Mon. 25 MAY
15:00 - 17:00 GMT+5

4TH HIGH-LEVEL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR ACTION "WATER FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT" 2018–2028

SERENA HOTEL | RUDAKI STREET 14 | 734013 DUSHANBE

SIDE EVENT: Governing the full hydrological cycle to strengthen water resilience

As climate change and human activity disrupt the hydrological cycle, governing water in isolation is no longer enough.

Join this side event to explore how integrated governance of land, ecosystems, agriculture, and water can strengthen resilience and help shape the road to the 2026 UN Water Conference.

JOIN US ONLINE

REGISTER IN-PERSON INTEREST TO ATTEND AT:

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SIWI

Kingdom of the Netherlands
Your Partner for Peace, Justice and Development

DUSHANBE
25-28 MAY 2026

Governing the full Hydrological Cycle for Water Resilience

May 25 2026 - Dushanbe

SIWI

Kingdom of the Netherlands
Your Partner for Peace, Justice and Development

Agenda

15:00 Welcome Statements

- Ms. Meike van Ginneken, Water Envoy, Government of The Netherlands
- Mr. Safarzoda Manuchehr, Deputy Minister of Energy and Water Resources, Republic of Tajikistan

15:20 Presentations

- Mr. James Leten, Senior Manager, SIWI
- Mr. Henk Ovink, Executive Director and Founding Commissioner, Global Commission on the Economics of Water
- Ms. Christina Leb, Lead Water Specialist, World Bank

15:40 Panel discussion

- Moderator: Mr. James Leten, Senior Manager, SIWI
- H.E. Ambassador Eduards Stiprais, EU Special Representative for Central Asia
- Mr. Tokioka Toshikazu, Director, International Affairs Office, Water and Disaster Management Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan
- Mr. Callist Tindimugaya, Commissioner for Water Resources Planning and Regulation, Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda
- Mr. Abou Amani, Director, Division of Water Sciences, UNESCO
- Ms. Christina Leb, Lead Water Specialist, World Bank

16:20 Q&A and discussion with session participants

16:30 Closing remarks Ms. Susanne Halling Duffy, Director World Water Week and Global Engagements, SIWI

16:40 Reception

Welcome

- Ms. Meike van Ginneken, Water Envoy, Government of The Netherlands

- Mr. Safarzoda Manuchehr, Deputy Minister of Energy and Water Resources, Republic of Tajikistan

Presentation

James Leten, Senior Manager, SIWI

Green Water Governance

A gap in the governance of the hydrological cycle

James Leten, SIWI - Research & Development

unesco
Centre
Under the auspices
of UNESCO

International
Centre for Water
Cooperation

HOSTED BY SIWI

Governing Water as a System

Aligning climate, ecosystems, and economies through the hydrological cycle.

Five policy shifts at a glance

1. Govern the full water cycle
2. Put water at the centre of climate policy and finance
3. Advance cooperation across shared waters
4. Connect water across global processes
5. Make water governance inclusive and equitable

Introduction

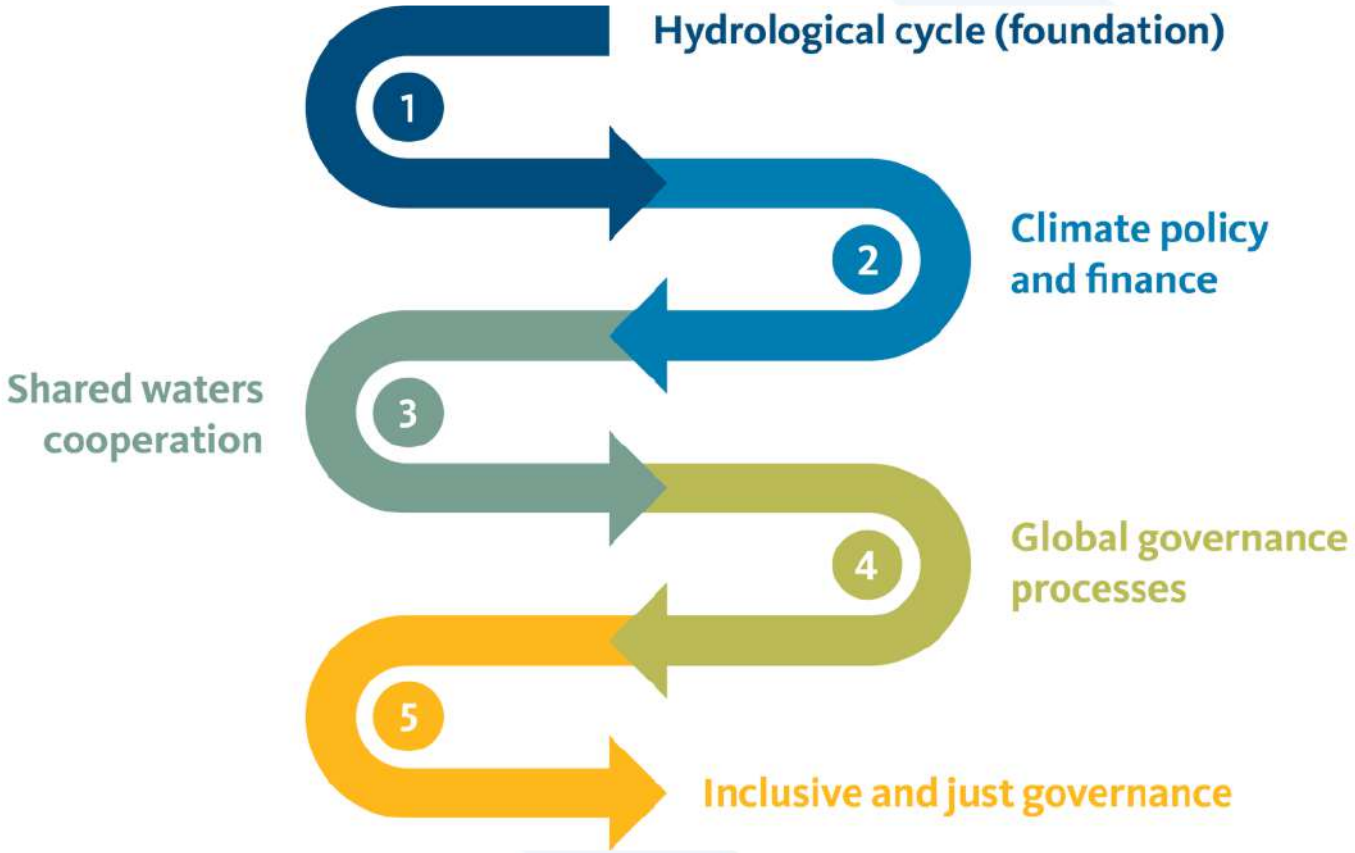
Water is not just a resource under pressure; it is the system through which climate change, ecosystem change, and economic instability are experienced.

