

Japan's ODA on Water and Sanitation

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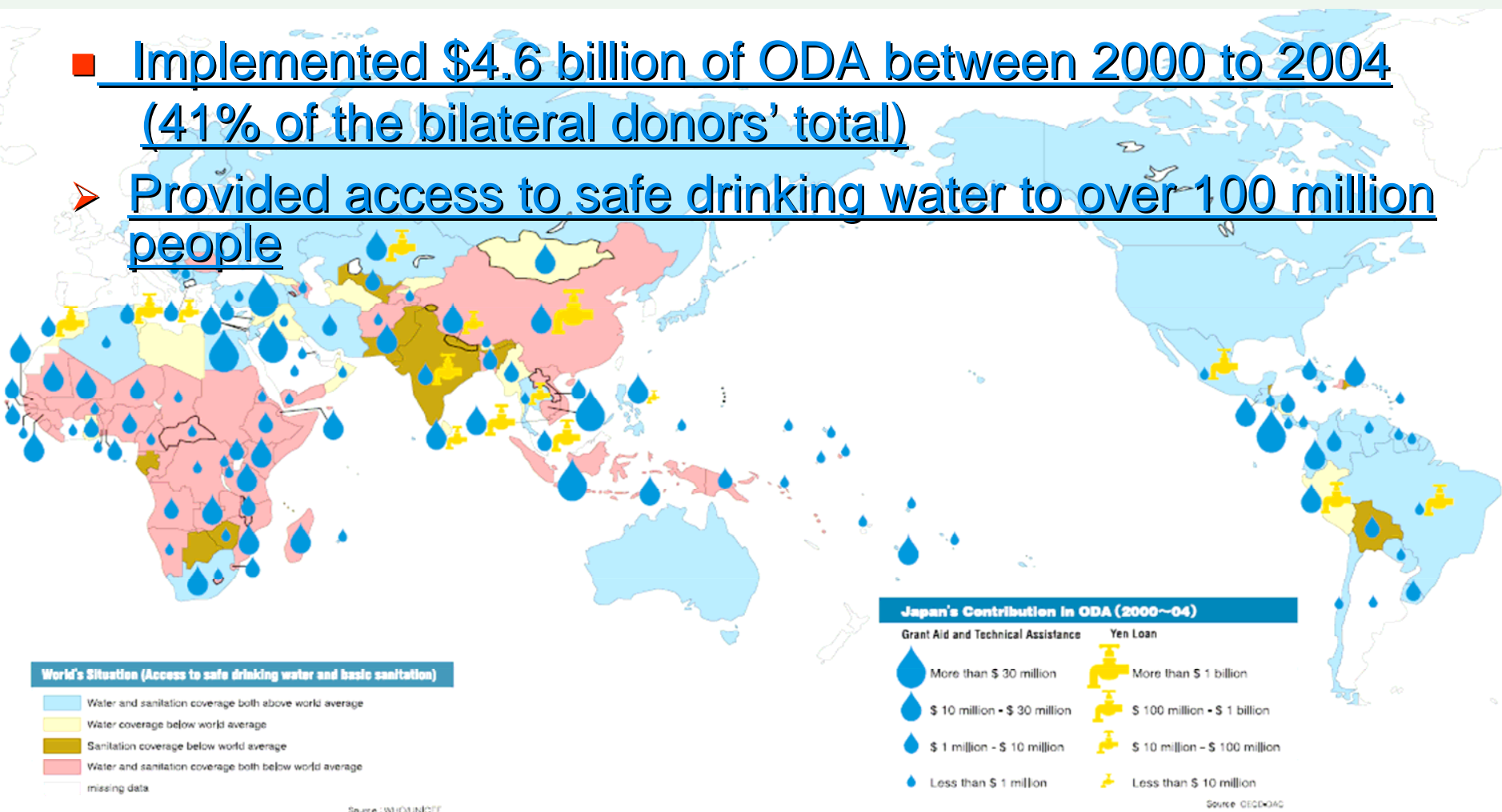
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Japan's efforts in Water and Sanitation

- Implemented \$4.6 billion of ODA between 2000 to 2004 (41% of the bilateral donors' total)
- Provided access to safe drinking water to over 100 million people



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Source: OECD/OAC

Current Movements of Japan and the World on Water and Sanitation

Mar. 2003 3rd World Water Forum and the Ministerial
Conference (Kyoto, Japan)

[“Initiative for Japan’s ODA on Water”](#)

[“Japan-France Water Sector Cooperation”](#).

