achieve the internationally agreed targets and goals including the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Taking note of the thematic and regional statements and recommendations from the 3rd World Water Forum, we declare the following:

## General Policy

- 1 Water is a driving force for sustainable development including environmental integrity, and the eradication of poverty and hunger, indispensable for human health and welfare. Prioritising water issues is an urgent global requirement. Each country has the primary responsibility to act. The international community as well as international and regional organizations should support this. Empowerment of local authorities and communities should be promoted by governments with due regard to the poor and gender.
- 2 Whilst efforts being undertaken so far on water resources development and management should be continued and strengthened, we recognize that good governance, capacity building and financing are of the utmost importance to succeed in our efforts. In this context, we will promote integrated water resources management.
- 3 In managing water, we should ensure good governance with a stronger focus on household and neighbourhood community-based approaches by addressing equity in sharing benefits, with due regard to pro-poor and gender perspectives in water policies. We should further promote the participation of all stakeholders, and ensure transparency and accountability in all actions.
- 4 We are committed, in the long term, to fortify the capacity of the people and institutions with technical and other assistance from the international community. This must include, among others, their ability to measure and monitor performance, to share innovative approaches, best practices, information, knowledge and experiences relevant to local conditions.
- 5 Addressing the financial needs is a task for all of us. We must act to create an environment conducive to facilitating investment. We should identify priorities on water issues and reflect them accordingly in our national development plans/sustainable development strategies including Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). Funds should be raised by adopting cost recovery approaches which suit local climatic, environmental and social conditions and the "polluter-pays" principle, with due consideration to the poor. All sources of financing, both public and private, national and international, must be mobilized and used in the most efficient and effective way. We take note of the report of the World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure.
- 6 We should explore the full range of financing arrangements including private sector participation in line with our national policies and priorities. We will identify and develop new mechanisms of public-private partnerships for the different actors involved, while ensuring the necessary public control and legal frameworks to protect the public interests, with a particular emphasis on protecting the interests of the poor.



7 As water situations differ from region to region, we will support established regional and sub-regional efforts such as the vision of the African Ministerial Conference on Water (AMCOW) to facilitate the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Central American Integration System (SICA), and the implementation of the program of action in favor of Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Recognizing the uniquely fragile nature of water resources in small island developing states, we support specific programs of collaboration such as the Caribbean Pacific Joint Program for Action on Water and Climate in Small Island Countries.

8 We reaffirm the necessity for countries to better coordinate monitoring and assessment systems at local, basin and national levels, with development of relevant national indicators where appropriate. We call upon the United Nations, inter alia through the Commission on Sustainable Development, to take a leading role and cooperate with other organizations involved in the water sector to work in a transparent and cooperative way. We welcome the willingness of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and other organizations to periodically inform the international community of aid activities in water-related areas. Ways to track progress on water issues may be usefully explored on the basis of existing facilities and relying upon information from countries and relevant UN agencies, regional development banks and other stakeholders, including civil society organizations.

9 We welcome the proposal to establish a new network of websites to follow up the Portfolio of Water Actions that will publicize actions planned and taken on water-related issues by countries and international organizations in order to share information and promote cooperation.

## Water Resources Management and Benefit Sharing

10 As we aim to develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, we will assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition, by providing tools and further required assistance. In this context, among others, we encourage regional development banks to take a facilitating role. To this end, we invite all stakeholders, including private donors and civil society organizations, concerned to participate in this process.

11 Recognizing that cooperation between riparian states on transboundary and/or boundary watercourses contributes to sustainable water management and mutual benefits, we encourage all those states to promote such cooperation.

12 We will further encourage scientific research on predicting and monitoring the global water cycle, including the effect of climate change, and develop information systems that will enable the sharing of such valuable data worldwide.

13 We will promote measures for reducing losses from distribution systems and other water demand management measures as a cost-effective way of meeting demand.

14 We will endeavour to develop and deploy non-conventional water resources by promoting innovative and environmentally sound technologies, such as the desalination of seawater, water recycling and water harvesting.

15 We recognize the role of hydropower as one of the renewable and clean energy sources, and that its potential should be realized in an environmentally sustainable and socially equitable manner.

## Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

- 16 Achieving the target established in the MDGs to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015 and that established in the Plan of Implementation of the WSSD to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation by 2015 requires an enormous amount of investment in water supply and sanitation. We call on each country to develop strategies to achieve these objectives. We will redouble our collective efforts to mobilize financial and technical resources, both public and private.
- 17 We will address water supply and sanitation in urban and rural areas in ways suitable for the respective local conditions and management capacities, with a view to achieving short-term improvement of water and sanitation services as well as cost-effective infrastructure investments and sound management and maintenance over time. In so doing, we will enhance poor people's access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
- 18 While basic hygiene practices starting from hand washing at the household level should be encouraged, intensified efforts should also be launched to promote technical breakthroughs, especially the development and practical applications of efficient and low-cost technologies tailored to daily life for the provision of safe drinking water and basic sanitation. We encourage studies for innovative technologies to be locally owned.

## Water for Food and Rural Development

- 19 Water is essential for broad based agricultural production and rural development in order to improve food security and eradicate poverty. It should continuously contribute to a variety of roles including food production, economic growth and environmental sustainability. We are concerned with increasing pressure on the limited fresh water resources and on the environment. Noting that a diverse array of agricultural practices and agricultural economies has evolved in the world, we should make every effort to reduce unsustainable water management and improve the efficiency of agricultural water use.
- 20 Through effective and equitable water use and management, and extending irrigation in areas of need, we will promote neighbourhood community based development, which should result in income-generating activities and opportunities and contribute to poverty eradication in rural areas.
- 21 We encourage innovative and strategic investment, research and development and international cooperation for the progressive improvement of agricultural water management, by such means as demand-driven management including participatory irrigation management, rehabilitation and modernization of existing water facilities, water-harvesting, water-saving/drought-resistant crop varieties, water storage and dissemination of agricultural best practices.
- 22 Inland fisheries being a major source of food, freshwater fish production should be addressed through intensified efforts to improve water quality and quantity in rivers and protection or restoration of breeding areas.

## Water Pollution Prevention and Ecosystem Conservation

- 23 We recognize the need to intensify water pollution prevention in order to reduce hazards to health and the environment and to protect ecosystems, including control of invasive species. We recognize traditional water knowledge and will promote the awareness of positive and negative impacts of human activities on watersheds for the entire water cycle through public information and education, including for children, in order to avoid pollution and unsustainable use of water resources.
- 24 To ensure a sustainable water supply of good quality, we should protect and use in a sustainable manner the ecosystems that naturally capture, filter, store, and release water, such as rivers, wetlands, forests, and soils.
- 25 We urge countries to review and, when necessary, to establish appropriate legislative frameworks for the protection and sustainable use of water resources and for water pollution prevention.
- 26 In view of the rapid degradation of watersheds and forests, we will concentrate our efforts to combat deforestation, desertification and land degradation through programs to promote greening, sustainable forest management, the restoration of degraded lands and wetlands, and the conservation of biodiversity.

## Disaster Mitigation and Risk Management

- 27 The growing severity of the impacts of floods and droughts highlights the need for a comprehensive approach that includes strengthened structural measures such as reservoirs and dikes and also non-structural measures such as land-use regulation and guidance, disaster forecasting and warning systems and national risk management systems, in harmony with the environment and different water uses, including inland waterway navigation.
- 28 We will cooperate to minimize damage caused by disasters through enhancing the sharing and exchange, where appropriate, of data, information, knowledge and experiences at the international level. We encourage the continuation of collaboration between scientists, water managers, and relevant stakeholders to reduce vulnerability and make the best prediction and forecasting tools available to water managers.
- 29 Finally, we thank the Government and people of Japan for hosting this Ministerial Conference and the Forum.

# List of Thematic/ Regional Statements

## Issues

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- 119** Floods Statement
- 121** Groundwater Statement
- 122** Integrated Water Resources Management & Basin Management Statement
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- 125** Water and Climate Statement
- 127** Water and Cultural Diversity Statement
- 128** Water and Energy Statement
- 129** Water and Governance Statement
- 131** Water and Information Statement
- 132** Water and Poverty Statement
- 133** Water for Peace Statement
- 134** Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene and Water Pollution Statement
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- 142** CEO (Chief Executive Officer) Panel Statement
- 144** Children's World Water Forum Statement
- 145** Gender and Water Panel Statement
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## Topics

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## Special Programs

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- 160** Water and Parliamentarians Statement
- 161** Water, Life and Medical Care Statement
- 163** World Water Actions Statement
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## Regional Days

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- 167** Day of Asia and Pacific Statement
- 168** Day of Europe Statement
- 170** Day of the Americas Statement
- 172** Day of the Middle East and the Mediterranean Statement
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## Introduction

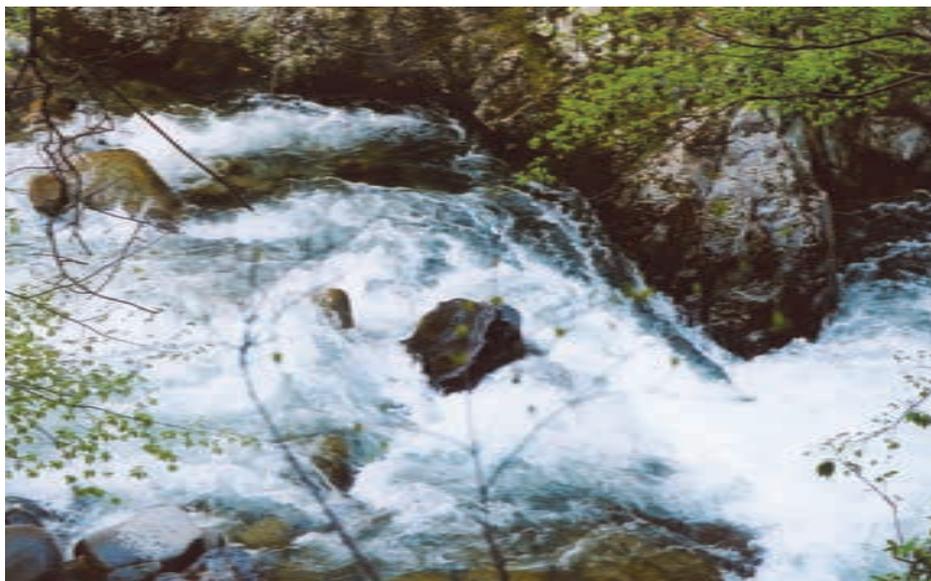
All Thematic and Regional Day coordinators in conjunction with their respective session conveners prepared the Thematic/Regional Statements in hand. This drafting process started with the “coordinators & conveners meeting” held in November 2002 in Kyoto, Japan. At this meeting the secretariat outlined the guidelines to all thematic/regional coordinators to keep to the Forum’s principles of translating visions into concrete actions and commitments. Each thematic and regional statement was designed to have three key components: 1) Key issues, 2) Actions and 3) Recommendations/Commitments. The Key Issues to outline the challenges, to state the problems and to describe the crisis situation or issue at hand. The Actions to describe best practices, good lessons, for impacts towards solutions. The Recommendations/Commitments to recommend action plans with long-term goals and short-term targets, addressing prevalent obstacles, tools to overcome such obstacles and indicators for monitoring & evaluation in implementing the actions.

Each thematic and regional Statement was subsequently revised based on the consultation and dialogue between the thematic/regional coordinators and respective session conveners. The statements were first presented to the 1st Informal Advisory Meeting of the Ministerial Conference that took place in January 2003 in Tokyo, Japan.

During the Forum, the statements were required to reflect a cross section of issues from all sessions in a given theme/ or region as discussed and deliberated during the Forum. It was envisaged that the session reports, to be finalized at the conclusion of the sessions, would enable an opportunity for appropriate session input to the statements. However, in a rare case, the Public-Private Partnership topic was not concluded with a unified statement and therefore, readers will find attached two statements.

The thematic and regional statements represent one of the major Forum outcomes and were synthesised in the Summary Forum Statement (SFS). On March 22, 2003 Forum representatives delivered the thematic and regional statements to the Ministerial Conference. In addition, the thematic and regional statements of the major themes as well as the summary statement of the Forum were delivered to the G8 summit in June 2003.

*For the coordinators’ contact details, please refer to the coordinators list, page 241 of this report.*



## Agriculture, Food and Water Statement

### Key Issues

The world's growing population and changing consumption patterns, in particular the dietary preference for animal products in developing countries, will continue to drive demand for the products of irrigated agriculture, which already now claims the dominant share of freshwater abstractions. In the latter half of the last century, significant public and private investment in agriculture has resulted in much needed productivity gains, and has closed food security gaps, particularly in areas otherwise vulnerable to climatic variability. Without this massive investment in agriculture, the world would have experienced devastating starvation.

At national level, irrigated enough water in a sustainable way is an enormous challenge, especially in those regions and countries where water is scarce. A substantial increase of water productivity, investments in the modernization of existing irrigation systems, and new water resource development are clearly needed.

### Actions

Irrigated agriculture will need to be carefully examined to discern where society can benefit most effectively from its application. Access to natural resources will have to be negotiated with other users in a transparent fashion in order to effect optimal use of limited water resources to deal with human welfare, food security and poverty reduction. Irrigation is under pressure to perform as a service to agriculture, not as an end in itself. This will involve a shift in approach redirecting irrigation from a supply-driven to a demand-responsive activity. Integrated water resources management provides a basis for this action by allowing clear comparison and negotiation for resources across all sectors. Globalisation of world trade and food markets will need a pro-active and transparent decision-making process.

At global level, the establishment of open markets and trading opportunities in agricultural products will facilitate more effective use of limited water resources.

### Recommendations

- A more strategic development of the available land and water resources, both in irrigation and rain-fed agriculture, will be needed to serve effective demand while providing opportunities to conserve the natural resources base.
- Particular attention should be given, in irrigation investment strategies, to the situation of the rural poor. Affordable irrigation systems should be developed effectively for poverty reduction and food security in small rural communities. Special attention should go to Africa, and to the semi-arid areas in particular.
- Programs of irrigation modernization will need to be designed to turn existing, rigid command and control systems into much more flexible, service oriented, delivery systems. They will include upgrading of existing infrastructures, adaptation of the institutional framework, and systematic participation of users in the decision-making processes, negotiated on the basis of declared rights in use.
- A clear framework for the governance of irrigation schemes should be created, giving a greater sense of ownership to the farmers, in accordance with their social and cultural environment.
- Adaptive and site specific research is needed to identify and promote most promising options for increase in agricultural water productivity, in accordance with the agro-ecological conditions, with specific attention to transformation of paddy irrigation, and improved irrigation management in water scarce regions. More research is also needed in understanding the multiple roles of agriculture. Research and development of appropriate technologies, including conservation agriculture, environment friendly equipment, such as localised irrigation systems and crop breeding and biotechnology, are all needed to create the conditions for more sophisticated water use and many new technologies remain undeveloped.

- Constructive, action-oriented dialogues must be promoted between irrigation and other sectors to accommodate private and public interests and facilitate allocation of water to multiple users in a demand-driven manner; An integrated approach to rural water management should consider the entire water cycle across productive landscapes including the urban-rural linkages and the full range of ecosystem functions supported by the cascades of surface and groundwater.
- Agriculture must be more proactive in shouldering the negative environmental and health impacts of irrigated agriculture and enhancing its positive externalities. Agriculture should contribute to biodiversity conservation, the restoration of ecosystem functions and the recharge of aquifers.
- Substantive additional investments are needed for the modernization of irrigation management, rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems and the upgrading of the equipment to a sufficient level of quality. Where needed and possible in a sustainable manner, new water resources should also be developed. Appropriate financing mechanisms should be established, together with an enabling environment for private investments in irrigation. The potential role of virtual water as an economic way of water saving should be recognized and further explored, particularly in the water-scarce regions.
- There is an overall need for policy support and the reform of institutions, human resources development and capacity building, in particular of farmers associations. International collaboration, and in particular South-South collaboration, should be maintained.
- In an increasingly interconnected world we cannot ignore the value of a strong and sustainable agricultural sector and it is necessary to make all societies more aware of the multiple roles of irrigation water in economies and ecosystems.



## Financing Water Infrastructure Statement

### Key Issues

Attaining the Millennium Development Goals for water and sanitation, and the longer-term and wider goals for global water security, will require roughly a doubling of annual financial flows into the sector, viewed broadly. The Report of the World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure, chaired by M. Michel Camdessus, was the Keynote presentation in this Theme. Most of the other Sessions were relevant to its various proposals, with a particular concentration on developing local capital markets and the use of innovative sources. Several sessions dealt more specifically with methods of estimating financial requirements.

The World Panel believed that the MDGs for water and sanitation were attainable, but only with major and unprecedented changes in attitudes and policies by the main parties involved, at all levels.

- Change in the governance of the sector was a pre-condition for attracting and efficiently absorbing finance in the amounts required.
- Contributions needed to increase from all the main sources of finance, namely, domestic governments, aid donors, multilateral financial institutions (MFIs), commercial lenders, private investors, voluntary donations, solidarity schemes, etc.

- Cash flow from water users themselves needed to improve, since this rarely covered even the recurring cost of operating and maintaining systems, without any contribution to capital outlays.
- Aid and MFI loans should increasingly be used to catalyse other flows, rather than displace them.
- The organizational model for the water sector should be left to the choice of national and local governments and be made in a pragmatic way, according to benefits expected. There are various possible models and permutations of partnerships between public, private and community interests.
- The traditional financial architecture needed to be reversed, with more funds attracted to sub-sovereign and local levels. More finance should be raised locally, involving the development of local capital markets and instruments.

The most controversial issues arising in this Theme were the performance of private companies operating in the water sector, the respective roles of the public and private sectors and the place of the regulator, the relation of cost recovery to the affordability of services by the poor, the proposed resumption of aid and MFI lending to water storage schemes, and the role of civil society organizations in setting water policies.

### Actions

The Panel's Report calls for actions from all the main parties involved. Domestic governments need to give more real priority to water and set out their plans and action programmes for realization of the MDGs. Governments of developed countries should adapt existing international institutions to the tasks in hand (aid, MFI governance, consensus over financial flows, export credit, etc). Bodies at the sub-sovereign level below central government, which have the real responsibility for water services, should develop their management and financial capacities to match their service duties.





Community organizations should aim for a more ambitious role in monitoring service institutions, and raising more funds from their NGO partners and microcredit and other sources.

Banks and private investors need to explore ways of increasing their involvement in water, working on methods that are under their control, and by taking up existing facilities to mitigate their risks. Aid donors should aim to double their ODA, focus it more closely on water needs, and support specific new water initiatives. MFIs should aim to reverse the recent decline in lending to the sector and overcome their reluctance to lend to essential water storage schemes, subject to appropriate safeguards. UN agencies and other international organizations need to develop new forms of cooperation to support the mobilization of the funds required for water.

## Commitments

Some donors have already pledged more funds for water; they should be kept to their promises. Those who have not committed should do so, with the aim of doubling ODA for this sector. All donors should fix the MDGs in their sights, and be accountable for their achievements. Domestic governments should commit themselves to achievement of the MDGs and produce the necessary policies and action plans. Early signs of progress should be rewarded by extra aid commitments.

## Recommendations

All the parties involved should study the Global Panel's Report, accept as many of the proposals relevant to themselves that they feel able to, and commit themselves to act. The progress of the international community towards achievement of the MDGs should be monitored by a global "control tower" reporting to a group of "wise persons" whose task would be to recommend changes and further actions necessary.

## Flood Statement

### Key Issues

Floods are the most destructive and unavoidable natural hazards, threatening lives, property and the sustainable development of many countries, although they are natural phenomena which, over time, consequently, create the fertile plains used for agricultural production and urban development. There is an increasingly wide gap between the vulnerability of the poor to floods and the efforts to mitigate them. To mitigate the flood damages, a comprehensive and integrated approach must be adopted including both preventative and responsive measures.

### Actions

National Governments should establish policies for the mitigation of the affects of all natural disasters, including flooding, backed by appropriate institutional arrangements. These

should include the compilation and free and open exchange of all relevant data, information and expertise.

### Recommendations

In order to reduce the loss of life, injury and damage caused by floods, each country should:

- 1 Adopt comprehensive and integrated floodmanagement strategies based on river basins, giving full consideration to flood control, environment, ecosystem, health, gender and sustainable use of water resources. Such an integrated strategy should be underpinned as a context of integrated water resource management which is closely related to the policies and practices for land management and the reduction of flood damages by all relevant stakeholders.

- Specific recommendations are:
- Consideration of both direct and indirect damages, and flooding as a major obstacle to implementing secure land use and economic activities and to protect urban poor. The vulnerability of the poor to floods can be mitigated through better planning.
  - Recognition of basic knowledge and continuous monitoring of hydrological, morphological and environmental aspects, as an essential pre-requisite for effective flood management.
  - Integration of structural and non-structural measures, supported by the social and economic sciences, such as levees, reservoirs, hazard mapping, zoning, flood proofing, flood fighting, forecasting and warning, training and rapid response actions.
  - Strengthening of framework of flood policy and organization, laws, and legislation regarding preventative measures and emergency management from the viewpoint that floods can never be totally eliminated.
  - Promoting information sharing, compilation of necessary data and capacity building for proper maintenance and optimum operation of flood control facilities based on the recognition that improper management of such facilities may aggravate disasters.
  - Giving importance to public participation and community based local cooperation in raising awareness regarding the impacts of floods through appropriate policies and related activities.
  - Investigating and conducting research into the impacts of climate change on future flooding in rivers, estuaries and coastal areas.
- 2 Allocate adequate financial resources to implement the necessary flood management projects in accordance with the above recommendations.
- 3 Cooperate with neighboring countries and with all relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental programs aimed at mitigating the effects of floods, including participation in the newly established International Flood Network (IFNet).





# Groundwater Statement

## Key Issues

### *Groundwater Resources – Importance & Sustainability*

- Groundwater is vital to many nations, irrespective of their stage of economic development. Worldwide some 2.0 billion people, large numbers of industrial premises and innumerable farmers depend on it for their water-supply.
- Accelerated groundwater development over the past few decades has resulted in great social and economic benefits, by providing low-cost, drought-reliable and (mainly) high-quality water-supplies for urban areas, for the rural population and for irrigation of (potentially high-value) crops. However, investment in resource management has been seriously neglected. Further development and protection of the underlying resource base will be vital for the economical achievement of 'UN Millennium Goals'.
- Whilst groundwater storage is vast (over 99% of freshwater reserves) its rate of replenishment is finite and mainly limited to the shallower aquifers, whose quality can also be seriously (and even irreversibly) degraded. Excessive resource development, uncontrolled urban and industrial discharges, and agricultural intensification are causing increasingly widespread degradation of aquifers.
- In some areas the consequences are far from trivial – falling water-tables frustrating poverty alleviation, irrevocably salinised or polluted groundwater, serious land subsidence, and reduction of groundwater flow to sustain wetlands.

## Actions

### *Making Management & Protection More Effective*

- The sustainability of groundwater is closely linked with a range of micro- and macro-policy issues influencing land-use and surface water, and represents one of the major challenges in natural resource management. Practical advances are urgently needed, but there is no simple blueprint for action due to the inherent variability of groundwater systems and of related socio-economic situations.
- It is always feasible, however, to make incremental improvements. Government agencies need to be enabled as 'guardians of groundwater' – working flexibly with local stakeholders as partners in resource administration, protection and monitoring, whilst also acting on broader water resource planning and management strategy.
- Both short- and long-term mechanisms to increase the economic productivity of groundwater use, whilst renegotiating and reallocating existing abstractions, will be important components of overall strategy. Enhanced public awareness, improved scientific understanding and local capacity building are also key elements for improving groundwater management.



## Recommendations

### Priority Areas for Political Commitment

- Time is of the essence. Many developing nations need to appreciate their social and economic dependency on groundwater, and to invest in strengthening institutional provisions and building institutional capacity for its improved management, before it is too late and groundwater resources are irrevocably degraded.
- The international development agencies' of donor nations and 'international development banks' are urged to put higher priority on supporting realistic initiatives to strengthen governance of groundwater resources and local aquifer management. Sustainable human livelihoods, food security and key ecological systems will be dependent upon such initiatives.
- The 'competent professional association', supported by its UN agency partners, is pledging to put much greater effort into promoting constructive dialogue on groundwater policy issues and into disseminating international experience in best practice for aquifer management and protection.

*The experience of the 'Theme Coordinators' and 'Session Conveners' covers a wide range of geographic settings and a broad base of responsibilities. Significant initiatives taken in response to the 2nd World Water Forum are central to the focus, including the World Bank/Global Water Partnership Groundwater Management Advisory Team (GW-MATE) supported by Dutch and British trust funds, various components of the UNESCO-International Hydrological Programme (IHP) implemented in association with the International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH) and other UN agencies, and the SINEX-Intensive Groundwater Use project promoted with Spanish public and private funds.*



## Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) & Basin Management Statement

### Key Issues

The key issue confronting most countries today is that of more effective governance, improved capacity and adequate financing to address the increasing challenge of satisfying human and environmental requirements for water.

We face a governance crisis, rather than a water crisis. Water governance is about putting Integrated Water Resources Management, IWRM, with river and lake basin management and public participation and community empowerment as critically important elements of it, into practice.

IWRM addresses the "three E's": Economic efficiency, Environmental sustainability and social Equity, including poverty reduction. And

with good reason: global figures of water scarcity, billions without adequate water supply and sanitation, devastating floods and droughts, environmental degradation, water related health problems and poverty tell a story of failure to act.

The three basic "pillars" of IWRM are the enabling environment of appropriate policies and laws, the institutional roles and framework, and the management instruments for these institutions to apply on a daily basis. IWRM addresses both the management of water as a resource, and the framework for provision of water services to all categories of users, and it addresses both water quantity and quality. In doing so the basin (river, lake or groundwater) must be recognized as the basic unit for planning and management, and a firm societal commitment and proper public participation

must be pursued. IWRM inherently recognises the ecosystems approach to river and lake basin management, including the function of ecosystems as the basis for livelihood of people and conservation of biodiversity.

## Actions

New national policies, strategies and laws for water resources development and management are being developed in a large number of countries worldwide, most often following the principles of IWRM. Such plans have often led to restructuring of the institutional framework as a result, including river and lake basin organizations as the basic institutional entities for implementing IWRM.

Many regions, countries and local communities have come to realize that water is a multi-stakeholder issue, and that partnerships of all interested and affected parties are a viable mechanism to translate this into practice.

Encouraging actions in IWRM and basin management are also taking place between states at the regional level, both in terms of regional conventions and protocols for shared waters.

The vital role of ecosystems in sustaining water as a resource and providing livelihoods to human beings and other species is increasingly being recognized in national and local planning and management of water.

## Recommendations

### *Recommendation 1:*

#### *Listen to people!*

IWRM starts at the local level. Recognition of local knowledge and rights, and acceptance of local actors at the negotiation table, are preconditions for effective IWRM.

### *Recommendation 2:*

#### *Prepare national IWRM strategies*

Pursue Article 25 of the WSSD Plan of Implementation: "develop IWRM and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries, through actions at all levels".

This objective should be pursued in close coordination with the UN Task Force for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

In doing so it is critically important to integrate policies and strategies on water with other relevant sectors such as agriculture, environment, energy, health, transport, education etc. In this context the integration of water into poverty reduction strategies (and PRSP's) must be pursued.

### *Recommendation 3:*

#### *Build multi-stakeholder partnerships*

Multi-stakeholder partnerships at regional, country and local levels should be promoted, including the water related Type II Partnerships launched at WSSD in Johannesburg. Such partnerships include governments, private sector, academia, NGO's and civil society organisations.

### *Recommendation 4:*

#### *Create and support river and lake basin management structures*

As also stressed in the WSSD Plan of Implementation there is a need to "develop and implement national/regional strategies, plans and programmes with regard to integrated river basin, watershed and groundwater management", including "programmes for mitigating the effects of extreme water related events". Such plans should be flexible and dynamic and responsive to changes in society and climate.

The creation and support to river and lake basin organizational structures involves all stakeholders, and include public participation through the mobilization and empowerment of the users and other relevant interest groups.

The support required for basin management spans from policies and laws through regulations, standards, financial arrangements and information management to practical capacity building at all levels.



*Recommendation 5: Disseminate and implement the World Lake Vision*

A World Lake Vision (WLV) has been prepared as a major basis for developing and implementing individual lake visions and action plans. It should be supported to promote immediate actions to address the major environmental and socio-economic challenges facing lakes and their drainage basins.

*We, the participants to this Theme, thank the six governors and mayors in Lake Biwa-Yodo River Basin for hosting the IWRM and Basin Management discussions. We welcome their agreement to work together towards a new basin network for water environment conservation, and, based on the recommendations above, call for action by stakeholders in all basins of the world.*



## Water and Cities Statement

### Key Issues

This is a century of urban transition, by 2020, nearly 60 per cent of the world's population will live in urban areas, the growth predominantly taking place in developing countries and in peri-urban settlements housing the urban poor. The growing urban water demand poses three key challenges to sustainable urban development: the social challenge of equitable allocation among competing sectors, ensuring supply security, adequate access to safe water and basic sanitation by the urban poor; the environmental challenge of protecting freshwater sources from growing volumes of urban wastes; and the financing challenge of mobilizing resources to meet the growing cost of water provision from ever distant and degraded sources.

### Actions

The Habitat Agenda (1996), the Millennium Summit (2000) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) have underscored the urban water and sanitation challenge and have set goals and targets for priority action. Promising initiatives addressing

these priorities include: the Global Water Partnership promoting IWRM; regional programmes like the Water for African Cities and Water for Asian Cities promoting demand and water quality management; Cities Alliance supporting services for the urban poor; WASH focusing on sanitation and hygiene; and Water Utility Partnership (WUP) concentrating on utility reforms and improved sector performance.

### Recommendations

Underscoring the importance of achieving the internationally agreed goals of halving the number of people without adequate access to safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation by 2015 and improving the living condition of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020, and recognizing that freshwater is a finite, social and economic resource central to sustainable urban development, economic growth and social stability, we solemnly undertake to adopt policies and programmes that:

- Promote an integrated approach to urban water resources management taking cognizance of the links between water.

- sanitation, gender and health, between social, environmental and economic concerns, and between urban, peri-urban and rural areas.
- Harmonize urban spatial and economic planning and development regulations with urban water resource planning and management, linking both land and water uses, with due consideration to extreme water events like floods and droughts.
  - Adopt water demand management as a strategy of first choice in urban water resource management, creating through a cultural approach a new ethic of responsible water-use in society through advocacy, information-sharing and education.
  - Support appropriate technologies and approaches such as those to reduce distribution and collection losses, promote rainwater harvesting in urban areas, wastewater recycling in industry and wastewater reuse in urban and peri-urban areas.
  - Promote improved governance in urban service delivery, ensuring cost-efficiency, transparency and accountability through increased stakeholder participation and involvement of civil society, and public-private partnerships.
  - Support initiatives and activities community-based organizations, including women's groups and small scale independent water providers, in the provision and management of water and sanitation services for the urban poor.
  - Enhance the flow of investment through new and innovative funding mechanisms and the introduction of realistic and progressive tariffs for water and sanitation services, with due safeguards for the urban poor.
  - Make better use of lessons learned from the history of water so as to promote long endowed ethics and ensure long-term sustainability.

## Water and Climate Statement

### Key Issues

Over the past decades, increasing climate variability and extreme weather have affected hundreds of millions of people worldwide and disrupted national economies. Climate change is inevitable and through water it has serious consequences for many sectors, including health and sanitation, food security, energy and nature. Everyone is affected, but the poor and remote are hit first and hardest. It is imperative to increase our efforts towards abatement of greenhouse gases emissions and to initiate actions to better cope with today's climate variability, which is a first step towards coping with climate change. A greater appreciation of climate issues amongst water policy makers and planners, water managers and society is the basis for effective actions in a sector that is essential to all facets of sustainable development. Even though climate is driven by global processes, most adaptation actions will need to be taken at the community, basin, national and regional level. Climate variability and weather extremes will derail achieving the

2015 Millennium Development Goals. Development activities without considering climate change will further increase vulnerability.

### Actions

Categories of action include infrastructure development, timely warning and forecasting systems, risk reduction, risk sharing and data management, spatial planning and institutional capacity development and reform, based upon community level decision making. To support these actions data are needed from extended observational systems and networks.

The Dialogue on Water and Climate (DWC) was launched in 2001 to develop and promote adaptation strategies that help reduce the vulnerability of the poor against the detrimental effects of climate variability and climate change. In many countries and regions the multi-stakeholder dialogue process has been put in place at the regional, national and basin levels. Through these dialogues a wide range of

stakeholders can examine which information is required for awareness raising, what measures can be taken to cope with the effects of climate change, and how climate can best be factored into water resources management policies.

### Recommendations

- Enhance policies and measures towards adaptation to the impacts of climate variability and change, along with continuing efforts on further reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Continue the informed multi-stakeholder approach (i.e. dialogues) at national, basin and regional level to prepare action plans for adaptation (such as NAPAs).
- Integrated Water Resources Management should become the inter-sectoral framework under which the water and climate agenda needs to be implemented.
- Develop national, basin and regional capacities (policies, strategies, research and implementation) and secure financial support for preparation and implementation of national water sector adaptation plans.
- Create a “Water and Climate Alliance” as an international umbrella to continue building bridges between the climate and water sector, encourage capacity development to better cope with climate impacts, and facilitate obtaining financial support for national, basin and regional level adaptation plans.
- Establish Water and Climate Associated Program under the GWP.
- Enhance efforts to integrate and mainstream the initiatives developed under the Water and Climate Associated Program with related processes like the IPCC’s 4th Assessment Report, national communications for UNFCCC, and disaster preparedness and management strategies.
- Mainstream the climate variability and change into national water and land management policies and management practices.
- Reverse the trend of further deteriorating in-situ data collecting and observational networks.





## Water and Cultural Diversity Statement

### Preamble

- The UNESCO Universal Declaration of Cultural Diversity (2001) and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002) urge the dialogue and cooperation within human society and among cultures in order to wisely use and sustainably manage earth's resources. Water is a vital resource, having economic, ecological, social and spiritual functions. Consequently its management determines to great extent sustainability. Due to its fundamental role in society's life, water has a strong cultural dimension. Without understanding and considering the cultural aspects of our water problems no sustainable solution can be found.

### Issues

- Relations between peoples and their environment are embedded in culture.
- The ways in which water is conceived and valued, understood and managed, used or abused, worshipped or desecrated, are influenced by the cultures of which we are a part.
- Water is life, physical, emotional and spiritual. It should not be considered merely as an economic resource. Sharing water is an ethical imperative and expression of human solidarity. The intimate relationship between water and peoples should be explicitly taken into account in all decision-making processes.
- As the frequent failure of "imported solutions" has proven, water resources management will fail without the full consideration of these cultural implications.
- Cultural diversity, developed during the millennia by human societies, constitutes a treasure of sustainable practices and innovative approaches. Indigenous knowledge holders should be full partners with scientists to find solutions for water-related problems.
- Indigenous ways of life and knowledge are an integral part of humanity's heritage and cultural diversity. Indigenous peoples have an important role to play in sustainable

water resources management. In this context, due respect must be given to indigenous peoples' rights.

### Objectives

- Sustain and further affirm cultural diversity and heritage, the knowledge, legal and societal pluralism that secure our ability to adapt in a changing world.
- Participatory decision making in IWRM should take into account all facets of cultural diversity and seek informed consensus.
- Cultural diversity, stakeholder involvement and intercultural dialogue should be the guiding principles for the development of awareness raising, educational and capacity building material and methods.
- UNESCO, COMEST\*, related institutions and networks should elaborate appropriate guidance for the development of those materials and methods.

### Action Plan

- The results of the 3WWF Theme Water and Cultural Diversity should be published and disseminated to educational institutions.
- The intention of the World Water Council is welcomed to create a specific working group on the relationship between water and culture (including aspects of cultural diversity and heritage) and invites professional associations to explicitly address this issue in their respective work programmes, involving indigenous peoples in these processes.
- Incorporate in scientific and professional conferences, sessions on the relevant indigenous and customary knowledge and practices.
- Promote an ethical framework and the formulation of legislative and institutional policies to facilitate the implementation of the above actions and initiatives.

*\* World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology*

## Water and Energy Statement

As water is the basis of life and energy is essential for social and economic development. Management to ensure secure, sustainable and equitable supplies of water and energy are crucial concerns for the 21st century.

### Key Issues

- Water and energy resources are interlinked<sup>1</sup>, both influence social stability.
- Worldwide 1.4 billion people lack access to adequate and safe water and 1.6 billion people have no access to a power supply. Many of these are the same people.
- Global population growth is intensifying the pressure on water and energy needs; public and private funding and institutional capacity are currently insufficient to meet the challenges.
- While the existing stock of energy facilities continues to get older, the rate of commissioning for new capacity is declining.
- Sustainable development requires a greater expenditure to minimize the negative impacts of infrastructure; however, less economic proposals will not find funding.
- The vast majority (95% during the next three decades) of future population growth will be in urban areas, requiring flexible<sup>2</sup>, efficient, larger scale, integrated solutions, but political trends favour small scale, short term options<sup>3</sup>.
- While all energy options<sup>4</sup> have impacts, thermal energy generation is of great concern: emissions of greenhouse gases, acid-rain compounds, other pollutants, and issues relating to nuclear technology.
- Many of the poorest countries have the basic resources for energy supply, but lack the financial capacity to meet the high capital cost of development<sup>5</sup>.

### Current Actions

- Increasing attention is being given to the evaluation of existing schemes and the identification of good practice, including greater consultation with local people<sup>6</sup>.
- Tools are being developed to evaluate options in terms of energy pay-back and level of service.

- New approaches to water and energy management attempt to cover multiple objectives; reducing the impact on the environment and promoting linkages between economic and non-economic benefits.
- Advances are being made to improve the quality and quantity of energy supplies and to extend the life of existing schemes.
- Initiatives such as Renewable Energy Targets and Emissions Trading have been developed to encourage sustainable energy options.

### Recommendations and Commitments

- Water and energy must be integrated as far as possible: for example, multipurpose infrastructure offers the advantages of shared costs and benefits.
- Hydropower contributes to meeting both water and energy needs; the sector is committed to work with a wider group of disciplines to maximise hydropower's contribution to sustainable development.
- Stakeholder consultation and awareness will assist sustainable water and energy management.
- Greater political and financial commitment is required for longer term planning. Transparency and efficiency of decisions must be improved.