Climate change is primarily experienced through water, including droughts, floods, and shifting rainfall patterns. Climate change, land use change – particularly deforestation– and human activity are reshaping the hydrological cycle at local, regional, and global scales. At the same time, water is a critical part of the solution, enabling both climate adaptation and mitigation through, for example, nature-based solutions (NbS) that strengthen ecosystem functions, enhance resilience, and support sustainable water management.

Yet water governance remains fragmented across sectors and scales. Policies on climate, biodiversity, land, and development are often designed and implemented in

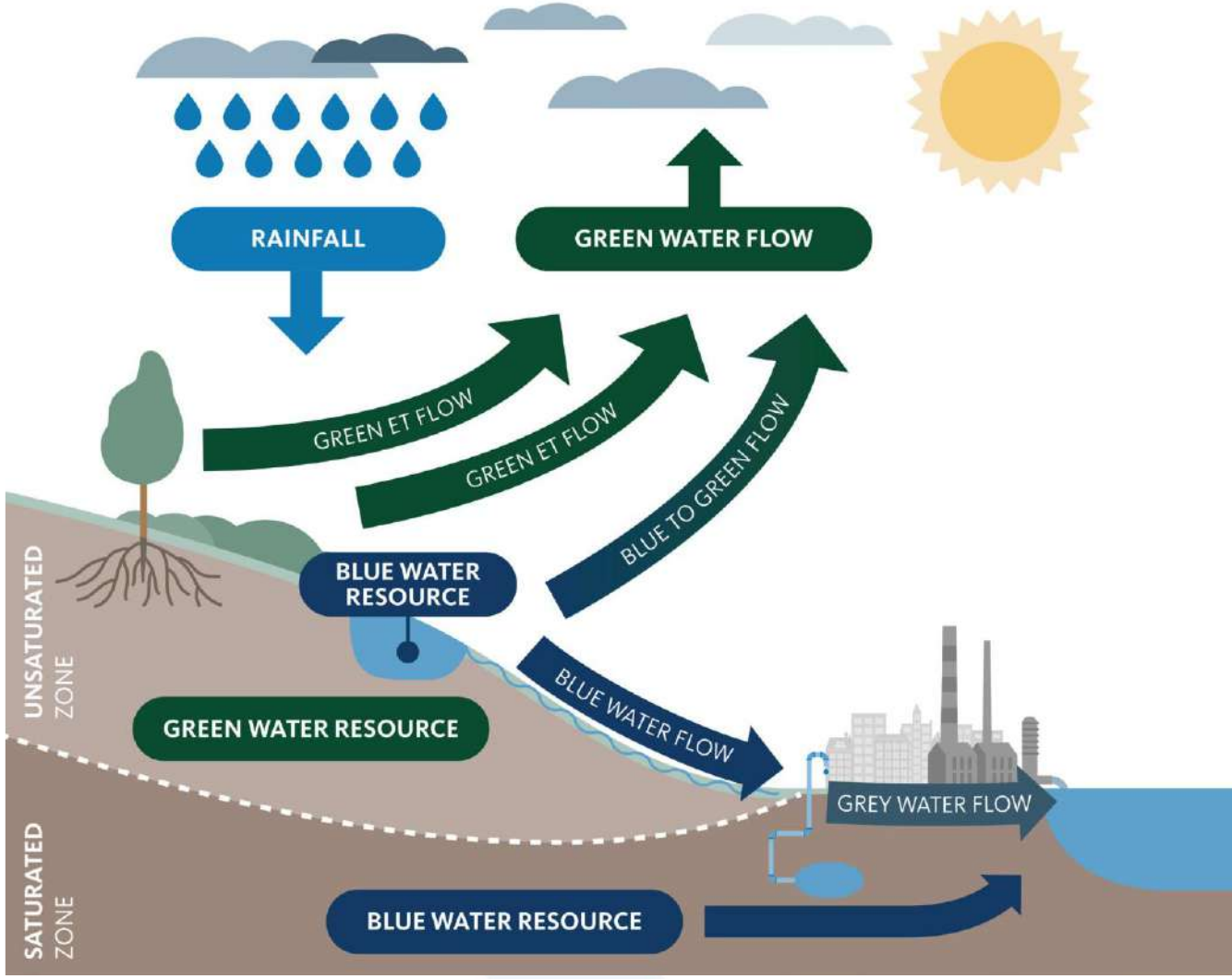
SIWI

Govern the full water cycle



Why focus on green water?

- Green water constitutes more than 60% of the water in the hydrological cycle
- Green water flows and terrestrial moisture recycling (TMR) do not follow river basins, but evaporationshed and precipitationshed boundaries.
- Green water is generally not included in water governance frameworks
- There is a lack of indicators, metrics and monitoring protocols for green water in the hydrological cycle.



Source: SIWI adapted from (Falkenmark & Rockström, 2006).

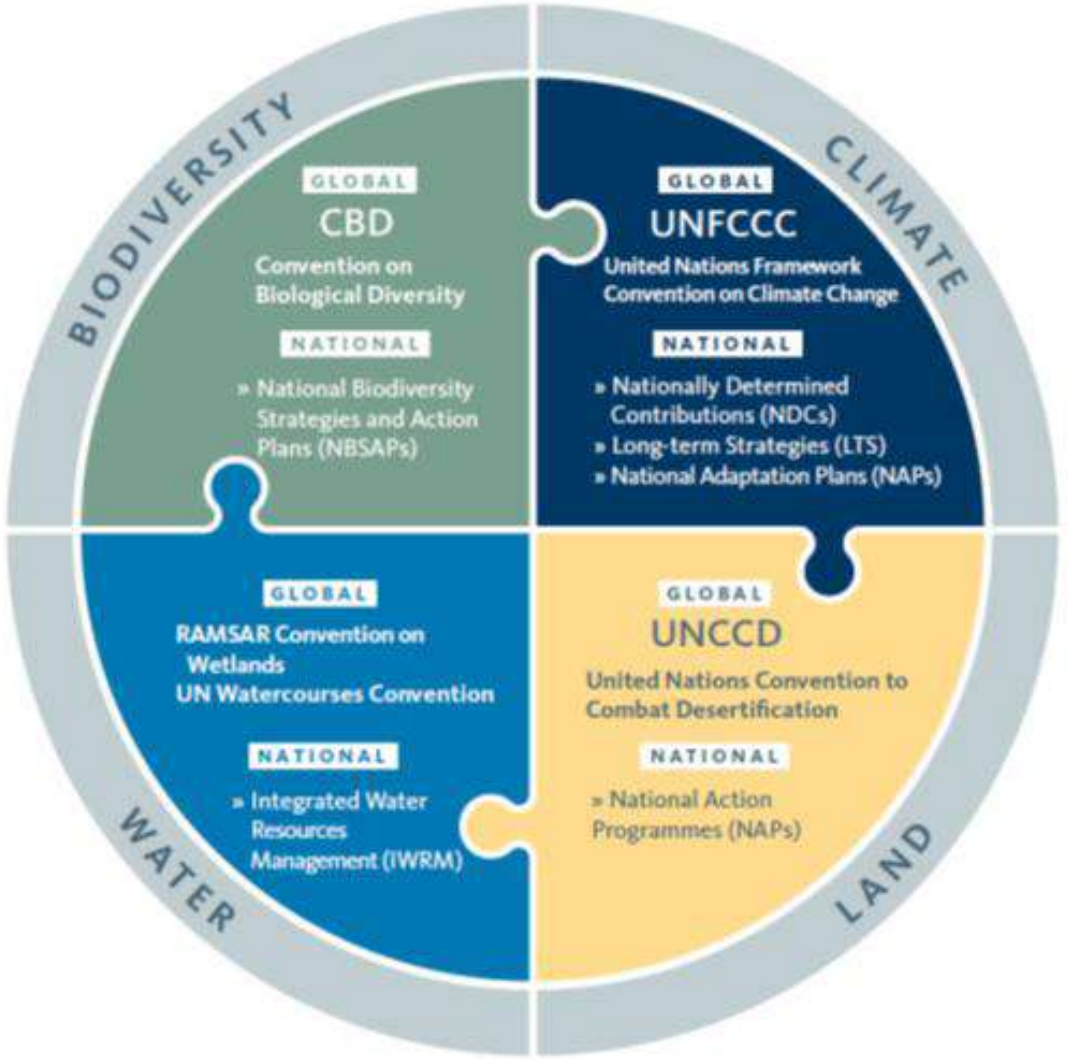
SIWI ongoing study on green water coordination and governance framework