Mar. 2006 4th World Water Forum and the Ministerial
Conference (Mexico)

[“Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership
Initiative \(WASABI\)”](#)

[Progress and achievements of “U.S.- Japan
Clean Water for People Initiative”](#)

Japan's own experience

The post WWII reconstruction period

- Major cities : Promoted regional water resource management and water supply system development.
- Rural areas : Improvement of living environment and irrigation projects promoted in integrated manner.

WASABI

Main features

1 . Pursuing sustainability of water use

Integrated Water Resources Management
(IWRM)



WASABI

Main features

2 . Emphasizing “Human Security” perspective

- Protect each individuals from “fears” and “threats” such as lack of access to safe water, etc.
- Strengthen people’s ability to choose and take action against threats on their own.



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Main features

3. Establishing broad partnership

: other donors, international organizations, local governments, NGOs, private sector, etc.

Ex. “US-Japan Partnership towards New Funding Scheme”



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Concrete Measure

Promotion of IWRM

Capacity development

Monitoring, forecasting and evaluation

Support for the establishment of GEOSS

International cooperation at trans-boundary watercourses

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Examples



Promotion of ILBM

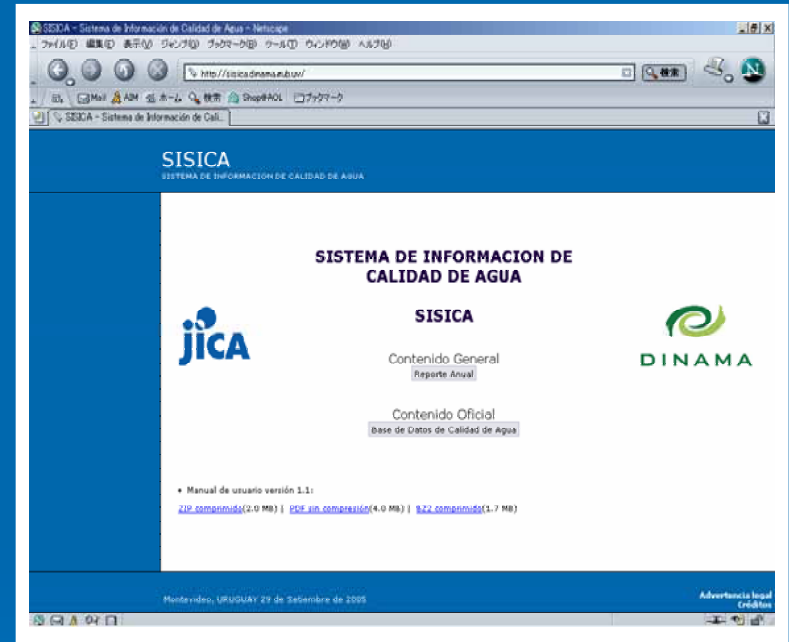
(Integrated Lake Basin Management)

Unique management method for lake basins

Training course based on Japan's experience

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Examples



Uruguay: Water quality improvement project
Capacity development (Training course, manuals)
Establishment of water quality information system
Promotion of public awareness

(Related issue 1)

Adaptation to climate change

Japan's comparative advantage

- Large donor in related sectors (water, agriculture, health, environment, infrastructure and disaster reduction)
- Accumulation of expertise in monitoring and forecasting

Mainstreaming adaptation in Japan's ODA

- Conducting a study with Japanese experts

Collaboration with international organizations

- World bank, OECD, UNDP, etc.



Target: Revision of "Kyoto Initiative" in 2008

(Related issue 2)

International Year of Sanitation 2008

- Adopted by UNGA on Dec. 20, 2006 with Japan's initiative.
- Background: Water-related illness (cholera & diarrhea) causes death of 4500 children in the world every day. Improvement of access to basic sanitation is critical.
- Objective: (1) to raise global public awareness, (2) to mobilize much needed financial and human resources for the improve. (3) to draw a concrete "roadmap" with specific steps for each stakeholder.
- Next step: UNDESA will organize coordination meeting for "roadmap" in March 2007 with member countries and related international organizations.

(Related issue 3)

Asia-Pacific Water Summit

(Dec. 2007, Oita, Japan)

- Asia Pacific region has 60% of the global population with (1) 50% of people in the world without access to safe drinking water, (2) 75% of world's people in the world without access to basic sanitation, (3) 80% of the death caused by water-related disasters in 2001 ~ 05.
- Participants: Top-level policy and decision-makers outside the water sector, such as heads of the government and ministers of finance and planning, as well as leaders from the private sector, civil society and the media.

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Clean water for more people...

Thank you very much for your attention.