- Far stronger financial incentives<sup>7</sup> must be introduced to: reduce consumption, improve efficiency and extend the life of existing, less-polluting schemes (where possible), and promote new development.
- Availability, flexibility and reliability of supply must become criteria for options assessment.
- Efficient power systems require interconnection to increase security, optimize plant operation and minimize environmental impact.
- The recommendation of the World Commission on Dams for constructive dialogue should be utilised to avoid polarized, negative debate in the future.
- Before conclusions are finalized, further effort is required to study the net GHG emissions from reservoirs in tropical lowland areas.
- Continued commitment is required for better consultation and negotiated outcomes for people affected by project development.

- 1 For example, in California, 15,000 GWh/year (ten times the total power consumption of Uganda) is used to treat and supply water; in India, pumping to lift groundwater for agriculture accounts for 27% of total power consumption.*
- 2 Hydropower with a storage reservoir is the most flexible energy technology in terms of power generation; it can generate power exactly when it is needed, providing the back-up for intermittent sources such as wind power, and allowing thermal plants to operate at their best efficiency (steady state), thus further reducing greenhouse gas emissions.*
- 3 In remote areas, small scale, decentralized schemes will remain fundamental for sustainable development; also, small scheme will be important for energy recovery in water service- and navigation systems.*
- 4 For example, the world's power supply is: 63% from coal, oil and gas; 17% from nuclear; and 20% from renewable sources (95% of which is from hydropower).*
- 5 For example, Europe has developed 75% of its hydropower potential, but South America has only developed 33%, Asia 22% and Africa 7%.*
- 6 This is reflected in an increasing number of recommendations, policies and sector guidelines; for example, World Bank, IEA, WCD and IHA.*
- 7 There must be greater equity in financial risk, the deterrent of high initial capital cost must be addressed, and long term power purchase agreements should be made available for sustainable energy schemes.*

## Water and Governance Statement

### Key Issues

Why Governance? There is clear evidence that political openness and stability and good governance are the most significant factors for reducing poverty, improving equity and attracting investment. Recently, goals and targets for water have been set and the political will to meet these targets raised. Despite this there is too little action and too little investment with current investments often poorly managed. Investment (public or private) is low because water is seen as a high-risk low return activity that is complex with sensitive issues that increase transaction costs. Good water governance requires effective socio-political and administrative systems adopting an IWRM approach with transparent and participatory processes that address ecological and human needs. Primary responsibility rests with Governments to establish an effective

governance framework. In doing so care is needed to take account of external influences such as international agreements (particularly trade agreements). Government should not abdicate responsibility but nor can the State act alone and achieving good water governance will require action through partnerships.

### Actions

- Governance has become firmly established within the water community and the Bonn Conference and World Summit in Johannesburg have provided increased political awareness of water governance issues.
- Several countries have developed new water laws, eg China in October 2002.
- Dialogues on water governance have been held in over 30 countries and the Dialogue on

effective water governance was accepted as a Type II partnership at the WSSD.

- Many partnerships have been established or strengthened (involving public, private and civil society stakeholders).

In 2002 the content of the human right to water was defined in a General Comment by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

### Commitments

- GWP and UNDP committed to follow up actions as part of the Type II Partnership for Effective water Governance
- China committed to implementation of its new water law
- Shiga Prefecture, Japan, committed to the control of eutrophication of Lake Biwa through new legislation to protect the lake against pollution.
- The Governor of Shiga proposed the creation of a Lake Biwa-Yodo Greater Basin Initiative for the integrated management of the basin. Civil Society Groups committed to advocate for the exclusion of water services from the GATS and other trade agreements.

### Recommendations

- Governments should commit to the preparation of IWRM plans by 2005 in accordance with the WSSD Plan of Implementation. These plans should set out STRATEGIES and NOT just issues and include shared waters. They should be prepared with the active participation of all stakeholders. Plans should link to national Poverty Reduction Strategies and take account of ecosystems as a source of freshwater.
- Where developing countries highlight water as a priority, donors should respond by providing increased aid for water services and management. For countries committed to improve water governance and develop socio-economic policies, extra support should be given to help them implement laws and build administrative capacity for efficient public institutions at different levels of authority as well as provide funds for services for the poor.



- Central governments should strengthen their capacity for sustainable management of water resources. As appropriate, operational and service delivery functions should be decentralised to municipalities, local governments, communities and public or private operators. Water services should be paid for by consumers and/or through transparent, targeted and funded subsidies for the poor so that all water service delivery systems are financially and managerially sustainable.
- Governments should commit to institutional development and prepare simple, clear and publicly accessible legal and regulatory frameworks that avoid jurisdictional overlaps and conflict between sectors and fill administrative gaps.
- Better communications and access to information sharing should be promoted to help establish accountable and transparent systems and reduce corruption. Civil society and the local media should act as watchdogs to help ensure compliance within a monopoly situation. Legitimacy and 'ownership' of policies by society should be secured through social mobilisation and participation by stakeholders.



## Water and Information Statement

### Key Issues – Why Information?

To be effective, actions to address the world's water-related issues must be grounded in credible, relevant, and timely information.

- Achieving the Johannesburg, Bonn and WWF initiatives will require our best collective knowledge, information, and technology. Water information efforts are vital to realizing sustainable development goals.
- The collection, analysis, dissemination, and utilization of water data and information around the world requires greater investment, especially in information-poor areas in the developing world where poverty, water scarcity, floods, droughts, pollution and disease have devastating impacts.
- Raising the public awareness and political will needed to implement sustainable water management requires multi-media strategies promoting the values of water, its efficient use, disaster mitigation, and the protection of water resources.

### Information-based Principles & Commitments

Therefore, theme participants are committed to these principles:

- All people should have access to relevant and understandable water information allowing them to make informed water decisions and to participate meaningfully in water management.
- Effective, transparent, and accountable water governance is ultimately built upon a foundation of credible, timely, and relevant information.
- Collaborative efforts to acquire data, exchange lessons learned, and to develop knowledge partnerships are needed to fill information gaps hindering sustainable water management and to empower more effective water institutions. These efforts and partnerships will incorporate advancing information technologies, as well as traditional and indigenous knowledge bases.

### Recommendations: Enacting Information-based Agendas

Information and knowledge are key ingredients in our efforts to effectively manage water resources, to mitigate water-related disasters and to promote environmental integrity and sustainable development. Therefore, we call upon governments and international institutions to:

- Recognize the importance of capacity sharing and knowledge sharing activities to improving water management, and the importance of grounding water policies in sound information;
- Acknowledge the vital role of publicly accessible information in efforts to increase transparency and accountability, and in combating corruption;
- Aim to increase the transparency and accountability in water-related decision-making processes;
- Demand timely, updated, accurate, and understandable water information developed by multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder processes;
- Support and Promote problem-based research and assessment efforts vital to generating information needed for achieving integrated water resources management;
- Mobilize and Allocate needed funds to support information-based activities and capacity building; and
- Encourage and Participate in collaborative information and knowledge sharing initiatives at appropriate local, regional, national, and international levels.

## Water and Poverty Statement

### Key Issues

#### *What role can improved water management play in poverty reduction?*

The links between poverty and water security are widely understood and are enshrined in goals agreed in the Millennium Declaration and the Plan of Implementation from the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Achieving these goals will bring immediate and lasting benefits in poverty reduction through improved health, productivity, local economy, social status and dignity for poor people.

Improved water management and sanitation can also make the livelihoods of poor people more productive and sustainable. Water is a key input into many livelihood activities such as agriculture and home-based enterprises and is critical to large-scale economic development. Water management plays a critical role in conserving and sustaining the natural resource base and is pivotal in reducing the vulnerability to hazards such as floods and droughts that impoverish so many. Improved water management can play a key role in promoting gender and social equity.

### Actions

#### *What actions can improve the water security of the poor?*

- The delivery of improved water services (including both the quantity and quality of water), sanitation and hygiene and the management of water resources, guided by good policies and governance that improve equity and target the most vulnerable in society.
- The specific needs and opportunities of poor people identified and targeted as a priority in water management, even where this may affect other development objectives.
- Empower poor people, and especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, to be meaningfully involved in decisions over services and the

management of water resources.

- Governments should include pro-poor water management as a key element in national poverty reduction strategies and associated programs with external support agencies.
- Improve the access of poor people to water resources by better governance to secure the rights and entitlements of the poor, especially for women, through reforms to laws, policies, institutional mandates, and participatory processes for decision-making.
- Higher investments in water infrastructure and services that meet poor people's water needs, supported by capacity building in poor communities and service providers.
- Improve advocacy for, awareness of and knowledge on pro-poor water policies and management by active campaigns that involve all stakeholders.
- Define and put in place strategies and monitoring systems to achieve clear targets and indicators, based on international commitments for poverty reduction and water security.

### Recommendations

#### *Pro-Poor Partnerships for Water Security*

Meeting these challenges will require all stakeholders to be active participants, through partnerships that are based on common but differentiated responsibilities to improve the water security of poor communities. Such partnership arrangements will create a basis for water and poverty action initiatives that bring early and tangible benefits at local levels to achieve major improvements to water security for poor people.

These water and poverty action initiatives should support effective national policies and strategies for poverty reduction and water investments: water management alone will not solve poverty problems and poverty will not be reduced without improved water security for the poor.



## Water for Peace Statement

### Key Issues

“Water for Peace” and “Peace for Water” are essential for achieving sustainable management of the world’s hundreds of regional and international rivers, lakes and aquifers. The vital nature of water makes it a possible cause of tension but, more importantly, a potential source of cooperation. Many longstanding water related disputes still remain unresolved and the growing demand for finite freshwater resources heightens the risk of future conflicts developing.

#### *Water for Peace is About:*

- sharing of benefits among nations for regional economic integration rather than polarized claims for water;
- protecting watercourses and infrastructure during wars and conflicts, and post-conflict rehabilitation of water resources;
- balancing competing uses of basin and aquifer resources in a transparent, participative way;
- acknowledging that unilateral upstream water development affects downstream uses; and
- improving our knowledge about the causes of conflicts and potential policy responses. Nations that learn to cooperate on sharing the benefits of water may then cooperate on other issues.

International law and development support for water cooperation over river basins and aquifers are both currently insufficient to meeting these challenges. The vast majority of States have failed to reconfirm their commitment to cooperate over shared water by neither including this goal in the WSSD agreements, nor ratifying the UN Convention on the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses.

### Actions

Despite many excellent initiatives by river basin organizations (Mekong, Rhine, Danube, Senegal, Okavango, etc.), bi-lateral agreements, regions (SADC Water Protocol, EU Water Framework Directive), and international organizations (UNESCO-Green Cross, GEF, GIWA, INBO, WWF, IUCN), much more needs to be done in a more integrated and coordinated way.

### Recommendations & Commitments

Greater political will and integrated actions which respect both cultural and ecosystem diversity are urgently needed, with particular emphasis on:

#### *Sharing Benefits:*

The focus of discussions on transboundary cooperation should be changed from simply sharing water, and restricting sovereignty, to highlighting the myriad benefits to be gained and shared by all states from the recognition of interdependence and integrated management both at a basin and aquifer level. Redistribution of these shared benefits at national level needs parallel stakeholder participation processes and should be integrated with poverty reduction strategies.

#### *Environment:*

The integrity of ecosystems must be respected in the terms of inter-state and basin agreements.

#### *Participation and Capacity Building:*

The right of stakeholders to take decisions regarding water resources should be respected in transboundary watercourses. All stakeholders should be helped to obtain the capacity to fully participate in the process of development of basin and aquifer strategies, agreements and institutions, through transparency and information. Awareness raising and education strategies, including training of mediators, should be implemented to ensure that all people, including government leaders, learn how to best take up the challenges of sharing water. Stakeholders can include people “beyond the basin”.

*International Law:*

International Law should become a more powerful tool in transboundary water conflict prevention and arbitration. Efforts should be increased across the world to reach integrated and effective basin-wide and shared aquifer management agreements among all states in each international basin. States should immediately ratify the 1997 UN Convention on the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses. Additional measures are needed to clarify and strengthen the protection of water systems during times of armed conflict and from terrorist attack.

*Financial Support:*

International assistance can support cooperation in international river basins by financing and facilitating communication between basin states and stakeholders. The different activities of the various external actors should be coordinated. Funding mechanisms should be adapted to support activities related to internationally shared water bodies.

*Facilitation & Mediation:*

As originally raised at the 2nd World Water Forum, there is a need to establish a water mediation facility to provide services to assist with the management of transboundary waters, to avoid or resolve disputes.. This international water mediation facility should be a joint endeavour of the appropriate United Nations entities, an international legal institution and a water related international NGO, and work on request with basin authorities, governments and other stakeholders to resolve particularly intractable water related disputes.

## Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene and Water Pollution Statement

**Key Issues**

There are still 2.4 billion people around the globe that lack access to improved sanitation, and 1.1 billion people are without access to improved water supply. WHO has estimated the burden of water-related diseases, which reveals 88% of diarrhoeal disease in the world was attributable to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene. 3.1% of deaths (1.7 million) and 3.7% of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) (54.2 million) worldwide are attributable to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene. Lack of access to basic services is a major determinant of poverty and actions in hygiene water and sanitation contribute significantly to development and health.

Water and sanitation related disease, although preventable, remains one of the most significant child health problems world wide, second only to acute respiratory infections. Millions of children are malnourished, physically stunted and mentally retarded or blind, as a result of water and sanitation related disease and infections. With growing urbanization, inadequately treated sewage leads to significant impact on ground waters, inland waters and the sea. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, August-September 2002 led to agreement on two key challenges for the sector: 1) halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water (reaffirmation of Millennium Development Goal), and 2) halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation. The human Right to Water was given added impetus through the release of General Comment 14 on the right to water by the Committee in Economic Social and Cultural Rights in 2002.



## Actions

Current attention focuses especially on development and promotion of policies based on health gain; improving sanitation from both health and environmental perspectives; actions focused on households (including rainwater harvesting and household water safety); the roles of women; priority 'setting' including schools rural and peri-urban areas; and the importance of municipalities as critical actors.

Partnerships to note include those launched at WSSD, the WASH initiative; the Healthy Environments for Children Alliance; the public-private sector alliance on hand washing, the West Africa Water Initiative, the European Union Water Initiative, and the US-Japan Partnership; the US white water to blue water initiative; the from hilltops to oceans initiative, the proposed Global Water Quality Initiative and the International Network on Household Water Safety.

## Commitments/Recommendations

The participants of the theme urged leaders and decision makers in all fields to:

### *Recommended Long-term Goals*

- Complement the existing focus on extending coverage as embodied in the MDGs with measures to address the priorities of unserved populations and to empower such populations to act effectively.
- Increase the levels of investment in resources (both financial and human) available to achieve the WSSD goals, especially from 'big ticket' investments to those of greatest applicability to poor and unserved populations; and ensure that adequate provision is made to address the concerns of unserved populations.
- Raise the profiles of sanitation, hygiene and water quality in political and developmental processes, at all levels.
- Prioritize and focus public resources in sanitation, safe water supply, hygiene and water environment on critical items for which households are unable to pay.
- Re-orient research and development activities to address priority concerns.

### *Recommended Short-term Goals*

- Develop global goals into realistic local, national targets for improved sanitation and hygiene, adopting people centered approaches, and bearing in mind human right to water.
- Develop and strengthen clear policies and institutional frameworks needed to improve sanitation, safe water supply and hygiene including adequate environmental management in this regard.
- Initiate national level campaigns, such as WASH, Healthy Environments for Children, etc, in order to actively involve all elements of society in meeting these short and long term goals.
- Promote the integration of sanitation and pollution control (including eutrophication control and non-point source pollution control) in integrated water resource management.
- To maintain and develop periodic monitoring of progress through reliable indicators and survey methodologies.

### *Tools to Address Challenges*

- Adopt integrated efforts to improve the management and allocation of resources.
- Develop clear and measurable indicators for monitoring progress.
- Increasing stakeholder participation.
- Develop partnerships to sustain advocacy efforts.
- Initiatives to consolidate and disseminate information relevant to those in need of it.

## Water and Transport Statement

### Key Issues

Inland Waterway Transport (IWT), defined to include coastal shipping, is a low-cost, energy-efficient, and environmentally friendly mode of transport. The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from IWT are approximately one-thirteenth of those of road freight transport. The development of IWT reflects the geographic and socio-economic background of each particular region and has contributed in a broad range of ways to human society. IWT can serve as a convenient mode of transport in congested cities, and has an important role to play in recreation and tourism. Most importantly, IWT can be used both for long-distance transport and local feeder transport. If IWT infrastructure can be integrated with other types of infrastructure, the viability of individual projects will be enhanced. However, vast lengths of navigable waters remain undeveloped on a global scale in spite of the potential and multi-functional capacity of IWT.

The key constraints to IWT development throughout the world that must be addressed include:

- Poor recognition of the potential contribution of IWT to the solution of a broad range of economic, environmental, and social issues;
- General lack of basic waterway infrastructure, technology, and financial resources;
- Exclusion of IWT from integrated water resources management (IWRM);
- Failure to integrate IWT within comprehensive transport systems;
- Insufficient institutional capacity, legal instruments, and policies for IWT;
- Limited information sharing; and
- Inadequate public awareness and little political will for change.

### Current Trends

Though IWT has been utilized throughout history, the need for a modal shift in transport networks has only recently been recognized. River-oriented leisure activities are on the rise. Following the experience of the 1995 Kobe

Earthquake, IWT has gained recognition as an effective form of disaster relief transport. IWT is being planned and developed all over the world.

### Commitment

We, the participants of the Water and Transport Theme of the 3rd World Water Forum, recognize that permanent incorporation of IWT into IWRM and comprehensive transport systems would result in a significant expansion of its use, which in turn would: (I) contribute to environmentally sustainable generation of wealth; (II) promote traditional culture and technologies through mutual exchange; and (III) help realize more prosperous, safer, and more peaceful human societies.

We agree to take initiatives to ensure that IWT is properly valued, that a modal shift and integration of transport are promoted, and that programs for IWT in developing countries are supported. We, therefore, agree:

- To promote the development of environmentally friendly IWT as an integral component of both intermodal transport systems and multipurpose use of water resources;
- To establish a network with a knowledge base and regular international meetings for the purpose of sharing best practices, knowledge, and experience. Japan agrees to take a leading role in this effort, working in close collaboration with other organizations;
- To promote capacity building and joint (multilateral) research and development;
- To develop a comprehensive decision-support framework for evaluating IWT-related programs;
- To support adjustment of institutions, legislation, and development policy; and
- To develop new applications for IWT in disaster management and waste recycling.



## Water, Education and Capacity Building Statement

### Key Issues

Without effective capacity building the water-related Millennium Development Goals will never be achieved. Education, training and capacity building are still frequently treated as add-ons to development programmes. Local capacity-building institutions have been largely ignored. Capacity building is both a process and an investment for the future. Therefore it must be sustained and funded in the long-term. The General Assembly of the United Nations has declared 2005 – 2014 as the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in recognition of the urgent need for action. Sharing knowledge is both an ethical imperative and the basis of sustainable development.

A new strategy for capacity building needs to be developed, reflecting:

- *Local ownership*: using local institutions to plan and deliver capacity building services at all levels.
- *Partnerships*: assembling the best international and local knowledge to deliver capacity building in integrated water resources management.
- *Demand responsiveness*: promoting and using demand-assessment methods and linkages between implementing agencies and capacity-building service providers.

### Actions

Decision-makers and leaders at all levels need to be trained in the principles of integrated water resources management. Their leadership competencies are required to find creative and sustainable solutions. The GWP, Cap-Net and its regional/national networks, are stimulating a creative framework of local institutions to support training and leadership development.

To enhance capacity building, we must promote and implement knowledge and learning systems that recognise and build on explicit and implicit knowledge available within institutions and individuals.

The widening gap between developing and developed countries in using information and communications technologies needs to be reduced urgently. The distance and e-learning programmes developed and offered by UNESCO-IHE, UNU-INWEH, IW-LEARN, Cap-Net, WET and others, as well as the global development learning network of WBI, are contributing to the reduction of this digital divide and need continuous support.

To broaden support for a larger, more holistic effort, effective capacity building cases need to be documented and promoted widely.

### Recommendations

The world needs a quantum increase in capacity building effort for IWRM. This must be highlighted in the Kyoto Ministerial Statement. Greater attention should also be given to water education in primary and secondary schools, and water-sector education and training needs to be re-oriented towards IWRM. Toolkits for teachers training programmes should be developed.

Capacity building actions must be integrated into all water programmes, through international, regional and local capacity building centres.

The demand for present and future human capacity can only be met with increased long term funding at the global scale.

Capacity building institutions - supported by Cap-Net - will share their expertise and resources for better service delivery. UNESCO will launch a platform (GOUTTE of Water) bringing together WECB stakeholders to focus in water education on ethics and cultural diversity.

The UN Water-Education-Training (WET) Support Group will co-ordinate the water-related aspects of the draft implementation scheme for the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.

## Water, Food and Environment Statement

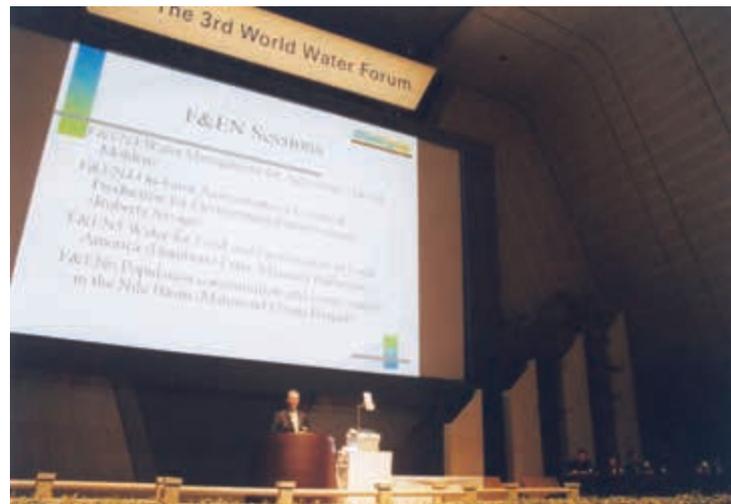
### Key Issues

The Green Revolution has come hand-in-hand with sharply increased water use in irrigated agriculture that has led to increased staple food availability at record-low prices, as well as damaged the environment. The majority of environmental goods and services are provided by lakes/rivers, wetlands and marine waters. Many of these services depend on the integrity of aquatic ecosystems.

To achieve the Millennium Development Goals on water and sanitation, and provide water for industry in urban areas, it is predicted that urban and industrial areas in developing countries will sharply increase their water use in coming decades. Food and agriculture experts predict that up to 15-20 percent more water is also needed for agriculture over the next 25 years to provide food security to the expanding world population. Environmental experts state that rivers are already running dry, more than 50% of the world's wetlands have disappeared in the previous century and environmental flow requirements of ecosystems are ranging from 20-50% of the annual river flow. As presented in the theme opening session, at least 1.4 billion people live in basins where current water use is already in conflict with environmental water requirements.

The sessions in the Water Food and Environment explored, among others, global environmental water requirements, a comprehensive assessment of water for agriculture, trade in virtual water as a means to alleviate water shortages, the governance of groundwater in Asia, water issues in Arab countries and the Nile Basin, and the potential of structured and facilitated dialogues among stakeholder groups to overcome conflicts and find widely supported water management strategies.

Achieving water, food and environmental security simultaneously - and bridging the gap between the agriculture and environment sectors - is the key issue for the water, food and environment theme. The question that needs answering is how to strike a balance between water for food and water for the environment.



### Actions

There are several key international actions that address the water, food and environment challenges:

- The Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment is an initiative established by ten international organizations to improve water resources management by bridging the gap between the food and environment sectors through open and transparent dialogues and knowledge sharing ([www.iwmi/dialogue.org](http://www.iwmi/dialogue.org)).
- The Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management for Agriculture ([www.iwmi.org](http://www.iwmi.org)) and IUCN's Water and Nature Initiative ([www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org)) are initiatives that contribute to the Knowledge Base of the Dialogue on water, Food and Environment.
- The CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food is a major research and development initiative to increase the productivity of water for food and livelihoods, in a manner that is environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable ([www.waterforfood.org](http://www.waterforfood.org)).



## Recommendations

- The guiding principle for striking a balance between water for food and environmental security must be integrated water resources management at the river basin level.
- Further development of the concept of virtual water trade - particularly international trade in food and fiber - should focus on environmental, social, economic and political implications of using virtual water trade as a strategic instrument in water and food security policies, including in WTO negotiations.
- The concept of environmental flow requirements need to be further worked out and applied at the basin level to provide a basis to strike a balance between water for food and environmental security.
- A target should be adopted for water for productive use to complement the existing water and sanitation targets. An appropriate target was formulated by the Prince of Orange in No Water No Future ([www.nowater-nofuture.org](http://www.nowater-nofuture.org)): "Increased food production, to achieve targets for decreasing malnourishment and rural poverty, without increasing global diversions of water to agriculture over the 2000 level."



## Water, Nature and Environment

### Key Issues

The hard work for the sustainable management of water resources is unmistakable, but the pressures on our environment have not diminished. We still witness the pollution of waterways, the deterioration of headwaters and the degradation of valuable rivers, wetlands, lakes, coasts, mountains and seas. We all struggle for resources, capacity and political will to improve management and achieve the goals to which Governments have committed in The Hague, Bonn and Johannesburg.

### Actions

We increasingly see examples where societal goals are met whilst the services of ecosystems are protected.

These actions deserve wider-scale application:

- Protection and restoration of ecosystems and aquifers for water services;
- Implementation of environmental flows for downstream ecosystems and users;
- Development of multi-stakeholder approaches for integrated action;
- Integrated adaptive management of land, mountain, forest and water resources;
- Basin-wide pollution prevention and treatment plans;
- Innovative financing and legal frameworks for environmental protection;
- Water-demand management.





## Recommendations

### *I. Implement the ecosystem approach to water management*

The ecosystem approach integrates different perspectives into integrated management of land, forests and water resources. The ecosystem approach and its following measures have clear benefits and must be widely implemented:

- Protect mountains and forests with appropriate compensation;
- Leave enough water in rivers to maintain downstream benefits;
- Restore ecosystems, springs and aquifers that are vital for water sources;
- Integrate the management of land and water resources with special attention to environmental protection and resource conservation.

### *II. Address pollution*

Pollution remains a major threat. Action to improve sanitation needs to be directly linked to the reduction and prevention of pollution. We need to:

- Implement of basin-wide pollution treatment and prevention plans;
- Encourage basin and coastal area-wide partnerships to address pollution;
- Develop financial, legal and institutional incentives for pollution prevention;
- Build capacity and technical support for demand-side water management.

### *III. Increase efforts to conserve aquatic biodiversity*

The importance of aquatic ecosystems for the hydrological cycle, biodiversity and livelihoods must be recognised. Their protection must be incorporated in basin and water management. It is recommended to:

- Ensure stakeholder-based valuation of ecosystem functions and incentives for their protection and wise use;
- Integrate wetland conservation in water resources and land use planning;
- Establish proper management regimes for critical aquatic biodiversity, and mitigate or prevent pressures on these resources.

## CEO (Chief Executive Officer) Panel Statement

### Key Issues

#### *Preamble & Challenges*

Water lies at the heart of protecting the global environment, promoting social progress and nurturing economic growth. CEO Panel companies have been in action since the 2nd World Water Forum. Individually they have continued to develop programmes that contribute to these challenges. Through the CEO Panel they have shared their expertise and commitment, learning from each other.

They have gone further, seeking deeper relationships with other sectors of society, particularly local and national governments and non-governmental organisations. The Panel's experience of working in partnerships convinces them that new forms of dialogue and collaborative action are vital.

#### *Problem Statement*

A new sense of partnership is key to make the right to water a reality. Our priorities are delivering the UN Millennium Development Goals for water and sanitation and preserving and protecting the natural environment, the planet's asset base on which all life and progress depends. These challenges can only be met by stakeholders acting together. The Panel has concentrated on partnership in key areas that are critical for the future building on the themes they developed in 2000:

- Water supply and allocation
- Water use and protection of water quality
- Institutions for water management
- Engagement within society

### Actions

Five projects have linked these principles to action in areas where industry can contribute to making a difference.

- Raising awareness through education – providing guidelines on toolkits for schools
- Water and sustainable agriculture and forestry – turning experience into principles and practices
- Financing water development – innovative funding for small and medium-size water projects
- Integrated Water Resource Management – creating innovative materials to promote IWRM among professionals and children
- Valuing water for better governance – generating new thinking through stakeholder dialogue

Each project draws on the companies' own activities, experience and best practice in partnership with others. All offer usable and replicable output that will contribute to future improvements. Through the development of these projects, and at the CEO Panel session of the 3rd World Water Forum, we have shown how dialogue between stakeholders contributes to lasting solutions.

### Recommendations

The challenge is to multiply and up-scale such partnerships. Governments, civil society and industry must continue to develop these ways of collaborating, combining their strengths and skills with those of the others. What has been started on a small scale needs to be embraced by many more people and organisations.

Business and industry are ready and willing to play their part. They look forward to new opportunities to join with others in society in the shared aim of turning our aspirations for water into reality.



# Thematic/Regional Statements

## Children's World Water Forum Statement

### Children's Water Manifesto

In the name of love, peace and harmony – We the 109 children and young people of the world representing 32 countries, pledge to seek the support of decision makers in planning, designing, implementing and evaluating programmes related to children, water, sanitation and hygiene. We want the decision makers to guarantee the participation of children and young people, according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), to ensure the participation, protection, survival and development of children and young people through promoting a safe environment for their healthy development and well being. We assert the following:

#### *Governments are obliged to:*

- Ensure that children and young people are involved in the decision making and policy making processes beginning from the planning through implementation and evaluation of household water related programmes/issues, including access, safety, conservation, and use of water
- Improve water and sanitation facilities, particularly for girls so that they can stay in schools. Therefore allocate sufficient budget for water and sanitation programmes in schools. Reallocate investments on armaments as budgets to support school programmes and child friendly facilities
- Strengthen partnerships and cooperate with children and young people with NGOs, government, municipalities, private companies and media to strengthen school programme and child friendly facilities
- Encourage free exchange and sharing of information, technology, and experiences across developed and developing nations, specific to household water security
- Take preparatory measures towards strengthening the infrastructure and basic services during emergencies and train children and young people to exchange ideas and support during emergencies
- Respect children and young people's opinions and different cultures in relation to

water use and sanitation, as well as provide safe water areas for children and young people's play

- Promote strong environmental child-friendly education on issues related to diversified water use for boys, girls, teachers, parents and community leaders
- Support children and young people's projects and activities relating to water and the environment that affects the access to potable water and sanitation

#### *We as children and young people pledge to:*

- Establish action groups, clubs, organisations, and networks of children and young people for activities on water, sanitation and hygiene – locally, nationally and internationally
- Be responsible for peer to peer education as young facilitators and child to adult education on conservation of water, sanitation and hygiene
- Develop and use child-friendly resource materials and use child peer education methods like drama, poetry, drawing, web sites, etc. to create more awareness on environment, water and sanitation issues
- To work with decision makers to promote better water and sanitation facilities at schools in rural and urban areas and in the community so that girls do not drop out of schools or face abuse
- Be involved in designing, implementing and evaluating child managed water and sanitation projects and other initiatives
- Form a Global Children and Young People's Alliance on water, sanitation and hygiene.





## Gender and Water Panel Statement

### Key Issues

The cost effectiveness and positive impacts of a gender approach in the water sector have been amply demonstrated. Furthermore, the need for mainstreaming gender in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) has been validated from around the world. While initiatives in gender mainstreaming are in progress at different levels, there are still major challenges ahead to empower women for sustainable development.

Participatory processes are a first step in implementing a gender-sensitive approach. However, there is a need for a closer examination of participation based on race, ethnicity, economic status, age, and religion to ensure inclusiveness.

Gender mainstreaming is about both men and women. Nevertheless, women-specific activities that promote women's participation are critical, due to the historical disadvantage faced by women. Efforts also need to focus on keeping men engaged in gender-sensitive initiatives.

Fragmentation characterizes the water sector. To ensure equity, efficiency and sustainability, a gender perspective is essential for integrated water resources management.

### Actions

Gender-sensitive participatory processes at the community level with the involvement of women's groups and NGOs, have provided effective interventions for communities who are poor and are not being serviced by governments. These interventions have been supported by institutions at various levels. However, there is recognition of the need for gender-training and awareness raising with all staff within these institutions to better mainstream gender.

While there are only a few gender inclusive policies in water, it is widely recognized that gender-sensitive policies are a more effective way to mediate conflicts in water issues. These policies are being successfully pursued in some countries.

Global networks of organizations working in partnership to place the water-gender-poverty-sustainable development nexus into practice have built global synergy for the inclusion of gender as a cross-cutting issue in integrated water resources management.

### Commitments

#### *Government of Brazil*

Cooperation with the Gender and Water Alliance, primarily for the "Zero Thirst" Programme that is still being developed. The "Zero Thirst" aims to ensure that each Brazilian will have access to adequate and quality water supply. The Programme aims to integrate governmental action on this subject and to call for participation of civil society.

#### *Government of The Netherlands*

The government of The Netherlands has made a commitment to include women's water actions in their integrated water resources management activities.

#### *Government of Sri Lanka*

Establishment of a new unit in the Ministry of Irrigation & Water Management for mainstreaming gender.

#### *UN DESA – United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs*

UNDESA will incorporate a proposal on the second series of the Gender and Water Development Reports by the Gender and Water Alliance as part of the International Year of Freshwater 2003. UNDESA will incorporate gender into strategies for implementing the Millennium Development Goals in water supply and sanitation, and be part of a new task force on Water and Gender within the Interagency Network on gender issues.

#### *United Nations Development Programme*

UNDP will be continuously updating the UNDP Resource Guide on Mainstreaming Gender into Water Management, in collaboration with the Gender and Water Alliance. UNDP will establish

- specific targets for increased participation of women in CAPNET programmes and emphasis on gender perspective in learning materials and programmes of CAPNET participating institutions;
- special focus on support to strengthening of women's groups within the activities of the community water initiative; and
- highlight gender perspective in the strategy and work of the MDG water task force.

#### *Building Partnerships for Development*

The BPD plans to work together with the Gender and Water Alliance to develop a gender audit tool to be used specifically for analysing partnership situations. The audit tool will be tested initially in three-four partnership projects before being made available more generally.

#### *Asian Development Bank*

This partnership will be a mechanism for regular dialogue and collaboration between the ADB and the Gender and Water Alliance on mainstreaming gender into water resources and management policies, strategies and programmes, including that of disaster and flood management programmes. This partnership will be a collaboration on gender capacity building; developing good practices and facilitating country and regional dialogue.

#### *Women for Water Initiative*

The Netherlands Council of Women, the Business and Professional Women International, Women in Europe for a Common Future and NetWwater are committed to building an International Women for Water Initiative. This Initiative will bring together existing women's coalitions for greater synergies to mainstream gender in integrated water resources management.



#### Recommendations

Governments must recognize and enshrine water as a human right that entitles everyone to safe, sufficient, affordable and physically accessible water for personal and domestic use.

Gender Responsive Budget Initiatives (GRBIs) should be introduced in the water sector, as these will enable governments, donors, multi-lateral agencies and civil society organizations to be accountable to their commitments to gender equity, poverty eradication, sustainable development and rights-based governance.

An Inter-Ministerial Dialogue on Gender should be established. Such a Dialogue should be incorporated into the existing ministerial networks. This should be supported by regular contact between the public sector and civil society in order to have an on-going exchange on the progress made on the gender agenda in the context of integrated water resources management.

Representation of women in the water sector should not only be based on the needs of equity, integration and sustainability, but simply be justified by the fact that women are half the world's population. Thus, women should be at least 50% of all bodies. This representation consists of two levels. One, at the institutional level; and secondly, at the civil society level where women voices should be given due respect and consideration.



Local governments, utilities, and public sector unions should make a commitment to poor women by developing projects for the implementation of ecologically sustainable, equitable, and affordable water and sanitation services. Women themselves should define the priorities and be partners in implementation.

A gender analysis and gender-sensitive indicators must be integrated in the implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Locally appropriate, affordable, and sustainable technology taking into account a gender and environmentally sensitive approach is needed to realize the targets established for the WSSD and the MDGs.

Strategies designed to respond and mitigate the impacts of climate change must take into consideration differences based on gender, age, race, ethnicity, and economic status.

Greater follow-up action is needed to sustain the positive impacts of gender mainstreaming for both women and men. Qualitative indicators are required to monitor the process and the impacts.

## Science, Technology and Management Panel Statement

### Key Messages from Water Professionals

We face three difficult challenges that require immediate attention:

- to provide 20 to 35% of the world's population with access to water and sanitation;
- shortages of sustainable water supplies, in some regions within two decades;
- increased, unmitigated flooding and associated economic devastation.

There are viable solutions. Our scarce water resources are often managed wastefully. More efficient solutions are viable, based on thorough understanding and innovation provided by science, technology and management. We need to commit to a blue revolution!

We can't manage what we don't understand. The traditional technocratic approach of dikes, concrete and steel has failed. A new balance between natural, economic and social functions is needed. This requires a deep understanding of these functions and calls for an integrated approach in information gathering, modeling and decision making.

These solutions are not global but local. Real solutions are going to be found at the local level and basin level -- all with the meaningful engagement of national governments.

A practical framework for action must focus on four priority areas:

#### *1 Access to Water and Sanitation Through Engagement at the Community Level*

We must commit to a process for systematically developing local action agendas for all target communities in priority countries and to a process for prioritizing and fast-tracking aid funding consistent with these local agendas (Figure Attached).

#### *2 Ecological and Economical Methods of Sanitation*

The waterborne model of Northern Europe can not be a model for most of the developing world - there is simply not enough water or money. Systems approaches for towns and cities based on knowledge and technology need to be developed, demonstrated and promoted on a broad-based scale.

### 3 Sustainable Water in Dry Regions of the World

There are viable solutions through significant improvements in efficiency – related to both the first use and the reuse of water. Significant (30-50%) reductions in the combined use of agricultural, community and industrial water are viable and cost-effective – water budgets are key elements.

### 4 Flood-Prone Regions of the World

The natural river function of retaining and storing water during floods in wide floodplains must be restored, while economic functions for shipping, irrigation, drinking water supply must be safeguarded, in part through sufficient storage. This requires a deep understanding of these functions and a commitment to an integrated approach at basin-level in information gathering, modeling and decision making.

Water professional represented by International Water Associations are committed to face the challenges. They have a lot of knowledge and will commit themselves to sharing this knowledge between members – in particular between members from developed and developing countries and regions – and to putting 'best practices' into practice through partnerships and the joint execution of real-life, concrete projects.

## Union Panel Statement

### Preamble

Given the events taking place internationally during this Forum, we wish to declare that war is the ultimate environmental disaster and will devastate water supply and resources. No one has the right to deprive human beings of their right to water, the source of all life, by waging war.

