

Global Water Governance

-Improving Access to Safe Water and Sanitation-

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

February 22, 2008

“Water” is a part of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

MDGs: 8 Goals to be achieved by 2015 set in 2000

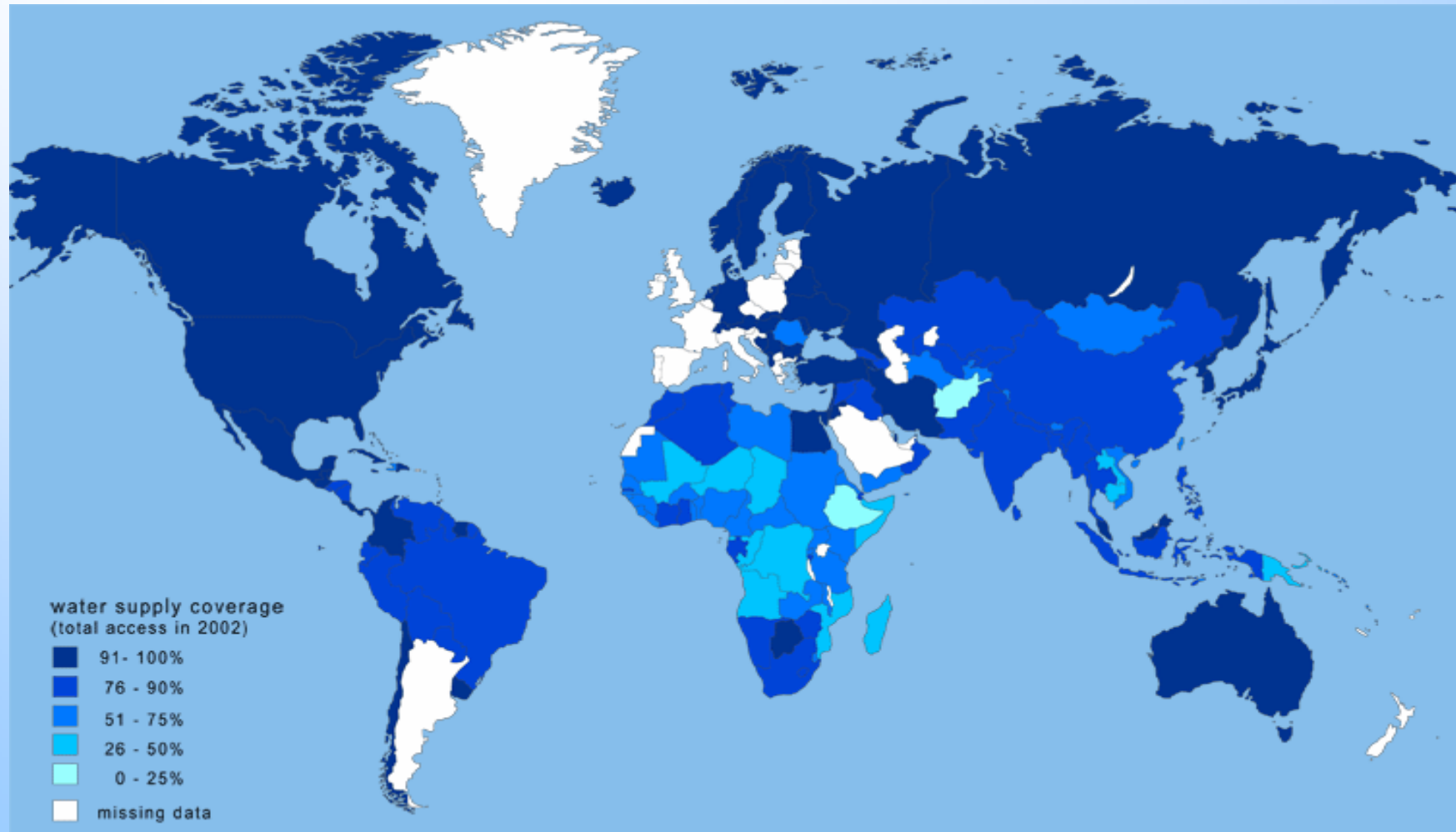
- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Concrete target on water under Goal 7

“Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation by 2015”