- **Recognize green water in international frameworks** (e.g., SDGs, Rio Conventions).
- **Standardize and coordinate data collection and monitoring** (e.g., soil moisture, atmospheric moisture transport, land use).
- **Support equitable access to Nature-based Solutions (NbS)**.
- **Integrate green water into environmental and climate finance and adaptation strategies**.

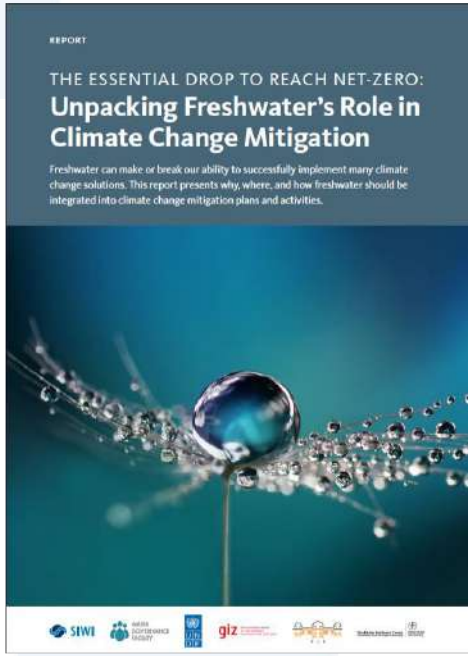
FLR - example of an NbS for water, SIWI (2025)

Cross-sectoral nature of green water

- Water is a cross-cutting issue in the Rio Conventions and there is no ‘Rio Convention’ or other overarching global framework for water.
- Green water – soil moisture and atmospheric water - is rarely taken into account in the water governance agenda.
- In implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), countries have progressed at different pace, but risk not meeting the target in 2030 (SDG 6.5.1).
- IWRM does not sufficiently consider the disruptions of the hydrological cycle caused by soil degradation, loss of wetlands, deforestation and groundwater depletion.

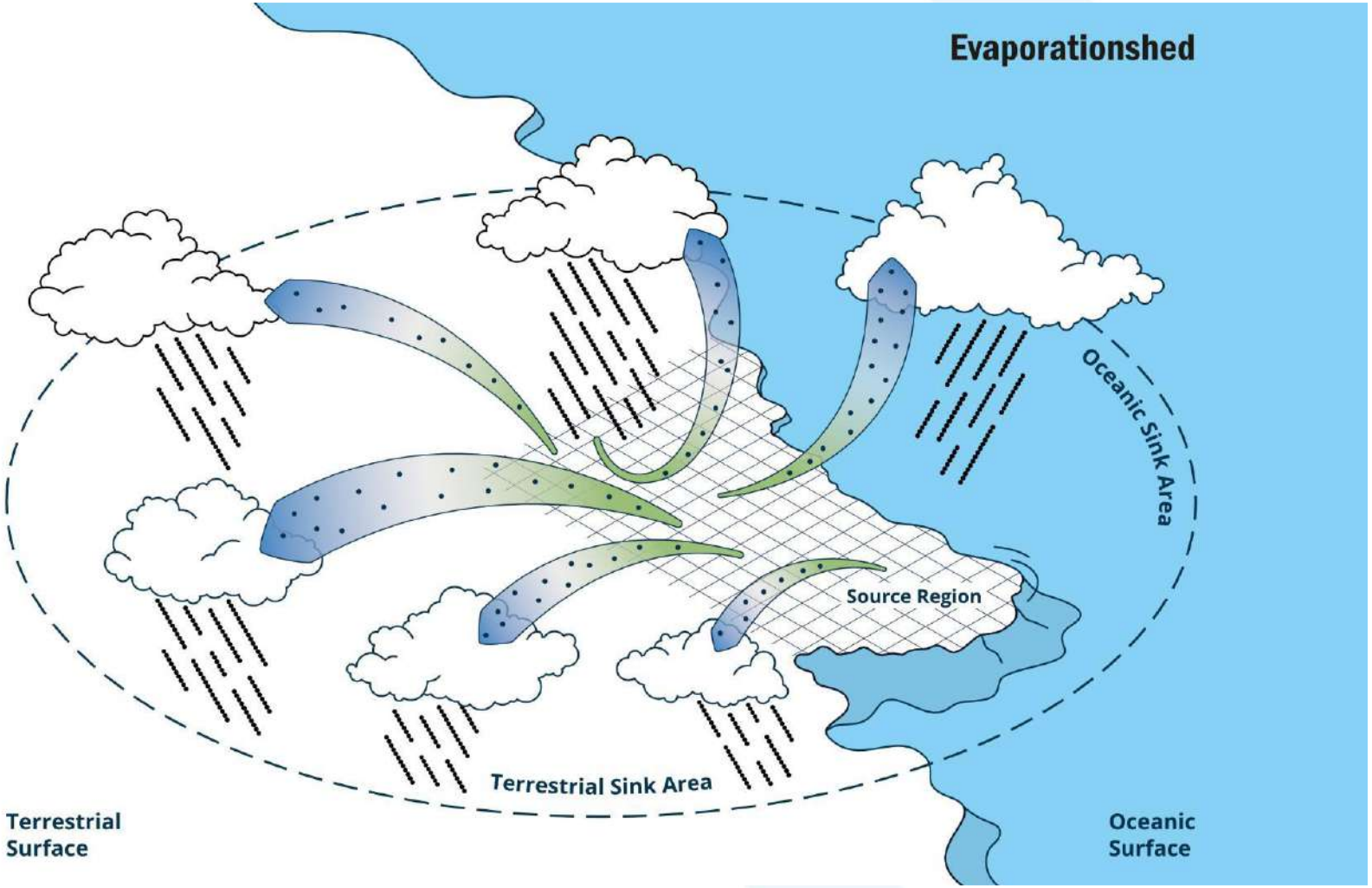


Global environmental governance frameworks and national instruments (Source SIWI, 2022).