In Japan, in order to defend the principles enunciated below, we will make every effort to ensure the enactment of the Basic Water Law.

### Priority Issues

- Access to water and sanitation are basic human rights. Everyone should have secure access to sufficient safe water and sanitation to meet their basic human needs, including water for productive use to sustain livelihoods. Access is a key component of any effective strategy for alleviating poverty, enabling women to have their equal role in society, and enabling young girls to attend school. It is also essential that governments integrate water issues with issues such as health, forestry, agriculture, local food security and sound ecosystem management. The empowerment of women, youth, indigenous peoples, marginalized communities, etc. must be a key focus.
- Water is a social and ecological necessity and as such must be held in the public domain, and adequate clean water must be ensured to maintain healthy ecosystems. The economic costs associated with delivery should not limit people's right to water and sanitation. Mechanisms such as cross-subsidisation, free lifeline services and the rising block tariff should be used to ensure access.
- We reject the commodification and privatisation, in all its forms, of water services and sanitation, and water resources. As a public good, water and sanitation must remain in the public sector and all governments must commit to public sector delivery of water services. It is necessary to integrate water management, with natural water basins as the basic administrative unit. This requires a comprehensive law which secures consistent

and effective policy and guarantees citizen participation in water-related decision-making. That commitment includes ensuring adequate financial resources are made available, and adequate local capacity is built. Governments currently dedicate only two percent of national budgets to water services. Only six percent of Official Development Assistance is directed to water. Both must increase dramatically and must prioritise services to the poor. People must mobilise to increase the pressure on their governments and to create international solidarity to advance water issues.

- Water is a public good. Properly resourced systems and institutions must be established and mandated through legislation that ensure extensive civil society and labour involvement in the design, planning, provision and monitoring of water and sanitation services. Capacity-building and education programmes must accompany all of these processes. All water services information must fall within the public domain. Public-public partnerships, both at national and international levels, must be improved and supported by governments.
- We recognise that in many countries the struggle against oppression and the struggle for access to water often go hand-in-hand. Water must not be used as a tool for oppression. Nations should have sovereignty over their own land, and over the water under that land, and they should have a right to manage it, subject to international law.
- Water catchment boundaries and political boundaries do not always coincide, necessitating regional co-operation for transboundary issues. Political boundaries should not hinder access to water. Sustainable water management is not compatible with oppression.
- We respect the integrity of ecosystems as the basis for all life – both human and natural. Surface water ecosystems and groundwater resources must be re-established and maintained, and pollution must be prevented. We recognise that dams and badly managed irrigation schemes often have a negative impact on communities and ecosystems. There should be a prioritization of small-scale sustainable approaches to water and energy planning and management, such as rainwater harvesting and de-salinisation, above large-scale infrastructure development. Governments, bilateral donors and International Financial Institutions should implement and incorporate the World Commission of Dams recommendation into all activities.
- We also call on other global, regional and bilateral trade negotiations to protect the Right to Water and to cease attempts to commodify and extend corporate control over water. We therefore call for water and water services to be kept out of GATS and the WTO, and for multi-lateral environmental agreements to have precedence over global and regional trade agreements.



- We believe that environmental considerations and human rights are inextricably intertwined and that by taking care of the environment we safeguard our physical, cultural and spiritual needs for our children of tomorrow and the earth that they will live on.

#### Key Recommendations

- All nation states should recognize water and sanitation as basic human right.
- We must all respect the integrity of ecosystems as the basis for all life – both human and natural – and adequate clean water must be ensured to maintain healthy ecosystems.
- Water and sanitation must remain in the public sector and all governments must commit to public sector delivery of water services. This includes ensuring adequate financial resources are made available, and adequate local capacity is built.
- Cost recovery should not be a barrier to poor people's access to water, and mechanisms such as cross-subsidisation, free lifeline services and the rising block tariff should be used to ensure this access.
- Governments should prioritise water for rural and sustainable livelihoods
- International law should ensure that water is not used as a vehicle for oppression and should promote regional co-operation.
- Governments, bilateral donors and International Financial Institutions should implement and incorporate the World Commission of Dams recommendation into all activities.
- Water and water services must be kept out of GATS and the WTO.
- Governments must ensure public participation in all aspects of water management and decision-making, particularly the participation of women, indigenous peoples and youth.

## Water Development Partners Panel Statement

### Background

Water and poverty has been a central theme at the 3rd World Water Forum. The Water Development Partners Panel involved the partners who play a key role in funding projects and initiatives as well as Forum participants in general. The session modality was for panelists to respond directly to questions asked by host-coordinator Coco Quisumbing and by discussants and the audience. Some questions were already submitted in advance of the session through the website of the Asian Development Bank (<http://www.adb.org/water>), which served as secretariat for the panel session, and these questions were relayed by the host-coordinator. The Panelists clarified their agencies' roles in addressing the challenges of reducing poverty through water-related projects and initiatives. This report summarizes the main points emerging from the panel session, highlighting the main issues that emerged from the wide-ranging and dynamic discussion.

The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the panelists and their agencies.

### Summary of Discussion

The session confirmed the importance of improving the contribution of water management to poverty reduction. Water was seen as central to the lives and livelihoods of poor people and the attainment of overall development aspirations.

Many agencies have changed their policies to place greater emphasis on stakeholder participation and integrated approaches. The need for accelerated and more flexible procedures was also stressed, while maintaining the quality of project preparation and accountability.



Developing countries need to take primary responsibility for establishing good water governance and water management plans, and need to ensure that water is integrated into national poverty reduction strategies. Good governance is essential to provide sustainable solutions to the water needs of poor people in developing countries.

Capacity development has become a focus of water policies, and the need for much more action in this area was recognized. Particular emphasis was placed on building capacities in local government agencies and local communities.

The role of the private sector and the importance of public-private partnerships was discussed and a range of opinions expressed. Overall, the need for private sector involvement was emphasized, particularly to mobilise new funding sources, and in realizing the Millennium Development Goals. The potential of private capital within developing countries was recognized as a resource that has not been adequately tapped. The need for proper regulatory regimes was also stressed. A case was made for targeted pro-poor subsidies and for the need of appropriate tariff structures, not exceeding an appropriate percentage of household income.

The panel agreed that in most cases poor people were both willing and able to pay for good quality water services, although not always at full cost. Paying for investments in infrastructure is more problematic and often needs external support. The ability to pay and the sustainability of investments is often enhanced where the water needs of small-scale livelihoods activities are included in water service provision.

The need for major increases in investments in large-scale water infrastructure was highlighted by some. The panelists indicated their willingness to support such investments provided that alternatives had been considered and appropriate social and environmental safeguards were in place. Some panelists indicated that their agencies' policies were evolving and that they would give greater consideration to financing major water infrastructure in the future.

Several questions addressed the source and arrangements for water sector financing. The need to safeguard water investments against macro-economic uncertainties was also stressed. Possibilities such as a devaluation liquidity backstopping facility were discussed, and agencies are exploring opportunities for innovative arrangements. The potential of initiatives such as the African Water Facility were seen as deserving strong support, although it was noted that the preparation of proposals for financing should be pursued.

The importance of providing support to small-scale local investments, either by local authorities, communities, or NGOs, was stressed. Regulations of multilateral financing agencies do not allow lending to local governments, and the need for greater flexibility was discussed. Mechanisms should be explored by which more direct support to local levels can be provided.

The need for financial disbursement schedules to take into account the necessary time for stakeholder participation and capacity building was stressed, with greater flexibility in procedures and project design needed.



## Water Journalist Panel Statement

### Issues

A key ingredient of effective water management is an informed public and a transparent and democratic decision-making system.

To reduce poverty there must be access to information and improved quality of information from beginning to end of the deliberative process. People with more information are empowered to make better choices. Officials must therefore be empowered to make it less difficult for journalists to access information about water issues, to create the conditions where the disenfranchised can exercise meaningful choices about the economic and political challenges our societies are facing in dealing with water.

That means moving from political cultures in which secrecy prevails as the norm to ones in which freedom of information is the rule, guaranteed by law. It means moving away from cultures in which criticism and exposing the policy-making process to public scrutiny are viewed as inherently subversive, instead of the necessary lubricants of good governance.

Corruption and incompetence thrive behind closed doors. Journalists who understand the full scope of policy implications are crucial as they provide an important forum for debate among policy-makers, NGOs, and the public at large and are in important check on the

powerful. But many journalists face both legal and informal pressures, which inhibit the reporting of complex environmental, institutional and social issues, of us fulfilling our role of informing the public.

This access to information must be met by a commitment from journalists to objectivity and a determination to get the facts right.

This forum reflects a converse problem that exists for journalists that there is sometimes too much, disparate information. It is our job to synthesise, but the water debate and our communication of it would be improved if it were grounded in "a planetary view". The primary thing that makes Earth different from the other planets is its water. So how do we keep the balance in terms of different people and different species? This view needs to launch and frame any fresh initiative or debate.

### Actions

To strengthen the ability of the media to cover water issues, governments and major international institutions should commit themselves to:

- Introducing freedom of information (FOI) legislation / codes of conduct guaranteeing access to all the sources of information drawn on by policy makers and to plans early and all the way through the deliberative process, after full consultation with users, particularly journalistic organisations. Such FOI legislation / codes of conduct should be administered with an appeals' system independent of government;
- Building the capacity of their information centres to make sure that information is accessible, informative, and easy to access;
- Assisting journalists' work by organising global, regional, national and local training workshops, seminars, study tours, press briefings and press conferences involving a broad range of opinion from civil society and stakeholders.





# Youth World Water Forum Statement

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S DECLARATION\*

### Introduction

We are SHOCKED at the slow, in fact almost stagnant, progress that has been made in the resolution of water issues over the past two decades.

Young people have a role to play in the resolution of water issues, as we are less likely to be inhibited by stereotypical notions or perceptions. We have an ability to create fresh, innovative ideas and the capability to implement them.

We believe that with your willingness, commitment and support in collaboration with young people and the rest of civil society, we can address the issues and speed up the implementation of real solutions.

### Background

Whilst the Declaration is not informed by young people from every single country in the world, it is informed by a broad spectrum of young people from developing and developed countries, including the participants of the Youth World Water Forum held at the 3rd World Water Forum.

### Water and Culture

With modernization, daily water practices have developed together with an increased lack of appreciation for scarce resources. Culture can teach us how to adapt our lifestyle more appropriately, to secure resources for future generations. Young people, with the relevant knowledge and awareness of the different traditional (gained through communication with the older generation) and modern uses and practices of water, have the opportunity to implement correct water usage practices and thereby teach others, by example. Cross-cultural exchange within shared river basins will also lead to effective and efficient management thereof. In addition legal frameworks should take cognizance of and incorporate cultural practices.

### Water as a Human Right

Young people resolve to actively ensure the proper implementation of the passing of the United Nations Declaration Resolution, which provides that every person shall have a right of access to water, by interacting with relevant stakeholders. The right should be interpreted to mean that every person should have access to sufficient safe water and sanitation to meet their basic human needs including water for productive use to sustain livelihoods. Coupled with the right to access to water, the corresponding duty to utilize it responsibly should be placed on every person.

From today, government, in the development and/or amendment of legal and policy frameworks, must consult young people.

It is essential that governments integrate water issues with issues including health, forestry, agriculture, local food security and sound ecosystem management. In addition the empowerment of young people, women, indigenous people and other marginalized communities must be a key focus.

### Governance and Civil Society

The establishment and/or proper implementation of transparent and accountable public participatory processes, at a legal policy and regulatory level are key to the success of the resolution of water issues.

Properly resourced systems must also be established that institutionalize civil society in the planning, provisioning and monitoring of water services. Capacity-building and education programs must accompany all of these processes in order to ensure understanding and effective participation of civil society in matters that impact significantly on their lives. In addition, all water services information must fall within the public domain.

Young people have the potential to give effect to such a public participatory model by:

- Interacting and educating the local community, thereby empowering them to participate and contribute to the policymaking process;
- Acting as a bridge between the local community and decision-makers and/or water service providers;
- Assisting local government with research and the implementation of action plans to benefit the local community

### Public and Private Sector as Water Administrators

Water is a public good. Water cannot be sold for profit, industries should not benefit from the poor. International financial institutions should promote local water cooperatives and should not make private sector involvement a pre-condition for funding. Water service providers must be regulated in order to ensure fair pricing. An appropriate regulatory framework should be created to give effect to this. We recommend the establishment of an independent regulator in the water sector that will determine price ceilings and create regulations imposing operational conditions on the water sector. The independent regulator should be constituted of representatives from all sectors that have a role to play in the resolution of water issues including experts, representatives of civil society and young people. Furthermore, appropriate water pricing structures should be establishing ensuring the right of all people to have equitable access to the provision of water services. All costs and other requirements should be quantified and accounted for but should not be a barrier to equitable access. There are a variety of ways, to ensure access, including cross-subsidization and cross-budgeting. Water services should have transparent accounting systems and all allocations for expenditures within the structure, should be publicly accounted for.

### Sustainable Development

Education on sustainable development, water-related issues and their importance must be integrated into elementary and secondary school curriculums as of a way of reaching and informing young people, at an early stage.



The implementers of policy and water management services must ensure that the weaker members of local communities have an equal opportunity to present their ideas and, that they are not excluded as a result of power relationships.

In addition to the development of new, practicable technological solutions to improve the efficiency of water services and the sustainability thereof we recommend the revival and/or incorporation of traditional community specific water management systems, into existing practices.

Investments should be made into tertiary level education systems for the development of new technology, thereby enabling young people to learn solutions to, for example, reduce contamination of water resources in the rural and urban areas and, implement them effectively.

We believe that environmental considerations and human rights are inextricably intertwined and that willingness, ethics, honesty, trust and morals are crucial to ensure long term sustainable development.

*\* The Young Water Action Team (YWAT) and Youth Water Japan (YWJ) have drafted this Declaration on behalf of young people from around the world. For more information, visit [www.ywat.org](http://www.ywat.org) or [www.youthwater.jp](http://www.youthwater.jp).*



## Dams and Sustainable Development Statement

### Key Issues

Dams are an important element in water resources development. There are 45,000 large dams worldwide serving humanity by providing water for domestic, industrial and agricultural use, generating electricity and attenuating floods. At the same time, dams have been contested due to adverse social and environmental impacts and cases of under-performance. Many developed countries have built most of the dams they will build. For these countries the challenge is operation in a way to meet changing societal conditions and priorities.

Where needs for water, electricity, food and flood attenuation increase, all options should be considered. These include new dams, making existing projects more productive and other policy management and technical options.

### Recommendations

A framework for planning and implementation based on values of equity, efficiency, participatory decision-making, sustainability and accountability has found general acceptance. To meet development needs and avoid the costs, risks and delays of the past, appropriate practice on water and energy policy and the planning, construction and operation of infrastructure should be adopted to:

- consider all options including all benefits and impacts;
- introduce participatory processes that influence decision-making by recognising the rights of all stakeholders including beneficiaries and affected communities;
- find solutions that benefit all stakeholders so that those adversely affected are the first among beneficiaries;
- recognise the value of ecosystems and the contribution that they make to livelihoods, focusing on avoidance of impacts where possible and mitigation;
- capitalize on the potential to increase productivity and reduce the impacts of existing systems;
- provide incentives and effective national legislation to ensure that policies and procedures are implemented;
- work together across administrative boundaries for cooperative integrated water resources management.

Projects based on sound economic, social and environmental principles and in accordance with national laws, regulations and policies should be supported and the responsible Government agencies encouraged to review policies and procedures to incorporate the above recommendations.



## Public Private Partnerships Statement

*(World Water Council)*

To serve billions of people every day, to keep pace with population growth and to close the very significant gap in access to water and sanitation that exists for the poor, we believe that a variety of management and technological solutions are essential. We need to imagine new frameworks and daring methods that will ensure that everybody's right to water is satisfied. This includes the full range of options from community-based systems, through municipality operated utilities to "corporatised" publics and publicly owned utilities that are operated by private service providers.

We will agree on the most important principles:

- Water resources are a common good to be controlled by governments on behalf of their citizens;
- Access to water is a Human Right;
- Governments have the responsibility and should be accountable for providing access to drinking water and to sanitation to all of their citizens.

We have learned over the years that sustainable access to water is best provided when there is:

- A national water policy supported by political will, facilitating legislation, and water sector development plans and budgets.
- Effective, efficient and technically competent service providers.
- A competent regulatory agency matched to the service model in use.
- Transparency at all levels that facilitates accountability and discourages corruption.
- Planning and service provision at the lowest level of society where it can be carried out effectively (subsidiarity).
- Recovery of costs of providing services from those who use them, with sharing of the burden through solidarity mechanisms to ensure that all can afford access.
- Continuous involvement of all stakeholders in planning and management of service provision.

Communities should be free to make informed choices among the range of service provision options available to them. Governments should facilitate the making of these decisions and their implementation.

These issues have been debated during the 3rd World Water Forum under the theme of Public Private Partnerships co-coordinated by the World Water Council and the Council of Canadians. This has been the start of a dialogue. The World Water Council proposes that this be continued to arrive at consensus on how to provide services for the benefit of all human kind.





## Public Private Partnerships Statement

*(The Council of Canadians)*

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) thematic session of the 3rd World Water Forum has ended with no common statement by the co-conveners, the Council of Canadians and the World Water Council. The Council of Canadians and our civil society allies believe that while there may be a collective understanding of the problem, we fundamentally disagree with those who advocate privatization as the solution.

On one side are the large water corporations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization, the World Water Council and some powerful First World governments. They are promoting PPPs, whereby governments and international financial institutions, using public monies, fund the delivery of water by private companies on a for-profit, full cost-recovery basis.

On the other side is a growing civil society movement backed by human rights and anti-poverty activists, environmentalists, public sector workers and their unions, indigenous peoples, family farmers, small fishers, anti-dam groups and threatened communities, who are opposed to the commodification of water and to the model of PPPs for the delivery of water services.

PPPs are necessary for the corporate control of water. Private companies are guaranteed a profit from public funds even when their practices are corrupt and quality deteriorates. Even where corruption is non-existent and quality is maintained, PPPs are the wrong model because public funds line the pockets of private investors rather than reclaim fouled waters, build infrastructure or guarantee water for all.

The commodification of water is wrong – ethically, environmentally and socially. It ensures decisions center on commercial, not environmental or social, considerations. The principles become those of scarcity and profit maximization rather than conservation or long-term sustainability. Increased profits become dependent on increased consumption rather than conservation. This exacerbates rather than alleviates the problem.

The rising power of water transnationals has reduced the power of citizens and local communities to control their own water sources. Corporate lobby groups have undue influence with governments and international trade and financial institutions where they seek lower environmental standards. PPPs are an important step toward the commodification and cartelization of the world's water in the hands of a small elite who will determine the future in its own interest. In such a scenario, water will go to those who can afford it and not to those who need it or to other species. The result will be ecological devastation and the death of millions, perhaps billions, of people.

The global civil society delegation demands that governments act to ensure citizens can exercise their universal right to water and that there be universal exemptions for water from all trade agreements. Until then we commit to continuing to challenge and fight privatization and commodification of water everywhere.

## Ministers' Meeting on "Water, Food and Agriculture" Statement

We, Ministers responsible for water for food and agriculture and the representatives of international organizations assembled at the Ministerial Meeting on Water for Food and Agriculture in Otsu, Shiga Prefecture, Japan on 21 March 2003, at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

We assert herein our common recognition to implement the recommendations adopted at the World Food Summit in Rome, the declaration of the First World Water Forum in Morocco, and the ministerial declaration of the Second World Water Forum in The Hague, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg.

We recognize that water is essential for broad-based agricultural and rural development in order to meet the Millennium Development Goals to improve food security and poverty alleviation.

### Three Challenges

#### *(Food security and poverty alleviation)*

1 To improve the development and management of water for agriculture to meet the growing and changing demand for food, alleviate poverty and sustain economic growth.

#### *(Sustainable water use)*

2 To balance the use and development of water with the available water resources; to preserve water quality in order to achieve sustainable patterns of water use through integrated approaches linking water management with the conservation and sustenance of ecosystems; and to maintain the integrity of land and water systems upon which agricultural production depends.

#### *(Partnership)*

3 To enhance the cooperation and partnership of all stakeholders in all aspects of agricultural water use, development and management; to increase access to water resources; to improve the productivity of rainfed and irrigated farming systems; and to equitably share benefits and risks.

### Basic Recognition

4 We recall that in the latter half of the 20th century, significant public and private investment in agriculture water development has resulted in much needed productivity gains and has narrowed food security gaps and has contributed to poverty alleviation.

5 We recognize that agricultural production and its water uses are influenced by agro-climatic zones that have resulted in a diverse array of agricultural practice and agricultural economy in the world.

6 We recognize that agricultural water is not only vital for food production, but also provides a broad spectrum of services related to society, culture and the environment. It is instrumental in improving economic and social benefits to vulnerable people, particularly women and children. These multiple roles and values of agricultural water must be recognized, evaluated and taken into account for the development and management of water resources.

7 We recognize that the development and management of agricultural water resources needs to take into account a variety of other uses, including water supply for urban and rural communities, industry, hydroelectric power generation, navigation, recreation, tourism and fisheries, and conserving ecosystems.

8 We note that in some regions agricultural water demand and use exceed the long term rates of resource replenishment and may require the development of alternative water sources, while looking for innovative means and appropriate actions to achieve sustainable water resource management. In other regions, water resource availability offers scope for further development.

9 We emphasize that achieving the objectives of food security and poverty alleviation for an increasing world population will require the mobilization of all sources of financing and increased investment in water-related infrastructure, research and development in order to sustain productivity gains and create new opportunities for the sustainable development and integrated management of water resources.

#### Plan of Concrete Actions

10 We continue to pursue efforts to develop water resources in a sustainable manner while improving the operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes.

11 We reaffirm our determination and commitment for progressive modernization and improvement of agricultural water use effecting transition of emphasis from supply- to demand-driven agricultural water management.

12 We are determined to increase substantially agricultural water productivity through participatory approaches, appropriate regulations and cost-recovery mechanisms, development and dissemination of research findings, capacity-building and institutional reforms, which are adapted to local climatic, environmental and socio-economic conditions.

13 We will promote improved governance of agricultural water use through integrated water resources management including non-agricultural water use. This process should be efficient and equitable. It would involve the active participation of all user groups, including women and the poor in local water resource settings.

14 We will give due consideration to the environmental aspects in respect of agricultural water use, and seek to maintain productive ecosystems through progressive and innovative approaches to sustainable use of water. An important tool in this process would be environmental impact assessment.

15 We will undertake research and development, including traditional knowledge, to improve the management and availability of limited water resources in water-scarce areas, through improved crops and development of new and non-conventional sources of water for agriculture.

16 We will continue to make efforts to foster international cooperation and partnerships between and among developed and developing countries, through financial and technical assistance and knowledge exchanges, and to encourage private sector involvement in agricultural water development and management.



## Water and Parliamentarians Statement

### Key Issues

What proposals and actions can the members of GLOBE (Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment) take in order to increase recognition of the importance of water resources?

### Actions

There are two specific actions that should be taken in this regard. The first one is to ratify the United Nations treaty on international watercourses which was adopted in 1997. The second one is to adopt the future "United Nations Water Charter" to reaffirm the importance of water resources and to secure its sustainability.

### Commitments

Since 1989, GLOBE has been playing an active role in finding solutions for environmental problems. GLOBE now has more than one thousand members from Asia, Latin America, Africa, Europe and North America, who are committed to working closely to solve problems concerning water. The legislators are among the most important and responsible actors who are in a position to solve such problems and who also work directly with governments towards that end.

### Recommendations

The legislators should help governments recognize the importance of having water and stable water resources, of establishing a social system of its fair distribution, and of establishing environments where people can access safe water within respective countries.

The legislators should propose to our respective governments that they promote dialogue with other basin countries and establish a mechanism for solving the problem of cross-border water resources by utilizing international organizations, integrated water resources management systems, and other means.

The above actions and recommendations are fully described in the attached "Water Declaration" which was adopted unanimously at the Special Program entitled "Water and Parliamentarians."

### "Water Declaration"

We have discussed issues concerning water and water resources in a program entitled "Water and Parliamentarians" at the 3rd World Water Forum. We have reaffirmed that we share the following knowledge.

- Water is essential for us to maintain our lives as well as socio-economic activities such as agriculture and industry. The quantity of usable water is very limited. As a consequence of us humans contaminating water, the quality of water is in crisis.
- Geographically, usable water is unevenly distributed, and thus this water has become one of the major causes of friction and conflict within and outside countries. As called for by the 1997 United Nations treaty on international waters, shared views and actions among all the countries including both upper and lower basin countries in the management of the water of international rivers, lakes and aquifers are necessary. For this purpose, governments, international organizations, NGOs, civil society, the private sector and all concerned parties need to solve water problems and protect water, which is a part of the environment. In addition to respective governments, international organizations especially play an important role in this regard.
- We, the legislators, are among the most important and responsible actors who are in a position to solve water problems and who also work directly with governments towards that end.



Based on the above recognitions, we firmly declare and pledge to enact the following swiftly to secure limited water resources for us in the future:

- To help our respective governments recognize the importance of having water and stable water resources, of taking appropriate measures towards that goal together with our citizens, of establishing a social system of its fair distribution, and of establishing environments where people can access safe water within our respective countries, while maintaining links between the central and local governments;
- To propose to our respective governments that they enhance scientific knowledge, and promote dialogue based on the shared knowledge with other basin countries and establish a mechanism for solving the problem of cross-border water resources by utilizing international organizations, integrated water resources management systems, and other means; and

- To propose to our respective governments, which shall work with the United Nations to draft a future “United Nations Water Charter” based on the spirit of this “Water Declaration,” to reaffirm the importance of water resources and to secure its sustainability; and to work with our respective governments to adopt the “United Nations Water Charter” to be presented to the United Nations.



## Water, Life and Medical Care Statement

### Key Issues

The human body of an adult male is composed of about 70 percent water, which serves as an agent for all its physiological activities, and the aim of health care is to maintain the health of that human body. Water is a finite resource and securing safe water is an essential element to health care. In the 21st century where water shortages and pollution remain conspicuous problems, it is important that health care personnel reexamine the importance of water related issues. Water is an asset that is shared by humanity and the earth. Thus, water related issues should not be addressed solely by individual countries, but by the global community as a whole.

### Actions

Following specific issues to action where physicians, medical associations, and health care institutions should consider.

- Water Shortage & Medical Care
- Disasters & Medical Care
- Polluted Ecosystem and Water Quality & Medical Care
- Climatic Fluctuations & Medical Care

### Recommendations

- The development of infrastructure that provides safe water contributes greatly to maintaining the health of the population in the development of a nation. Therefore, curtailing infectious diseases and other ailments that are caused by unsafe water, which in turn, alleviates the burden of health care costs and improves productivity creates a ripple effect on national finances. The government of each country should be informed of this fact.

- Preventive countermeasures to secure safe water for health care institutions after the occurrence of natural disasters, especially earthquakes, should be adopted. Such countermeasures include developing infrastructure and conducting training activities to help health care institutions to cope with such crises and to implement continuous emergency water supply activities in coordination with regional governments and self-help efforts.
- Health institutions, particularly hospitals, should be concerned about the deteriorating global environment and endeavor to utilize water and other health resources efficiently based on environmental considerations that include the prevention of wastewater pollution produced by hospitals. Sustainable environmental conservation reforms aimed at achieving health care that is kind to the environment should be targeted.
- Preventive countermeasures should be implemented against potential diseases that stem from ecological changes due to global warming, lowered water retention by the earth's surface, climatic and natural environmental changes caused by lowered sewage disposal capabilities, and transitions in the water environment and their impact on human health and health care.





## World Water Actions Statement

### Key Issues

Thousands of innovative water projects are being undertaken around the world, since the Second World Water Forum. Some of them are the follow-up of specific commitments made in this Second Forum, but most are just the expression of the water community willingness to address the issues facing world water.

Water people may be stimulated to learn how other people faced with similar issues are tackling the problems; they may also be interested to get in touch and exchange with their colleagues on these issues.

Participants from some organizations expressed their views that main issues are dam construction and private sector involvement.

### Actions

Both to monitor the commitments made during the Second World Water Forum, and more generally to stimulate for further actions by disseminating information on the current actions, the World Water Council initiated the bold undertaking of reporting on all water actions throughout the world. The results have been presented in the session in the form of an actions database available on a CD-ROM and at [www.worldwatercouncil.org/search\\_actions.php](http://www.worldwatercouncil.org/search_actions.php), and in the form of a report "World Water Actions".

To allow for an efficient search and answer the preoccupations quoted above, the database has been designed so as to allow for sorting, either by theme or/and by geographical area.

### Commitments

The World Water Council is committed to publish a post-Forum version that will incorporate as much as possible comments and results of discussion during the Forum. In the session, main suggestions were to evaluate individual actions; to give a possibility to find the best practices and to recommend actions; to

give hints on how replicable actions are, probably by doing research on prototype actions; to make proposal for a Water Index in the same spirit that the UNDP Development Index.

At least two of the 13 recommendations made by the author team triggered reactions by the World Water Council Board of Governors, which endorsed corresponding commitments:

#### *RECOMMENDATION 13:*

"International Institutions to establish a global monitoring system covering the state of water resources, activities in the water sector, and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals": World Water Council is to participate to an effort to link global monitoring, with cooperation envisioned with the UN system and all interested NGOs, as a follow-up of the current Water Action Unit work. The suggestions made by participants, mainly for indicator setting, will be considered.

#### *RECOMMENDATION 5:*

"International institutions to deepen understanding and expand public awareness of the benefits of water and improved water management ": World Water Council is to launch a study to quantify the benefits of water and sound water management.

Finally Saudi Arabia committed itself to launch the Prince Sultan Bin Abdul Aziz International Prize for Water, with 5 awards individually worth \$133,000 to be awarded in October 2004 (more information on [www.psipw.org](http://www.psipw.org)).

### Recommendations

Out of this analysis the author team emitted 13 recommendations that the World Water Council is to push forward to the Ministerial Conference.

## World Water Assessment Programme Statement

### Key Issues

The WWAP brings together all 23 agencies in the UN system having interests in freshwater. Its primary product is the triennial World Water Development Report (WWDR) the first edition of which is being launched at the 3rd World Water Forum. WWDR provides a balanced and well-informed assessment of the state of the resource, defines critical problems and assesses the capacity of countries to cope with problems.

### Actions

#### 1 Production of the WWDR:

Assessments within the WWDR are made under the following challenge areas:

- Nature of the resource;
- Basic needs and the right to health;
- Protecting ecosystems for people and planet;
- Cities: competing needs in urban environments;
- Securing food for a growing world population;
- Promoting cleaner industry;
- Developing energy to meet development needs;
- Mitigating risk and coping with uncertainty;
- Sharing water with emphasis on cooperation potential within transboundary waters;
- Valuing water;
- Ensuring the knowledge base: a collective responsibility;
- Governing water wisely for sustainable development.

The greatest management challenges are how to address all problems simultaneously (Integrated Water Resource Management) and how to make decisions in complex environments.

- 2 Development of indicators in order to monitor progress against targets and in order to compare the situations between countries and regions is of high importance on the WWAP agenda of actions.

- 3 Development of data-bases and information systems within a Global Water Portal on the web: of high importance for the dissemination and analysis of information.

- 4 Development within countries of institutions, policies, legislation and financial instruments to address water-related problems and to track progress towards meeting goals is a primary action for the WWAP which provides a suitable umbrella for bringing agencies together.

### Recommendations and Commitments

WWAP will build on the partnerships already forged between UN agencies and governments. In addition partnerships will be made with non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations the private sector, regional financial institutions and academic organizations.

WWAP will commit to:

- Produce a global report every 3 years with supplementary regional and country reports. An African Water Development Report will be the first to be produced in late 2003. These reports will become 'living documents' on the Web;
- Develop a web-based global data and information world water portal;
- Develop indicators for monitoring progress against targets on a global, regional and national basis;
- Develop national capacities to undertake country assessments.





## Day of Africa Statement

### Key Issues

Thus far, pervasive poverty and “development traps” have confined Africa to a vicious cycle of underdevelopment, conflict, and suffering. Key water issues in this scenario are: improved access to water and sanitation; sufficient water for productive purposes to address food security and energy generation; better use of groundwater and rain water harvesting for domestic and agricultural uses; integrated water resources management in national and shared water basins; balancing water development and ecosystem water requirements; water-related disaster prevention, mitigation and management; empowerment and capacity building focused on improving equity and gender sensitivity; pro-poor water governance and water policies. However, there are major challenges for financing the interventions required given the current world trade and economic context and the state of most African economies.

### Actions

Mindful of the principles underpinning the NEPAD development agenda, and aware of the willingness of its development and social partners to contribute to Africa’s developmental efforts, the following actions have been undertaken:

- Formation of the Africa Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW) to give political leadership and coordinate various water initiatives in Africa
- The emergence of the Africa Water Task Force (AWTF) at the technical level to coordinate and facilitate African participation at the Johannesburg Earth Summit and the 3rd World Water Forum.
- Preparation of the NEPAD water programme based on the Africa Water Vision and Framework for Action that provides a foundation for addressing the challenges of meeting the MDGs in Africa.

- Initiation of a process for the establishment of an Africa Water Facility to serve as a conduit and facilitator for pooled funds for capacity building and investment support in Africa.

In addition to these, the following specific initiatives are being pursued:

- Efforts to position water-related issues high on the development agenda by providing economic justification for including water supply and sanitation as well as water resources management into PRSPs, to facilitate mobilising domestic and external resources to undertake investments in the sector
- Strengthening existing River Basin Organisations and promoting innovative shared water resources arrangements, such as the Nile Basin and other such initiatives, as instruments for subregional cooperation and economic development and a mechanism for conflict management.
- Adoption of programmes targeted at vulnerable groups such as women, rural and urban poor and children that aim at efficient and sustainable use of water resources to promote economic development, income generation and food security.
- Efforts aimed at putting in place measures to ensure adequate environmental flows and to reduce and mitigate water-related disasters (including studies on vulnerability and adaptation strategies to minimise the impacts of climate variability and change).

## Recommendations

African governments should commit to, and call upon their Development Partners to support the above actions and ongoing initiatives, and to join them and their civil society and other stakeholders to:

- Prepare a common African regional strategy for the management and development of Africa's water resources at national and transboundary levels for the achievement of the MDGs/WSSD targets for water supply and sanitation.
- Prepare national IWRM and water efficiency plans by 2005 (recognizing the importance of freshwater/coastal zone interface), in accordance with article 25 of the WSSD.
- Promote appropriate institutions and support capacity building efforts to ensure the sustainability of investments in the water sector in general and in water supply and sanitation in particular.
- Enhance awareness creation for the MDGs/WSSD targets, prepare action plans with annual MDG targets, promote national and local level commitments, and provide adequate allocation of financial and human resources to ensure implementation.
- Foster appropriate and effective partnerships between the public, communities, NGO's, civil society groupings and the private sector to tap human and capital resources to meet the MDG's and the WSSD targets.
- Support the establishment of the African Water Facility and contribute to it (the expression of interest in this respect by some Development Partners and the recognition by the Camdessus Panel of the facility is very welcome)
- Contribute to Africa's economic emancipation through effective water development, particularly in the area of infrastructural development.





## Day of Asia and Pacific Statement

### Key Issues

Water resources management will be an increasingly challenging task in Asia and the Pacific – the world's largest region in terms of land area and also human population – due to the growth in both water demand and population. Even though the region accounts for about 36 per cent of global runoff, water scarcity compounded by pollution is a key issue to be addressed for its sustainable future. From all available freshwater resources in the region, agriculture consumes 86 per cent, industry 8 per cent and households for domestic use only 6 per cent. Today, one in three Asians does not have access to a safe drinking water source within 200 meters of home. One in two Asians does not have adequate sanitation facilities and 90% of people deprived of immediate access to water or sanitation live in rural areas. Furthermore the region is constantly subjected to drought, flooding and pollution.

### Actions

Participants recommended among others the following solutions to be considered:

- Strengthening of transparency in water resource management, among others by active participation of the water users and decentralization to ensure equitable access to water.
- Focus on natural disasters as key concerns, and give priority for action in terms of increased investments for flood and drought mitigation.
- Develop more and effective cooperative relationships in utilizing trans-boundary water resources.
- Promote institutional development, capacity building and public awareness.

### Specific Recommendations and Commitments

For developing countries in the region

- High water stress countries should shift to higher-value, less water-intensive crops, and develop the associated agricultural industries to process more of the products, thus raising the value-added component of the output.
- As per GWP report, the countries are urged to give high priority to investment for wastewater treatment and reuse, implementing pollution monitoring policies;
- To develop educational and information infrastructure to improve local skills for industrial transformation.
- Creating low-polluting industries in the first place.
- Provision of safe drinking water to all rural populations.

For developed countries in the region:

- Demand management, pollution control and water allocation policies designed to maximize the socio-economic value of water, are required.
- Water pricing policies should be considered seriously to avoid future abuse of water.
- Wastewater treatment and reuse, together with holistic restructuring of industrial/domestic activities can create mechanisms for pollution control and minimizing the abuse of water.
- Development of water-related technologies matching the economic conditions in developing countries should be one of the most urgent policies to implement.
- Instead of providing water at very low costs, introduce a more effective regulating water market.

Asia is a vast continent of great diversity. Only integrated approaches, based on due consultative processes among all involved, interactive planning and proper feedback mechanisms can give hope for constructive solutions. Close cooperation and a process of learning from each other by working together are imperative.

## Day of Europe Statement

### Key Issues

In Europe, the key issues are the relatively high population density, significant industrial activity and intensive agricultural production. Europe's water resources are therefore subject to considerable pressure. Europe also has a large number of transboundary rivers, which give rise to particular challenges of management. Chronic water shortages and water stress characterize many of the regions of southern Europe and these problems will be aggravated in the future as a result of climate change. In recent years, the region has also suffered increasingly frequent and widespread floods: a phenomenon, which may also be linked to climate change. From the regulatory perspective, the challenge for the future is to develop an integrated approach, with the river basin being recognized as the basic unit of management. We need to develop appropriate mechanisms for involving stakeholders and the general public in the decision making process. Local and grassroots initiatives can make a significant contribution towards the achievement of environmental goals. Additional instruments to reduce pollution and to reinforce the polluter pays principle are necessary in the context of transboundary river basins.

With regard to water and development, Europe contributes a significant proportion of the global aid budget. The management and protection of water resources features prominently in assistance programmes both in developing countries and transition economies. A major challenge is to ensure that actions and projects are coordinated effectively among donors and between donors and recipient countries. The effectiveness of the programmes should be strengthened and partnerships should be developed to generate the necessary level of investment.