Progress of the water-related MDG

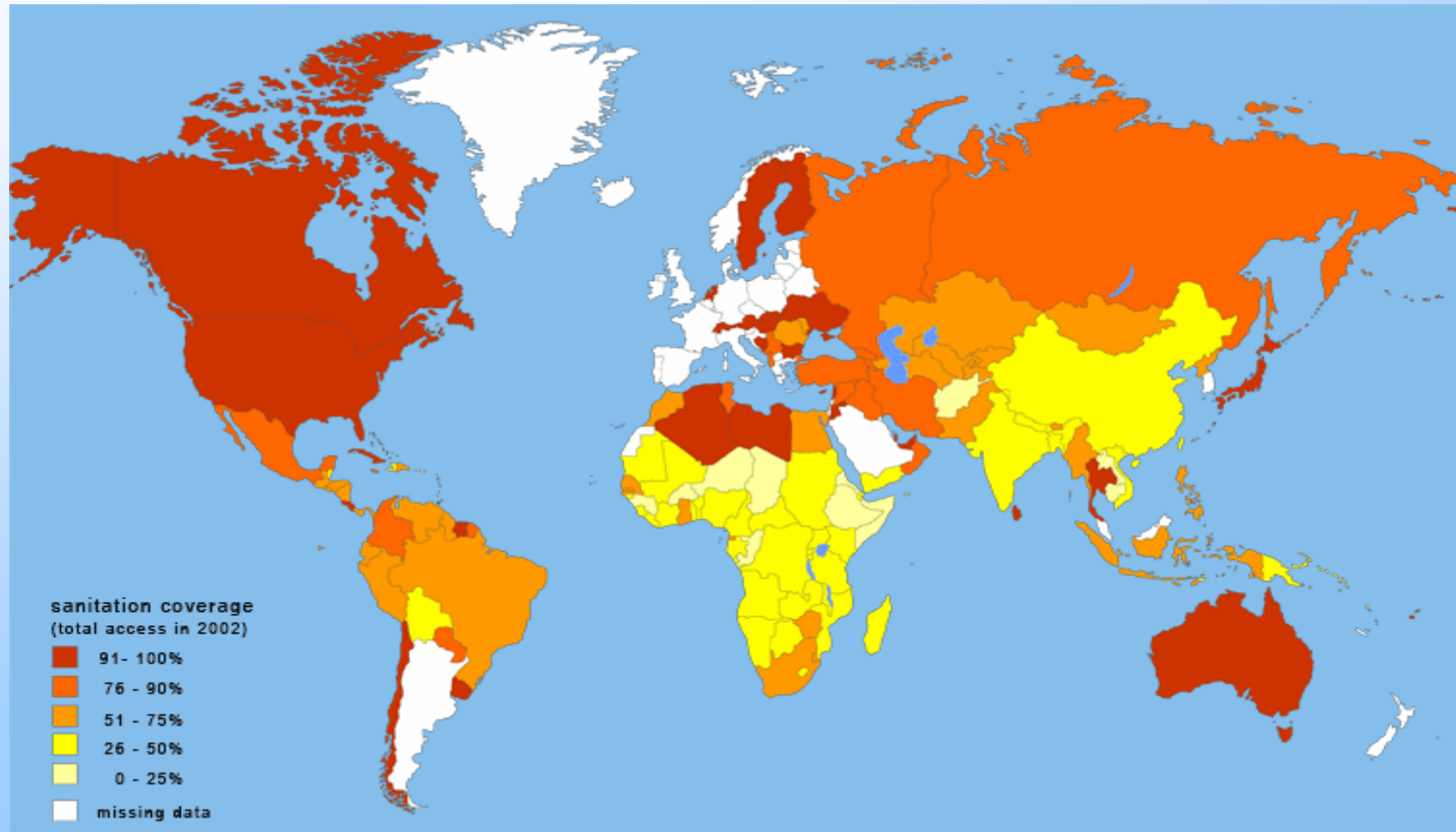
- 1.07 billion people (17% of the world) lack access to safe drinking water (97% of them live in developing countries)
- More people lack access in Oceania (52%) and sub-Saharan Africa (55%)



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Progress of the sanitation-related MDG

- 2.62 billion people (42 % of the world) lack access to basic sanitation (97% of them live in developing countries)
- More people lack access in sub-Saharan Africa (37%), South Asia (37%) and East Asia (51%)
- Improvement is especially slow in rural areas, and it will be difficult to achieve this goal by 2015