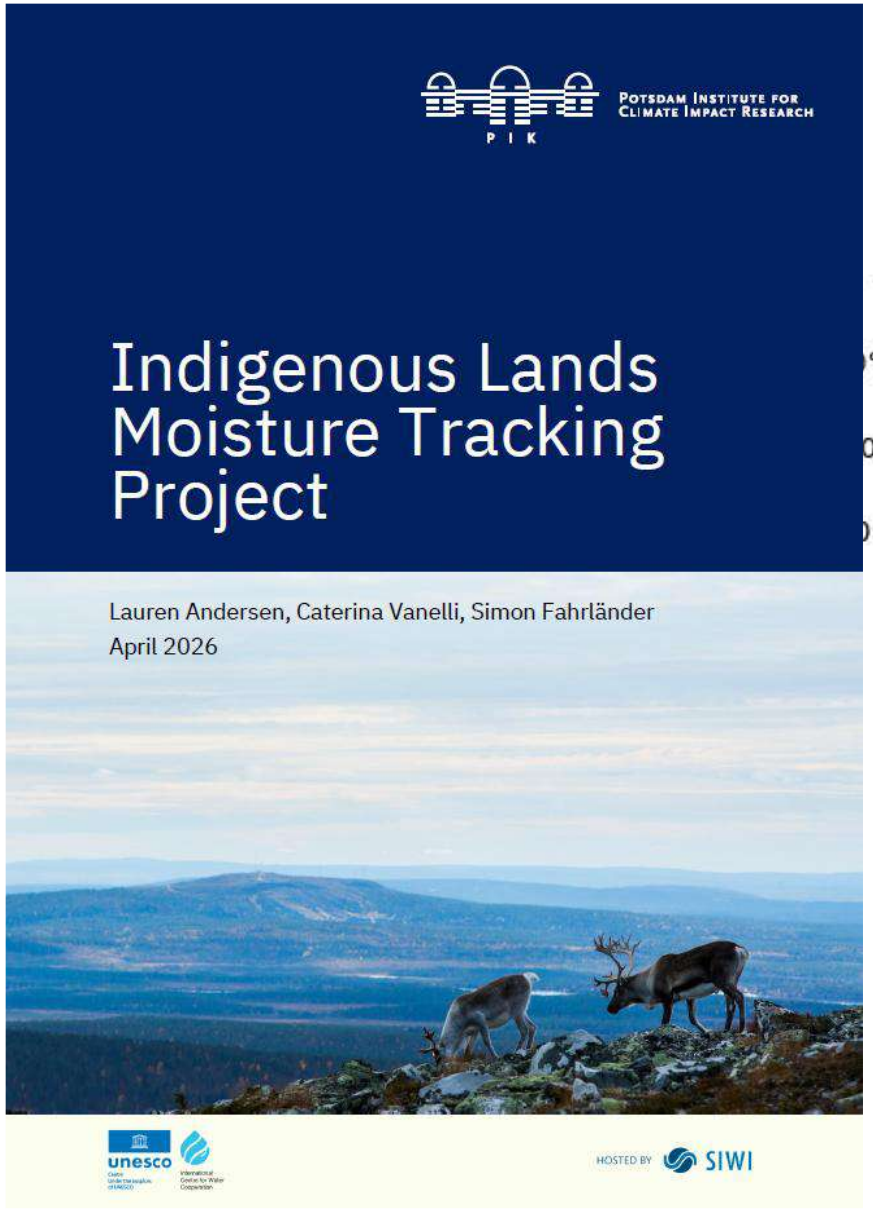
Overlapping system boundaries and jurisdictions

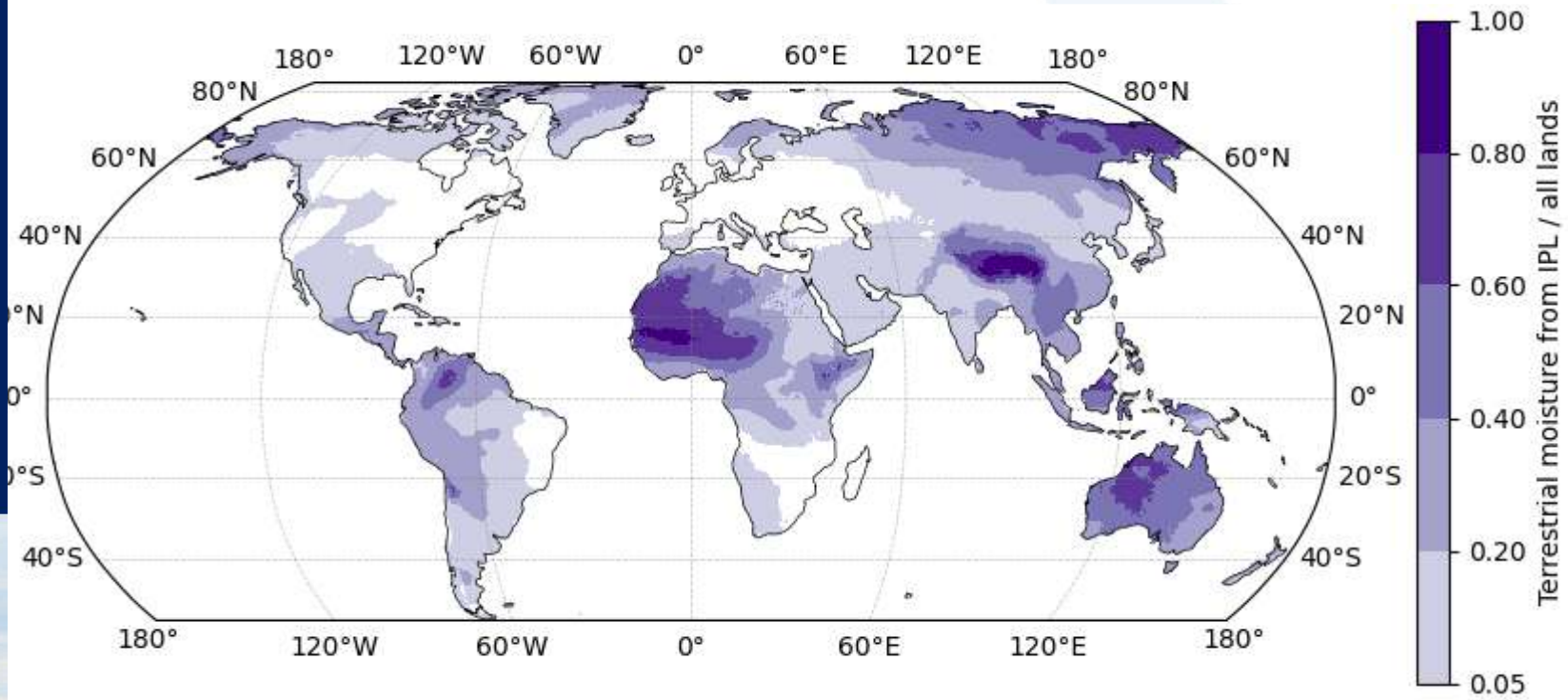
We need to redefine system boundaries looking beyond the watershed and river basin to systems determining terrestrial moisture recycling and flows of atmospheric moisture from **evaporationsheds**