### Actions since the Second World Water Forum, The Hague

- The EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) entered into force end 2000. It will be implemented across the EU and in transboundary river basins such as the Rhine and the Danube.
- In 2002, the EU launched its water initiative (EUWI) at the WSSD in Johannesburg.
- Under the EUWI, the EU has reached two formal, strategic agreements, one with African countries and the other with 12 countries from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia on long-term strategic partnerships
- Similar approaches are being developed with other regions, notably the Mediterranean and Latin America.
- International scientific and technological cooperation on water related issues is being broadened with developing countries and countries in transition in the context of the 6th Research Framework Programme (2002-2006).
- The UNECE-Protocol on civil liability and compensation for damage caused by the transboundary effects of industrial accidents on transboundary waters will be adopted in May 2003.

### Commitments

In relation to local partnerships ( Commitments made in the session convened by Women in Europe for a Common Future and Dutch Women's Council) :

- 4 large grassroots women's networks based in Ukraine, Romania, Netherlands and Germany, 4 local authorities, 1 university and 3 water companies<sup>1</sup> have committed to implement 4 replicable programmes to develop low-cost immediate solutions to polluted drinking water in rural areas;
- 5 large women's networks<sup>2</sup> will build on the Women for Water Initiative launched in Johannesburg to unite forces of existing women's organizations and networks for the implementation of gender sensitive and pro-poor Integrated Water resource Management (IRWM).



## Recommendations

In relation to the EU Water Initiative (Recommendations from the sessions convened by the Greek Presidency of the European Union and the European Commission and Incorporating the session convened by the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

- Finalize the design of the EUWI by the end of 2003. Move to delivery of projects in 2004 and beyond.
- Reinforce political commitment to action and raise the profile of water and sanitation with a view to poverty reduction;
- Make effective use of existing scientific knowledge and prepare for the future through joint research.
- Promote better water governance arrangements including stronger partnerships between public and private sectors and local stakeholders and build institutional capacity.
- Improve co-ordination and co-operation moving towards sector wide approaches, establishing multi-stakeholder processes to reinforce partnerships for action, and promoting south-south collaboration and co-operation.
- Develop regional and sub-regional co-operation by assisting in the application of integrated water resources management including transboundary waters to contribute to sustainable development and conflict prevention.
- Develop additional and innovative mechanisms and catalyze additional funding.

In relation to Civil Liability (Recommendations from the session convened by the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape.)

- Support all efforts of the European States to sign and ratify the UN/ECE-Protocol on civil liability and compensation for damage caused by the transboundary effects of industrial accidents on transboundary waters.
- Although the UNECE protocol is open to countries outside the European region and should be made available them, promote information and capacity building as prerequisite for the success of its implementation.

In relation to Local Partnerships (Recommendations derived from the session convened by the Women in Europe for a Common Future and the Dutch Women's Council), the NIS component of the EU water partnership should:

- Promote affordable efficient sustainable solutions such as eco-sanitation, organic farming, rainwater harvesting and decentralized waste water treatment;
- Develop Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) at all levels and include a building block on gender with a well-balanced representation of civil society grassroots women's organizations;
- Provide free high-quality legal services to local authorities, national authorities and civil society organizations to fully understand the consequences of public-private partnership negotiations.

1 *Women in Europe for a Common Future, MAMA-86, Medium & Sanitas, Netherland's Women Council, Business and Professional Women, Technical University Hamburg-Harburg Waste Water Institute, AgroEco, Fernconsult, Local Authorities of Garle Mare, Nizhin, Poltava, Water Supply Consultants Yaremeche*

2 *Women in Europe for a Common Future, MAMA-86, Medium & Sanitas, Netherland's Women Council, Business and Professional Women, NetWater Sri Lanka*



## Day of Americas Statement

### Key Issues

With 40% of the clean water resources in the world and 14% of the world population, the Americas are a privileged region. It has plenty of water, but in some areas it is scarce. It is a place where the old problems are tied to new challenges, an anguish for those who take conscientious decisions, because the population takes them as hopes of an improved quality of life. A population that, earlier on, just endured them, but that now demands a solution. That now has a voice and demands participation. They demand, but that at their turn are ready to share responsibilities.

The countries in the region face a range of problems related to natural disasters, water management and water quality, the poor use of its hydro-electric potential, the degradation of its estuary and clean water ecosystems, the uneven development of its hydraulic infrastructure and the uneven application of innovative tools for water management.

### Actions

The present is a time of great and rapid changes towards globalization and economic and commercial liberalization. Consequently, the region has been subjected to significant structural changes and to reforms in their macroeconomic policies that inevitably have an impact on agriculture and on water management in general. Nevertheless, in general terms, the water sector continues to be highly regulated and subsidized, even if these subsidies need to be effective, discriminating between the needs of the poor and the communities.

Water management cannot be analyzed apart from the economic, social, and cultural historical moments that the region, as a whole, and the countries in particular, have been experiencing. An example of this is the initiatives in collaboration and sustainable development in the Central American region, such as the Panama Puebla Plan. On the other hand, an unusual and almost exclusive emphasis has

been given to the "soft" aspect of the water resources management, with a notable decrease of public investments in infrastructure around the mid-80s, with the exception of Colombia and Chile. This decrease was only partially offset by the private sector investment and has been deemed as one of the reasons why many low income people do not have yet available the basic services and why Latin America and the Caribbean have a lesser capability to compete vis-à-vis other regions of the world.

In a region with so many water resources, commercialization has been pinpointed as one of the roads to hope. To this respect, the free commerce treaties, like the ones signed between Canada, the United States, and Mexico and the ones under consideration between North America, Chile, and Central America, have generated high hopes. This road, though, is not free of significant hazards related to the ownership and local and national control of water. To this respect, significant legal hazards have been underscored in the international commercial and investment agreements whose validity is placed above the National Laws and Constitutions, and that have to be taken very much into account by the countries when going into raw water and block water commerce. This could lead to extreme situations, to the prevalence of the right of the foreign investors to the detriment of the local communities' rights.





## Commitments

We take on the commitment to contribute our experience and the logistic and financial resources available in order to find and negotiate solutions for priority problems the region is facing in water related issues.

## Recommendations

- To take steps towards the elimination of subsidies to agriculture in the developed countries.
- To look after transparency in the international and bilateral commercial agreements insofar their impact on the water ownership at the local and national levels is concerned.
- Effective decentralization, participatory governance and regulation of the services in water management.
- Development of water policies, including

regulations for an equitable and efficient distribution of water and poverty alleviation in rural and urban areas, taking utmost advantage of the available technology.

- Establishment of participatory and efficient systems for natural hazards management at the local and national levels.
- Incorporating the environmental component into the water management by river catchments, applying an ecosystem approach and including environmental services that can be sold.
- To improve water quality to be used by humans and to decrease pollution.
- Meeting the financial needs in order to increase and improve the water sector infrastructure, to soothe the thirst of the poor and to improve their income, in accordance with the goals of the Millennium.

## Day of the Middle East and the Mediterranean Statement

*From Scarcity through Reform to Security*

### Key Issues

Water resource management issues in the Middle East and Mediterranean Region are among the most critical of any region in the world. Annual per capita water availability for the Southern Mediterranean region has fallen from about 3,400 m<sup>3</sup> in 1960 to an average of about 1,200 m<sup>3</sup> today. It is projected to fall to just over 500 m<sup>3</sup> in 2025 due to high population growth rate and increased urban and rural water use. In many parts of the region, dwindling water resources are threatening people's livelihood, the environment, and economic growth. Intermittent supply is common in many cities and agricultural water supply faces the challenge of competing demands for water.

### Strategies for Actions

Moving from water scarcity to water security in the region is achievable only through major reforms in the management of water resources. Some countries have made significant progress with reforms to meet their water challenges and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, while others are at early stages of the reform agenda. Water reform entails establishment of a policy and institutional framework, including integrated water resources management programs to adequately address depleting water resources, increasing competition for water, and problems of water quality. Efficient and effective water use is critical for success. Furthermore, water reform requires capacity building/enhancement and empowerment of the public and private sectors as well as community organizations to realize and fulfill their roles.

Governments in the region will act upon their primary responsibility in creating the enabling policy, economic, social and environmental conditions for sustainable, efficient and equitable water management. They will promote a reform agenda that should at least contain the following four key strategic actions: (i) Adopting an integrated water resources management

framework for planning and management of water resources in the country; (ii) Promoting efficient use of water through technical instruments and economic incentives, including appropriate pricing and cost recovery mechanisms; (iii) Mobilizing stakeholders to advance participatory and decentralized approaches and public-private-partnership; and (iv) Promoting regional and international partnerships to foster technical and financial cooperation on water issues. (See Annex for a more detailed description.)

### Recommendation

There is a need to support the countries' reform agenda, which calls for concerted and sustained effort among governments, stakeholders, local communities, and partner organizations. It is recommended that partnership activities be strengthened among the countries of the Region (i) to deepen the understanding of common water challenges, (ii) to enhance knowledge and information sharing between the countries and the partners, and (iii) to provide systematic support for strategy formulation and capacity building for governments, institutions, and civil society organizations. Recommendations of the Report of the World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure are noted and will be adapted to the regional situation.



# Thematic/Regional Statements

## NGO Statement

We as a diverse group of experienced NGOs and community organisations working in the water sector convey our recommendations and concerns to the Kyoto Ministerial Conference, which are the result of deliberations in the NGO Panel Debate.

We assert that water is a public good and access to safe, affordable water is a human right. We welcome that this has now been recognised by the UN Committee on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights.

We oppose the promotion of the development paradigm exemplified by the commodification of water and the renewed push for large-scale infrastructure projects that undermine local, participatory, decentralised actions.

Despite ample and credible evidence of the value of local actions within river basins, they continue to be marginalized and trivialised. It's time to mainstream these locally rooted strategies, by incorporating them into policies and budgets at all levels.

### Recommendations

Governments must reaffirm that access to water and sanitation is a basic human right in the Kyoto Declaration and must always respect and protect human rights in all water policy and water resource management decisions.

Governments must recognise the legitimacy of NGOs and community organisations as contributors to sustainable development.

Community based approaches require more formal political and financial support so they can be replicated and scaled up.

Build the capacity of public service providers, community cooperatives and small-scale entrepreneurs to provide water.

Base Integrated Water Resource Management strategies on people's participation and provide adequate mechanisms for dialogue and conflict

resolution within river basins and across national boundaries. NGOs are ready to work with governments to set up these mechanisms

Governments, International Financial Institutions and the private sector should cease to promote water mega-projects without reference to international agreements and must always incorporate the recommendations of the World Commission on Dams into water and energy planning processes, including reparations.

Governments have to close the financing gap, increase financial efficiency and eliminate corruption and Donors must meet their commitments to debt relief.

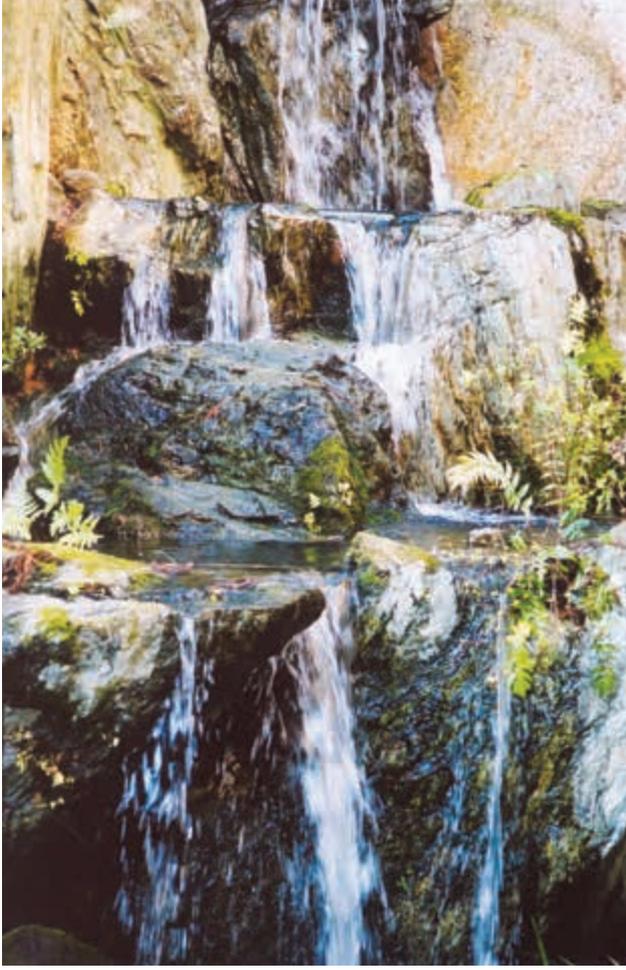
Financing should be targeted towards low cost technologies and community developed systems.

Governments must keep water resources and services out of the WTO and all other regional and international trade negotiations and agreements and in particular the General Agreement on Trade in Services.

NGOs will continue to work with governments to develop water policies that prioritise ecosystem security and environment health of river basins to provide sufficient flow, quantity and quality of water for human livelihoods, development and biodiversity.

As enablers of participation in planning, implementing and monitoring we require full and free transparent access to information held by governments, international agencies and corporations

We call for a rejection of the Camdessus Report as the product of an unaccountable, unrepresentative, inaccessible process no longer suitable for this day and age.



# Dialogue between Forum Participants and Ministers on March 21, 2003

by Jerome Delli Priscoli,  
Editor in Chief Water Policy



The dialogue between participants and ministers was a unique feature of the 3rd World Water Forum. In these sessions nearly 200 Water Ministers and other senior officials sat down with another 300 Forum

participants including session conveners and stakeholders. There were two sessions; the first identified the most important issues related to Water and Poverty and the second identified the most important actions that need to be taken following the 3rd World Water Forum. After each session, all participants were invited to express their preferences for the lists they generated in the sessions. (Please visit the website [http://www.world.water-forum3.com/2003/eng/dipm/list\\_of\\_recommendations.html](http://www.world.water-forum3.com/2003/eng/dipm/list_of_recommendations.html) to refer to the lists.)

Over 350, of the 500 participants decided to do so and to prioritize the lists during receptions that followed the dialogue sessions. All the items coming from the dialogues were posted on large charts in a room outside the dialogue room. Participants, who wanted to, were asked to distribute five colored dots on the items in any way they liked. Several overall strong messages and some regional variations came out of this prioritization.

Of those 350 participants offering priorities on the outputs of the dialogues, 15% were from Africa, 30% were from Asia and Pacific regions, 24% were from the Americas, 19% were from Europe, 6% were from the Middle East and Mediterranean and 6% were from other areas.



During the general dialogue sessions, there was strong support for integrated water resources management, for affirming rights to water, for the participation of all stakeholders – including public and private individuals and organizations – in decisions making about water issues. There were strong calls for accountability and transparency in decisions surrounding water. In both sessions participants felt that the future Water Fora should include all such groups in its process. Participants strongly called for more local involvement in decisions and more involvement of youth. Financing for water infrastructure was also strongly called for. There was also some strong critique of the role of international organizations on imposing conditions on local water decisions and of the role of the World Water Council in the World Water Fora. Many called for improved transboundary water management.

The 350 participants who chose to participate in the process of prioritizing items mentioned in the dialogue sessions, produced the following general sense of the ten most important items from both sessions; involving youth in local and international decision making bodies; that the World Water Council should not have control of the agenda for the 4th World Water Forum; that governments and international organizations should implement WCD policy; ensuring that FTAA and WTO do not include water as a tradable item; that rainwater harvesting must be considered; that financing for infrastructure is

fundamental; that water is a human right (and should be included in the ministerial declaration); transferring of low cost technologies like micro-organisms; that democratic governance must be based in the local community and it should not be constrained by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund; and, mobilizing government and NGO efforts to encourage adoption of drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, crop rotation, and other sustainable water-conserving changes to current farming methods.

While obviously general there were some differences expressed by regions. Those from Africa tended to highlight the following preferences; participation of ordinary people in decision making; the need for appropriate technology that suits local needs; education for women and girls for environmental issues; considering implications of Camdessus report before implementation; that governments and communities should pool resources to collect data in a comprehensive manner and to create water data banks that are sharable and transparent.

Those from Asia-Pacific tended to prefer the following: the need for better management of trans-boundary groundwater and surface water basins; empowerment of local authorities in finance, knowledge, human resources, participation, and in recognition of local values.



Those from the Americas added: that money is needed for water, not for war and the money we need for water is being spent in the defense sector; a belief that this is not real participation; a concern that GATS and WTO could undermine the ability of countries to regulate water properly. Those from Europe added that implementation must be sustainable and must include operations and maintenance cost.

Most of the participants were very enthusiastic about the lists they developed and urged the ministers to include their recommendations in the Ministerial Declaration. The Dialogue was an innovative process. When combined with the subsequent process of expressing preferences it did show some major themes and reveal some regional differences, which should be reviewed by decision-makers. While not perfect, with sporadic chaos and sometimes general, it showed new ways of creating direct dialogue among water stakeholders who rarely are able to talk with senior officials and even among themselves. Enthusiasm was always very high throughout both sessions.

In all my years of facilitating I have never seen such energy and desire to talk among participants in a group.



# Water Action Contest

Within the Forum's ambition to translate visions into actions, the Water Action Contest was organised to demonstrate that various organizations world-wide are already implementing highly successful actions on the ground to mitigate the water crisis. The Water Action Contest was thus launched to present these organizations with an opportunity to present their actions at the 3rd World Water Forum. The contest focused on grassroots level activities implemented in practical and tangible ways that brought about real improvements in the water situation. Selection criteria were the action's impact, originality, innovative ideas, process, stakeholder participation, sustainability and commitment.

The Secretariat launched the contest in November 2002 on the Forum's website, with a Public Service Announcement (PSA) on CNN International and by distributing the contest announcement via newsletters and the extensive networks of the World Water Council (WWC) and the Global Water Partnership (GWP), two organizations that also gave their support to the contest.

The Secretariat of the Forum obtained 870 submissions from 108 countries, which were then evaluated by a group of water experts who pre-selected 200 actions. In cooperation with the WWC's Water Action Unit and GWP, the Secretariat then selected 150 finalist organizations. A representative of each of the 150 finalist organizations was invited to the 3rd World Water Forum in order to present their actions at poster display sessions during the Forum. Many Forum participants enjoyed meeting with the contest participants and listening to the descriptions of their projects. The International Jury evaluated each poster presentation for its action.

After a busy week at the Forum, the International Jury met on March 21 to select the ten finalists, who were then invited to make a presentation in front of the Jury on March 22 for a final selection. With one winner out of 10 finalists to be selected, the choice proved to be too difficult and the Jury finally selected three organizations as winners. At the Closing ceremony on March 23, the names of 3 organizations were announced and Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto awarded the Grand Prize of 50,000 US\$ to them.

### *The three winners*

- 1 Voluntary Action for Development, Uganda, represented by I.W. Sembatya
- 2 Gansu Research Institute for Water Conservancy, China, represented by Y. Li
- 3 Technology Transfer Division, Bombas de Mecate S.A., Nicaragua, represented by J.H. Alberts





## List of Ten Finalists and Outlines of Their Actions

No | Organization | Country | Representative

1 **Asociacion De Usuarios Del Rio Bolo** | **Columbia** | **A. Morales**

This association led by women has worked since 1995 in the Rio Bolo watershed, an area with 55,000 inhabitants. Activities include reforestation of upper catchment areas and sanitation schemes. Downstream users (industries and towns) pay for these kind of environmental services by upstream inhabitants, so that water quality is improved.

2 **Association for Advancement of Information Technology (AAIT)** | **Bangladesh** | **L. Rahman**

This association is a NGO in Bangladesh, which works to raise awareness on arsenic pollution. Since 1996, the AAIT has worked in 56 villages with a focus on gender awareness.

3 **Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology (CAWST)** | **Canada** | **C.D. Baker**

Government agencies generally focus their attention on bigger, high-tech projects financed by the bilateral and multi-lateral financial institutions, while this centre provides technical services for small water and sanitation projects that benefit the poor in developing countries. Since 1996, they have been promoting low-cost, household water treatment equipment, which was developed by a private firm.

4 **Gansu Research Institute for Water Conservancy** | **China** | **Y. Li**

This is a government organised non-governmental organization set up in 1979 in China. They aim to carry out research, demonstrations, and training on the rational utilisation of water resources and water saving technology, mainly in the rural areas of Gansu Province, one of the poorest and driest provinces of China. They have long sent teams to carry out projects on rainwater harvesting and have succeeded in supplying water for the domestic use of more than 1.3 million people.

5 **Initiative Development (ID)** | **France** | **E. Pelloquin**

This organization is a French NGO founded in 1994 whose purpose is to improve the life of the poorest people in the world. They work on various themes depending on the needs of the people, including water supply, primary schools, health, and agriculture. A project is now taking place in one of

the islands of Comoro to improve the access to water of the island's population. They have set up 10 new water networks in rural areas and have also organised the beneficiaries in committees. The different water committees have thus created a framework for exchanging information on their water problems, finding solutions, defining a common policy, and organising common services.

6 **International Water Management Institute (IWMI-CAC)** | **Uzbekistan** | **V. Horinkova**

This is one of the branch offices of the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), which has been leading research on water around the world. IWMI-CAC is implementing in the Aral Sea area its "Best Practices" project, aiming to monitor and disseminate the best practices of water conservation initiated by water users.

7 **International Water Project (IWP)** | **Japan** | **H. Ohno**

This organization is an NGO focusing on water problems that is based in Chiba, Japan, established in 1995. Their purposes are 1) to supply fresh and clean water with appropriate technology called the Kazusabori System, a kind of hand-boring well that evolved from a Japanese traditional technique, and 2) to train people with the system to solve water problems all over the world. In the contest, an example in a small village in Kenya was introduced.

8 **Upper-Tisza Water Authority** | **Hungary** | **Z. Balin**

This organization is responsible for managing all water related actions on the North Eastern part of the River Tisza, the biggest tributary of the Danube in Hungary. After four catastrophic floods between 1998 and 2001, the Authority led the international expert team to prepare a comprehensive assessment report that can be easily turned to practical projects. They gave practical recommendations on legal, environmental, geospatial and hydrometeorological data, and network flood monitoring and forecasting, flood management, and emergency management.

9 **Technology Transfer Division, Bombas de Mecate S.A.** | **Nicaragua** | **J.H. Alberts**

This company developed a low-cost rope hand-pump for boreholes and hand-dug wells up to 70 m deep. These are easy to maintain and highly efficient at the family, as well as the community, level. By 1995 the technology became an integral part of rural water programmes implemented by NGOs and government agencies in Nicaragua.

**10 Voluntary Action for Development (VAD) | Uganda | I.W. Sembatya**

This organization is a NGO established in 1996 in Uganda. They have successfully implemented several community-based water supply and sanitation programs and sustainable agriculture programs in rural areas. They have trained community masons who have received job opportunities during the course of the project and post-construction maintenance. The reduction of water related diseases has increased household savings through reducing spending for the treatment of such diseases.

**Members of the International Jury**

- Ms. Margaret Catley-Carlson,  
Global Water Partnership (GWP)
- Prof. Ben Braga,  
Brazilian National Water Agency
- Mr. Albert Wright,  
Global Water Partnership (GWP)
- Mr. Jozsef Gayer, Global Water Partnership  
Central and Eastern Europe (GWP-CEE)
- Ms. Jennifer Francis,  
Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)
- Prof. Yukiko Kada, Kyoto Seika University
- Mr. Yoshinori Imai, National Steering Committee  
of the 3rd World Water Forum
- Mr. Khalid Mohtadulla, Special Advisor for the  
3rd World Water Forum
- Mr. Francois Guerquin, Water Action Unit of the  
World Water Council (WWC)

# “Water Voice” Messenger Prize

The Award Ceremony for the “Water Voice” Messenger Prize was held on March 21 with a slide show using the real ‘water voices’ collected through the “Water Voice” Project. The Secretariat launched the “Water Voice” Project in June 2001 as a tool to collect authentic ‘voices on water’ from all over the world in order to hear from those who are suffering from various water problems, and to incorporate them into water policy and water-related projects.

As a result of this project 28,028 voices were gathered by 2,086 registered messengers as of March 2003. Among these messengers from around the world, the 21 best messengers were selected and were awarded the “Water Voice” Messenger Prize. The selection criteria were based on the quality as well as the quantity of the voices collected by the messengers. Furthermore, six “Water Voice” Partner Organizations - three from Japan and three from abroad – that promoted the project by collecting water voices at their events and recruiting messengers, were also commended as the best Partner Organizations.

The best messengers and the partner organizations were invited to the Forum to receive their awards from Mr. Hashimoto, Chairman of the National Steering Committee of the 3rd World Water Forum, and to attend the “Water Voice” Messenger Panel, which provided opportunities for the messengers to share their experiences among themselves and with the Forum participants.

Ms. Misako Konno, a member of the National Steering Committee of the 3rd World Water Forum and UNDP Goodwill Ambassador, attended the Award Ceremony and the Panel as the first “Water Voice” Messenger. She later stated during the press conference held on the same day that “it is important to address the community-based water supply system and water resources management for the resolution of world water issues.”.



## List of Best Messengers and Partner Organizations

1	Prof. Navaraj Samy Iyyah Konar	India
2	Ms. Adalet Budak	Turkey
3	Mr. Osei.Yaw.Owusu-Sekyere	Ghana
4	Ms. Emiko Hoshino	Japan
5	Mr. Issac Takyi Baffoe	Ghana
6	Prof. Krishnammal, Sethuramalingam	India
7	Dr. Solieng Mak	Cambodia
8	Dr. Abhik Gupta	India
9	Mr. Syed Abrar Hussain	Pakistan
10	Ms. Bukola Babalobi	Nigeria
11	Prof. Victor Dukhovny	Uzbekistan
12	Mr. Taiwo Olajide Ajani	Nigeria
13	Mr. Tomoki Hiramoto	Japan
14	Prof. Kaoru Takara	Japan
15	Mr. Nobuyuki Mukai	Japan
16	Mr. Cesar Cruz-Rojas	Mexico
17	Mr. Victor Foriben Atanga	Cameroon
18	Mr. Conrad Ranawake	Sri Lanka
19	Mr. Ryuji Ehara	Japan
20	Dr. Ramayanam, Jagadiswara Rao	India
20	Dr. Surendra Mumar Sharma	India



## Best Partner Organizations

### Japanese Organizations

- 1 Takashimaya
- 2 JICA
- 3 WATER NETWORK

### International Organizations

- |   |  |                    |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Baikal Information Center Grant          | Russian Federation |
| 2 | Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) | India              |
| 3 | Asian Development Bank                   | The Philippines    |



# The First King Hassan II Great World Water Prize

For Cooperation and Solidarity in the Fields of Management and Development of Water Resources.

The prize ceremony of the 2003 inaugural edition of the Hassan II Great World Water Prize was held on March 16th during the opening ceremony of the 3rd World Water Forum in the Main Hall of the Kyoto International Conference Hall (KICHH), with the presence of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan, their Royal Highnesses The Princes of The Kingdom of Morocco and The Netherlands. The winners of the prize were Dr. Jerson Kelman, Director President of Agencia Nacional de Aguas (ANA) of Brazil, and Dr. Mahmoud Abu-Zeid, the Egyptian Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation.

The Hassan II Great World Water Prize was established at the 2nd World Water Forum, held in The Hague, The Netherlands, as a joint initiative by the World Water Council and The Kingdom of Morocco, in memory of the distinguished reputation of His Majesty King Hassan II. It was decided that the prize would be awarded to individuals, institutions or organizations that have made significant contributions and achievements in the fields covered by the theme of the prize. The Hassan II Great World Water Prize recognizes outstanding achievements in all areas of water resources, including the scientific, economic, technical, environmental, social, institutional, cultural or political aspects.

Dr. Jerson Kelman earned his PhD on water resources at Colorado State University and an engineering degree from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. As a university professor, he carried out much scientific research and

developed many mathematical models in hydrology and water planning, and was a member of the Electric Energy Research Centre. He led the process of putting together the legal and institutional framework for an integrated water resources management system. The President of Brazil appointed Dr. Kelman to carry out the task of establishing the National Water Agency and to be its first President. Dr. Kelman set up the River Basin Restoration Program to develop policies and institutional arrangements in the fields of irrigation, hydropower, water and sanitation. He is a member of the steering committee of PROAGUA, a program to face the challenge of mitigating droughts in cities of the Brazilian Northeast.

Dr. Mahmoud Abu-Zeid earned prestigious engineering degrees at Cairo University and the University of California. He has assumed various progressive responsibilities from lecturer at university to research engineer, and Director, Director General and Chairman of the Egyptian National Water Research Centre. Since 1997 he has served in the highest position as Minister of Public Works and Water Resources and as the Egyptian Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation. He has authored hundreds of research papers and published articles in prestigious journals on water resources, irrigation, drainage, groundwater and environment. He has contributed to the development of the understanding of the practical aspects of transboundary water and conflict prevention through his pioneering research work on the Nile River Basin and Middle East water. He has also worked for UNESCO-IHP, ICID, IWRA and was one of the three Founding Members of the World Water Council (WWC). The areas that have benefited from the outstanding contribution of Dr. Abu-Zeid to water issues include his own country Egypt, the Middle East and Africa.

The prize includes a trophy, a certificate and a sum of US\$100,000.



# Journalists' Competition

Leading to the 3rd World Water Forum in Japan a Journalists' Competition was held to recognize the efforts of journalists covering the water sector. As a result more than 250 entries were received with stories, documentaries, films, and photos on water issues in the categories of print, radio, television and the Internet. 51 journalists won prizes in the Journalists' Competition and received all-expenses-paid trips to attend the 3rd World Water Forum. In addition the 1st, 2nd, 3rd winners were awarded special prizes at the awards ceremony on March 17 at the Kyoto International Conference Hall (KICH). All journalist competition winners' entries are publicized in a booklet entitled "Water Media Network. Bringing Water To Life".

## The winners are:

### *Print / Internet*

Doug Alexander  
Angela Avalos Rodriguez  
Kehinde Bamigbetan  
Mabvuto Banda  
Maggi Barnard  
Edward Breslin  
Gustavo Figueiredo Faleiros  
Jeni Grossman  
Ayenew Haileselassie  
Singy Hanyona  
Lani Holtzhausen  
David Kaiza  
John J Keily  
Alex Kirby  
George Megalogenis  
Claire Miller  
Raphael Mweninguwe  
Emmanuel Mwero  
Kingsley Obom-Egbulem  
William Odinga  
Shyam Parekh  
Hinde Pomeraniec

Catherine Richards  
Alexandru Radu Savulescu  
Sahana Singh  
Patrick Smyth  
Rexcel John Sorza  
Edward Stoddard  
Jerome Tubiana  
Haroun Wandalo

### *Radio*

Secelela Balisidya  
Alexandra de Blas  
Zeenat Hansrod  
Mary Ama Kudom-Agyemang  
Eric Whitney

### *Documentaries*

Christopher Mitchell

### *Theme: Day in the Life*

Deodatus Mfugale  
Joseph Ngome  
Paul Okunlola  
Guy Rogers  
Tseveenkherlen Tseveendolgor

### *Theme: Water Voices*

Jose David Estrada  
Adolph Kivamwo  
Lisiane Mossmann  
Ansbert Ngurumo  
David Murphy

### *Television*

Amanda Celliers-Coetzee  
Nyoh Moses Fuashi  
Marthe Kakou  
Baki Kosar  
Ina Thombozi



# 3rd World Water Forum Communications

## Water Forum Shimbun

The Water Forum Shimbun is a 16-page daily newspaper that was published during the 3rd World Water Forum in English and Japanese. Among stories, interviews and photos on the highlights of the Forum, the Water Forum Shimbun also contained the daily programme. In addition, the English edition selected some of the Water Journalist Award winning articles, while the photo gallery, with ironic comments on Forum happenings, proved to be popular among readers. The Japanese edition featured commentaries written by experts and devoted one page on the culture of water in Japan. Every morning 20,000 copies were distributed to the three Forum sites, major hotels in the three hosting cities, train stations, fair venues, etc. The Water Forum Shimbun was made available also on the Forum's website.



This outstanding publication was realised by a unique cooperation between the Kyoto Shimbun, Kyoto's oldest newspaper, and Quest, an international team of journalists. From December 2002 to March 2003, both teams were busy preparing this project, with more than 32 writers, photographers, translators, project coordinators, and technical staff involved in the work. There were some challenges, mostly technical and sometimes linguistically on how to come up with a single publication. For such a short-term project it was crucial that the Water Forum Shimbun could rely on the longstanding experience & facilities of the Kyoto Shimbun.

## Forum Bulletin

A daily report of the 3rd World Water Forum and Ministerial Conference. Written by the team of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD).

IISD Reporting Services provided independent reporting of the discussions and outcomes of the Forum's sessions and the Ministerial Conference.

Seven daily 4000-word Forum Bulletins and a summary report were published during the event. Each morning 2000 photocopies were disseminated in the Forum venues of Kyoto, Osaka, and Shiga on the respective days. Further, the online version reached an estimated 45,000 readers worldwide through subscribed e-mail lists and the website. The IISD website also provided a photo gallery of the Forum. In addition, IISD created the WATER-L News, providing a mechanism for distributing news and announcements related to the World Water Forum and water policy issues during the Forum and afterwards.





### Information Onsite

The local committees of Kyoto, Osaka, and Shiga also produced many information brochures for Forum participants.

### Earth Report TV Series

The Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum and the BBC jointly produced a special edition series of "Earth Report" to raise awareness of water problems and the status quo of water in the world. This is a ten-part television series, with each program focusing on a different issue of water:

- 1 "Sink or Surf – Virtual Water Forum"
- 2 "Land of the Rising Water – Water Management in Tokyo"
- 3 "Not a Dirty Word – Health and Sanitation"
- 4 "Pumping Pressure – Water and Food"
- 5 "Plumbing the Rights – Water and Finance"
- 6 "Tell-Tale Signs – Water and Climate Change"
- 7 "Boiling Point – Water and Conflicts"
- 8 "Dam Dam Dam – Water and Energy"
- 9 "Governing the Right to Water – Water and Governance"
- 10 "Water on the Brain – Best of compilation"

*From the Director of IISD Reporting Services...*

"The 3rd World Water Forum was of considerable interest to our readers and one of the most important meetings this year on the international sustainable development agenda. I think that the nature of this event, with so many workshops, several venues, and overlapping meetings, required a reliable daily report and we were honored to be able to provide our services. Between our web pages and issues of the Forum Bulletin, we were able to pool information on this huge event into one comprehensive source".

*-Langston James Goree VI ("Kimo")*

*The daily Forum Bulletin, the summary report, and the photo gallery can be found at <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/sd/3wwf/>*

*If you wish to subscribe to Water-L News, please visit <http://www.iisd.ca/email/water-L.htm>*

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### The 3rd World Water Forum Newsletter

The secretariat issues a Newsletter twice a month. If you wish to subscribe to the 3rd World Water Forum Newsletter List-server, please send your information (Name, e-mail address, etc) an e-mail to: [news@water-forum3.com](mailto:news@water-forum3.com)

## Press Relations

Some 1,200 journalists, photographers, camera crews from the print press, TV, radio and online media, and public relations representatives from international and non-governmental organizations were accredited as press to the Forum. Among these 931 were from the Japanese and 270 from the foreign media. At least 10,000 water stories were published globally during the Forum, despite the World media's attention being focused on the attack in Iraq, which began mid-way through the Forum.

Of the 10,000 stories filed, more than 5,000 have been collected from 15 major countries by Hoffman & Hoffman Worldwide (H&H), global media and public relations. The stories collected were filed in English, French, Spanish, Japanese, German, Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, Finnish, Hindi, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Russian and Swedish.

Most of the major international newspapers filed at least one story about the 3rd World Water Forum. All in all, nearly every country in the world covered the event in some format. The total global audience for television, radio, print and the Internet was approximately 1.5 BILLION people.

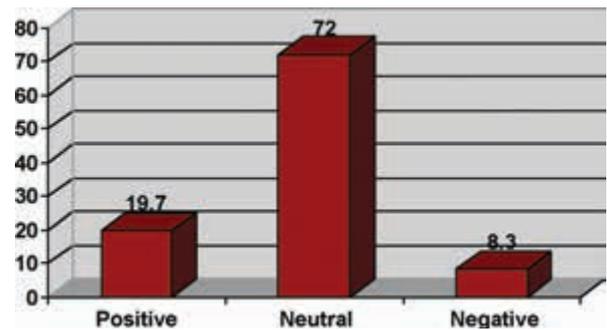
As expected, the Japanese media filed the most stories about the Forum, with the French and German media coming in second and third, respectively.

International media coverage of the event was generally positive. The Forum provided an excellent opportunity for journalists to explore various global water issues and educate their audiences about the global water crisis and what will be needed to solve it.

Some stories, however, were critical of the Forum. Critical stories fell into three general categories: Some suggested that the Forum structure had a pro-private industry bias and did not give enough emphasis to citizen's groups to find solutions to the water crisis. Others claimed that the Forum was unduly influenced by intergovernmental organizations such as the World Bank. Still other articles criticized the

Forum's structure as ineffective, saying that the Forum could operate as little more than a "talking shop" and that the final ministerial declaration lacked teeth.

On balance, however, the negative stories were far outweighed by more positive feature stories about specific water issues and news stories about how the Forum was progressing (Graph 1).



Graph 1: Distribution of Articles by General Attitude (%)

From the President of Hoffman & Hoffman Worldwide... "We always say it is the story that drives the success of our media campaigns. For the 3rd World Water Forum, we not only had the most crucial ecological problems of the 21st century, but also we had time and the backing of world class experts to develop a series of press releases over three years that did so much to put the issue of water front and central with world leaders – culminating in the water crisis being addressed by the final G-8 statement issued at the recent Evian Conference."

*Marshall Hoffman,  
President of Hoffman & Hoffman Worldwide*

*Hoffman & Hoffman Worldwide (H&H) accompanied the two-year preparation of the 3rd World Water Forum with strategic and highly successful media relations.*



## Pre-Forum Activities

In an effort to build up media and public awareness of the Forum in the months leading up to the event, the Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum and the World Water Council held a series of major media events based on press releases on water issues.