Source: WHO/UNICEF

An Example of Flooding

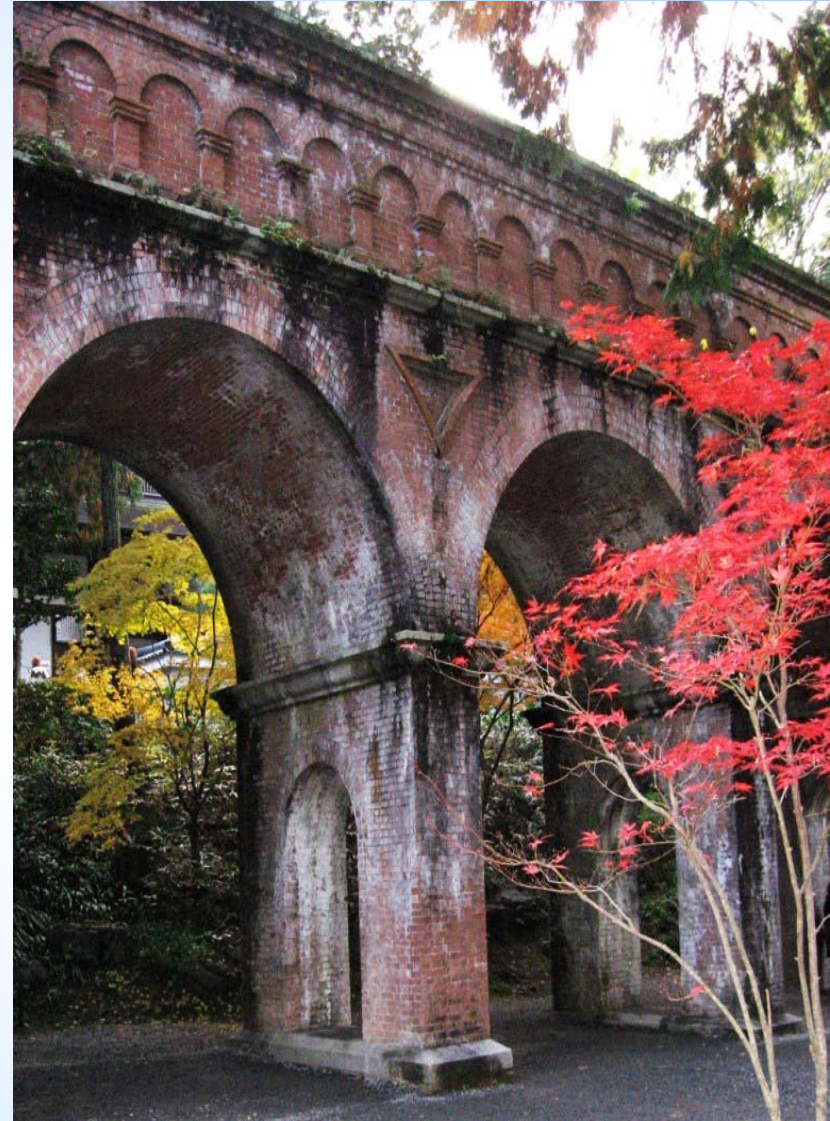


Hanoi, the capital of Viet Nam, has historically been inundated by floods due to its location on the lower marsh zone surrounded by two rivers. In addition, because of the economic development and urbanization, the population of the city has rapidly increased in recent years. However, many of the drainage systems in Hanoi were built under 19th-century French rule, and their functions have declined from such causes as deterioration and clogging from garbage. As a result, temporary floods occur everywhere after a spell of heavy rain. Furthermore, since there are no sewerage treatment plants, the wastewater directly flows into rivers without being treated.

In order to ameliorate the worsening flood damage and water environment of Hanoi, Japan has provided support in repairing drainage canals, lakes and rivers, and constructing adjustment reservoirs, pump stations and sewerage treatment systems. These measures are expected to mitigate the flood damage and develop the capacity of wastewater treatment and contributed to improving the living conditions of the city.

Source: *Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership initiative (WASABI)*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Biwako Sosui (Lake Biwa Canal)