Conceptual diagram of an evaporationshed. Source: GCEW 2024

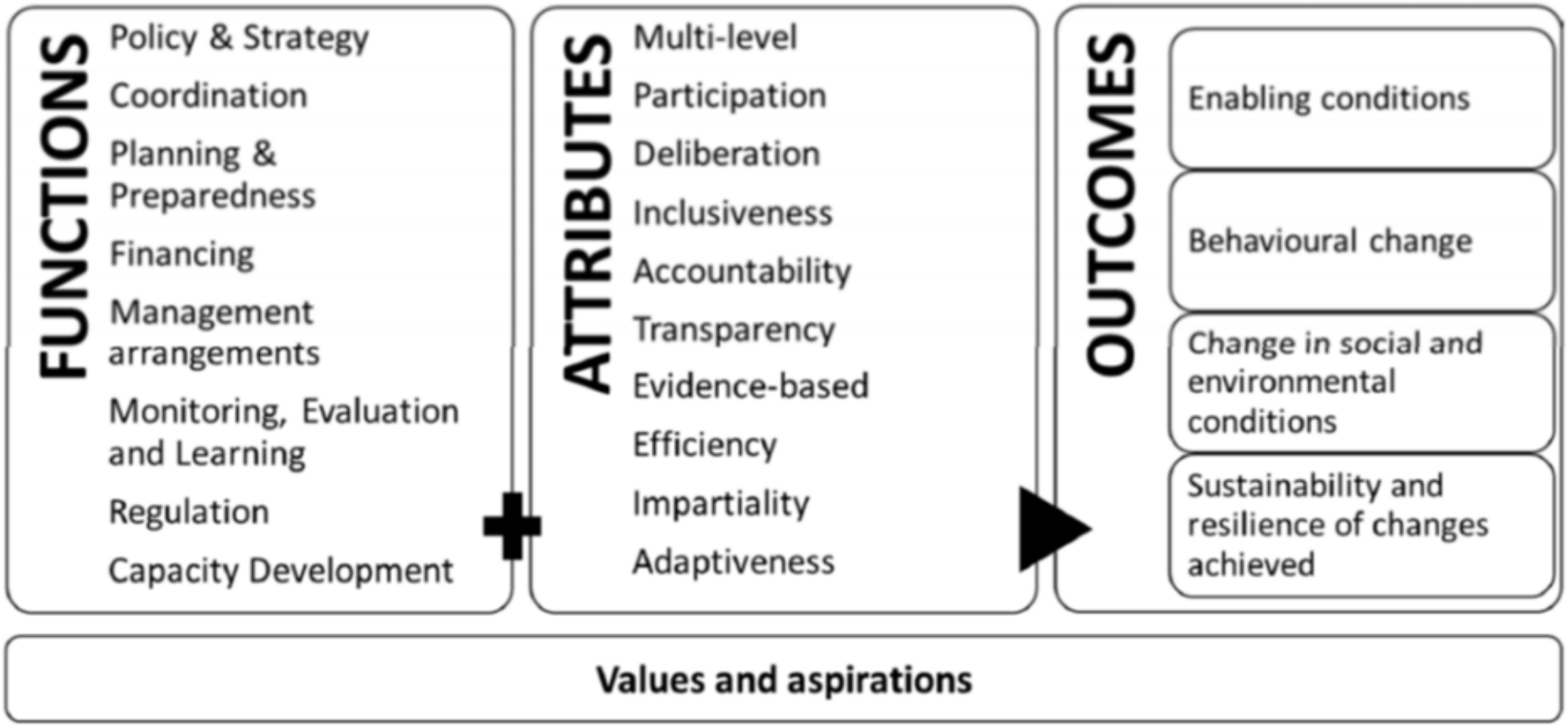
Indigenous people's land generate rainfall from evaporationsheds





The proportion of terrestrially-sourced precipitation from IPL. Notably, some regions rely on IPL for over 80% of their terrestrially-sourced precipitation (dark purple).

Integration of Green Water in Governance Frameworks



Jiménez, A.; Saikia, P.; Garriga, R.G.; Avello, P.; Leten, J.; Lymer, B.L.; Schneider, K.; Ward, R. Unpacking Water Governance: A Framework for Practitioners. Water 2020, 12, 827.

Need for political leadership and advocacy to mobilise investments in green water

Statement of Intent on Rainfed Agriculture approved by the ZAMCOM Council of Ministers on 25 April 2024 in Tete, Mozambique

STATEMENT OF INTENT

win-win cooperation / cooperacao, ganhas tu, ganho eu

We, the ZAMCOM Members state that we:

- acknowledge that we are uniquely placed to **channel finances** to activities that promote enhanced rainfed agriculture, in parallel with long-term investments in irrigation.
- recognise the role played by smallholder farmers as **Africa's Frontline Water Managers** and how their actions can improve water resources management and protect investments in water infrastructure.
- understand that there are many unaddressed rainfed **agriculture financing opportunities** in the Zambezi basin which can be accessed relatively rapidly.
- will promote policies which support the attraction of multiple channels of finance to smallholder farmers for enhancing their agriculture practices and actively contribute to **scaling up rainfed agriculture financing** in the Zambezi basin.
- to the extent that resources allow, we will work towards tracking our deployment of rainfed agriculture finance in order to **improve the return on investment**.
- are willing to work with institutional and public financiers seeking to **deploy climate finance** in the Zambezi Basin
- welcome the opportunity to **share our experiences** and acquire knowledge of successful business strategies for integrating rainfed agriculture across our financing operations.