### *Advance Press Releases*

- **Growing Water Scarcity Threatens Global Food and Environmental Security – 2.7 Billion People Can Face Water Shortages by 2025** – This press release was issued during Stockholm World Water Week, 2001, setting the stage for water stories over the next 2.5 years leading up to the Forum.
- **World's Lakes Endangered, 2001** – This press release was issued in Japan to coincide with a global lakes conference. The press release warned that half the world's lakes faced ecological damage and reached 1.2 billion people.
- **Extensive Japanese Water Help for Afghan Refugees Sought, 2001**
- **Press Release of the Accra Water Conference, 2002** – This press release highlighted the 40 worst water-famished countries in the world, most of them in Africa, at this major international water conference held in Ghana. It reached one billion people and was widely covered across Africa.
- **Water Voice, 2002** – This press release announced the Forum's Water Voice Project.
- **Number of Killer Storms & Droughts Increasing Worldwide, 2003** – This press release warned that national emergency systems were not ready to deal with natural disasters that were already occurring, and that we would face even greater danger with the number of flood and drought disasters in the 21st century expected to grow, as predicted by global warming models.

- **Climate and Water, 2003** – This press release introduced a new way to measure water's effect on poverty, the Water Poverty Index, a project of water experts around the world, including the World Water Council.
- **The 3rd World Water Forum Opens March 16th, 2003** – This 'curtain-raiser' enabled the 3rd World Water Forum to set the stage of crucial issues for the meeting. This press release warned that "life and death" issues were to be discussed, and reached 1.5 billion people.

### *Advance Public Service Announcements (PSAs)*

CNN International broadcast each PSA to its 212 member countries, giving global exposure to the main water themes of the 3rd World Water Forum. Other international networks ran some of the PSAs as well, including Bloomberg TV International, Voice of America TV, and Star Television. Together, these networks have a truly global reach. In the case of CNN International, the PSAs were running between six and nine times each day for several months. The PSAs were very effective in building global awareness of the upcoming Forum and encouraging the public to participate.

- **Africa Water** ran on CNN in August and September 2002.
- **Water Action Contest** ran from November 2002 to February 2003.
- **You Are Invited to the 3rd World Water Forum** started airing February 1, 2003 and ran through the end of the Forum on March 24th.
- **You Can Take Actions!** started airing on CNN on May 31st of this year and Bloomberg TV in the United States, Europe, and Asia.



### *Journalists Invitations*

Approximately 20,000 invitations were sent to journalists and media companies around the world. A special focus was placed on environmental journalists and science journalists from around the world.

### *During the Forum*

#### *Operation of the Forum's Press Center*

The main press center was located in the Kyoto International Conference Hall (KICH) with additional ones in Shiga and Osaka. These were equipped with working desks including high-speed Internet access, personal computers, press conference rooms ranging from 24 to 180 seats, and individual press interview rooms.



#### *Onsite Press Releases*

Daily press releases based on specific newsworthy activities and highlights of each Forum day as well as a series of more substantive press releases on key subjects and regional themes of the Forum's events were issued to the press.



### *Press Conferences & Press Briefings*

136 press conferences were held throughout the Forum. Each night key Forum principals held a press briefing in the Kyoto main press conference room. During the Osaka and Shiga Days these press briefings were transmitted live on screens to the respective pressrooms and journalists were able to ask questions to Kyoto via live-telephone lines. In addition to the nightly press briefing, breakfast meetings were arranged each morning for key Forum principals, inviting a small group of journalists to meet in depth and ask questions in a more off-the-record atmosphere.

#### *Daily Television Feeds/Closed Circuit Television*

TV pictures were daily exported from Kyoto to major satellite broadcast companies worldwide to uplink Forum images. APTV (150 countries) and EU News (18 countries) used the feeds.

### *After the Forum*

#### *Post-Forum Public Service Announcement (PSA)*

To demonstrate that although the 3rd World Water Forum concluded in March, its legacy will continue, a post-Forum PSA entitled You Can Take Actions! calling on world policy-makers, water managers, and ordinary citizen to translate the Forum water commitments into concrete actions, was broadcast in time for the Evian G8-summit, June 2003.



# Communications

# Water Media Network – a Journalist Training Program

The Water Media Network, a two-year World Bank Institute training program, was set up in 2001 with a mandate to improve the quality and quantity of reporting on water sector issues leading up to the 3rd World Water Forum.

The two key elements of the program were to build capacity and increase the coverage of water issues through providing networking opportunities, building professional level skills in investigative journalism, providing tips to sell stories to editors, and providing access to knowledge and contacts in the sector.

## Activities sponsored from August 2001 – March 2003

- Eight regional and national level workshops and field visits in Latin America, South Asia, East Asia, Africa (3), Eastern Europe, and Middle East/North Africa, which hosted more than 400 participants.
- An electronic network of more than 900 journalists
- One Distance Learning course for journalists in Africa.
- Two competitions that collectively awarded 130 journalists with a prize of a trip to two global events, including the 3rd World Water Forum in 2003 and the Water Dome in Johannesburg in 2002.
- A program web site with resources and interviews with journalists.
- Research Assistance
- Partial sponsorship or support to other training activities, including the Reuters Foundation, World Water Forum of Environmental Journalists, International Federation of Environmental Journalists Annual Event 2002 and launch of Planets Voice, a global environmental news service.

## Participation and Coverage

More than 400 journalists participated in the workshops and field visits and 130 journalists were sponsored to attend the 3rd World Water Forum and the WaterDome during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in

Johannesburg in 2002. The workshops, field visits and competitions resulted in more than 2,000 stories directly linked to the event, and continued reporting by the participants following the activities.

## Electronic Network

With more than 900 members worldwide, the Water Media Network electronic discussion gives journalists an opportunity to share information, story ideas and to distribute information on the sector through press releases, workshop announcements, publication launches, fact sheets, competitions, learning programs, and more.

## Programs

Each workshop provided background information on global and regional issues. The workshops were designed with local partners to reflect regional knowledge and to help journalists build contacts in the region. For example, in South Africa the program looked at public-private partnerships and the government's Free Basic Water Policy. In Hungary the Danube River was the main focal point and the European Union's Water Framework Directive was discussed. Activities were designed with input and cooperation from local and global partners, such as the Water Utility Partnership Africa, the Water and Sanitation Program, the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, UN - HABITAT, the Economic Commission for Latin America, local press clubs, and local governments.

The Governments of Japan and the Government of the Netherlands funded this program with additional funding through the International Water Management Institute, the World Water Council, the European Commission, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Asian Development Bank.



### The 3rd World Water Forum

Through the journalists' competition and with additional funding the Water Media Network brought 68 selected journalists from 37 countries to cover the 3rd World Water Forum. The journalists were given access to water specialists and government officials and sent home more than 500 stories during the week. Interviews and participation in technical sessions also provided research, contacts and story ideas for sustained reporting beyond Kyoto; one journalist is starting his own publication on water issues as a result.

Journalists like controversy, which the Forum in Japan provided. Many of the stories focused on privatization, dams and serving the poor. The technical sessions provided many newsworthy items as well. Other key topics included water and conflict, dams, and poverty reduction. Although overshadowed by the war in Iraq, journalists were able to put water issues in context and used the crisis aspect of the war as a means for focusing attention on another global crisis.

Journalists were very enthusiastic about the opportunity to participate in the Forum, which was reflected in the number of stories that went out, and the positive feedback that the Water Media Network received.

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# Stakeholder Center

## Variety spices up Stakeholder Center

by *Bernard Simon*

"This is where you poo, and this is where you pee," explains Mayling Simpson-Herbert as she demonstrates a waterless, urine-diverting loo at a booth in the 3rd World Water Forum's Stakeholder Center. The loo is part of an eye-catching display by the Stockholm Environment Institute, one of several dozen exhibitors at the center, where, in the words of the organisers, "all stakeholders can show, share and discuss."

A random sampling of diverse exhibitors yesterday drew undiluted enthusiasm about the center. According to Chantal Schryer, chief of public affairs at Canada's International Development Research Centre, "We want more and more to get out there and tell people what we do with Canadian taxpayers' money. People stop here and talk to us. It's amazing."

Ian Smout, director of the UK's Institute of Development Engineering's Water, Engineering and Development Center says, "There's a lot of networking going on. We have people coming in and out. It's a meeting point". Mr. Smout is part of a team working at the Gender and Water Alliance booth in the Stakeholder Center.

There is certainly no shortage of variety at the center. On Monday evening, just a few meters away from a presentation on the pollution caused by mine tailing dams, Crown Prince Willem-Alexander of The Netherlands dropped in for a Heineken beer at The Netherlands Water Partnership's stand. Not surprisingly, the Dutch presentation was more popular than the one on tailing dams. The beer is free from about 5:00 pm onwards; anyone showing up earlier will have to be content with coffee, tea or water.

*For pictures and full article, see Water Forum Shimbun*

*<http://www.world.waterforum3.com/wwf/issue4.pdf>, March 19 edition.*

## Stakeholder Center

Many participants realised instantly why the Stakeholder Center was to be the "core meeting and presentation space open to all participants." Upon your arrival at the Kyoto International Conference Hall there was no other way to enter the 3rd World Water Forum than through the Stakeholder Center. The registration took place in the adjoining tent, from where you were guided through the security checks. The security checks led to the inner center of the Stakeholder Center with its information desk manned by a brigade of helpful and friendly volunteers. From there participants still had to cross the small bridge over the Iwakura River that separates the Stakeholder Center and the main Conference Hall. Every morning and every evening the same procedure was repeated, so for many the Stakeholder Center was indeed the core meeting point, for others it was simply the running the gauntlet!

However, the Stakeholder Center had its true attractions and many participants enjoyed their discussions at the booths of the 79 national and international organizations that presented their work in the water sector. Poster presentations were given by 39 organizations. The Stakeholder Center also proved to be important for many to catch-up with activities at home, write up session reports, and do research by using the free-of-charge workstations. The stage of the Stakeholder Center also offered cultural entertainment from around the world such as dancing, video presentation, concerts, and film shows. Many people also took advantage of the "excursion desk" to book a trip visiting famous water-related sites and Japanese cultural sites, such as shrines, temples, gardens, etc. around Kyoto, Osaka and Shiga Prefectures.

An exhibition of posters and panels that introduced the activities of NGOs and other participating organizations was held in the adjoining tent. A part of the poster display space was allocated to the 100 finalist organizations of the Water Action Contest to present their activities during the Forum for the selection of the winner.

When the attack on Iraq started on March 20 the Stakeholder Center broadcasted TV news on large screens. Although the attack distracted a lot of attention from the Forum, the Secretariat decided to provide this information to participants during the duration of the event.



### Citizens House of Water and its Agora

The Citizens House of Water and its Agora invited Forum participants of all walks of life to discuss integrated water management principles and practices as well as the UN Millennium Development Goals. Built in a Japanese tradition and set up as an agora or meeting place, the House was one of the most attractive features of the Stakeholder Center. The "Water Time-Flow Clock", designed by the French artist Bernard Gitton, at its center was to remind visitors to the Citizens House of the challenges that the Millennium Goals on water & sanitation represent for each of us. The Citizens House gathered civil society stakeholders, public service providers, para-public and commercial sector participants, opinion leaders, financiers, representatives of local and national governments, as well as children and youths. Debated themes included



inequalities in access to drinking and sanitation services; governance and ethics; private, public and associative partnerships; financial flows; management and responsibility; public participation; the role of women and children; and access to information. Other activities that took place at the Citizens House of Water were a children's dialogue hosted by UNICEF which invited Mrs. Nane Annan as a guest, the launchings of several publications, as well as the receptions organised by the European Union, UNDP, SUEZ, WWC, and the government of Morocco.

The Citizens House of Water was also the seat of the 1st World Assembly of Water Wisdom. The Assembly's members came from all water management sectors throughout the world to draft and adopt the Citizens Commitment to the Right to Water on March 19. The Commitment reaffirms the basic human right to water and the responsibility of national governments for its implementation. The Commitment also states that citizens and local communities have a right to information, participation in decision-



making, access to financing mechanisms, and a right of appeal. To support this statement, the World Assembly of Water Wisdom suggested the signing of a global water convention, the implementation of international monitoring networks that will safeguard the interests of the poor and promote sustainable alternatives in development, and the creation of the function of water mediators or ombudspersons. The Assembly also decided to regularly publish a country-based report entitled "Clean Water, Working Water, and Sanitation Access Inequalities and the Role and Implication of Citizens in Decision-making." The World Assembly of Water Wisdom is an initiative of the International Secretariat for Water (ISW) in collaboration with GCI, ALMAE and the WSSCC. For more information, please visit [http://www.i-s-w.org/assemble\\_en.htm](http://www.i-s-w.org/assemble_en.htm).

The Citizens House of Water was made possible by the support of WSSCC, GCI, SUEZ, Switzerland's DDC, UNICEF, EBRD, EU, GWA, UNDP, WWC, CCFD and the governments of Quebec, Canada and the Netherlands. It was estimated to have drawn 3500 visitors.

### Regional Days Exhibition: "Bringing Water to the World"

From March 16 to 21 each Forum day focused on water in one of the world's regions: Asia & Pacific, Americas, Africa, Europe and Middle East & Mediterranean. These five Regional days took place at the Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel together with over 80 sessions.

Projects and initiatives at local, national, and regional level will be highlighted during the Regional Days not only through roundtables, workshops and case-study presentations but were displayed in a permanent exhibition from March 16-21.

The regional exhibition hosted the regional corners, a Japanese cultural workshop area, a Japanese space for exchange and discussion in a relaxing atmosphere, a large TV screen, a café and bar, computer terminals, a Forum information counter as well as several displays of Japanese handcrafts.



The exhibition was co-sponsored by the Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum and organizations from the regions: European Commission, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape.

The nightly "happy hour" was made possible with the support of Asahi Breweries, Ltd.





# Lake Biwa and Yodo River Basin Fair – Basin Wide Events

As a part of the water fair Mizu-En 2003, various basin wide events were held in the Lake Biwa and Yodo River Basin during a period of several months from October 2002 to March 2003. These events were organized by the Lake Biwa and Yodo River Basin Coalition Committee of the 3rd World Water Forum. The objectives of these events were to provide an opportunity to bring together people from every background and interest with a focus on the general public, and to raise awareness on the significance of water in an enjoyable and relaxed atmosphere.

A Message Relay in Experiencing River Transportation was held on October 13 and 14, 2002, with people traveling along the Yodo River by means of a reed boat, an E-boat, and a canoe, carrying messages from the Governors of Kyoto, Shiga, and Osaka Prefectures and the Mayors of the Cities of Kyoto, Otsu, and Osaka. Also in October 2002 a Junior River School was organized for fifth and sixth grade elementary school children so that they could learn the nature and power of the Yodo River. The result of this event was brought to the Junior River Symposium held on March 9, where Japanese students got to share their experiences and exchange their knowledge with others, including students from abroad.



In addition to the events mentioned above, other events were also organized as part of the Lake Biwa and Yodo River Basin Fair. These included Clean the Yodo River Campaign, Water Pi-jaw, Aqua Renaissance 2003, and Let's go to Lake Biwa with Families.



During the 3rd World Water Forum, a Navigation Festival was organized at Kyoto International Exhibition Hall, the site for Mizu-En Kyoto 2003, from March 21 to 23, 2003. The World's navigational systems were presented visually through panels and models, including the history of river transportation in Japan. As the memorial speech of the Crown Prince of Japan featured the topic of navigation history, these historical exhibitions received a lot of positive responses from visitors. Visitors stressed that the information should be used as a tool to raise public awareness for rivers and water issues.



# Efforts of Kyoto Executive Committee

As the main venue of the 3rd World Water Forum, Kyoto established the 3rd World Water Forum Kyoto Executive Committee on January 15, 2002, with the participation of 27 organizations, including Kyoto Prefecture, Kyoto City, and Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in order to combine forces and promote efforts toward a successful Forum. The committee's work included providing support for conferences and hosting the 2003 Kyoto Water Fair (Mizu-En).

## 2003 Kyoto Water Fair (Mizu-En)

The 2003 Kyoto Water Fair (Mizu-En) was held in Miyako Messe from March 21 to 23 to introduce the history, culture and industries in Kyoto developed with water. The 3-day exhibition attracted a total of 60,000 visitors. On the last day HIH Crown Prince and Princess paid a visit to the Fair.

### *Exhibition and details*

- The History of Kyoto Pavilion, Pavilion of Brand-Name Water in Kyoto, The Daily Food Pavilion in Kyoto, The Culture, Beauty and Soul Pavilion, The Excursion in the Water World Pavilion, Exhibitions of Companies and Organizations, Exhibitions of NGOs and NPOs, Special Stage
- Symposiums "The 2nd All Japan Cappa Summit 2003 in Kyoto", Symposium "Consider the Future of Groundwater Contributing to Culture, Life and Industries in Kyoto"
- Movie "Man Created Tomorrow: Sakuro Tanabe and Waterways of Lake Biwa"

### *Efforts by Kyoto Prefecture*

"Water and Masterpieces of Our Home" Exhibition, "World Water Forum Fushimi Port", "Keihanna Advanced Water Treatment Technology Seminar", etc.

### *Efforts by Kyoto City*

"Cruising Waterways on Jukkobune Boat", "Boating with Japanese Court Music", "Establishment of the Kyoto World Water Award for International Soroptimist by Kyoto City", etc.



*Opening Ceremony  
at the Kyoto Water Fair  
(in Miyako Messe, March 21)*



*"3-D Simulation Dome" at the History of Kyoto Pavilion*



*The Daily Food Pavilion in Kyoto*



*The Culture, Beauty and Soul Pavilion*



*Visit by HIH the Crown Prince and Princess (March 23)*

## Disseminating Information from Kyoto

Using the 3rd World Water Forum, we developed and disseminated information to the world community through the Kyoto Water Declaration stating that all the people living and doing activities in Kyoto, as well as those considering the water of Kyoto, think about this natural resource and act for its good so that the next generation can inherit rich and clean water, as well as contributing to solutions for water problems in the rest of the world.



*Press conference of the Kyoto Water Declaration (in the Kyoto International Conference Hall on March 20)*

## Support for NGOs

To support independent and self-supporting activities for the 3rd World Water Forum by citizens, including non-governmental organizations, we established the World Water Forum Interaction Plaza Kyoto, and held the Serial Lecture under the theme of water through cooperation with NGOs and NPOs. To facilitate participation of citizens in the Forum, tickets valid for participating in the Forum for one day are distributed as giveaway to participants attending five lectures.

As a satellite venue of the Interchange Plaza Kyoto, meeting rooms of the Heartpia Kyoto were provided free of charge to NGOs and NPOs for their interactions, activities and presentations immediately before and during the Forum.

*World Water Forum  
Interchange Plaza Kyoto  
Place: Takeya-machi  
Nishi-hairu, Karasuma-  
dori, Nakagyo Ward,  
Kyoto City  
Facility: Meeting rooms  
(2), printing/work room,  
multi-purpose space,  
Internet section,  
information salon, etc.*



*Serial Lecture: A total of 43 lectures were offered under five themes, including "Everyday Life and Water" and "The Water Situation in the World," attended by 927 participants.*



### Support for meetings

To warmly welcome participants and for the smooth operation of conferences, our efforts included holding the Kyoto Welcome Reception, providing participants with the Kyoto Convention Pass and the Kyoto Kit, installing the Information Desk, recruiting and training volunteers to support the conferences, and conducting excursion tours.



*Kyoto Welcome Reception  
(on March 21, with approx. 1,500 participants)*



*Breaking sake barrels to toast the Kyoto Welcome Reception*

### Efforts by Kyoto Prefecture and Kyoto City

Attended by HIH the Crown Prince and Princess of Japan, the reception was held in the Kyoto International Conference Hall on March 23, with Cabinet members from countries around the world totaling approximately 400 participants.

### Efforts by Kyoto Prefecture

Noh performance “Kassui Ryunyo”  
Performed in the Art Live Theater International (ALTI) from March 15 to 17. Approximately 1,200 participated.

### Efforts by Kyoto City

An Evening Welcome Concert and Reception:  
For the UN Water Day  
Held in the Kyoto Concert Hall on March 22.  
Approximately 1,000 participated.



*Welcome Reception by Kyoto Prefecture and Kyoto City  
Attended by HIH the Crown Prince and Princess of Japan, the reception was held in the Kyoto International Conference Hall on March 23, with Cabinet members from countries around the world totaling approximately 400 participants.*

# Biwako Water Fair/Festival in Shiga

**Organizer:** Shiga Committee of the 3rd Water Forum  
**Date:** March 19-21, 2003  
**Place:** Aqua Hall (Prefectural Gymnasium), Piazza Ohmi, Nagisa Park, and other venues  
**Exhibitors:** 84 groups  
**Visitors:** Approx. 50,000 in total



## Opening Ceremony "Mother Lake 21"

**Date and time:** March 19 (Wed), 10:00-11:00  
**Place:** Aqua Hall (Prefectural Gymnasium)  
**Program:**

- Declaration of Opening (Vice Chair Takahashi),
- Greeting from the Organizer (Chair Kunitatsu),
- Toast (Vice Chair Yamada)
- Performance by local marching bands
- Singing and dance performances related to "water" by local choir groups and dance clubs.

The Fair was opened with a performance by the Blue Pegasus, a cheering brass band from Ritsumeikan University, followed by Notogawa Chœur Chante singing songs in praising water. On the theme "Water and Life/People – Together for the World," Chu Chu Chu Family, Hanazono Musical School and representatives of the exhibitors of the Fair staged a performance expressing "Lake Biwa in Nature" and "Join Forces Now To Act Together" A toast was made with Ohmi water, followed by a song entitled "Mother Lake."

At the opening ceremony, opening of the Biwako Water Fair/Festival, based on the strategy to promote the "Mother Lake 21" plan was declared.

## "Message for the Future" Zone at Aqua Hall

**Exhibitors:** 42 groups (3 groups from overseas)  
**Visitors:** 13,900

Taking the Lake Biwa and Yodo River Basins as a motif, stakeholders, including NPOs, civic groups, private companies, administration, and other organizations studied and discussed "water" in Japan and the rest of the world. The idea of the "Mother Lake 21" plan, a Shiga Prefectural comprehensive plan for Lake Biwa conservation, was conveyed as our message for future generations.

### Main Theme

To promote a wider understanding of the ideal status of the "Mother Lake 21" plan, efforts by residents in the seven basins in Shiga were introduced.

### Theme Area

To promote the "Mother Lake 21" plan, seven major sub-themes and eleven projects worked on by the Shiga prefectural government together with citizens were introduced as follows:

7 Sub-themes	11 Projects
<b>Water and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of forests through cooperation between upstream and downstream</li> <li>• Global citizens' forests of Biwako</li> <li>• Preservation and restoration of inner lake and lakeside</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Ecosystem</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of nature-oriented river</li> <li>• Extermination of harmful fish of foreign origin</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Industry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of environmentally friendly agriculture</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Technology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-wide cooperative study project</li> <li>• Preparation of sewerage in Lake Biwa basin</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Life</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realization of Shiga Zero Emission society</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biwako Floating School</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Nature</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of regulations for appropriate use of Lake Biwa for recreation</li> </ul>



#### Stage Program

Diverse programs were provided, including event shows featuring the humanoid robot ASIMO and other popular characters. A talk show was held featuring actresses Ms. Kaoru Yumi and Ms. Nobuyo Oyama as guests, as well as a quiz panel focusing on water, and performance by groups doing activities in Shiga, so that people of all ages can think about water through enjoyable events.



#### Annex "Suiyukan"

Exhibitors: 6 groups

Visitors: 7,500

Daily activities were undertaken, on the theme of "Yoshi" (reed).



#### World Restaurant

Visitors: 3,500

For overseas participants in the Forum Sessions and Biwako Water Fair, restaurants serving Asian, European, and American cuisines were opened during the Fair. In addition, sampling booths to taste Shiga-brewed sake, tea and water, and dishes of foreign fish caught in Lake Biwa, were organized, attracting a great number of visitors.

#### "NPO/Citizens' Interaction" Zone in Piazza Ohmi

Exhibitors: 34 groups (4 groups from overseas)

Visitors: 6,800

NPOs and citizens' groups presented their ideas for conserving the environment and nature, including Lake Biwa, through events, musicals and displays related to water. Through interaction with the Forum participants, they discussed and learned from activities for water environment conservation in Japan and the rest of the world, and at the same time, disseminated their Lake Biwa activities to the world.



### “Citizens’ Community Zone: O2 Village of Water Folktales” in Nagisa Park Community Plaza

Organizer: Otsu City and the Otsu City Executive Committee of the 21st Century Memorial Events

Date and time:

March 19 (Wed), 11:00-19:00

March 20 (Thu), 11:00-20:15

March 21 (Fri), 10:00-21:00

Visitors: 17,300

The O2 Village of Water Folktales was organized by the City of Otsu to commemorate the 3rd World Water Forum and aimed to create a space where everyone can enjoy learning the wisdom of old Japanese life styles as found in folktales and the beauty of the four seasons through interactive exhibits. To preserve Lake Biwa and the precious surrounding mountains as the source of the lake, the O2 Village was planned and operated through the knowledge and competence of the citizens, so that it would serve as a stage for interaction and discussions in the 3rd World Water Forum.

### Closing Ceremony “To the Future, Together!”

Date and time: March 21 (Fri), 18:30-19:10

Place: Aqua Hall (Prefectural Gymnasium)

Content: Greeting by the Organizer (Chair Kunimatsu)

- Dance and Japanese traditional drumming by Maidaiko Asukagumi
- Messages from children in Shiga to the host country of the 4th World Water Forum

Maidaiko Asukagumi and the representatives of the exhibitors of the Water Fair powerfully expressed “Spouting Power, Sound of Life.” The “Message of ‘Water’ from Biwako,” recited by primary-school children in Shiga, was handed to the World Water Council (WWC). At the finale, participants in the Biwako Song Festival gathered on the stage to sing “Spaceship Biwako” and “We Love Biwako” with all participants.

A continuation of efforts in different areas of Shiga and a vow to make further efforts toward the future by children were announced to the world community.

# Aqua Plaza in Osaka and Water Workshop in Osaka



## Outline

The Aqua Plaza in Osaka and the Water Workshop in Osaka were held for 5 days from March 18 to 22, 2003. Over 50 citizens, volunteer groups and NPOs, interested in water issues and participating in water-related activities, congregated to report the results of their activities, take part in an exhibition of the latest information related to water, and to engage in live performance.

## Date and Time

1 Aqua Plaza in Osaka (for Forum participants)  
March 18 (Tue.) and March 19 (Wed.)  
10:00-18:30

2 Water Workshop in Osaka (for general public)  
March 20 (Thu.) 10:00-20:00  
March 21 (Fri.) 10:00-19:00  
March 22 (Sat.) 10:00-16:00

## Venue

Event Hall (3rd floor) and Conference Rooms (10th floor) at Osaka International Convention Center

## Organizers

Secretariat of the Osaka Committee of the 3rd  
Å@World Water Forum  
The "Water Workshop in Osaka"  
Å@Planning Council

## Aqua Plaza in Osaka

Citizens, volunteer groups and NPOs reported the results of their activities. As a welcome entertainment, the Osaka University of Arts staged a concert entitled "Aqua Concert," consisting of musical pieces related to water.



## Water Workshop in Osaka

### Panel & Poster Exhibitions

The following ten organizations participated in a panel & poster exhibition related to water, focusing on a variety of subjects from local to international:

- Osaka Prefectural Land Reform Service Commission
- Luecaena Communication Japonesia
- Space Space Space
- qp/masami yonezu + tomoko yonezu
- Wood Workshop
- Tadashi Fujioka
- Kinki Mizu-no-Juku (Kinki Water Network)
- Japan Asian Association and Asian Friendship Society (JAFS)
- Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
- Osaka International Center of Japan



International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

### Booth Exhibition

The following 30 individuals, organizations, or partnerships presented their activities by organizing booths:

- Kazuya Komura
- Osaka International Center of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Masaaki Yoneda
- Mitsumasa Matsuo
- Meeting which considers the dam and water service in Kansai
- Environmental Group in OWF
- Citizens against the Makio-River Dam
- Yukio Emoto
- Association which Advances Rainwater Utilizing in Kyoto
- Group for Sunset SUN SUN



### Special Exhibitions

Groups from primary, junior-high, high schools, and the general public reported on their activities on the waterfront. In addition, Professor Hoshino of Seian College of Art and Design presented an exhibition entitled "Reed Art Action." The exhibition was organized by:

- "My Waterfront" Show-and-Tell Executive Committee
- Ecology Network Osaka
- Takayuki Kitamori

### Stage Performances

A total of 11 stage performances were provided, including concerts and seminars on the theme of water by Osaka University of Arts, theatrical plays, and activity reports:

- Network Earth Village
- Sacred Water Relay Group
- Japan Society of Plumbing Engineers (Kansai Branch)
- Study Group for Preparation for Disaster Prevention (Kansai Branch)
- Tamagawa Valley (River Kii-Nyu) Preservation Council (TVPC)
- Kitakyushu City Institute of Environmental Sciences Aqua Research
- Citizen Group to Promote Rain Water Use in Kansai
- Osaka Prefectural Land Reform Service Commission
- CO-OP Ecological Osaka
- Group for Secure Environment Committee for Water Environment
- Luecaena Communication Japonesia
- Osaka Yotsubashi Lions
- Environmental Management and Technology Center (EMATEC) in Osaka
- River Office, Department of Public Works, Osaka Prefectural Government
- Group for Eco Handmade Raku-Raku Circle (Hiroba)
- Neyagawa Renovation Workshop, Neyagawa Waterfront Club
- Yodo River Club
- River Project
- Ichiro Ban
- Workshop for the Natural Zone in Ishikawa River Park

- Osaka University of Arts Seminar "Water Cosmology"
- Afternoon Mini Concert
- Osaka University of Arts Seminar "Water and Art"
- Hiroshi Takano Performance "Photo Concert"
- Osaka University of Arts "Aqua Concert"
- Environmental Hormone Subcommittee of CO-OP Ecological Products Committee
- Theatrical play "The Kagiya"
- Mineko Nishimura
- "My Waterside" Show-and-Tell Executive Committee
- Town House (Machiya) Group
- "Lullaby Team" by Yukiko Iwai



## Symposium and Conferences

A total of ten symposium and conferences were held, including reports of personal activities and symposiums by the following organizations:

- Recycle-oriented Society Promotion Office, Department of Environment, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Osaka Prefectural Government
- Citizen Group to Promote Rain Water Use in Kansai and three other organizations
- Osaka Prefectural Land Reform Service Commission
- Japan Asian Association and Asian Friendship Society (JAFS)
- Osaka Prefectural Council for Integrated Maintenance of Reservoir
- Japan Overseas Cooperative Association (JOCA) (Kinki Branch)
- Group for Water Development and Life with Water
- Network Earth Village
- Aroma Therapy Association of Japan (Kansai Diffusion Branch)



## Water EXPO

As one of the main events in the series of Mizu-En 2003 (Water Fair), the Water EXPO was held at Intex Osaka from March 18 to 22. During these 5 days the Water EXPO attracted 98,417 visitors. Under the six themes of Water Topics, Water and Cities, Water and Lifestyle, Water and Health, Water Supply Systems, and Sewage Systems, 524 organizations or companies presented their activities through exhibitions.

Visitors included those affiliated with central and local government offices, educational institutions, public service corporations, private companies, and the general public, including students and others.

During the 5 days of the exposition, symposiums and lectures were also organized at the site. They covered various topics and featured famous speakers, including lectures by Mr. Tadao Ando, the architect on "Building Cities of Water, Greenery and Flowers", and by Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura, UNESCO Director-General on "The Global Water Crisis and Humanity's Future", and a symposium on business opportunities. Furthermore, there were interactive exhibits such as water tasting, concerts and an art contest.

According to the visitors' survey conducted at the Water EXPO, the dominant motives attendees gave for their attendance were that they were either "engaged in a business related to water and the environment" or had "long been interested in water and environmental issues." The survey revealed that more than 70% of attendees thought that the Water EXPO was informative and influenced their awareness on water issues.





# Mizu-En 2003

# Receptions/Cultural Events

Thanks to local committees there were many social events held during the 3rd World Water Forum, such as receptions, cultural events and excursion programs.

Together these attracted a lot of participants.

## Receptions & Cultural Events

Dates	March 15	March 16	March 17	March 18
<b>Kyoto</b>	13:00-14:30 A traditional Noh Performance "Kassui Ryunyo"	15:00-16:30 A traditional Noh Performance "Kassui Ryunyo"	19:00-20:30 A traditional Noh Performance "Kassui Ryunyo"	
<b>Osaka</b>				19:00-20:30 Osaka Welcome Reception "Water Festival" of traditional performing arts

Dates	March 19	March 20	March 21	March 22
<b>Kyoto</b>			19:00-21:00 Kyoto Welcome Reception	19:00-21:00 Welcome Concert & Reception
<b>Shiga</b>		19:00-21:00 Shiga Welcome Reception Party	14:00-16:00 Juvenile Symphony Hall	



*Kyoto Welcome Party on March 16*



*Osaka Welcome Reception on March 18*



*Shiga Welcome Reception on March 20*



*Kyoto Welcome Reception on March 21*



## Excursion Programs

Excursion tours visited local water-related sites not only for technical reasons but also for cultural reasons (e.g. shrines and temples). Excursions to sightseeing spots in Kyoto, Shiga and the Osaka area were also arranged. Most of these excursions were free of charge and were organized by local committees or the host cities. Also there were some tours prepared by session conveners. All the tours were so well attended that there were long queues at the excursion desk with many people putting their names on the waiting list everyday during the Forum.



*The excursion desk in Kyoto*

*An excursion tour to a sake brewery*



*Wearing kimono*

## Others

Other local cultural practices such as the Japanese tea ceremony and origami lessons were also organized at the Forum venues. During breaks in the heated discussions at the Forum, participants had the opportunity to enjoy traditional Japanese cultural performances.



*Origami lessons  
by volunteer staff*



*Tea ceremony  
by Urasenke*

# Receptions/Cultural Events



# History of Success

## World Water Forum

The World Water Council, which was established in 1996, advocated to organize the World Water Forum jointly with the authorities of the hosting country.

The World Water Forum serves primarily four main purposes:

- To raise the importance of water on the political agenda
- To support the deepening of discussions towards the solution of international water issues in the 21st century
- To formulate concrete proposals and bring their importance to the world's attention
- To generate political commitment

The Forum not only provides space for expression of opinions in each of these four sectors, but also for discussions across sectors and regions.

The 1st Forum was held in Marrakech in 1997, the second in The Hague in 2000, and with the 3rd Forum, held in Japan, it has become the single most important event in convening water professionals, governments, and stakeholders from diverse backgrounds and perspectives to discuss their common agenda of water management.

During the 1st World Water Forum the World Water Council was mandated to develop a global "Vision for Water, Life and the Environment" ("World Water Vision"), a top-down and bottom-up review of past experience and scenario building aiming to strengthen commitment to a common vision of a water-secure future. The development of the vision was overseen by the World Commission on Water set up for that very purpose, with the release of the Vision timed for the 2nd World Water Forum in The Hague in 2000.

The 2nd World Water Forum attracted more than 5,500 participants from 156 countries, a participation that was far more diverse in terms of individuals and groups representing civil society as a whole, including environmentally focused NGOs, labour groups, social activists,



consumer advocates, and others who discussed water issues and the World Water Vision. The outcomes from The Hague included specific recommendations and a strong sense that, in line with the Forum's sub-theme, water is indeed "everybody's business". The Ministerial Conference with the participation of 114 ministers and officials from 130 countries was held concurrent with the Forum and adopted the Declaration of The Hague.

## The 3rd World Water Forum... A Forum with a Difference

Creating a platform where the discussion of water issues raised by the 1st and 2nd World Water Fora could be continued and expanded in a true interaction between stakeholders that would result in sustained actions became one of the main objectives of the 3rd World Water Forum in 2003. This ambition is reflected in the three principles on which the 3rd World Water Forum was built:

- 1 *Open to all*
- 2 *Created through participation by all*
- 3 *Translating visions into concrete actions and commitments*



The 3rd World Water Forum's mandate has been to promote water issues among researchers, managers, administrators, policymakers, service providers, financiers, and consumers: water remains everybody's business. Thus everyone has equal responsibility for mitigating the water crisis and contributing to solutions. Whether the problem is groundwater depletion, weak governance, the introduction of agricultural methods that are less dependent on water, or climate variability, whether regional or thematic, the problem concerns the same scarce resource – water. To meet the goals set at the 2000 UN Millennium Summit of halving the number of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation services by 2015 and devising integrated water management in all countries by 2005, actions need to be taken NOW. The challenge to all Forum participants was to collectively come up with and define the necessary commitments to a plan of action and to agree on a plan with short-term, time-bound targets and long-term goals. It was also seen as important to define an environment conducive to implementing the plan, with an effective monitoring and evaluation system with tested and proven indicators. The milestones en-route to Kyoto – Rio; Agenda 21, Dublin; Dublin Principles, Marrakech; the mandate to prepare a "Vision", The Hague; World Water Vision, Framework for Actions, and Ministerial Declaration, Bonn; The Bonn Keys, and Johannesburg; Plan of Implementation – have provided ample rhetoric and motivation.

To achieve these ambitious goals the Forum in Japan turned its back on the usual organization of a conference of this kind. From the beginning the 3rd World Water Forum did not want to become yet another conference where groups of people would present technical papers, define theoretical concepts, or discuss research design. Instead, the Forum wanted to invite participants to share their experience with proven ACTIONS and best practices – supported by sound research, science, and theory – that have facilitated sustainable solutions to water problems. In doing so priority was given to promote dialogue and interaction among the numerous stakeholders in integrating the knowledge and experience gained thus far,

appealing to the world through potential solutions and providing information crucial to making a commitment to sustain those actions and solutions.

From 2000 on future participants and anyone interested and engaged in the water movement was challenged by the preparations for the Forum in 2003 to not merely define "the water problems" but to absorb the rich information presented at numerous conferences, meetings, and projects, and to draw on synergies in articulating sustainable solutions. The strategy is to define solutions in terms of good policies entailing comprehensive actions and to separate the success stories from the failures with credible data to support the findings.

Since this Forum did not want to focus only on talking, providing developing tools for action proved to be one of the major challenges. Many tools were developed and many preparatory meetings were held to provide as many opportunities as possible for people to join the 3rd World Water Forum long before the actual event by stimulating discussions and initiating active dialogues at conferences and online in the Virtual Water Forum, participating in the "Water Voice" Project, and submitting reports on water actions to the World Water Actions.

### Virtual Water Forum

The Virtual Water Forum (VWF) went online in June 2001 as a tool to support pre-Forum discussions. Beyond any limitations of time and place, the VWF provided links to real discussions around the world. Attending a conference is expensive in terms of both time and money. Participants have to coordinate complex event schedules and forgo some events because of scheduling conflicts. In addition, Also language problems often create obstacles to full participation. The VWF therefore offers an automatic translation system into many world languages to help overcome the language barrier.