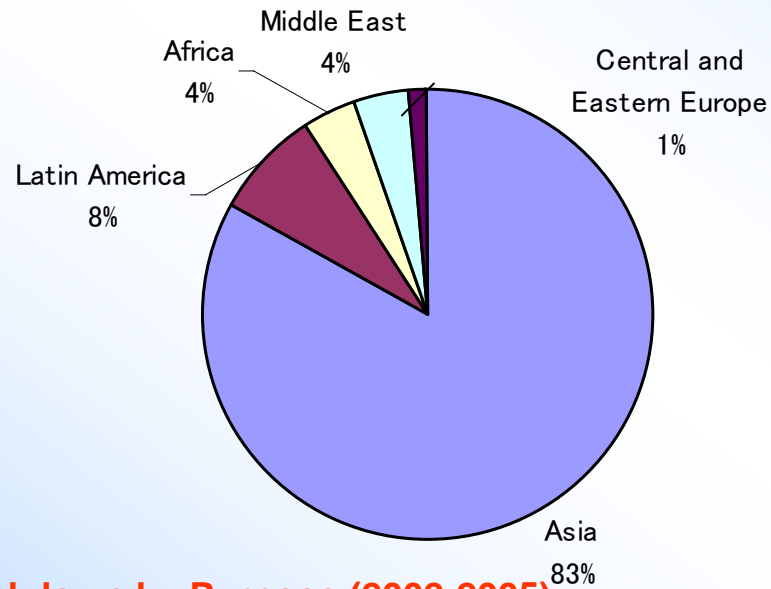


Nanzenji Aqueductt

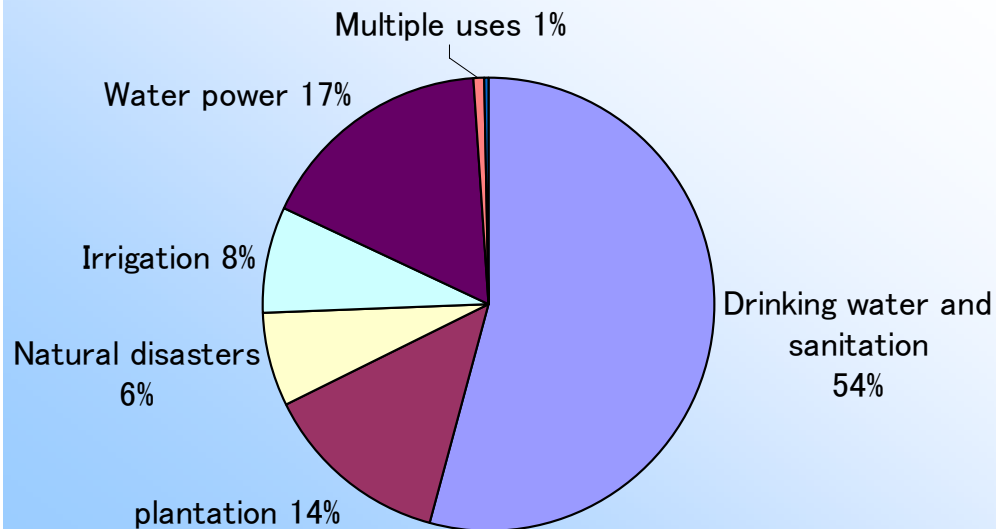
(Photos: Waterworks Bureau, City of Kyoto)

Japan's contributions to the water and sanitation sector

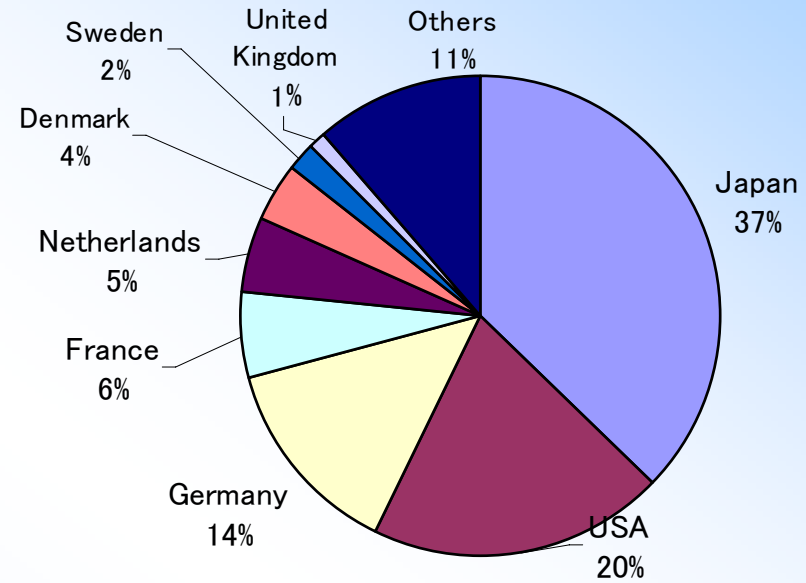
Breakdown by Region(2002-2005)



Breakdown by Purpose (2002-2005)



ODA of DAC Countries on Water and Sanitation (2001-2005)



Source: OECD/DAC

Japan's contribution to the water and sanitation sector



(The River Cal Development and Enlargement of the source of water supply of the river Cal, JBIC)

Japan's yen loan project, the River Cal Development and Enlargement of the source of water supply of the river Cal, has provided people in Sri Lanka with access to safe drinking water (the photograph above is of a treatment plant).

In addition, through cooperation with JICA volunteers (JOVC) and local NGOs, the project established a collaborative operation and maintenance scheme by local residents.

(Photo: JBIC)

In Bolivia, Japan's grant aid provided basic water-supply facilities.

In Zambia, a public toilet facility was installed. In cooperation with local NGOs, and awareness raising on health and sanitation was also conducted.