Transforming Investments in African Rainfed Agriculture – Zambezi basin project, SIWI

Challenges and possible solutions to green water governance

CHALLENGES

- Institutional fragmentation
- Policy and legal gaps
- Data and monitoring deficiencies
- Financial and economic barriers
- Equity and participation gaps
- Environmental and ecosystem disconnects

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Soft governance models based on guidelines, best practices, and voluntary reporting, including market-based mechanisms
- Hybrid models, including regional frameworks feeding into a global platform and framework
- Integration into existing frameworks

European Economic and Social Committee

EXPLORATORY OPINION

Water diplomacy in action: restoring the global hydrological cycle

At the request of European Commission to the EESC

European Economic and Social Committee

Background and objectives of the exploratory initiative opinion

- Following up on the own-initiative opinion on **“Blue Diplomacy and Water cooperation: solutions to relieve the pressure of climate induced migration”,** during the meeting in August 2025, the REX section and SIWI representatives discussed at the occasion of WWW2025 to propose and advocate for the need to devote an opinion on Water diplomacy in action: restoring the global hydrological cycle.
- **The European Commission**, under the leadership of Commissioner Roswall followed the suggestion by **requesting an exploratory opinion from the EESC**.
- The elaboration of the **draft opinion timeline**:
  - **Hearing and first study group meeting – 2 July 2026**
  - **Discussion during a devoted panel at the World Water Week 2026**
  - **Second study group meeting – 25 September 2026**
  - **Adoption by the REX section – October 2026 and then - by the EESC Plenary**.
- SIWI (Dr Anna Tengberg) is the advisor to Dr Milena Angelova, the first EESC rapporteur of the Opinion.

Thank you!

Presentation

Mr. Henk Ovink, Executive Director and Founding Commissioner, Global Commission on the Economics of Water


THE ECONOMICS OF WATER
and beyond

BLUE MARBLE Dec 7 1972, Apollo 17

“Creating a safe space, programming for ongoing research, capacity development, and testing organisational innovations will be key to strengthening local to global water valuation and governance.”

Global Commission on the Economics of Water, 2024

Global Commission on the Economics of Water

Led by four Co-Chairs

Mariana Mazzucato

Director, Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose

Johan Rockström

Director, Potsdam Institute of Climate Impact Research

Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala

Director-General, World Trade Organization

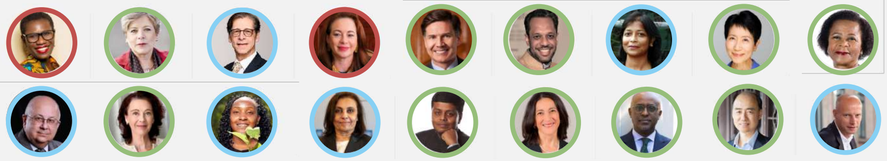
Tharman Shanmugaratnam

President, Singapore

GCEW’s purpose is to make a significant and ambitious contribution to the global effort to spur change in the way societies govern, use and value water

Look at the economy through a water lens

Our 20+ Commissioners come from a wide range of backgrounds to promote knowledge integration



The Commission, launched in May 2022, is convened by the Govt of the Netherlands & facilitated by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI).

The hydrological cycle

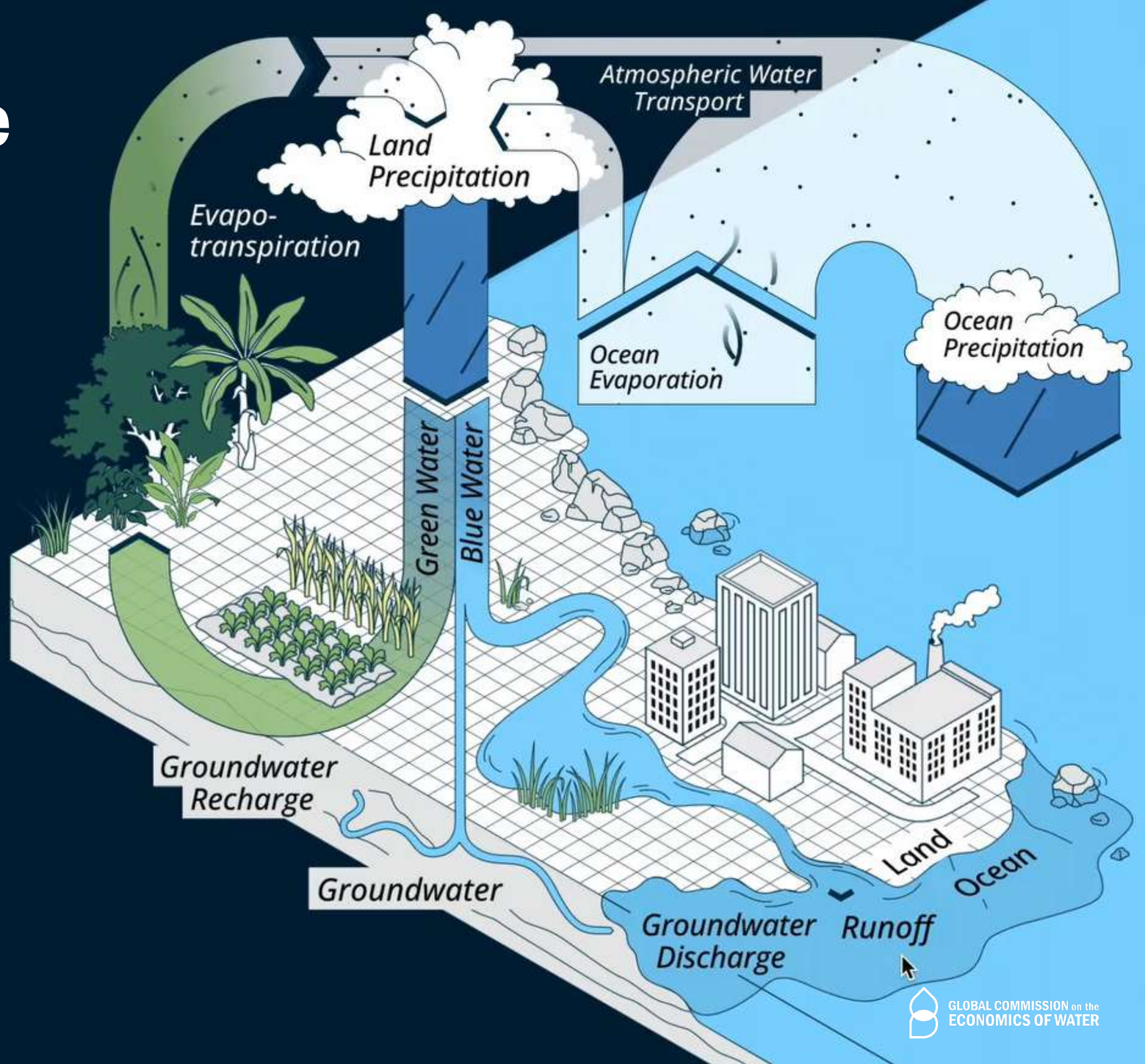
Green water Found in soil, plants, and forests. It evaporates and transpires into the air and recycles through the atmosphere

The interconnectedness of the hydrological cycle means that land use change in one area can disrupt rainfall elsewhere.