The Virtual Forum attracted more than 5,800 participants from 160 countries and hosted more than 160 sessions classified into 28 themes and 4 regional topics. The discussions have been

summarised in session reports and submitted by the session chairs. These “virtual” session reports have in some cases complemented the actual Forum sessions and can be found under the respective theme and regional days on the Forum’s website. Further, to maximise the effectiveness of the discussions, the Secretariat evaluated the active sessions and compiled a report of all the sessions held during the 21 months of operation. In addition to its descriptive content of developed discussions, the report includes detailed statistical data such as numbers of participants and postings. This report is available from the Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum.

*Virtual Water Forum in figures  
(as of March 2003)*

- Number of conference rooms: 166
- Number of registered participants: 5,865

**“Water Voice” Project**

However, since the virtual world of discussion is still not a reality for so many, another tool was developed by the Forum’s Secretariat to create a facility “by the People for the People”. The “Water Voice” Project has given voice to those grass-root groups most afflicted by the water crisis yet most neglected, by channelling their voices to the Forum, something that will continue. The “Water Voice” Project collected water voices, from people all around the world.

All the voices were entered into a the “Water Voice” database. The database sorted these voices according to different themes and regions. It shows that most voices are concerned with water supply, sanitation, hygiene and water pollution, public private partnership and problems involving more than one category, integrated water resource management, and education & capacity building. As many as 2,086 “Water Voice” messengers and 168 partner organizations collected 28,028 water voices from around the world. The Secretariat, on behalf of all these people, conveyed their messages to the world for action and commitment at the highest level and rewarded the 21 most successful Water Voice messengers and the 6 best partner organizations by providing an all-expenses-paid trip to the Forum in Japan.

*Water Voice in figures (as of March 2003)*

- Number of “Water Voice”: 28,028
- Number of messengers: 2,086
- Number of partner organizations: 168

**World Water Actions**

The World Water Council has taken up the challenge of preparing a report on actions being taken around the world by communities and individuals to cope with issues of water resource management. By following up the commitments made at the 2nd World Water Forum and monitoring the progress made since then, the report “World Water Actions” will help identify areas of greatest promise and issues still requiring more work. The was launched during the first day of the Forum. The objective was to accelerate the movement toward implementing the World Water Vision of 2000. The data was made available to the public during the entire drafting process and the final report of the World Water Actions will be available from the Action Unit of the World Water Council by mid-2003.

# Major Events – Ensuring participation by all

To ensure the Forum's principles the Secretariat consulted potential participants in different regions of the world during the time leading up to the Forum. In the course of several brainstorming meetings diverse stakeholders were involved in discussing the proposed concept of the Forum.

## *June 2001, Kyoto, Japan Kick-off Meeting*

The 3rd World Water Forum Kick-off Meeting was held at Kyoto International Conference Hall from June 3 to June 5, 2001. 459 participants (342 from Japan and 117 from 41 other countries) discussed a possible outline of the forthcoming Forum. Two major Forum projects, the Virtual Water Forum and the "Water Voice" Project, were also launched. A discussion on the concept of the Forum was conducted in a brainstorming meeting, which style that has become one of the main methods of discussion during the course of preparation.

## *December 2001, Bonn, Germany Side event at the International Freshwater Conference*

As a side event during the Freshwater Conference the Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum and "Water Voice" Project presented the Café introducing the Virtual Water Forum and "Watervoice Project" to conference participants. In addition, the "Brainstorming: from Bonn to Kyoto" meeting was held, the results of which were made available on the Forum's website.

## *February 2002, New York, USA Side event at the 2nd International Preparatory Committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (PREPCOM 2)*

The Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum was present at the PREPCOM 2 meeting to influence the progress on water made during the negotiations for the upcoming Johannesburg Summit. A brainstorming session was held, requiring PREPCOM participants to discuss the theme, "Water: The Key to Sustainable Development – What is the message for WSSD?" About 140 people attended this side event and the outcome was again posted in the Virtual Water Forum conference room to allow other opinions to comment on the discussion points.

## *March 2002, Katmandu, Nepal Coordination Meeting on Regional Dialogues*

During the First South Asia Water Forum in Katmandu the Secretariat organized the Coordination Meeting on Regional Dialogues on March 2 and 3, 2002. There were more than 50 people in attendance, including those involved in regional dialogues and in various thematic dialogues, such as those on Water and Climate; Water, Food and Environment; Financing Water Infrastructure; Effective Water Governance; Water and Poverty; Water and Gender; and Water and Cities.

This meeting established the link between the Regional Days and the themes of the Forum. The Forum's Regional Days were further prepared by relaying specific regional approaches through various regional workshops, such as the one on "Water and Poverty" in Asia, to critical water issues to different parts of the world to compare, to learn, and to build capacities. The aim of the Regional days were thus to draw global attention to local, national, and regional perspectives on problems and best practices. A further aim was to prepare regional strategies for the attainment of the MDGs on water and sanitation. The impact of these dialogues was that they would help develop broad based support among stakeholders for the water resources development investment agenda in future.



*May 2002, Bali, Indonesia  
Forum side event at the 4th International  
Preparatory Committee For the World  
Summit on Sustainable Development  
(PREPCOM 4)*

PRECOM 4 provided yet another opportunity for future participants to discuss and have their say in the program of the Forum. The Secretariat's side event, "From Johannesburg to Kyoto" on May 28, 2002 attracted about 120 representatives from international NGOs, experts and government officials. The presentations on the outline of the Forum's active themes were reflected in a brainstorming session and participants voiced in particular the importance of bridging the possible results of the Johannesburg Summit and the Forum as well as the necessity of the Forum concentrating on demonstrating concrete actions in order to resolve water issues. The brainstorming discussion was continued in the Virtual Water Forum.

*July 2002, Tokyo, Japan  
Facilitator Training Course*

Dr. Jerome Delli Priscoli of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineering gave a facilitator training course in the Secretariat's office in Tokyo on July 3 and 4 followed by a two-day training course in Kyoto. This meeting aimed particularly at Japanese NGOs as well as representatives from International Organizations based in Japan in preparation for the brainstorming meeting during the Forum. Many of those who never participated in such a discussion format before, found this training very useful and the seminar concluded to the high satisfaction of all. Dr. Priscoli was later to become the facilitator of the Dialogue between Forum Participants and Ministers during the Forum.

*August-September 2003, Johannesburg,  
South Africa  
The WaterDome*

The Africa Water Task Force in cooperation with other organizations such as the International Water Management Institute organised the WaterDome during the Johannesburg Summit. The major goal of this event was to increase water awareness at the Summit. The WaterDome has provided a unique opportunity



to bring all people in the water sector together. The Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum was represented at the WaterDome with a joint pavilion with the World Water Council (WWC) and the Global Water Partnership (GWP).

Continuing its tradition, the WaterDome brainstorming session entitled "From Johannesburg to Kyoto, Shiga and Osaka" was organized on September 1, 2002, with about 80 people. The main point of discussions among participants was how to progress move from Johannesburg to Kyoto. In addition a coordinators meeting was organised to discuss the role and future work of all thematic/regional coordinators. Many organisers of sessions, including the coordinators, were not yet aware of what was expected from them in preparation of the Forum.

The Youth Team composed of the Young Water Action Team (YWAT), Youth Water Japan, and members of Kyoto Seika University, invited other international youth representatives to discuss future youth activities leading up to the Youth Forum at the 3rd World Water Forum.

The "Water Voice" event was an informative and musical event at the same time. To show some of the many water voices the Secretariat brought together three women who live in rural South Africa, Mr. Ogata from Shiga Prefecture, and Mr. Yuji Takahashi from Youth Water Japan. The presentations on their individual water experiences were accompanied with images and sounds, carrying messages about access to water and the issue of water commercialisation to the audience. The superb performance of a joint South Africa- Japanese drum band underlined that we all share a common resource: water.



*November 2002, Kyoto, Japan  
Conveners-Coordination Meeting*

The Conveners-Coordination Meeting was held in the Kyoto International Conference Hall from November 22 to 24. Over 300 people from 34 countries attended this last preparatory meeting before the start of the Forum to discuss the general framework of the Forum, including logistical questions such as transport and hotel accommodation, the operation of sessions and the Forum program. The Forum organisers received many constructive suggestions on how to improve the overall management of the occasion.

However, the most important outcome of this meeting was the final adjustments to the Forum program that were approved by the Steering Committee and the Organizing Committee in Japan in December. Following the meeting, coordinators were asked to submit by January 2003 their first draft of the thematic and regional statements.

In preparation of the "Dialogue between Forum Participants and Ministers", which had been designed to become the most important interaction between the Forum and the Ministerial Conference, a brainstorming session addressed questions such as the selection process of dialogue participants, the selection of the issues to discuss, and the relationship between the dialogue outcomes and the Ministerial Conference. The following day, the first informal advisory meeting for the Ministerial Conference took place to prepare the participation of government officials and representatives of International Organizations in the Ministerial Conference.

# Timeline of the 3rd World Water Forum: a gradual evolution

*March 2000*

It was decided that Japan would host the 3rd World Water Forum.

*July 2000*

Establishment of the Forum's Secretariat in Tokyo.

*October 2000*

Kyoto, Shiga and Osaka, which share the Lake Biwa and Yodo River Basin, were decided as the venues of the Forum.

*December 2000*

The United Nations General Assembly proclaims the year 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater.

*January 2001*

Establishment of the National Steering Committee, chaired by Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, former Prime Minister of Japan.

*March 2001*

The Japanese Cabinet expresses agreement with the Japanese Government's support for the 3rd World Water Forum and the concurrent Ministerial Conference.

*May 2001*

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan agrees to be the Honorary President of the 3rd World Water Forum.

*June 2001*

The Kick-off Meeting in Kyoto.

*August 2001*

Launch of a joint logo for the 3rd World Water Forum and the World Water Council, following an international logo competition. The design expresses the vision of the winner, Ms. Hiroko Fukumori: "The desire for the world to be filled with the benefits of water forever."

*August 2001*

Publication of the First Announcement, calling for participation in the preparatory activities.

*April 2002*

The Forum Secretariat conducts a survey session to identify which topics should be discussed during the 8-day event. It resulted in 61 session proposals from Japan and 996 sessions from abroad.

*May 2002*

The Secretariat calls for a donor meeting with major aid agencies and government officials in The Hague. Donors pledged the funds for the participants from developing countries.

*June – July 2002*

The Secretariat requires potential session conveners to officially register their sessions. As a result the Forum Secretariat received 245 session registrations.

*July 2002*

Publication of the 2nd Announcement on the question of what will happen in Kyoto, Shiga and Osaka.

*August – September 2002*

Launch of the draft agenda at the WaterDome, Johannesburg. The Secretariat invites theme and regional day coordinators for a meeting in order to explain the Forum program.

*September 2002*

Publication of the Third Announcement, giving a draft program outline and calling for registration.

*November 2002*

The Secretariat hosts a two-day coordinators – conveners meeting in the Kyoto International Conference Hall, discussing and amending the program.

*November 2002*

Launch of the Water Action Contest, which is made public on the Forum's website and as a Public Service Announcements (PSA) on CNN International.

*December 2002*

Publication of the Final Announcement, which includes the Program.

*December 2002*

With the support of foreign governments and other organizations the Secretariat calls participants from developing countries to apply for the Financial Assistance Programme, which aims to financially support the positions of chair, reporter, speaker, organiser, etc. at the Forum sessions.

*February 2003*

The Secretariat selects 521 participants with financial support to attend the Forum, including the Financial Assistance Programme participants, Water Action Contest & Water Voice Project winners, and journalists.

*March 2003*

Publication of the Final Program: 351 sessions within 18 issues, 2 topics, 5 special programs, 8 major groups and 5 regional days.

*March 16-23, 2003*

The 3rd World Water Forum is held in Kyoto, Shiga and Osaka.



## Follow-up Activities

With the conclusion of the 3rd World Water Forum, the role of the Secretariat has ceased in terms of organizing the main event. However, the Secretariat will still undertake a number of activities:

Fortnightly newsletter (in Japanese and English)  
Besides regular updates on ongoing activities, a new section entitled "Water Action Now!" will introduce the various post-Forum activities of participants.

If you wish to subscribe to the newsletter please write an email to [news@water-forum3.com](mailto:news@water-forum3.com).

### Continuation of activities related to the 3rd World Water Forum

#### *1 Follow-up activities in the Virtual Water Forum (VWF)*

We are creating a "new" Virtual Water Forum with a new approach. Initially, we will check the VWF session chairs' intentions as to whether they wish to continue discussion in the VWF in the follow-up to the existing session rooms.

Furthermore, we would like to promote concentrated discussion on certain themes, in the form of a "discussion of the month" campaign by appointing a certain organization as a coordinator. Considering our original point, "...by offering a virtual environment to discuss issues beyond the limits of time and distance, VWF discussions will lead to mature exchange at conference level," there is an idea that VWF themes which have developed an enthusiastic response leading to commitments and action will be adopted as the basis for regular workshops as one of the activities of the Japan Water Forum; the organization succeeding the Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum.

We would like to include your opinions in our discussions within the Secretariat with the aim of examining concrete means to develop the VWF. Your ideas and opinions regarding the operation of the VWF are very welcome. Please register at: <http://ap.world.water-forum3.com/for/en/flist>

The Virtual Water Forum Report, which summarizes the discussions of the past 2 years, is now available on our website at <http://www.world.water-forum3.com> (new address).

#### *2 Follow-up activities of the "Water Voice" Project*

The "Water Voice" Project has been collecting water-related voices of people from around the world for the past 20 months, as mentioned on the previous page. The Secretariat has correlated this valuable information and published it in the form of a "Water Voice" Report, which can be downloaded from our website.

What can be done to reconfirm the significance of this project and to collect more "Water Voices" from around the world?

With these points in mind, we will continue to promote the "water voice" Project as well as the adoption of new methodologies. Interim concrete methods include the consideration of ways to increase the number of "Water Voices" by improving the website for ease of viewing and use. In addition, we wish to raise the public awareness by organizing events such as the "Water Voice" Contest. We are also creating some questionnaires about this matter. Please inquire to: [voice@water-forum3.com](mailto:voice@water-forum3.com)

#### *3 Follow up meetings around the world*

As a series of follow up activities to the 3rd World Water Forum, we envisage organizing follow up meetings around the world. The initial action will be made at the meeting co-organized by the Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum, the World Water Council and UNESCO in October 2003 in Paris, France. This effort will help maintain the awareness of water issues around the world, monitor the commitments made during the Forum, and promote further action.

In addition, the Secretariat will actively raise awareness of global water issues through public relations to promote the resolution of water issues in Japan and in the world.



#### *4 The monitoring of commitments and pledges made at the Forum*

At the 3rd World Water Forum, the participants made more than 100 commitments and pledges towards the resolution of world water issues. Now that the Forum has ended, it is time to act on these commitments. The Secretariat will follow up the Forum outcome, and publicize actions taken by Forum participants through various media including our newsletter. The Secretariat welcomes reports related to your post-Forum action.

#### **New Activities**

##### *1 Preparing for the establishment of the Japan Water Forum (JWF)*

The Japan Water Forum, a new organization that will succeed the Secretariat's activities on a permanent basis, will translate the vision, discussions and commitments of the Forum into concrete action. The JWF is expected to play a role in:

- 1 Promoting information distribution and to strengthen the basis for activities on water.
- 2 Assisting the international activities implemented by the relevant organizations and individuals in Japan.
- 3 Providing up-to-date information on water in order to apply them to Japanese water-related policy.

Besides the above-mentioned objectives, the JWF will facilitate coordination among organizations and networks of a similar nature, such as the WWC, GWP, the Denmark Water Forum, Australia Water Forum and The Netherlands Water Partnership. This north-north networking will focus on the development of technology and know-how through north-north network projects leading to north-south cooperation activities for resolving water issues in the developing countries.

##### *2 Support for the 4th World Water Forum*

The Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum and its successor organization, the Japan Water Forum, will make an effort to support the preparation of the 4th World Water Forum. According to the World Water Council, the next venue will be decided by the end of this year, most probably during their General Assembly, to be held in October 2002. We hope that the torch of the Forum will be kept aloft through various follow up activities, to be passed onto the next highly motivated host of the Forum!



# List of Major Reports & Publications Published for the 3rd World Water Forum

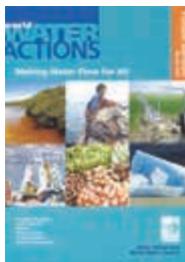
Numerous reports and publications were published for the occasion of the 3rd World Water Forum by many organizations involved in the 3rd World Water Forum. This section includes brief descriptions of the reports and publications that were published as the flagship reports of the themes/regional days on the occasion/in time of the Forum. The Secretariat gathered the following information through the thematic/regional day coordinators.

- World Water Actions
- Financing Water for All
- Water for People - Water for Life: the United Nations World Water Development Report
- Climate Changes the Water Rules: How water managers can cope with today's climate variability and tomorrow's climate change
- Water Security and Peace
- Water and Sanitation in the World's Cities: Local Actions for Global Goals
- Dialogue on Effective Water Governance – Learning from the Dialogues
- Groundwater – from Development to Management
- WASH in Schools
- WASH Media Guide
- Kyoto – The Agenda has Changed
- Mainstreaming Gender in Water Management: A Practical Journey to Sustainability: A Resource Guide
- Change - Adaptation of Water Resources Management to Climate Change
- Watersheds of the World
- World Lake Vision
- Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management
- GIS and Sustainable Water Management





## World Water Actions: Making Water Flow for All



*Authors: François Guerquin, Mi Hua, Marlies Schuttelaar, Tarek Ahmed, Tetsuya Ikeda, Vedat Ozbilen, for the World Water Council*  
*Published by: Water Action Unit of the World Water Council*  
*Date of publication: mid-2003*

*World Water Actions* is the main contribution of the World Water Council (WWC), the founder of the World Water Forum series, to the 3rd World Water Forum. This report was prepared by the Water Action Unit (WAU) of the WWC, established in 2001 as a scientific team of international water experts. It presents an overview and analysis of more than 3,000 actions and initiatives taken by governments, institutions, UN organisations and grass-root NGOs which address the priorities identified in World Water Vision, building on the results of the 2nd World Water Forum in The Hague in 2000.

The accompanying CD-ROM contains a searchable actions database on which the analysis in the report is based. It documents innovative global water programmes and water success stories, including projects (planning, preparation, or implementation), applied research and studies, awareness-raising campaigns, policy, legal, and institutional reforms.

The collected actions reveal the progress in thinking and in acting, since the 2nd World Water Forum, taking into account the Bonn Freshwater Conference 2001 and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg 2002.

The report is divided into three parts:

- The first part exposes the urgent need for overall management to assess the challenges and initiate changes. The topics covered range from 'recognising water's many (non-financial) values' to 'financing water development'; from 'strengthening international co-operation' to 'promoting gender equity in water decision making' and finally from 'managing water more efficiently' to 'addressing the impact of climate variability and change'.
- The second part focuses on key areas within the WEHAB structure developed in Johannesburg: water supply and sanitation, energy, health, agriculture and biodiversity.
- The third part analyses the outcomes of the 3rd World Water Forum, both the debates and the commitments. It presents answers to the questions raised and debated during the 3rd Forum: which priorities are being most effectively addressed, which need more attention, and which initiatives the participating organizations – institutions, corporations, NGOs, and governments – are planning to undertake.

The World Water Actions report concludes by stressing that there are many challenges to water management and that solutions to the world's water problems are not quick or easy. Taken together, however, the actions show that for every problem a solution has been found or is being devised. Meeting water challenges can, therefore, be accomplished by accelerating the pace of reform, raising the rate of investment, strengthening institutions, and building the necessary capacity in the water sector. If the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are to be achieved by 2015, the water actions described in the report must be further developed and multiplied, to ensure that water will truly flow for all.

*How to order the report/relevant contact information:*

*Earthscan Publications Ltd*

*Tel: + 44 (0)20 7278 0433*

*Fax: + 44 (0)20 7278 1142*

*Email: [earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk](mailto:earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk)*

*Website: <http://www.earthscan.co.uk>*

## Financing Water for All / Financer l'eau pour tous



*Author: James Winpenny*  
*Published by: World Water Council,*  
*the Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum,*  
*Global Water Partnership*  
*ISBN: 92-95017-01-3*  
*Date of publication: March 2003*

*Financing Water for All* is the report of the World Panel on Financing Global Water Infrastructure, formed late in 2001 as a joint initiative of the Global Water Partnership, the World Water Council, and the 3rd World Water Forum, with the financial support of several donor agencies. The chairman of the panel was Mr. Michel Camdessus, formerly Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and now Honorary Governor of the Banque de France. Its members were 20 personalities with top-level experience in politics, finance ministries, international development and financial agencies, banking, non-governmental organisations, private water companies, plus eminent independent professionals.

The report considers the financial needs of the water sector in its broadest sense, taking a 25-year perspective, including household services, irrigation, hydropower, resource development and management, flood control, etc. Many of its 87 proposals are addressed to domestic water supply and sanitation, and in particular what will be necessary to reach the relevant Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

All existing sources of finance for investment must expand: domestic governments (by far the largest source at present), Official Development Assistance, lending by Multilateral Financial Institutions (MFIs), commercial loans, private equity and voluntary contributions. For recurrent finance, cash flow from user charges is the predominant source. The water sector urgently needs reform to make it a more credible channel for more funding, and to generate more funds itself. Improved cost recovery is essential, but the report recommends the concept of sustainable cost recovery in recognition that some public subsidy is likely to continue. Half the report is dedicated to governance measures of various kinds. It argues that the choice of organisational model for the water sector should be made on pragmatic grounds, respecting local attitudes and what is feasible. There are a number of options for organising public sector or civil society involvement, and various ways of bringing in private skills, know-how and finance.

A recurring feature is the need for more direct funding at sub-sovereign and local levels, where the real responsibility for water provision lies. Currently, most funding goes in at central government level. The report refers to this as "reversing the financial architecture". Water revenues arise in local currency, hence raising loans or equity abroad carries an inherent foreign exchange risk. The report dwells on ways of developing local capital markets and savings sources, and proposes a "devaluation liquidity backstopping facility" to alleviate the pain of major devaluations.

More development aid (ODA) is necessary, but should be targeted, particularly to the achievement of the MDGs, with grants and subsidies focused on the poor. Aid should be applied as a catalyst to lever in other flows, and should not crowd out other sources, nor smother local or private initiatives. There should be greater use of guarantees.

Major parties should be held to account for their commitments and performance. Domestic governments should be pinned down to detailed plans and programmes for achieving MDGs. Donors and MFIs should report on their performance in relation to commitments. A 'control tower' and group of 'wise persons' would provide international monitoring of achievement of MDG targets and all the necessary enabling actions.

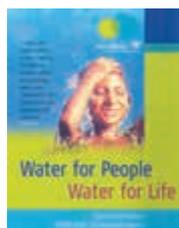
**How to order the report/relevant contact information:**

**The English and French versions of the full report and the Executive Summary (English, French, Japanese) are available on the WWC and GWP websites ([www.worldwatercouncil.org](http://www.worldwatercouncil.org) and [www.gwpforum.org](http://www.gwpforum.org)).**

**A limited number of hard copies of the report and Executive Summary are available from:**

**World Water Council  
The Communications Officer  
Les Docks de la Joliette  
Atrium 10.3, 10, place de la Joliette  
13002 Marseille, France  
Email: [communication@worldwatercouncil.org](mailto:communication@worldwatercouncil.org)**

## Water for People – Water for Life: The United Nations World Water Development Report



*Published by:*  
*UNESCO Publishing / Berghahn Books*  
*ISBN 92-3-103881-8*  
*Date of publication: 2003*

To what extent will population growth, rising levels of pollution, and climate change intensify the water crisis? Exactly how much water is available per person in countries around the world? How much will we need for food security in the next fifteen, twenty-five and fifty years?

The international community has pledged to reduce by half the proportion of people without access to water supply and sanitation by 2015. What regions are on track? How much will it cost to achieve these goals? What is the likelihood that countries will go to war over water in the near future?

These questions and others are addressed in this report, which offers the most comprehensive assessment to date of the state of the world's freshwater resources, based on the collective input of 23 United Nations' agencies and convention secretariats. It is part of an on-going assessment process to measure progress towards achieving sustainable use of water resources, and to influence better formulation and implementation of water-related policies.

The goal of sustainable development was first set at the Rio Earth Summit of 1992 and has been restated or expanded in many forums since then. The UN Millennium Declaration of 2000 transformed general guidelines into specific targets. The international community pledged "... to halve by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach, or to afford, safe drinking water" and "... to stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources, by developing water management strategies at the regional, national and local levels, which promote both equitable access and adequate supplies". Thus, ten years after Rio it is time to take stock.

The global overview is complemented by the presentation of seven pilot case studies of river basins representing various social, economic and environmental settings: Lake Titicaca (Bolivia, Peru); the Senegal River basin (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal); Seine Normandy (France); Lake Peipsi/Chudskoe, (Estonia, Russia); the Ruhuna basins (Sri Lanka); Greater Tokyo (Japan); and Chao Phraya (Thailand); With its comprehensive index, maps, glossary, references and coverage of a broad range of themes and examples of real-world River basins, the 'Water for People, Water for Life: The UN World Water Development Report' should take its place as a valued, authoritative and well-worn reference book.

**How to order the report/relevant contact information:**

**Other language editions are forthcoming.**

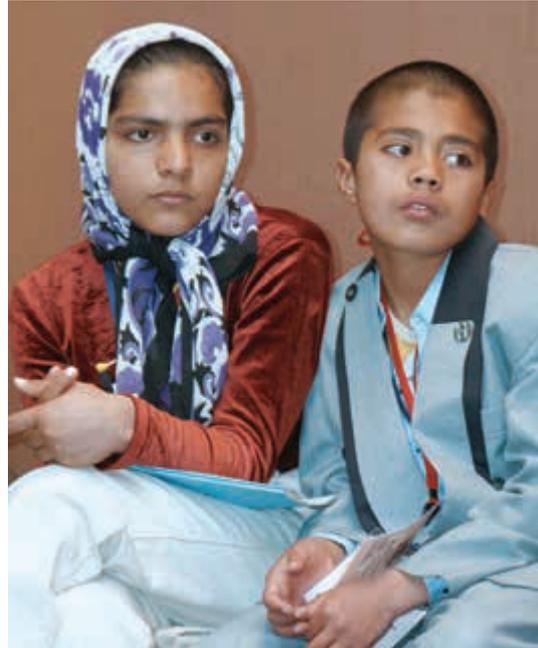
**Executive Summaries are also available.**

**Please consult the World Water Assessment Program's website for more information:**

**<http://www.unesco.org/water/wwap/index.shtml>**

**UNESCO Publishing / Berghahn Books**

**Postal address: UNESCO Publishing, 7 Place de Fontenoy  
75352 Paris 07 SP, France**



## Climate Changes the Water Rules: how water managers can cope with today's climate variability and tomorrow's climate change

*Film: The Heat Is On, Better Be Prepared (5-minute and 45-minute versions)*



**Co-ordinating lead authors:**

**Pavel Kabat and Henk van Schaik**

**Published by:**

**The Dialogue on Water and Climate**

**ISBN-90-327-0321-8**

**Date of Publication: March 2003**

The book *Climate Changes the Water Rules* contains the arguments and the evidence for a review of water resources planning and management strategies, to cope with current climate extremes and future climate changes. In this book, the evidence is condensed into stark messages about the dangers and threats, and the costs of inaction. The main focus is on what policy makers, water managers and climate specialists can do now to adapt to changes in the hydrological cycle.

Though the diagnosis is disturbing, the prognosis is encouraging. Adapting now to the challenges of more storms, floods and droughts will equip communities, governments and support agencies to combat the longer-term effects of anticipated climate change. Building climate-sensitive planning into their sustainable development agendas will reduce the chances of

governments' Millennium Development Goals being washed away by the next hydro-meteorological disaster. Pre-emptive investment in protection, mitigation and preparedness will help to slow the present escalating demand for humanitarian aid for the victims of extreme weather events.

The film 'The Heat is On, Better be Prepared' provides an overview of the scientific evidence by renowned scientists of the impacts of increasing climate variability and change on the water system. The film also shows telling examples of adequate coping actions by local communities on each of the continents.

**How to order the report/relevant contact information:**

**The report can be viewed or downloaded at the DWC Website:**

**[www.waterandclimate.org](http://www.waterandclimate.org)**

**The report can be ordered from DWC Science Support Office, P.O.**

**Box 47. 7600 AA Wageningen, The Netherlands**

**The film can be ordered from DWC General Management Office,**

**P.O. Box 3015, 2601 DA Delft,**

**The Netherlands**

## Water Security and Peace

*Published by: UNESCO and Green Cross International*

*Date of publication: 2003*

Some say that future wars will be fought over water, not oil. Others, more optimistically, say that history teaches us that people co-operate over water rather than fight over this life-giving resource. This report analyses many dimensions of the issue and in conclusion sides, cautiously, with the optimists.

There have always been a shortage of water in some place on earth at some time. Whenever this happened there was competition for water and sometimes conflict. However man has always learned to adapt or cope. In the past one hundred years our population has mushroomed and large cities and mega-cities have developed. Water consumption has risen to feed us, quench our thirst and supply the industries that nourish our economic growth. Locally and regionally competition for water is increasing. To this must be added the threats to regional and global ecosystems caused by man-made and natural climate change. Inequities are increasing between the rich who can afford to cope and the poor who cannot. The earth may have neared a point of discontinuity in human civilisation.

This has led some to claim that water wars are inevitable. A counter-movement claims that learning to co-operate in sharing water will build peace. UNESCO and Green Cross International, two institutions devoted to peace, have undertaken a program of activities to determine how serious is the problem, whether conflict can be avoided, and assuming that it can, how to build the capacity to ensure this will happen.

This report, compiled by Bill Cosgrove, is based on a number of thematic and basin studies prepared under the Potential for Conflict to Co-operation Potential (PC→CP) - Water for Peace Programme. These are being published as UNESCO-IHP technical documents, as part of a PCCP series to be available from UNESCO and Green Cross from autumn 2003.

Subjects covered in the Water Security and Peace report, and the thematic and basin studies prepared under the PC→CP – Water for Peace Programme, include:

- The history and future of water resources.
- International water law.
- The protection of water facilities during armed conflicts.
- Techniques of negotiation, mediation and facilitation.
- Systems analysis, models and decision support systems.
- Case studies: Mekong, Aral Sea, Jordan, Nile, Incomati, Danube, Rhine, Columbia, Trifinio, Volga, Volta, Okavango and La Plata.
- Participation, consensus building and conflict management.
- Conflict resolution course modules.
- Indicators of water conflicts.
- Ethics – the ideal and only long-term solution.
- Building river basin organisations.
- Education and training.
- Emerging trends: Public participation and the role of civil society.

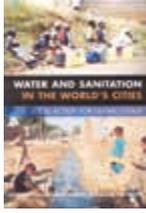
*How to order the report/relevant contact information:*

*The report will become available on the UNESCO  
and GCI websites.*

*To order a copy please contact Email: [pccp@unesco.org](mailto:pccp@unesco.org) or*

*Email: [gciinternational@gci.ch](mailto:gciinternational@gci.ch)*

## Water and Sanitation in the World's Cities: Local Actions for Global Goals



Published by: United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT), Nairobi  
ISBN 1-84407-004-2 2003  
Date of publication: 2003

The world's governments agreed at the Millennium Summit to halve the number of people who lack access to safe water, mainly in the world's cities, by 2015. With rapidly growing urban populations the challenge is immense.

*Water and Sanitation in the World's Cities* is a comprehensive and authoritative assessment of the problems and how they can be addressed. This influential publication by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) sets out in detail the scale of inadequate provision of water and sanitation. It describes the impacts on health and economic performance, showing the potential gains of remedial action; it analyses the proximate and underlying causes of poor provision and

identifies information gaps affecting resource allocation; it outlines the consequences of further deterioration; and it explains how resources and institutional capacities – public, private and community – can be used to deliver proper services through integrated water resource management.

**How to order the report/relevant contact information:**

**Earthscan Publications Ltd**

**Tel: + 44 (0)20 7278 0433**

**Fax: + 44 (0)20 7278 1142**

**Email: [earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk](mailto:earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk)**

**Website: <http://www.earthscan.co.uk>**





## Dialogue on Effective Water Governance – Learning from the Dialogues



*Authors: Nighisty Ghezae, Alan Hall,  
Frank van Steenberg*  
*Published by:*  
*Global Water Partnership (GWP)*  
*Date of publication: March, 2003*

The Framework for Action (GWP, March 2000) presented at the 2nd World Water Forum in The Hague stressed that the water crisis is mainly a crisis of governance. Following that forum the GWP established the Dialogue on Effective Water Governance in partnership with the UNDP and ICLEI (and recently joined by IUCN) with the aim to address the issue of water governance. It was recognised that this could only be done by focussing at the lower levels, where reality replaces rhetoric and no major global actions are undertaken.

The report describes the work carried out under the dialogue in the various GWP regions. GWP operates on the principle of action through partnerships and this is reflected in the wide range of people and organizations involved in the dialogues. The report introduces the dialogue and the process adopted as well as outlining some of the conceptual aspects of water governance. The latter is explained in greater detail in the sister GWP Technical Committee Background Paper No. 7, Effective Water Governance, which is available on the GWP website.

Chapter 2 of the report describes the outcomes of the various dialogues held all over the world. It discusses distributed governance in water, providing a link to governance in society at large and to integrated water resources management. The report discusses the enabling environment and the problems of laws over, and under, regulation, laws and involving people in decision-making. Economic instruments and the fundamental link between governance and financing are discussed as well as creating checks-and-balances on investments. The importance of building capacity for better governance is a key theme as well as decentralisation, shared water and basin management. The process of change is a key to creating better governance and this was a common theme throughout the dialogues. The importance of sequencing of actions is highlighted as well as the need to build on existing arrangements rather than creating parallel processes.

The report concludes with a discussion on future actions under the dialogue and an annex shows all the details of the Governance dialogues that took place in 2002-03 in all the GWP regions including the location, the participants and issues raised.

***How to order the report/relevant contact information:***

***Dialogue on Effective Water Governance – Learning from the Dialogues is available in English only and is available on the GWP website ([www.gwpforum.org](http://www.gwpforum.org)).***

***Hard copies of the report are available from:***

***The Communications Officer,  
Global Water Partnership  
Hantverkargatan 5, SE-112 21 Stockholm, Sweden  
Email: [james.lenahan@gwpforum.org](mailto:james.lenahan@gwpforum.org) and  
[ann.milton@gwpforum.org](mailto:ann.milton@gwpforum.org)***

## Groundwater – From Development to Management

*Authors: S S D Foster and J J Burke*

*Published by: International Association of Hydrogeologists*

*Date of publication: January 2003*

This briefing paper, prepared by the International Association of Hydrogeologists for the 3rd World Water Forum, Kyoto, Japan, March 2003, in conjunction with its partners in the Groundwater Theme – the World Bank Groundwater Management Advisory Team, the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (IHP), the UN Food & Agricultural Organisation, the IAEA Isotope Hydrology Section and the Japanese Association of Environmental Hydrogeologists – addresses “Groundwater: the subterranean source of civilisation”.

From early times man has obtained much of his basic needs for good quality water from subterranean sources. Springs, the surface manifestation of underground water, have played an important role in human settlement and social development. But for most of history the capability to draw on this groundwater resource was tiny in comparison to that available.

Heavy use of groundwater was not made possible until there had been advances in geological knowledge, well drilling, pump technology and rural electrification, which for most regions dated from the 1950s. Today a global withdrawal of 600-700 km<sup>3</sup>/a (cubic kilometres per year) makes groundwater the world’s most extracted raw material. It is a cornerstone of the Asian ‘green agricultural revolution,’ provides about 70% of piped water supply in the European Union and supports rural communities across large areas of Sub-Saharan Africa.

***How to order the report/relevant contact information:***

***The report is available from the IAH web site:***

***[www.iah.org/briefings/GW%20Brief.pdf](http://www.iah.org/briefings/GW%20Brief.pdf)***



## WASH in Schools

*Published by: The Water Supply and*

*Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)*

*Date of publication: March 2003*

The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) has joined forces with UNICEF under the 'WASH in Schools' initiative to campaign for improved school water and sanitation facilities.

Far too many schools in the developing world have appalling sanitary conditions, contributing to sickness and disease among students. Schools are often hazardous to children's health. Quality education can only effectively reach sick children. Over 200 million school age children are affected with parasites and flukes. Water and sanitation related diseases cause physical and mental development lags, thwarting a child's ability to learn. Poor or non-existent sanitation keeps girls from the classroom.

UNICEF and WSSCC launched the WASH in Schools campaign on 18 March 2003 at the Third World Water Forum in Kyoto, Japan. UNICEF is the lead agency for implementing the campaign and will work closely with WSSCC and its national and regional coordinators in developing countries. This initiative ensures safe water and clean, separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls in primary schools. Empowering young people through hygiene education will make schools safer and healthier for all children, and will provide entryways for hygienic change in families. Young people's involvement in the programme design will be a key commitment and innovative approach to the campaign.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All – WASH – is a global advocacy campaign to put water, sanitation and hygiene on the political map. The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) launched WASH in Bonn, Germany in December 2001 at the International Conference on Freshwater. Since then, several national campaigns have been launched in developing countries. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), an original member of the council, actively supports this campaign as it strives to make safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene a reality for all.

***How to order the report/relevant contact information:***

***Water Supply and Sanitation  
Collaborative Council (WSSCC)  
International Environment House  
Chemin des Anémones 9  
1219 Chatelaine  
Geneva, Switzerland  
E-mail: [wsscc@who.int](mailto:wsscc@who.int)  
Website: <http://www.wsscc.org>***

## WASH Media Guide



Published by: *The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)*  
Date of publication: *March 2003*

Excrement kills. It kills by the million. Lack of safe sanitation is the world's biggest cause of infection and malnutrition. It is the number one enemy of world health. And it deprives hundreds of millions of people not only of health but of energy, time, dignity, and quality of life.

This issue has been shrouded in embarrassment for too long. Hygiene – in conjunction with safe sanitation and water supply - is what transformed health and productivity in the rich world. It is one of the world's longest running scandals that the same has not happened long ago in the poor world.

Why hasn't it happened? Why after fifty years of promises do a hundred million people in slums and shantytowns still defecate in the open air or in plastic bags? Why does faecal matter still contaminate water, food, hands, homes, so that infection and disease are everywhere?

Most of the world's governments have failed to lay these obvious foundation stones of public health. And where government fails to assume its responsibilities, it is left to the media to call it to account.

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg last year, world leaders accepted the clear goal of halving the proportion of people without safe water and sanitation by the year 2015. These goals are unlikely to be achieved without a movement to campaign for them, and without sustained support from the media.