Source: *Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI)*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

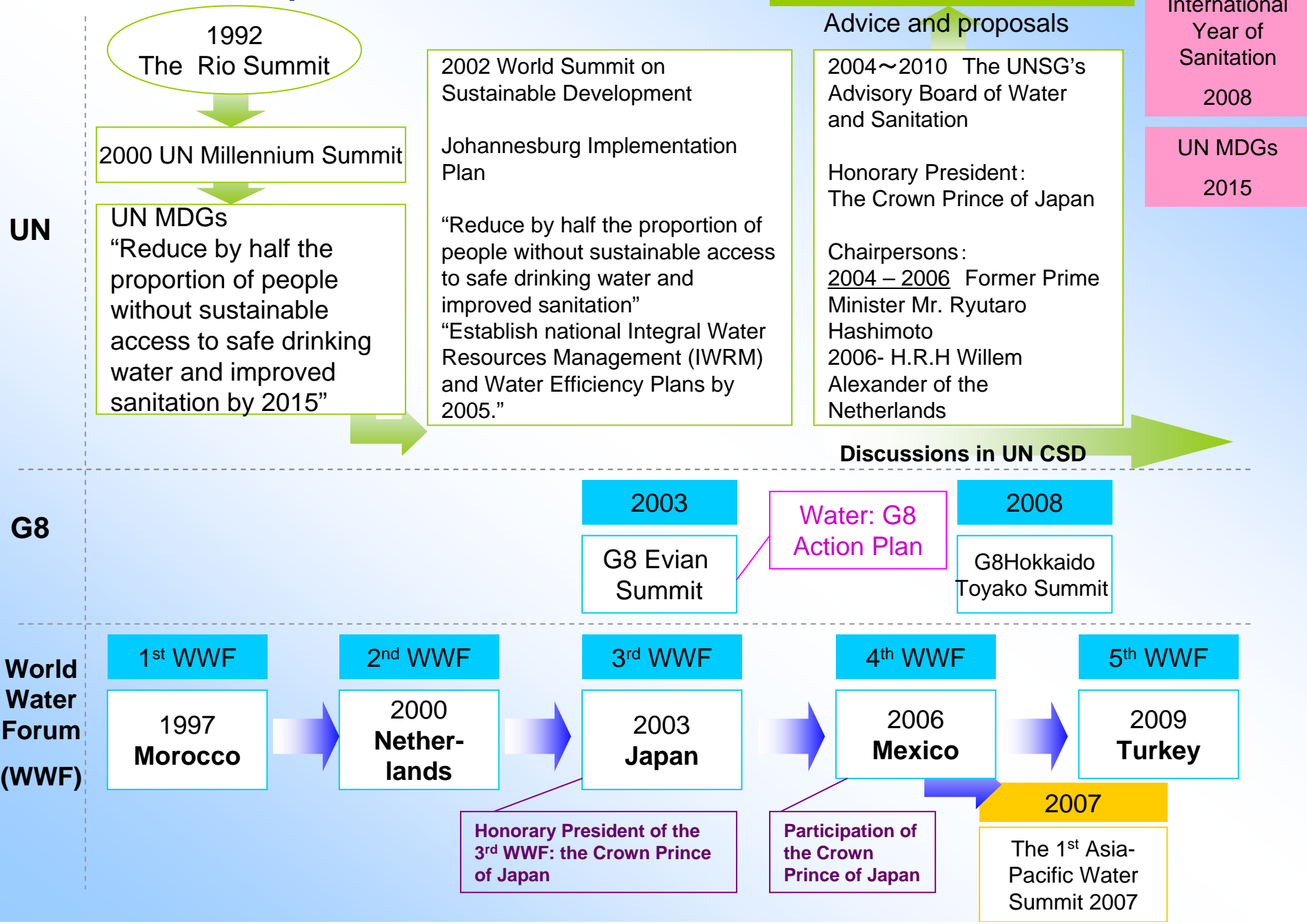
The Koudou Multi-Purpose Dam



Source : Office of Kodo Dam, Yamaguchi prefecture

International Responses to Water Issues

UN Secretary-General (UNSG)



Global Water Governance

- Improving Access to Safe Water and Sanitation-

- Pursue sustainable use of water resources through the application of cyclic water resources management
- Share Japan's advanced-technology and know-how on water with the people in the world
- To ensure human security, improve access to safe drinking water and dignified sanitation facilities as well as improved sanitation and hygiene practices such as hand-washing
- Strengthen global responses to the water issues
- Promote "a participatory approach" and facilitate cooperation between central and local government as well as public-private partnerships locally and globally



The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV)

Thank you very much.