1°C warming = 7% water vapor increase in the atmosphere. Terrestrial green water flows contribute to ~45% of precipitation over land.

We are destabilising the global hydrological cycle due to

- Accelerated climate change
- Land use change
- Unsustainable water use



GLOBAL COMMISSION on the ECONOMICS OF WATER

GLOBAL COMMISSION on the ECONOMICS OF WATER

Global Moisture Flows

HOW TO READ THIS GRAPHIC

Origin Direction Thickness*

Country
Ocean

1500 km³ per year
0.1km³ per year

Evotranspiration → Precipitation

*flows under 0.1km³ not shown.
Note: The line widths in the legend are not to scale with the graphic, but the ratio of the line widths remains the same.

GLOBAL COMMISSION on the ECONOMICS OF WATER

Water requirements for a dignified life ≈ 4.000 l/p/d

Domestic

Industry

Food

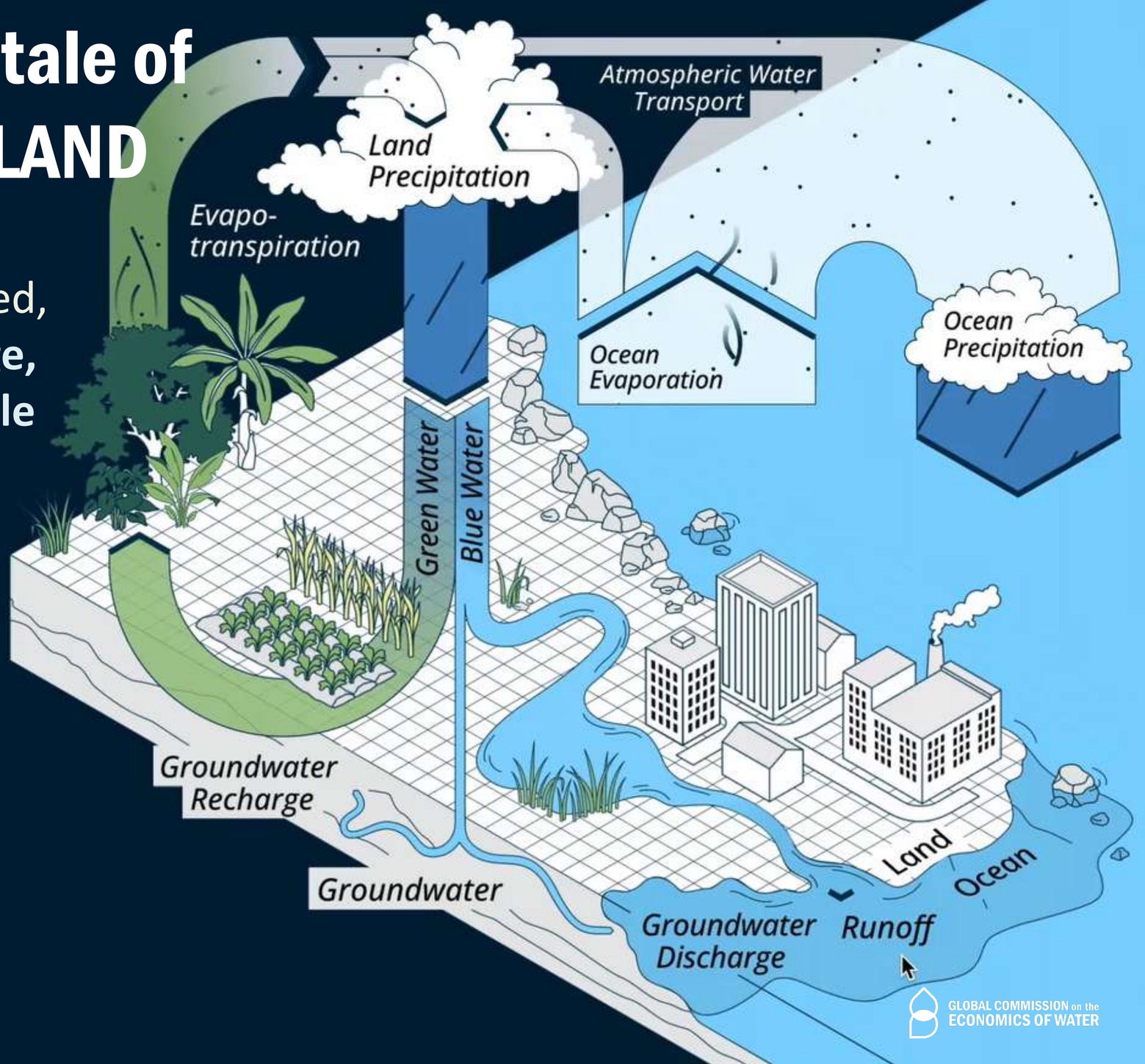
GLOBAL COMMISSION on the ECONOMICS OF WATER

A stable watercycle, a tale of two worlds : WATER & LAND

The hydrological cycle is destabilized, by a combination of **climate change, land use change, and unsustainable water use and mismanagement.**

Delivering on SDGs, Rio-trio, the Urban Agenda and stabilize the hydrological cycle and resolve the water crisis comes in two ways:

Valuing & Governing both WATER & LAND



GLOBAL COMMISSION on the ECONOMICS OF WATER

Five key missions to address the global water crisis

1. Launch a new revolution in food systems
2. Conserve and restore natural habitats critical to protecting green water
3. Establish a circular water economy
4. Enable a clean-energy and AI-rich era with lower water intensity
5. Ensure that no child dies from unsafe water by 2030

GLOBAL COMMISSION on the ECONOMICS OF WATER

Water Insecurity

Climate Change

Biodiversity Loss

GLOBAL COMMISSION on the ECONOMICS OF WATER

A shared agenda

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

UN Convention on Combating Desertification

UNECE Water Convention

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

Convention on Biological Diversity

GLOBAL COMMISSION on the ECONOMICS OF WATER

Water governance fit-for-purpose?

Sustainable Development Goals

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

UN Convention on Combating Desertification

UNECE Water Convention

UN 2023, 2026, 2028 Water Conferences?

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

Convention on Biological Diversity

GLOBAL COMMISSION on the ECONOMICS OF WATER

10. Opportunities for Just Global Water Governance

Key takeaways

GLOBAL COMMISSION on the ECONOMICS OF WATER

Acknowledging and promoting the hydrological cycle as a global common good requires just water governance that acknowledges global-local linkages and serves a multi-scale framework for action.

Water should be considered as an organising principle to successfully implement sustainable development. We must adopt a “water and beyond” perspective across all agendas and domains.