The *WASH Media Guide* entitled, 'A Guide to Investigating One of the Biggest Scandals of the Last 50 Years' is designed to offer some limited information and assistance to media professionals ready to pick up this challenge. The publication offers some of the key facts, exposes some of the common myths, reveals where each country stands in the 'hygiene league', suggests a check list that might help evaluate government performance, and sets out the basic 'Hygiene Code' that every family in the world now has a right to know.

Ultimately, it will be journalists' own national investigation and reporting that really counts. To catalyse action, the WSSCC will be presenting 'WASH' Awards for the best examples of reporting on hygiene, sanitation and water issues. The first prize will be \$500 plus an expenses paid trip to attend the WSSCC global 'WASH' Forum in Dakar, Senegal, in March 2004.

**How to order the report/relevant contact information:**

**Water Supply and Sanitation  
Collaborative Council (WSSCC)  
International Environment House  
Chemin des Anémones 9  
1219 Chatelanie  
Geneva, Switzerland  
E-mail: [wsscc@who.int](mailto:wsscc@who.int)  
Website: <http://www.wsscc.org>**



## Kyoto – The Agenda has Changed

*Published by: The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)  
Date of publication: March 2003*

One of the greatest failures of the last fifty years has been the failure to lay the foundation stones of public health in the developing world – hygiene, sanitation and water supply. The World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg in September 2002 adopted the clear goals of halving the proportion of people without safe sanitation and water supply by the year 2015.

Just as important, the summit acknowledged that without progress on the ‘WASH’ issues (water, sanitation and hygiene), progress towards all of the other development goals would be debilitated. Addressing the ‘WASH’ issues is now recognised as central to the struggle for sustainable development. New goals have now been set by and for national governments and the international community. But goals are about ends, not means. And the agreement on time-bound targets should not be taken to imply a ‘more of the same’ stepping-up of current efforts or a continuation of the top-down, supply driven approaches that have failed in the past.

The Kyoto World Water Forum can help lead the way in the search for the means to reach ‘WASH’ goals. But the task must first be re-defined in the light of past efforts and experiences. Better hygiene is the goal. Creating demand is the starting point. Building accountable local institutions to support communities is the means. And a better quality of life for two billion people is the prize.

*How to order the report/relevant contact information:*

**Water Supply and Sanitation  
Collaborative Council (WSSCC)  
International Environment House  
Chemin des Anémones 9  
1219 Chatelaine  
Geneva, Switzerland  
E-mail: [wsscc@who.int](mailto:wsscc@who.int)  
Website: <http://www.wsscc.org>**



## Mainstreaming Gender in Water Management. A Practical Journey to Sustainability: A Resource Guide

*Published by: Environmentally Sustainable  
Development Group, United Nations  
Development Programme.  
Date of publication: 2003*

The Gender and Water Resource Guide has been developed to assist practitioners in mainstreaming gender within the context of integrated water resources management (IWRM). The mainstreaming of gender is critical to reach the Millennium Development Goals as well as the targets of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The resource guide consolidates available materials and gives a quick guide to accessing existing information. The resource guide is by no means exhaustive and is not meant to duplicate, but rather to support previous efforts by consolidating available materials. UNDP and its partners will aim to continually update the guide in order to keep abreast of new materials, information and concepts.

Developed in consultation with stakeholders in various regions and supported by the Gender Water Alliance, gender specialists and practitioners, the guide consists of five parts:

- An introduction and overview notes on gender mainstreaming in IWRM,
- A guide to existing tools and materials,
- Briefing notes on:
  - Bringing a gender perspective to water sector capacity building
  - Equality between men and women
  - Institutional capacity to promote gender in IWRM Projects
- Case studies and good practices
- A guide to gender mainstreaming within the project cycle

*How to order the report/relevant contact information:*

*The Gender Resource Guide is available online as an interactive version: [www.undp.org/water/genderguide](http://www.undp.org/water/genderguide)*

*Or by writing to:*

*The Environmentally Sustainable Development Group  
Bureau for Development Policy  
United Nations Development Programme*

*304 East 45th Street*

*New York, NY 10017 USA*

*Fax: +1-212.906.6973*

*Email: [bdp-water@undp.org](mailto:bdp-water@undp.org)*



## Change – Adaptation of Water Resources Management to Climate Change

*Authors: Ger Bergkamp, Brett Orlando and Ian Burton*

*Published by: IUCN - The World Conservation Union*

*ISBN 2-8317-0702-1*

*Date of publication: 2003*

*Change – Adaptation of Water Resources Management to Climate Change* highlights the actions being taken by water professionals to adapt to a changing climate, and building on these early experiences, suggests the best ways for others to follow suit. It also underlines the need for widespread involvement in adaptation measures by politicians, water managers and direct and indirect water users. The measures to deal with climate change will have costs and benefits and these will need to be negotiated between politicians, experts and users. The report thus provides a pathway to deal with climate change and the growing uncertainty about future impacts.

## Watersheds of the World CD

*Water Resources Atlas*

*Published by: IUCN-The World Conservation Union, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), the Ramsar Convention Bureau, and the World Resources Institute (WRI).*

*ISBN 1-56973-548-8*

*Date of publication: 2003*

The most comprehensive database of the world's river basins, the Watersheds of the World CD, was released as a compact disc and website at the 3rd World Water Forum. The Watersheds of the World CD presents maps on twenty global issues as well as key maps, data and indicators of 154 of the world's basins. It also provides an analysis of the state of the world's river basins, including the environmental goods and services they provide.

*For more information, please visit*

<http://www.iucn.org/themes/wani/eatlas/index.html>

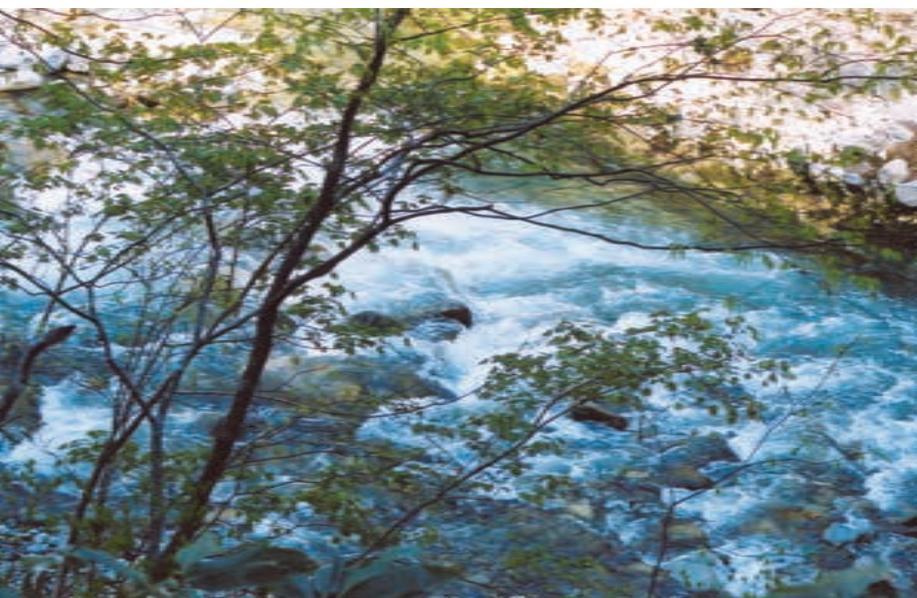
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*Tel: +44 1223 277894*

*Fax: +44 1223 277175*



## World Lake Vision: A Call to Action



*Published by: International Lake Environment Committee Foundation, Shiga Prefectural Government and United Nations Environment Programme – International Environmental Technology Centre*  
*ISBN 4-9901546-0-6*  
*Date of publication: 2003*

*The World Lake Vision* is the result of a candid look at what is happening today to lakes around the world, whether natural or artificial, freshwater or saline, and what is likely to happen to them if present trends continue into the future. It recognises the critical state of many of these fragile, vulnerable, and often strikingly beautiful ecosystems. It seeks to convince people of the need to insure healthy lakes as primary sources and storehouse of the world's easily-accessible water resources, and as sources of food and economic livelihoods, utilising them in a manner that maximises their sustainable use for humans and nature, while also preserving their quality and ecosystem integrity for current and future generations.

**How to order the report/relevant contact information:**

**International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC)**  
**Email: [info@ilec.or.jp](mailto:info@ilec.or.jp)**  
**Website: [www.ilec.or.jp](http://www.ilec.or.jp)**

## Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management



*Published by: South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and Asian Development Bank (ADB)*  
*Date of publication: February 2003*

*The Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management* is structured around six thematic themes: Water Resources Management; Island Vulnerability; Awareness; Technology; Institutional Arrangements and Finance. Under each theme there are key messages to stakeholders with supporting statements drawn from the discussion in the respective working groups. Under each key

message the required actions are listed including the parties deemed most appropriate to be responsible for their implementation. The Ministerial Declaration that has been signed by 14 Ministers and Secretaries of State as of 21 February 2003 is provided as well as the Communiqué that was adopted during the closure of the regional meeting in Sigatoka, 3 August 2002.

**How to order the report/relevant contact information:**  
**South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)**  
**<http://www.sopac.org.fj/>**  
**Asian Development Bank (ADB) <http://www.adb.org>**



## GIS and Sustainable Water Management

*Published by: French National Geographic Institute*

*Date of Publication: March 2003*

This document, drawn up under the responsibility of ISTED, is the result of an initiative of the French National Council for Geographic Information (CNIG), the Directorate of Research Science and Engineering of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport, Housing, Tourism and the Sea (DRAST/METLM) and the French Association for Geographic Information (AFIGEO). The document was prepared for the 3rd World Water Forum.

The key role played by water in meeting vital elementary human needs, such as health or food, has placed it at the centre of debate. The management of water resources is a responsibility that must be shared by all. Water forms part of a complex system for which means of knowledge and information access are a vital part of good management. The use of information and communication technologies offers a vast range of possibilities for establishing new approaches to the collection and use of water data while revolutionising information efficiency and the cost-benefit ratio of data programmes. In this respect, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), which combine mapping and database management, offer optimised, individualised representations of this medium.

The document is a collection of case studies of French experiences in geographic information systems, which have applications as tools for the implementation of protection and monitoring policies. The case studies presented reflect the diversity of uses applied to water management. They address the contribution of GIS to the management of water resources both in France and abroad (Russia, Uruguay, Honduras). The very relevant issue of hazard and the means of preventing negative impacts of natural disasters through warning and anticipation systems to protect populations is also of vital importance. Lastly, the question of access to drinking water for all is addressed through network appraisals with a view to ensuring the quality of the water supply. These are thus the elements that demonstrate that GIS systems are tools offering rich new prospects for all water policy management and implementation processes.

*How to order the report/relevant contact information:*

*The report can be obtained from ISTED by contacting*

*Veronica Rengifo at Email: [veronica.rengifo@isted.com](mailto:veronica.rengifo@isted.com)*

# List of Ministers

Country	Name		Title	Organization	Forum	MC
AFGHANISTAN	H.E. Ahmad Yusuf	NURISTANI	Minister	Ministry of Irrigation and Environment	✓	✓
	H.E. Pir Mohammad	AZIZI	Vice Minister	Ministry of Irrigation, Water Resources and Environment	✓	
ALBANIA	H.E. Besnik	DERVISHI	Minister	Ministry of Territory Adjustment and Tourism		✓
ALGERIA	H.E. Abdelmadjid	ATTAR	Minister	Ministry of Water Resources		✓
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FUJI	H.E. Savenaca Uluibau	DRAUNIDALO	Minister	Ministry of Works and Energy		✓
FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	H.E. Slavko Dane	PETROV	Minister	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy		✓
	H.E. Besir Nazimi	JASHARI	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy		✓
FRANCE	H.E. Roseline	BACHELOT-NARQUIN	Minister	Ministry of Ecology	✓	✓
	H.E. Pierre-Andre	WILTZER	Minister Delegate	Cooperation and Francophony	✓	✓
GAMBIA	H.E. Susan	WAFFA-OGOO	Secretary of State (Minister)	Department of State for Fisheries, Natural Resources & the Environment		✓
GEORGIA	Mr. Zaal	LOMTADZE	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment		✓
	H.E. Nino	CHKHOBADZE	Minister	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment		✓
GERMANY	H.E. Uschi	EID	Parliamentary Secretary of State	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	✓	✓
GREECE	H.E. Rodoula	ZISSI	Deputy Minister	Hellenic Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works	✓	✓
GUATEMALA	H.E. Carlos	CACERES RUIZ	Minister	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources		✓
GUINEA	H.E. Mory	KABA	Minister	Ministry of Water and Energy		✓
GUINEA-BISSAU	H.E. Isabel Gomes	PEREIRA	Secretary of State	Secretary of State for Energy and Natural Resources		✓
GUYANA	H.E. Shaik Kamrul	BAKSH	Minister	Ministry of Housing and Water		✓
HONDURAS	H.E. Patricia	PANTING	Minister	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment		✓
HUNGARY	Dr. Zoltan	KIS	State Secretary	Ministry of Environment and Water		✓
INDIA	H.E. Arjun Charan	SETHI	Union Minister	Ministry of Water Resources	✓	✓
	H.E. Ananth	KUMAR	Minister	Ministry of Urban Development	✓	✓
INDONESIA	Ms. Masnellyarti	HILMAN	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Environment	✓	✓
INDONESIA	H.E. Soenarno		Minister	Ministry of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure	✓	✓
	H.E. Bungaran	SARAGIH	Minister	Ministry of Agriculture		✓

Country	Name	Title	Organization	Forum	MC	
IRAN	H.E. Habibollah	BITARAF	Minister	Ministry of Energy		✓
	H.E. Reza	ARDAKANIAN	Vice Minister	Ministry of Energy	✓	✓
	H.E. Bahram	AMINI POURI	Vice Minister	Ministry of Jihad-E-Agriculture for soil and water	✓	✓
IRELAND	H.E. Liam	AYLWARD	Minister of State	Department of Agriculture and Food		✓
JAPAN	H.E. Chikage	OOGI	Minister	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport		✓
	H.E. Shunichi	SUZUKI	Minister	Ministry of the Environment		✓
	H.E. Koki	CHUMA	Senior Vice Minister	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	✓	✓
	H.E. Ichiro	KAMOSHITA	Senior Vice Minister	Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare		✓
	H.E. Naoto	KITAMURA	Senior Vice Minister	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries		✓
	H.E. Tadamori	OSHIMA	Minister	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	✓	
	H.E. Kazuo	HIROTOMO	Senior Vice Minister	Ministry of the Environment	✓	
KAZAKHSTAN	H.E. Aitkul	SAMAKOVA	Minister	Ministry of Environmental Protection		✓
KENYA	H.E. Martha Wangari	KARUA	Minister	Ministry for Water Resources Management and Development		✓
LAO PDR	H.E. Siene	SAPHANGTHONG	Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	✓	✓
LATVIA	H.E. Raimonds	VEJONIS	Minister	Ministry of Environment		✓
LESOTHO	H.E. Monyane	MOLELEKI	Minister	Ministry of Natural Resources		✓
LUXEMBOURG	H.E. Eugene	BERGER	Minister	Ministry of the Environment		✓
MADAGASCAR	H.E. Jacques	RABARISON	Minister	Ministere de l'Energie et des Mines		✓
MALAWI	H.E. Dumbo F.	LEMANI	Minister	Ministry of Water Development		✓
MALAYSIA	H.E. Mohd Shariff	OMAR	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Agriculture	✓	✓
MALI	H.E. Nancoman	KEITA	Minister	Ministry of Environment		✓
	H.E. Hamed D.	SEMEGA	Minister	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water		✓
MARSHALL ISLANDS	H.E. John M.	SILK	Minister	Ministry of Resources and Development		✓
MAURITANIA	H.E. Mustapha	KANE	Minister	Ministry of Hydraulics and Energy		✓
MEXICO	H.E. Victor	LICHTINGER	Minister	Environment and Natural Resources Ministry		✓
MONGOLIA	H.E. Ulambayaryn	BARSBOLD	Minister	Ministry of Nature and Environment		✓
MOROCCO	H.E. Mohammed	ELYAZGHI	Minister	Ministry of Territory Planning, Urban Management, Housing and Environment	✓	
	H.E. Mohand	LAENSER	Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	✓	
MOZAMBIQUE	H.E. Roberto Costley Colin	WHITE	Minister	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	✓	✓
MYANMAR	H.E. U Ohn Myint		Deputy Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	✓	✓
NAMIBIA	H.E. Helmut Kangulohi	ANGULA	Minister	Agriculture Water and Rural Department		✓
NEPAL	H.E. Dipak	GYAWALI	Minister	Water Resources	✓	✓
NETHERLANDS	Ms. Melanie	SCHULTZ	State Secretary	Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management	✓	✓
	H.E. Agnes M. A.	VAN ARDENNE- VAN DER HOEVEN	Minister	Ministry of Development Cooperation of International Development	✓	✓
	H.E. Hans Christian	Schmidt	Minister	Ministry of the Environment	✓	
NEW ZEALAND	H.E. Marian	HOBBS	Minister	Ministry for the Environment		✓
NIGER	H.E. Adamou	NAMATA	Minister	Ministry of Hydraulics, Environment and Combatting Desertification		✓
NORWAY	H.E. Hilde	JOHNSON	Minister of International Development	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		✓
PAKISTAN	H.E. Aftab Ahmad Khan	SHERPAO	Federal Minister	Ministry of Water and Power	✓	✓
PALAU	H.E. Fritz	KOSHIBA	Minister	Ministry of Resources and Development		✓
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	H.E. Sasa	KOKINO-ZIBE	Minister	Ministry of Environment and Conservation		✓
PERU	Mr. Jorge	VILLACORTA	Vice Minister of Construction and Sanitation	Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation		✓
PORTUGAL	H.E. Eduardo J.	MARTINS	Secretary of State for the Environment	Ministry of the Environment		✓
	H.E. Jose P.	ALMEIDA	Adjunct Secretary of State to the Minister for the Territorial Planning			✓
REP.OF KOREA	Mr. Young Jin	KIM	Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry		✓
ROMANIA	H.E. Petru	LIFICIU	Minister	Ministry of Water and Environmental Protection	✓	
RUSSIA	H.E. Nikolay M.	TARASOV	First Deputy Minister	Russian Federation Ministry of Natural Resources		✓
RWANDA	H.E. Bikoro	MUNYANGANIZI	Minister	Ministry of State in charge of Water and Natural Resources		✓
SAINT LUCIA	H.E. Felix	FINISTERRE	Minister	Ministry of Communications, Works, Transport and Public Utilities	✓	✓
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	H.E. Douglas Wilbert	SLATER	Minister	Ministry of Health and the Environment		✓
SAMOA	H.E. Faumuina	LIUGA	Minister	Ministry of Works, Water and Electric Power Corporation		✓
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	H.E. Arlindo	DE CEITA CARVALHO	State Secretary for Environment, Land Management and Protection of Nature		✓	
SAUDI ARABIA	H.E. Ali S.	AL-TOKHAIS	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Water Affairs		✓
SENEGAL	H.E. Macky	SALL	Minister	Ministry of Resources, Mines, Energy and Water	✓	✓
SENEGAL	H.E. Habib	SY	Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	✓	✓

Country	Name		Title	Organization	Forum	MC
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	H.E. Andjelka	MIHAJLOV	Minister	Ministry of the Protection of Natural Resources and Environment of Serbia	✓	
SIERRA LEONE	H.E. Emmanuel	GRANT	Minister	Ministry of Energy and Power		✓
SINGAPORE	H.E. LIM	SWEE SAY	Minister	Ministry of the Environment		✓
SOLOMON ISLANDS	H.E. Laurie	CHAN	Minister	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		✓
SOUTH AFRICA	H.E. Ronnie	KASRILS	Minister	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	✓	✓
	H.E. Thoko Angela	DIDIZA	Minister	Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs	✓	✓
SPAIN	H.E. Pascual	FERNANDEZ	Secretary of State for Water and Coast	Ministry of Environment	✓	✓
SRI LANKA	H.E. Gemini J.	PERERA	Minister	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management	✓	✓
	H.E. Arumugan	THONDAMAN	Minister	Ministry of Housing and Plantation Infrastructure	✓	
SUDAN	H.E. Kamal Ali	MOHAMED	Minister	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources	✓	✓
SURINAME	H.E. Franco Rudy	DEMON	Minister	Ministry of Natural Resources		✓
SWAZILAND	H.E. Magwagwa B.	MDLULI	Minister	Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy		✓
SWEDEN	H.E. Lena A. S.	SOMMESTAD	Minister	Ministry of the Environment		✓
SYRIA	H.E. Sleman	RAMMAH	Vice Minister	Ministry of Irrigation	✓	✓
TAJKISTAN	Mr. Usmonkul	SHOKIROV	Minister	Ministry of Nature Protection		✓
TANZANIA	H. E. Edward N.	LOWASSA	Minister	Ministry of Water and Livestock Development		✓
	H. E. Sadati	BURHAN	Minister	Ministry of Water, Works, Energy and Land		✓
TOGO	Mr. N'tcha Datschmia	YEMBETTI	Deputy Minister	Ministere de l'Equipment		✓
TONGA	H.E. Fielakepa		Minister	Ministry of Lands, Survey and Natural Resources		✓
TUNISIA	H.E. Mr. Ameur	HORCHANI	Secretary of State	Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources	✓	✓
TURKEY	H. E. Imdat	SUTLUOGLU	Minister	Ministry of Environment		✓
TUVALU	H.E. Maatia	TOAFA	Minister	Ministry of Works and Energy		✓
UGANDA	H.E. Ruhakana	RUGUNDA	Minister	Ministry of Water, Land and Environment	✓	✓
	H. E. Dandi	MIGEREKO	Minister	State of Energy		✓
	H.E. Mary	MUTAGAMBA	Minister of State for Water	Ministry of Water, Land and Environment	✓	✓
UNITED KINGDOM	H.E. Elliot	MORLEY	Minister	Water, DEFRA	✓	✓
UZBEKISTAN	H.E. Abdurakhim Abdurakhmanovich	DJALALOV	First Deputy Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources	✓	✓
VENEZUELA	H.E. Alejandro	HITCHER	Vice Minister	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources		✓
VIET NAM	H.E. LE	HUY NGO	Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	✓	✓
ZAMBIA	H.E. George Wello	MPOMBO	Cabinet Minister	Ministry of Energy and Water Development		✓
ZIMBABWE	H.E. Joice Teurai Ropa	MUJURU	Cabinet Minister	Ministry of Rural Resources and Water Development		✓

# List of Thematic/Regional Coordinators

as of March23, 2003

Themes	Organization	Person in Charge	Contact Person	Email	
AGRI	Agriculture, Food and Water	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Mr. Kenji Yoshinaga	Mr. Kenji Yoshinaga	kenji.yoshinaga@fao.org
		International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage	Mr. C. D. Thatte	Mr. C. D. Thatte	icid@icid.org
		Japanese National Committee of International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage	Mr. Yukiya Saika	Mr. Soji Shindo	wf3_faw@nm.maff.go.jp
FINA	Financing Water Infrastructure	World Water Council	Mr. William J. Cosgrove	Mr. James Winpenny	winpenny@pt.lu
		Global Water Partnership	Ms. Margaret Catley-Carlson	Ms. Margaret Catley-Carlson	m.catley-carlson@cgjar.org
FLOD	Floods	IFNet Preparatory Unit	Mr. Ryosuke Kikuchi	Mr. Akira Sasaki	waterinrivers@idi.or.jp
GRDW	Groundwater	The World Bank	Ms. Karin Kemper	Ms. Karin Kemper	kkemper@worldbank.org
		Groundwater Management Advisory Team	Mr. Stephen Foster	Mr. Stephen Foster	GWMAFoster@aol.com
		International Association of Hydrogeologists	Mr. Andrew Skinner	Mr. Andrew Skinner	askinner@iah.org
		United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Mr. Andras Szollosi-Nagy	Ms. Alice Aureli	a.aureli@unesco.org
		Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations	Mr. Jacob Burke	Mr. Jacob Burke	jacob.burke@fao.org
		Marcelino Botin Foundation	Mr. Manuel Ramon Llamas	Ms. Carmen Coletto	c.coletto@cospa.es
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) & Basin Management	Association of Environmental Hydrogeologist	Mr. Hiromichi Ishibashi	Ms. Chieko Ishibashi	ysakura@earth.s.chiba-u.ac.jp tenjin-h@po.iiijnet.or.jp sr-hydro@palette.plala.or.jp
		Global Water Partnership	Mr. Torkil Jonch Clausen	Mr. Torkil Jonch Clausen	tjc@dhi.dk
		International Network of Basin Organization	Mr. Denis Fourmeau	Mr. Denis Fourmeau	d.fourmeau@oieau.fr inbo@wanadoo.fr
		Japan Water Partnership Initiative	Mr. Katsuhiko Inoue	Mr. Takaya Tanaka	tanaka-t2qa@milit.go.jp
CITI	Water and Cities	Shiga Prefectural Government, Japan	Mr. Toshinori Ogata	Mr. Takuya Shinkai	dc0001@pref.shiga.jp
		United Nations Environment Programme	Mr. Vicente Santiago-Fandino	Mr. Vicente Santiago-Fandino	vicente.santiago@unep.or.jp
		International Lake Environment Committee Foundation	Mr. Masahisa Nakamura	Mr. Satoru Matsumoto	smatsumoto@ilec.or.jp
CLIM	Water and Climate	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	Mr. Kalyan Ray	Mr. Andre Dzikus	andre.dzikus@unhabitat.org
CULT	Water and Cultural Diversity	International Secretariat of the Dialogue on Water and Climate	Mr. Henk van Schaik	Mr. Henk van Schaik	hvs@ihe.nl
		United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Mr. Janos Bogardi	Mr. Alexander Otte	a.otte@unesco.org
ENER	Water and Energy	Academie de l'Eau	Mr. Jean-Louis Oliver	Ms. Julia Boehler	boehler.julia@aesn.fr
		National Museum of Ethnology of Japan	Mr. Ken-ichi Abe	Mr. Ken-ichi Abe	abek@idc.minpaku.ac.jp
GOVE	Water and Governance	International Hydropower Association	Mr. Richard Taylor	Mr. Richard Taylor	rmt@hydropower.org
INFO	Water and Information	Global Water Partnership	Mr. Torkil Jonch Clausen	Mr. Alan Hall	awh@hrwallingford.co.uk
		American Water Resources Association	Mr. Ken Reid	Mr. Ken Reid	awrahq@aol.com
		Water Web Consortium	Ms. Faye Anderson	Ms. Faye Anderson	faveanderson2@aol.com
POVE	Water and Poverty	Foundation of River & Basin Communication, Japan	Mr. Tadahiko Nakao	Mr. Tadahiko Nakao	nakao@river.or.jp
		National Space Development Agency of Japan	Ms. Riko Oki	Ms. Riko Oki	riko.oki@nasa.go.jp
PEAC	Water for Peace	Asian Development Bank	Mr. Wouter Lincklaen Arriens	Mr. John Soussan	johnsoussan@hotmail.com
		United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Mr. Janos Bogardi	Ms. Lena Salame	l.salame@unesco.org
SANI	Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene and Water Pollution	Green Cross International	Mr. Bertrand Charrier	Ms. Fiona Curtin	fiona.curtin@gci.ch
		Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council	Mr. Gourisankar Ghosh	Mr. Gourisankar Ghosh	ghoshg@who.int
		World Health Organization	Mr. Jamie Bartram	Mr. Hiroki Hashizume	hashizumeh@who.int
TSPT	Water and Transportation	United Nations Children's Fund	Ms. Vanessa Tobin	Ms. Mami Hoshino	mhoshino@unicef.org
		Japan Water Research Center	Mr. Tetuo Hayakawa	Ms. Lisette Burgers	lburgers@unicef.org
		Japan Sewerage Committee for 3rd World Water Forum	Mr. Tomonori Matsuo	Mr. Goro Funahashi	uwfunahashig@mail.mizudb.or.jp
		River Bureau , Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	Mr. Mikio Ishiwatari	Mr. Takao Murakami	murakamit@jswa.go.jp
EDUC	Water, Education and Capacity Building	Ports and Harbours Bureau , Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Japan	Mr. Tadashi Asai	Mr. Tadashi Asai	asai-t86s3@milit.go.jp
		Ministry of Transport , Public works and Water Management, the Netherlands	Mr. Dick de Bruin	Mr. Dick de Bruin	d.dbruin@hkw.nws.minvenw.nl
F&EN	Water, Food and Environment	International Navigation Association (PIANC)	Mr. Tatsuro Okumura	Mr. Tatsuro Okumura	okumura@ocdi.or.jp
		UNESCO/IHE and Cap-Net/UNDP	Mr. Janos Bogardi	Mr. Laurens van Pijkeren	lvp@ihe.nl
NATE	Water, Nature and Environment	Secretariat of the Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment	Mr. Laurens van Pijkeren	Ms. Kees Leendertse	kees.leendertse@cap-net.org
NATE	Water, Nature and Environment	The World Conservation Union	Mr. Frank Risjberman	Ms. Sanjini de Silva	s.desilva-dias@cgjar.org
			Mr. Ger Bergkamp	Mr. Elroy Bos	Elroy.Bos@iucn.org

Themes	Organization	Person in Charge	Contact Person	Email
NATE Water, Nature and Environment	United Nations Environment Programme	Mr. Steve Halls	Mr. Steve Halls	Steve.Halls@unep.or.jp
Major Groups	Organization	Person in Charge	Contact Person	Email
CEOP CEO (Chief Executive Officer) Panel	Chief Executive Officer's Panel Group	Mr. Allerd Stikker	Mr. Allerd Stikker	emf@emf.nl
CHIP Children's World Water Forum	United Nations Children's Fund	Ms. Vanessa Tobin	Ms. Mami Hoshino, Ms. Lisette Burgers	mhoshino@unicef.org lburgers@unicef.org
GENP Gender and Water Panel	Children's Water Forum Co-ordination Committee Gender and Water Alliance	Mr. Yukiko Kada Ms. Jenifer Francis	Mr. Yukiko Kada Ms. Catarina Fonseca	kada@bm.go.jp fonseca@irc.nl
STMP Science, Technology and Management Panel	International Water Associations Liaison Committee	Mr. Paul Reiter	Mr. Paul Reiter	paul.reiter@iwahq.org.uk
UNIP Union Panel	Public Services International	Mr. David Boys	Mr. David Boys	david.boys@world-psi.org
WDPP Water Development Partners Panel	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Bert Diphoom	Mr. Bert Diphoom	aj.diphoom@minbuza.nl
	The World Bank	Mr. John Briscoe	Mr. John Briscoe	Jbriscoe@worldbank.org
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Mr. Takanori Kitamura	Mr. Takanori Kitamura	Takanori.Kitamura@jica.go.jp
	Asian Development Bank	Mr. Bradford Philips	Mr. Bradford Philips	bphilips@adb.org
JOUNP Water Journalist Panel	Water Media Network	Ms. Tracey Osborne	Ms. Tracey Osborne	Tosborne@worldbank.org
YOUP Youth World Water Forum	Youth Water Action Team Youth Water Japan	Mr. Jim Louisse Mr. Fuyutaka Kashiwazaki	Mr. Jim Louisse Mr. Fuyutaka Kashiwazaki	wlouiss@mail.hzeeland.nl youth-waterjapan@freeml.com
Topics	Organization	Person in Charge	Contact Person	Email
DAMS Dams and Sustainable Development	United Nations Environment Programme -Dams Development Projects World Water Council	Mr. Jeremy Bird	Mr. Jeremy Bird	jbird@unep-dams.org
PPPA Public Private Partnership	The Council of Canadians World Water Council	Mr. Daniel Zimmer Mr. Jamie Dunn Mr. Daniel Zimmer	Mr. Daniel Zimmer Mr. Jamie Dunn Mr. Colin Herron	d.zimmer@worldwatercouncil.org jdunn@canadians.org c.herron@worldwatercouncil.org
Special Programs	Organization	Person in Charge	Contact Person	Email
AGRM Ministers' Meeting on Water, Food and Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan	Mr. Yukiya Saika	Mr. Soji Shindo	wwf3_faw@nm.maff.go.jp
PARL Water and Parliamentarians	Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations	Mr. Kenji Yoshinaga	Mr. Kenji Yoshinaga	Kenji.Yoshinaga@fao.org
MEDI Water, Life and Medicine	Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment Japan Medical Association and World Medical Association	Mr. Shoji Koike Mr. Hisahi Tsuruoka	Mr. Shoji Koike Mr. Hisahi Tsuruoka	globejp@osk.3web.ne.jp jmaintl@po.med.or.jp
WACT World Water Actions	World Water Council	Mr. William J. Cosgrove	Mr. Francois Guerquin	f.guerquin@worldwatercouncil.org
WWAP World Water Assessment Programme	World Water Assessment Programme	Mr. Gordon Young	Mr. Yoshiyuki Imamura	y.imamura@unesco.org
Regional Days	Organization	Person in Charge	Contact Person	Email
AFRI Day of Africa	Africa Water Task Force	Mr. Albert Wright	Mr. Daniel Adom, Mr. Dennis Mwanza	dan-watrecom@ighmail.com ddmwanza@africaonline.co.ci
ASIA Day of Asia and Pacific	United Nations University Global Water Partnership South Asia Technical Committee	Mr. Libor Jansky Mr. Nanda Abeywickrema	Mr. Libor Jansky Mr. Nanda Abeywickrema	jansky@hq.unu.edu n.abeywickrama@cgjar.org
	Global Water Partnership South East Asia Technical Committee	Mr. Apichart Anukularmphai	Mr. Apichart Anukularmphai	gwp_seatac@ait.ac.th
	Global Water Partnership China Technical Committee	Mr. Guowei Yang	Mr. Guowei Yang	yanggw1117@hotmail.com yanggw@elong.com
EURO Day of Europe	Coordination Group for the Day of Europe European Commission, DG Environment Global Water Partnership - Central Eastern Europe Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean	Mr. Friedrich Barth	Mr. Friedrich Barth Mr. Marek Nawalany Mr. Michael Scoullous	friedrich.barth@cec.eu.int Marek.Nawalany@is.pw.edu.pl secretariat@gwpmmed.org
AMER Day of the Americas	Coordination Group for the Day of Americas (IADB, OAS, ECLAC, IUCN, SICA, IWRN, CNA, LANBO, GWP (CATAC-SAMTAC))	Ms. Maureen Ballester	Ms. Maureen Ballester, Ms. Ingrid Prifer Lepar	tempis@sol.racsa.co.cr bprifer@racsa.co.cr
MEME Day of the Middle East and Mediterranean	The World Bank	Mr. Vahid Alavian	Mr. Satoru Ueda	sueda@worldbank.org
	World Water Council Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean	Mr. Daniel Zimmer Mr. Vangelis Constantianos	Mr. Colin Herron Mr. Vangelis Constantianos	c.herron@worldwatercouncil.org secretariat@gwpmmed.org

# List of Water EXPO Exhibitors

## Exhibitors

Air Water Inc. / New Medicantech Corporation / Tateho Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.  
Akō Kasei Co., Ltd.  
Amita Corporation  
Anandenki Co., Ltd.  
Animax Co., Ltd.  
Aoki Corporation / Kohwa Engineering Co., Ltd.  
Aqua Clara Japan, Inc.  
Aqua-Brand Inc. / Nippon Intek Aqua-Chemical Co., Ltd.  
Aquapro Industrial Co., Ltd.  
Aquasure BV  
Aquatechnology, Co., Ltd.  
Arita Industry Co., Ltd.  
Asahi Breweries, Ltd.  
Asahi Tec Corporation  
Asia Air Survey Co., Ltd.  
Asia Air Survey Co., Ltd.  
Association for Rainwater Storage and Infiltration Technology  
Association for Wakayama Prefecture Rivers  
Association of Aluminum Alloy Roof  
Association of FRP Method Technology  
Ataka Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd. / Ataka Plant Service Co., Ltd. / Ataka Maintenance Co., Ltd.  
Awamura Manufacturing Co., Ltd.  
B by B Inc.  
B.B.W Co., Ltd.  
Bayer Medical Ltd.  
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Beltek Corporation  
Biwako Kisen Steamship Co., Ltd.  
Bureau of Waterworks, Tokyo Metropolitan Government  
Cabinet du Ministre Miche Foret  
Central Kagaku Corp.  
Chuoh Service Co., Ltd.  
Chuo Sekkei Engineering Co., Ltd.  
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Cima Consultant Co., Ltd.  
City of Kitakyushu  
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Civil Soft Developments Co., Ltd.  
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CTI Engineering Co., Ltd.  
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Dalian Benefit Machinery Co., Ltd.  
Danone Waters of Japan Co., Ltd. / Calpis Itochu Mineral Water Co., Ltd. / Kirin MC Danone Waters Co., Ltd.  
Deep Sea Water Management Division of Kochi Prefectural Government  
Department of Waterworks, Osaka Prefectural Government  
DKK-Toa Corporation  
DMW Corporation  
DNA. Magtec Japan Co., Ltd. / NPO Green Alliance  
Docomo Systems, Inc.  
Duna Museum (Hungarian Environmental and Water Museum)  
Earth Love Nippon, Co.  
Eau de Vie Co., Ltd.

## Exhibitors

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 Ebara Jitsugyo Co., Ltd.  
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 Electron Co., Ltd.  
 Emori & Co., Ltd.  
 Environment and Sewerage Bureau, Osaka Municipal Government  
 Environment NGO CWWI  
 Espec Mic Corp. / Espec Corp.  
 Es-Waternet Co., Ltd.  
 Field Museum of Water  
 Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.  
 Fuji Engineering Consulting Co., Ltd.  
 Fukuda Corporation  
 Fukui Prefectural Government  
 Fukusima Industries Corp.  
 Futamura Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.  
 Fuyo Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.  
 Geographical Survey Institute  
 Geonet Engineering Co., Ltd.  
 Geotec Co., Ltd.  
 Gifu Jousui Kikou Co., Ltd.  
 Gifu Prefecture  
 Giken Seisakusho Co., Ltd.  
 Global Environment Centre Foundation  
 Goshu Yakuhin Co., Ltd.  
 Green Appeal Researchers L.L.C  
 Grundfos Pumps K.K.  
 H.I.keuchi & Co., Ltd.  
 Hakko Co., Ltd. / Kando Co., Ltd.  
 Hakkousangyou, Onzakigumi, Gansuikaihatsu Jointventure  
 Hakuto Co., Ltd.  
 Hangzhou Dacheng Plastic & Rubber Products Co., Ltd.  
 Hayakawa Valve Production Co., Ltd.  
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 Horiba, Ltd.  
 Horiba, Ltd.  
 Hot-Spring Kannon Co., Ltd. Alkaline Water Project  
 House Foods Corporation  
 Housing Water Systems Association  
 Hume Pipe Mechanical Jacking Method Association  
 Hydraulautics  
 I & S Metal Spring Method Association  
 IBAK Japan Co., Ltd.  
 Ibaraki Prefectural Government  
 ICFTU / PSI / ITUC-Rengo  
 ICP Breathe Association  
 Imari Industrial Park Investment Promotion Conference  
 Independent Administrative Institution Civil Engineering Research Institute of Hokkaido  
 Independent Administrative Institution Port and Airport Research Institute  
 Institute for Ocean Policy, Ship & Ocean Foundation  
 Institute of the De Method Underground Reservoir System  
 International Emecs Center

## Exhibitors

International Tropical Timber Organization  
 Interworks Co., Ltd.  
 Ishigaki Company, Ltd.  
 Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.  
 Itoki Co., Ltd.  
 Iwate Prefectural Government / Metal Mining Agency of Japan / Hiraizumi Town  
 Japan Association for the World Exposition Aichi, Japan  
 Japan Cooperation Center for the Middle East  
 Japan Copper Development Association  
 Japan Ductile Iron Pipe Association  
 Japan Green Resources Corporation  
 Japan Institute of Construction Engineering / Foundation of River & Watershed Environment Management /  
 Foundation of River & Basin Integrated Communications, Japan / Foundation for Riverfront Improvement and Restoration /  
 Japan Dam Engineering Center / Water Resources Environment Technology Center  
 Japan Intes  
 Japan Medical Association  
 Japan Mineral Spa Laboratory Co., Ltd.  
 Japan Pipe Inspection and Diagnosis Association  
 Japan Radio Co., Ltd.  
 Japan Sewage Pipe Renewal Method Association  
 Japan Sewage Works Association, Kansai District Branch  
 Japan Stainless Steel Association / Nickel Development Institute  
 Japan System Planning Co., Ltd.  
 Japan Water Research Center  
 Japan Water Steel Pipe Association / NKK Corporation / Nippon Steel Corporation / Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd. /  
 Kawasaki Steel Corporation / Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. / Hitachi Zosen Corporation  
 Japan Water Works Association  
 Japan Xeriscape Design Association  
 Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP)  
 JDC Corporation  
 JFE Group (NKK Corporation / Kawasaki Steel Corporation)  
 JGC Corporation  
 Johkasou System Association  
 Joplax Co., Ltd.  
 K-Abic Co., Ltd.  
 Kaijo Corporation  
 Kajima Corporation  
 Kaneko Co., Ltd. / Maiuea Co., Ltd.  
 Kankyo Kogaku Co., Ltd.  
 Kankyo Shimbunsha, Co., Ltd.  
 Kansai Council  
 Kansai Marutaka Co., Ltd.  
 Kansai University  
 Kansei Co.  
 Kantool Co., Ltd.  
 Kantoolgiken Co.  
 Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.  
 Keihan Electric Railway Co., Ltd.  
 Keihan Group  
 Kirin Brewery Company, Limited  
 Kobe Mechatronics Co., Ltd.  
 Kobe Steel, Ltd.  
 Kobe Venture Research Association  
 Kohjin Corporation / Mitsubishi Corporation  
 Koken Boring Machine Co., Ltd.  
 Konoike Construction Co., Ltd.  
 Kubota Corporation  
 Kumagai Gumi Co., Ltd.  
 Kuraray Co., Ltd.  
 Kureha Techno Eng Co., Ltd.  
 Kurimoto, Ltd.  
 Kurimoto, Ltd. / Kurimoto Plastics Co., Ltd.  
 Kurita Water Industries Ltd.  
 Kyoei Suisan Co., Ltd.  
 Kyoritsu Chemical-Check Lab., Corp.  
 Kyoto Enterprise Corp.  
 Kyoto Prefectural Government

## Exhibitors

Kyoto University  
 Kyowa Concrete Industry Co., Ltd.  
 Light Curing Reconstruction Association  
 Maeda Corporation  
 Maezawa Industries, Inc.  
 Marsima Aqua Systems Corp.  
 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.  
 Meidensha Corporation  
 Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd. / Graduate School of Science Department of Biology, Osaka City University  
 Meiko Sangyo Co., Ltd.  
 Meisui Co., Ltd.  
 Metocean Environment Inc.  
 Ministry of Environment and Water  
 Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare  
 Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport  
 Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport / Japan Meteorological Agency / Japan Coast Guard  
 Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport / Water Resources Development Public Corporation  
 Mitsubishi Chemical Foamplastic Corp.  
 Mitsubishi Electric Corporation  
 Mitsubishi Kakoki Kaisha, Ltd.  
 Mitsubishi Rayon Group  
 Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Osaka Office  
 Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.  
 Mitsui Group  
 Mitsui Mining Company, Limited  
 Mizumoto Machine Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
 Morimatsu Industry Co., Ltd.  
 Morita Iron Works Co., Ltd.  
 MTG Co., Ltd.  
 Muroto City Office  
 Nagaoka International Corporation  
 Naigai Engineering Co., Ltd.  
 Nara prefecture  
 Naris Cosmetics Co., Ltd.  
 Nas Stainless Co., Ltd.  
 National Ground Water Association  
 National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management. Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (NILIM-MLIT).  
 National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology  
 National Maritime Research Institute  
 National Space Development Agency of Japan  
 Neo Dream Ltd.  
 New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)  
 Newjtec Inc.  
 NGK Insulators, Ltd.  
 NGO Network Earth Village  
 Nicos, Ltd.  
 Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc.  
 Nihon Shinko Co., Ltd. / Nishimura Architects Office  
 Nihon Trim Co., Ltd.  
 Nikken Consultants, Inc.  
 Nikuni Co., Ltd.  
 Nippon Denshoku Industries Co., Ltd.  
 Nippon Giken Inc.  
 Nippon Jimuki Co., Ltd.  
 Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.  
 Nippon Pneumatic Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
 Nishihara Engineering Company, Ltd.  
 Nishihara Environmental Sanitation Research Corporation, Ltd.  
 Nishihara Group  
 Nishihara Neo Corporation, Ltd.  
 Nishihara Techno Service Co., Ltd.  
 Nishihara Watertech Corporation, Ltd.  
 Nishimatsu Construction Co., Ltd.  
 Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd.  
 Nissin Electric Co., Ltd.  
 Nitto Denko Corporation  
 NPO Chiiki Recycle Suishin Kikou

## Exhibitors

NPO Forest Yamizo  
 NPO Gaia Access  
 NYK Line  
 Nympha Water  
 Nyuzen-Machi, Toyama  
 Obayashi Corporation  
 Ohki Corporation / Harmony Grouting Association  
 Okayama Prefectural Government  
 Okumura Corporation  
 Organo Corporation  
 Osaka Aqua Bus Co., Ltd.  
 Osaka City  
 Osaka Gas Engineering Co., Ltd.  
 Osaka Municipal Water Works Bureau  
 Osaka Municipal Waterworks Service Association  
 Osaka Prefectural Government  
 Osaka Prefecture University  
 Osaka University  
 Osaka Water Supply Engineering Association  
 OSG Corporation  
 OSI Soft  
 Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.  
 OYO Corporation  
 P & G  
 P.C.G Technica Co., Ltd. / Texas Co., Ltd.  
 Pacific Consultants Group  
 Panametrics Japan  
 Penta-Ocean Construction Co., Ltd.  
 Politec  
 Pro Expo Zaragoza 2008 Consortium  
 Project Wet (Water Education for Teachers)  
 Public Works Research Institute  
 Pure Dora Company  
 PureH2O (Ellegaard Teknik)  
 Risuikagaku, Co., Ltd.  
 Ritsumeikan University  
 River Industry Co., Ltd. / Maeda Corporation / Creative Hankyu Co., Ltd.  
 Rotary International  
 San-Ei FAucet Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
 Sanki Engineering Co., Ltd.  
 Sansui Consultant Co., Ltd.  
 Sanwa Clean Water  
 Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.  
 Sanyu Consultants Inc.  
 Sato Kogyo Co., Ltd.  
 Schlumberger Water Services  
 Science and Technology Promotion Foundation of Ibaraki  
 Seikatsu Art Club  
 Seiko Electric Co., Ltd.  
 Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd.  
 Sen Lights Corporation  
 Sndenkaigi Co., Ltd.  
 Seone Co., Ltd.  
 Sewage System Fair Committee  
 Shiga Committee of the 3rd World Water Forum  
 Shiga Prefectural Government / Biwako Bio-Industry Consortium  
 Shimadzu Corporation / Shimadzu Techno Research Inc. / Shimadzu Rika Instruments Co., Ltd. / Shimadzu System Solutions Co., Ltd. /  
 Shimadzu Business Systems Corporation  
 Shimadzu Corporation  
 Shimizu Corporation  
 Shinko Denso Co., Ltd.  
 Shinko Electric Co., Ltd.  
 Shinko Pantec Co., Ltd.  
 Shinmaywa Industries, Ltd.  
 Shinwa Develop-Tech-Incorporated  
 Shizuoka Prefectural Government  
 Shoueikensetsu

## Exhibitors

Society for the Research of Water Service in Deep Underground  
 Sosei World Corporation  
 Sougoumizu Institute, Ltd.  
 Soul of Clean Amanogawa River  
 Sugino Machine Limited  
 Suido Kiko Kaisha, Ltd.  
 Suiken Co., Ltd.  
 Sulabh International Social Service Organisation  
 Sumicon Certech Co., Ltd.  
 Sumiko Eco-Engineering Co., Ltd.  
 Sumiko Techno Research Co., Ltd.  
 Sumitomo Corporation  
 Sumitomo Heavy Industries, Ltd.  
 Sumitomo Metal Industries Group Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd. / Sumitomo Light Metal Industries, Ltd. /  
 Nippon Aluminium Co., Ltd. / Harmonix / Sumikin Kikoh Company, Ltd. / Yodoshi Corporation  
 Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.  
 Suntory Ltd.  
 System Control Corporation  
 Taisei Corporation  
 Taisei kiko co., Ltd.  
 Taisei-Kogyo, Inc.  
 Taiyo Cement Ind. Corp.  
 Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd.  
 Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.  
 Takenaka Corporation  
 Takigen Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
 Takiron Co., Ltd.  
 Takuma Co., Ltd.  
 Takuwa Corporation  
 Taniguchi Shokai Co., Ltd.  
 Tetra Co., Ltd.  
 Thames Water PLC  
 The Committee for Urban Greenery and Parks Exhibition  
 The Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc.  
 The Kansai Regional Branch of the Japan Water Works Association (JWWA)  
 The Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
 The Tokio Marine Risk Consulting Co., Ltd.  
 The Tsurumi-Seiki Co., Ltd.  
 The Zenitaka Corporation  
 Theater Magic Lamp  
 Toa Corporation  
 Toa Grout Kogyo Co., Ltd.  
 Tobishima Corporation  
 Toda Corporation  
 Tohkemy Corporation  
 Tokimec Inc.  
 Tokyo Metropolitan Government  
 Tokyo Metropolitan Sewerage Service Corporation (TGS)  
 Tomisu Co., Ltd.  
 Toray Industries, Inc. / Toray Engineering Co., Ltd. / Suido Kiko Kaisha, Ltd.  
 Torishima Pump Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
 Toshiba Corporation  
 Toyama Brand-Name Spring Water Association  
 Toyama Council of Deep Sea Water  
 Toyama Executive Committee for Exhibition of Water Expo  
 Toyama Prefecture  
 Toyo Construction Co., Ltd.  
 Toyobo Co., Ltd.  
 Toyobo Engineering Co., Ltd.  
 Tsukishima Kikai Co., Ltd.  
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
 UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC)  
 UNESCO Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS)  
 UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (IHP)  
 UNESCO International Year of Freshwater  
 UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)  
 Unilever / Unilever Philippine / Unilever Indonesia / Hindustan Lever

## Exhibitors

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) / Japan Committee for UNICEF  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
Unitika Ltd.  
University of Bergen, Norway  
USJ Co., Ltd.  
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Van Essen Instruments  
Vision Optic  
Vivendi Water  
Wakasuzu Consultants Co., Ltd.  
Wakayama Prefecture  
3-Water Environment Research Group, Independent Administrative Institution Public Works Research Institute  
"Water in Rivers" Secretariat  
Water Research Alliance  
Water Resources Development Public Corporation  
Water Technology Institute  
Waterking Japan, Co., Ltd.  
Wellthy Corporation  
Westbay Instruments Inc.  
Wincams Co., Ltd.  
Wish Inc.  
World Bank Group  
Xenesys Inc.  
Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.  
Give & Give Yamachu Co., Ltd.  
Yamaichitechnos Co., Ltd.  
Yamatake Corporation  
Yamatoshiki Co., Ltd.  
Yokogawa Electric Corporation  
Yoshino River Council  
Yoshinogawa and Kinokawa River Headwaters Foundation  
YSI / Nanotech Inc.

# List of Stakeholder Center Exhibitors

## 1. Multi-Stakeholder Booth

### IN EVENT HALL OF KYOTO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE HALL

#### Organizations

World Water Council  
ICID, JNC-ICID, FAO & MAFF  
Agence Francaise De Development (AFD)  
National Higher School of Engineering of Yaound (ENSP Cameroon)  
CREPA  
Agence De L'eau Seine Normandie  
Programme Solidarite Eau (pS-Eau)  
Municipal Development Partnership (MDP)  
Global Water Partnership (GWP)  
World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)  
United Nations Inter-Agency Committee on Freshwater (UN Water)  
International Year of Freshwater (IYFW)  
UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education  
United Nations Development Programme  
Southeastern Anatolia Project-Turkish Acronym (GAP-RDA)  
National Museum of Ethnology  
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Hydrological Programme (UNESCO-IHP)  
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO)  
United Nations University (UNU)  
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)  
International Secretariat of the Dialogue on Water and Climate  
Netherlands Water Partnership  
Gender Alliance  
IRC-Water  
DHI Water & Environment  
BPD Water and Sanitation  
The World Conservation Union (IUCN)  
Kingdom of Morocco  
Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)  
Stockholm Environment Institute  
Nile Basin Society  
UNEP-GIWA (Global International Waters Assessment)  
Japan Association for the 2005 World Exposition  
EM Research Organization  
International Development Research Center (IDRC)  
Scientific Information Center of the Interstate Commission for Water Conditions of the Aral Sea (SIC ICWC)  
UN-HABITAT  
UNEP-Dams and Development Project  
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development  
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, GTZ Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH, Germany  
Secretariat of "Water and Transport" Theme  
U.S. Army Corps Of Engineers  
Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)  
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)  
Asian Development Bank (ADB)  
World Bank  
Water and Sanitation Program  
World Health Organization (WHO)  
Water Resources Development Public Corporation  
National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA)  
IFNet Preparatory Unit, "Water in Rivers" Secretariat

## IN EVENT TENT OF KYOTO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE HALL

### Organizations

Center for Respect of Life and Environment (CRLE)  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
Italian Government / Region of Piedmont-Province of Turin-Municipality of Turin  
Overseas Development Institute, Water Policy Programme  
China Waterpower Press  
IFNet Preparatory Unit, "Water in Rivers" Secretariat  
International Water Management Institute (IWMI)  
Asian Development Bank (ADB)  
Water Resources Development Public Corporation  
WMO/GWP Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM)  
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)  
International Water Association (IWA)  
International Joint Commission, United States and Canada  
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)  
Indian Network on Participatory Irrigation Management and World Water Institute  
EM Research Organization  
Global Environment Facility (GEF)  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
Italian Government / Region of Tuscany - Region of Emilia Romagna

## 2. Poster Display

### IN EVENT HALL & ADJOINING EVENT TENT OF KYOTO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE HALL

Type	Organization	Title
Poster display	Asian People's Exchange	Development and Dissemination of Appropriate Technology for Wastewater Treatment in Asia
Poster display	Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)	Water and Global Change Research: APN Perspective
Poster display	Care Earth	Learning from the ancient people about life against drought, saving water, adaptability, and circulation
Poster display	Arable Land Division / Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries / Kyoto Prefectural Government	Oguraike Reclaimed Land: The Cycle of Water, Land and People
Poster display	Earth Day Network	Water For Life
Poster display	Eco Movement	[No water No life] Let's think of water in Japan, first.
Poster display	Environment NGO Earth Green	One proposal to water pollution
Poster display	E-village	What children all over the world learned through the Water Project
Poster display	Gene Topology Research Institute, Graduate School of Environmental Earth Science	Double Strand DNA applied for selective removal technique of dioxins and other harmful matters
Poster display	Global Runoff Data Centre (GRDC)	Global Collection and Dissemination of River Discharge Data in Support of Global Change Research and Integrated Water Resources Management and Assessment
Poster display	GWP Magyarorszag / Duna Museum	River Cleaning Activities
Poster display	Kamogawa-wo-Utsukushikusurukai	Explore new and innovative financial arrangements in Kanagawa
Poster display	Kanagawa Prefectural Government	Japanese folklore of water (Kappa)
Poster display	Kappa Study Society, People's Forum on water	Kawasaki City's Groundwater Preservation Plan
Poster display	Environment Bureau Kawasaki City office	Construction of a factory that is compatible with the Global Environment by Effectively
Poster display	Konica Corp. Odawara	Using Water Resources Culture and Ground Water in Kyoto
Poster display	Kyoto Environment Action Network	Water and Environment (Water Pollution/Ecosystem)
Poster display	Metocean Environment Inc.	Linking World Citizens by Tackling
Poster display	Network Earth Village	Water Issues Together ~ United Global Citizens ~
Photo gallery	NGO Japan	JPO (Japan Private Finance Initiative Organization)
Photo gallery Others	NPO Asaza Fund	Asaza Project – a strategy for rehabilitation of social systems connected with healthy water cycles in Japan
Poster display	NPO The Gogase River Regional Network	Cultural inheritance regarding environment and irrigation of the Gogase River System
Poster display	NPO International Association of Natural Textile	The natural textiles cause no pollution to natural water
Poster display	The International Shinto Foundation, Inc. (NGO in consultative status with Economic and Social Council of the United Nations)	Aerial view of sacred forests and groves in Megalopolis Tokyo
Photo gallery	Promotion Office for the 3rd world Water Forum, Construction Bureau, Kyoto City Government	The Kyoto Basin – Endowed with Water – A Huge Underground Reservoir –
Poster display	Secretariat of Water and Transport Theme	Cultural Development with Waterway transport
Poster display	Sacred Water Relay Society	The Sacred Water Relay along Three Rivers of LAKE BIWA-YODO River System & Operating Manual for Spaceship "RIVER BASIN" by GIS
Photo gallery	Sanyo Techno Marine, Inc.	Rain water harvesting in Sri Lanka
Poster display	Saviya Development Foundation	Concrete Creek 1999-2002, by ecoartist Shai Zakai
Photo gallery	Israeli Forum for Ecological Art	
Poster display	Stockholm Environment Institute	Water Act
Photo gallery	Mizutani Tadataka	Think water, starting from the garden
Poster display	Japan Xeriscape Design Association	Project for Water Environment Renovation of Lake Kasumigaura
Poster display	The Science and Technology Promotion Foundation of Ibaraki	Introduction of UNEP IETC New Training and Knowledge Management Tools
Poster display	UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC)	Exhibition of UNIDO Programmes
Poster display	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Our Challenges; "Chlorine" has saved the most lives world wide
Poster display	World Chlorine Council	Our activities
Poster display	World Clean Project	Activities for riverhead preservation of Kawakami village, Nara, which is located at the source of the Yoshinogawa (Kinokawa) river
Poster display	Yoshinogawa and Kinokawa River Headwaters Foundation	

### IN KYOTO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE HALL MAIN LOBBY / HALLWAY

Type	Organization	Title
Photo gallery	Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA)	See the world's waters (spectacular photos of waters from different parts of the world)
Photo gallery, Other	Birecik Dam and Hepp and GAP-RDA	Exhibition of photographs of the Mosaic of Zeugma
Photo gallery, Other	Ichi Ikeda	80 liter Water Box
Photo gallery, Other	Joseph La Piana	

Type	Organization	Title
Calligraphy exhibition	Hamasaki Michiko	The figure of water expressed by calligraphy
Poster display, Photo gallery, Picture, Other	Ministry of Foreign affairs, ITALY	Aquae Artis
Poster display, Picture	Lake Biwa-Yodo River Water Quality Preservation Organization	Children's messages
Picture display	Water and Forest Committee	Forests foster water
Poster display	Maharashtra Vikas Kendra	Youth in Water Action
Tapestry display	Seirei Social Welfare Community Hanayashiki Day Service Centre	Water in Japan
Photo gallery, Other	Crossover UK	Crossovers water project
Poster display, Photo gallery, Picture, Other	Intercultural Embassy for Water	
Poster display, Picture	Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD)	4 paintings by Beybson: users organise themselves to maintain their standpipe
Poster display, Photo gallery, Picture, Other	Mekong River Commission	
Poster display, Photo gallery, Picture, Other	Young Water Action Team (YWAT)	Expressing water
Poster display	France: Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Decoratifs China: Tsinghua University Academy of Arts and Design Japan: Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music	La couleur de l'eau demain
<b>IN OSAKA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTER</b>		
Type	Organization	Title
Photo gallery, Other	Osaka Committee Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum	Lighting Photo Exhibition, OSAKA River Photo Contest, Water Calligraphy Exhibition
Picture	Zeus Art Produce	Water - Construction
<b>IN OTSU PRINCE HOTEL</b>		
Type	Organization	Title
Photo gallery	Intercultural Embassy for Water	Photo Gallery Water & Peace
Print, Picture	Atelier 5	Atelier 5 Exhibition "Delicious Water"

### 3. Stage Event Schedule

Date	Starting	Ending	Type of Performance	Organization	Title
16th	15:00	16:30	Music, Slide Show, Dance	Intercultural Embassy for Water	Presentation of CD audio musical and original creation all around the poem "water, life, peace"
16th	16:30	17:30	Video	Embassy of Algeria to Japan	Traditional Irrigation System in Algeria
17th	9:30	10:00	Video	TEMA	Aral
17th	10:00	11:00	Presentation	People's Forum on Water	Water culture of an ancient city KYOTO
17th	11:30	12:30	Presentation	Japan Association for the 2005 World Exposition	EXPO 2005 Aichi, Japan Presentation
17th	13:00	14:00	Video, Presentation	International Water Project	Video and presentation about the Kazusabori System
17th	14:30	15:30	Video, Presentation	Kyoto Environmental Action Network	Water sommelier demonstration "Culture and ground water in Kyoto"
17th	15:30	16:30	Public Reading of Poem and Slides	Kamiga Shigeyoshi	Public reading of poem [The Song in praise to Water]
17th	16:30	18:00	Presentation	Commission for Water Sustainability	Presentation: Managing human impacts on water resources and the water environment
17th	18:30	20:30	Movie	Ministry of Transport and Water Management, Gov. of Netherlands	In Japanese Rapids
18th	10:30	11:30	Presentation	Kono Buhei	Presentation: the relationship between water and cancer
18th	11:30	12:30	Dance music	Mekong River Commission	Dance with music
18th	12:30	14:00	Presentation	Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)	Water and Global Change Research: APN Perspective
18th	14:00	15:30	Presentation	The International Shinto Foundation, Inc. (NGO in consultative status with Economic and Social Council of the United Nations)	Rain and Groundwater as Heavenly Blessing
18th	15:30	16:30	Video	Leonardo's Project - Azzurra TV "	Video: Etere Spa
18th	16:30	18:00	Presentation	Water Research Institute of Blue Hill, University of Graz	Widen our knowledge about water through the discovery
18th	18:30	20:30	Concert	Youth Water Japan	Concert and Dance Event
22th	18:30	20:30	Dance Event		
19th	10:00	18:00	Film Festival for Water Issues (Film Screening & Discussion)	Youth Water Japan, Earth Vision Organization, TVE Japan	Earth Vision-Water Voice from Asia
19th	13:30	14:30	Drawing	Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum	Drawing for Dialogue between Forum Participants and Ministers
19th	18:30	20:30	Video	Quiet Forest Where Wild Birds Live	Video
20th	10:00	11:00	Presentation	UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC)	Demonstration of UNEP IETC New Training and Knowledge Management Tools
20th	11:30	13:00	Film, Story telling	AQ 21 & Water Works / PIF	International Award Winning Films and Japanese story telling
21th	11:30	13:00			
22th	11:30	13:00			
20th	13:30	14:30	Film	Israeli Forum for Ecological Art	Have You Cleaned a Creek Today?- video art by ecoartist Shai Zakai
20th	14:30	15:00	Film	Gandhara Foundation, Pakistan	Pilot film "The Mighty Indus"
20th	15:00	16:00	Presentation	Eco-Art Group & Manchester Met. University	Art & Ecology, Water & Climate Change a dialogue by eco-artist David Haley
20th	16:30	18:00	Butoh	Izumi Mai	Izumi Mai Solo Dance "Water Series vol.4 Mizu wo kudasai (Water Please)" (The Atomic Bomb and Water)
20th	18:30	20:30	Presentation, Video, Music	Young Water Action Team (YWAT)	Presentation of YWAT Strategy and Future Plans
21st	9:30	10:30	Video	Water Re-use Promotion Center	Introduction of the Reuse and Effective Use Technology of Industrial Water in Japan
21st	10:30	11:00	Presentation	E-village	What the children around the world have learned through Water Project
21st	19:30	20:30	Films, Music	GWP Magyarorszag/Duna Museum	Video and Hungarian Folk Music
22nd	13:30	14:00	Video	Crossover UK	Crossovers water project
22nd	14:30	15:00	Video	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	Video presentation "Wetlands, Water and Sustainability"
22nd	15:00	16:00	Video	FoE Japan	AgnoA Video Documentary on the People's Struggle against the San Roque Multi-Purpose Dam Project in the Philippines
22nd	16:00	17:00	Presentation	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	The future of Water conflict and cooperation
23rd	10:00	11:30	Video, Music	Center for Environmental and Cultural Exchange	Video "Furusato-no-Uta ", Mini-Live



# List of Regional Days Exhibitors

## Organizations

Africa Water Task Force  
Asian Development Bank  
Central American Integration System (SICA)  
European Commission of the European Union (EU)  
Global Water Partnership (GWP (CATAC-SAMTAC)  
Inter American Development Bank (IADB)  
Latin American River Basin Organization (LANBO)  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry & Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland  
National Water Agency Brazil (ANA)  
National Water Commission Mexico (CNA)  
Organization of American States (OAS)  
Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape, Switzerland  
The World Conservation Union (IUCN)  
The World Bank  
UN Economic Commission for Latin American & Caribbean (ECLAC)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
United Nations University (UNU)  
World Water Council (WWC)

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Foundation of River and Watershed Environment Management  
Japan Environment Corporation

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Asian Development Bank  
Association of Electricity and Telecommunication Engineering for Land  
Association of Water and Sewage Works Consultants Japan  
Chugoku Construction Public Utility  
Communications and Information Network Association of Japan  
Construction Research Institute  
Economic Research Association  
European Commission  
Foundation for Riverfront improvement and Restoration  
Foundation of Hokkaido River Disaster Prevention Research Center  
Foundation of River Basin Integrated Communications, Japan  
Foundation of River and Watershed Environment Management  
Hokkaido Development Association  
Hokuriku Construction Association  
Infrastructure Development Institute-Japan  
Inter American Development Bank  
Japan Association of Dam & Weir Equipment Engineering  
Japan Association of Steel Bridge Construction  
Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.  
Japan Cement Association  
Japan Civil Engineering Consultants Association  
Japan Civil Engineering Contractor's Association Inc.  
Japan Construction Mechanization Association  
Japan Dam Engineering Center  
Japan Dam Foundation  
Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association  
Japan Federation of Construction  
Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc.  
Japan Geotechnical Consultants Association  
Japan Hydraulic Gate and Penstock Association  
Japan Institute of Construction Engineering  
Japan Institute of Wastewater Engineering Technology  
Japan Paper Association  
Japan Road Contractors Association  
Japan Sabo Association  
Japan Securities Dealers Association  
Japan Water Research Center  
Japan Water Resources Association  
Japan Water Works Association  
Kinki Construction Association  
Kyushu Construction Association for Public Utilities  
Petroleum Association of Japan  
Public Association for Construction Service Chubu Region  
Public Association for Construction Service Kanto region  
Public Works Research Center  
Sabo Frontier Foundation  
Shikoku Construction Association  
The Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan  
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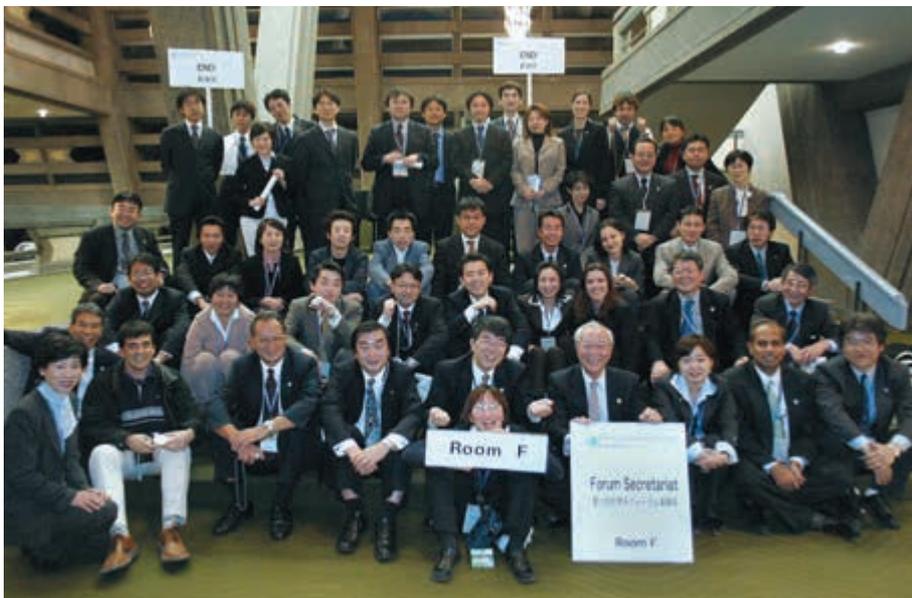
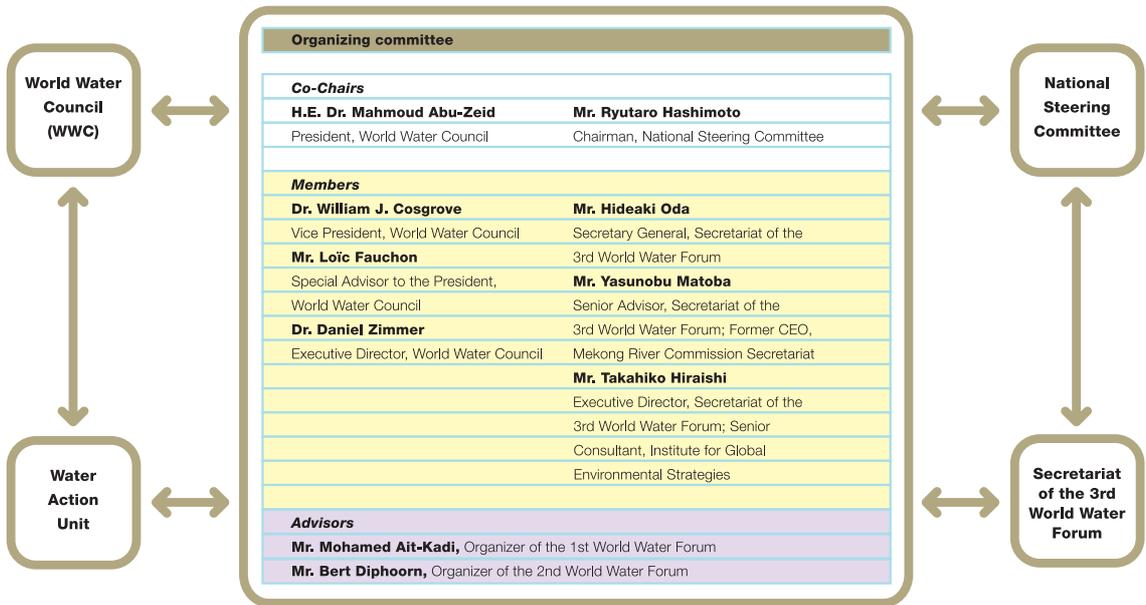
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# Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

- ACRES** Advice Centre for Rural Environment Support
- ADB** Asian Development Bank
- AfD** Agence Francaise de Developpement
- ANA** National Water Agency of Brazil
- ARIC** Agricultural and Rural Development Information Centre
- AusAID** Australian Agency for International Development
- Capacity Building or Capacity Development**  
The process by which individuals, organizations, institutions and societies develop their abilities individually and collectively to perform functions, solve problems and set and achieve objectives.  
(Results-oriented Monitoring and Evaluation Handbook – UNDP)
- CAPNET** International Network for Capacity Building in Integrated Water Resource Management
- CEHI** Caribbean Environmental Health Institute
- CEPAL** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- CGIAR** Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
- CIDA** Canadian International Development Agency
- CNA** Comision Nacional del Agua, Mexico
- CRRH** Water Resources Regional Committee
- DANIDA** Danish Agency for Development Assistance
- DFID** Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
- EPRC** Environment and Population Research Centre (Bangladesh)
- FAO** Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
- Framework for Action**  
Programme of the Global Water Partnership to develop a framework of actions at the regional level that would achieve the World Water Vision objectives.
- FRICS** Foundation of River & Basin Integrated Communications, Japan
- GCI** Green Cross International
- Gender Mainstreaming**  
A strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes. UNDP defines this as "taking account of gender equality concerns in all policy, programme, administrative and financial activities, and in organisational procedures, thereby contributing to a profound organisational transformation. Specifically . . . bringing the outcome of socio-economic and policy analysis into all decision-making processes of the organisation, and tracking the outcome."
- GTZ** German Agency for Technical Cooperation
- GWA** Gender and Water Alliance
- GWMATE** Groundwater Management Advisory Team
- GWP** Global Water Partnership
- GWP-CATAC**  
GWP Central America Technical Advisory Committee
- GWP-CEETAC**  
GWP Central and Eastern Europe Technical Advisory Committee
- GWP-CHINATAC**  
GWP China Technical Advisory Committee
- GWP-MEDTAC**  
GWP Mediterranean Technical Advisory Committee
- GWP-SAMTAC**  
GWP South America Technical Advisory Committee
- GWP-SASTAC**  
GWP South Asia Technical Advisory Committee
- GWP-SEATAC**  
GWP South East Asia Technical Advisory Committee
- IADB** Inter-American Development Bank
- IAH** International Association of Hydrogeologists
- IAWD** International Association of Water Supply Companies in the Danube River Catchment Area
- ICARDA** International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
- ICBA** International Centre for Biosaline Agriculture



<b>ICID</b>	International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage		initiatives in water resources at the international, regional and national levels.
<b>ICLEI</b>	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives	<b>JARUS</b>	The Japanese Association of Rural Sewerage
<b>IDB</b>	Islamic Development Bank	<b>JBIC</b>	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
<b>IDRC</b>	International Development Research Centre	<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>IF Net</b>	International Flood Network	<b>JIID</b>	The Japanese Institute of Irrigation and Drainage
<b>IGES</b>	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies	<b>JSIDRE</b>	The Japanese Society of Irrigation, Drainage and Reclamation Engineering
<b>IHA</b>	International Hydropower Association	<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>IIED</b>	International Institute for Environment and Development	<b>NASA</b>	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
<b>ILEC</b>	International Lake Environment Committee Foundation	<b>NASDA</b>	National Space Development Agency of Japan
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization	<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>INBO</b>	International Network of Basin Organization	<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>INPIM</b>	Indian Network on Participatory Irrigation Management and World Water Institute	<b>NIRE</b>	National Institute for Rural Engineering
<b>IRC</b>	International Water and Sanitation Centre	<b>OAS</b>	Organization of American States
<b>IUCN</b>	World Conservation Union	<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
<b>IWA</b>	International Water Association	<b>PS-Eau</b>	Programme Solidarite Eau
<b>IWLRI</b>	International Water Law Research Institute	<b>Rainwater harvesting</b>	Efforts to increase the amount of rainfall captured and stored for later use. Usually refers to small-scale, household or community- based efforts to increase the amount of rainfall that recharges groundwater or to capture runoff from fields or roofs in small storage structures such as tanks.
<b>IWMI</b>	International Water Management Institute	<b>RIZA-IWAC</b>	Rijksinstituut voor Intégraal Zoetwaterbeheer en Afvalwaterbehandeling-International Water Assessment Centre
<b>Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)</b>	A process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital eco-systems. (GWP 2000)	<b>SEWA</b>	Self-Employed Women's Association
<b>IWRN</b>	Inter-American Water Resources Network	<b>Sida</b>	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
<b>The International Year of Freshwater</b>	The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater on December 20, 2000. The International Year of Freshwater provides an opportunity to accelerate the implementation of the principles of integrated water resources management. The Year will be used as a platform for promoting existing activities and spearheading new	<b>SOPAC</b>	South Pacific Applied Geo-Science Commission
		<b>Sustainable Development</b>	Defined by 1987's Brundtland Commission as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDP-TUGI</b>	UNDP The Urban Governance Initiative
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNEP-GIWA</b>	UNEP Global International Waters Assessment
<b>UNEP-GPA</b>	UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environmental Engineering
<b>UNEP-IETC</b>	UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre
<b>UNESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNESCO-IHE</b>	UNESCO International Institute for Infrastructural, Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering
<b>UNESCO-IHP</b>	UNESCO International Hydrological Programme
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNISDR</b>	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
<b>UNU</b>	United Nations University
<b>WAFED</b>	Water and Energy Users' Federation-Nepal
<b>WB</b>	The World Bank
<b>WES</b>	Water, Environment and Sanitation
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization
<b>WSSCC</b>	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
<b>WSSD</b>	World Summit on Sustainable Development
<b>WWF</b>	World Wide Fund for Nature

#### **Virtual Water**

Refers to water used to produce a good or service. For example, 1 kilogram of wheat contains at least 1,000 litres of virtual water.

#### **VWF**

Virtual Water Forum is a World Wide Web site hosting discussions about water. The VWF went into action in June 2001 as one tool to support pre-Forum discussions for the 3rd World Water Forum. Beyond any limitations of time and place, the VWF offers various opportunities for discussing and exchanging ideas about water issues.

#### **WWC**

World Water Council (WWC) was established in 1996 as a neutral, non-profit, non-political, and independent forum to advocate, assist, and advise on global water issues – an international water policy think-tank.

#### **"Water Voice" Project**

It was launched to collect grass-roots opinions and comments, "Water Voice", on water issues from people around the world. The goal of the project is to create a database of opinions, comments and ideas to act as a valuable tool by providing foundation information for a variety of activities leading towards the 3rd World Water Forum.



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# The 3rd World Water Forum

[www.world.water-forum3.com](http://www.world.water-forum3.com)

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