The international community must construct a fit-for-purpose governance architecture that facilitates collective and mission-centred action on water, and accounts for the major legal and institutional implications of changes in atmospheric moisture flows and their differentiated welfare consequences for communities around the world.

Instituting a just, global water-governance mechanism at the UN would incorporate a process of inclusive, multi-stakeholder dialogue and an agenda for collective action to accelerate impact. The ultimate ambition is to negotiate a global water pact with clear and measurable goals to stabilise the hydrological cycle and recognising it as a global common good. Leveraging the UN's legitimacy and structure to consolidate the Global Water Agenda, the recent appointment of a UN Special Envoy for Water (United Nations, 2024a) could structure leadership and we recommend appointing a youth water envoy to ensure an intergenerational approach. This could lead to creating a Governing Board consisting of key UN leaders to guide the Global Water Agenda and coordinate UN agencies' water-related work.

Implementing collaborative water governance involving multiple stakeholders, including (local) government agencies, NGOs, indigenous peoples, community groups, and business entities, in an intra- and inter-generational approach, would establish a collaborative process and engagement space connected to the global governance architecture, for consistent and continued accountability and engagement, and develop comprehensive understanding of water needs at all levels, aligned with the Just Water Partnerships objectives.

A strong and unified global water forum would provide a safe space for research, trust-building, capacity development, and accountability. Such a space would bring together all green and blue water processes and partners, and support political, cultural and policy dynamics.

We must improve education, knowledge, and awareness about: the hydrological cycle and water scarcity; agency for action at individual, institutional, and governmental levels; valuing water, acknowledging the spectrum of relationships between water and people, and linkages across sectors, geographies and generations; the major legal and institutional implications of changes in atmospheric moisture flows and their differentiated welfare consequences for communities around the world.

Strengthening water governance and establishing water authorities, where absent, would meet the overarching need to stabilise the hydrological cycle, with blue and green water governance at the heart of their missions.

Focusing on transboundary co-operation for both blue and green water would enhance collaboration and construct fit-for-purpose governance architecture to manage shared blue and green water resources sustainably and equitably.

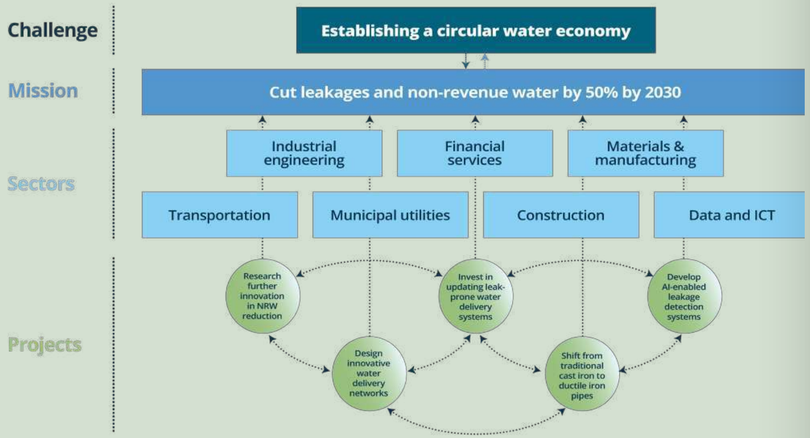
Box 4.1: Elements of a mission-centred approach and mission maps

A mission-centred approach, as detailed in Mazzucato (2018, 2019, 2021), has five criteria:

1. ***Be bold and inspirational with wide societal relevance.** Engage the public by demonstrating that ambitious actions and solutions will have an impact on people's daily lives.*
2. ***Set a clear, targeted, measurable, and time-bound direction.** Provide a framework and specific targets, whether binary (e.g., providing water, sanitation, and hygiene access to all) or quantified (e.g., increasing water efficiency by a certain percentage).*
3. ***Be ambitious yet realistic**. Set mission objectives that are centred on innovation, considering the feedback effects between basic and applied research.*
4. ***Encourage cross-disciplinary, cross-sectoral, and cross-actor innovation**. Frame missions to stimulate activity across and between scientific disciplines, industrial sectors, and actors, incorporating epistemic justice.*
5. ***Involve multiple, bottom-up solutions.** Allow for diverse approaches, avoiding reliance on a single development path or technology.*

Mission maps can help policymakers visualise the different components of missions and how they interact. The illustrative mission map below is adapted from Mazzucato (2018) and based on the mission of creating a circular urban water economy, as elaborated in Chapter 5. One mission to tackle this challenge could include reducing water leakages in urban areas 50% by 2030. Currently, about 40% of urban water supply globally is lost through pipeline leaks, costing USD 39 billion annually and generating significant CO2 emissions (GCEW 2023a; Burke et al. 2023). Reducing these losses will save money and resources. Innovations such as leak-resistant materials and sensor technologies for early leak detection are essential to achieving this goal.

Figure 4.1: Mission to establish a circular water economy.



Source: Adopted with permission from Mazzucato (2018a)

Proposals for JWP core principles

Below are seven proposed principles – not listed in order of priority – which together offer a foundation for shaping Just Water Partnerships in practice. They use the ideas above about what 'just' means in the context of JWPs as a starting point. The principles are rooted in the UN human rights framework – particularly the rights to water and sanitation – and in the concept of Water System Justice. They also draw on a desk review of relevant initiatives and frameworks across sectors, ensuring they are grounded in existing practice and experience.[3]

Principle 1: Equity, inclusion and water justice

Just Water Partnerships aim to reduce inequalities by ensuring that investments, policies, and governance processes actively promote the equitable, sustainable, and rights-based use and management of water – particularly for marginalised and underserved communities.

Principle 2: Country ownership

Just Water Partnerships are government-led and aligned with national priorities, systems, and strategies. High-level political leadership is key to addressing power imbalances. Rather than creating parallel structures, JWPs build on and strengthen existing processes, institutions and capacities.

Principle 3: Inclusive and participatory governance

Just Water Partnerships ensure that key stakeholders – including civil society, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and excluded groups – participate meaningfully in decision-making, implementation and oversight. Participation must be inclusive, accessible, and sustained. JWPs embed justice in both process and outcomes, ensuring equity and corrective action to address systemic exclusion.

Principle 4: Finance anchored in public value and sustainability

Just Water Partnerships ensure that all financing – public, private, or blended – prioritises equity, affordability, and long-term impact. They align financial flows with national priorities, direct resources where they are most needed, and treat water as a common good. JWPs make strategic use of concessional finance while avoiding financial models that generate unsustainable debt or impose exploitative conditions.

Principle 5: Transparency, integrity, and accountability

Just Water Partnerships operate with clear roles, open information, and mutual accountability. Transparency in financial flows, contracting, and results tracking is essential to building trust and improving performance.

Principle 6: Locally led action, knowledge and adaptive implementation

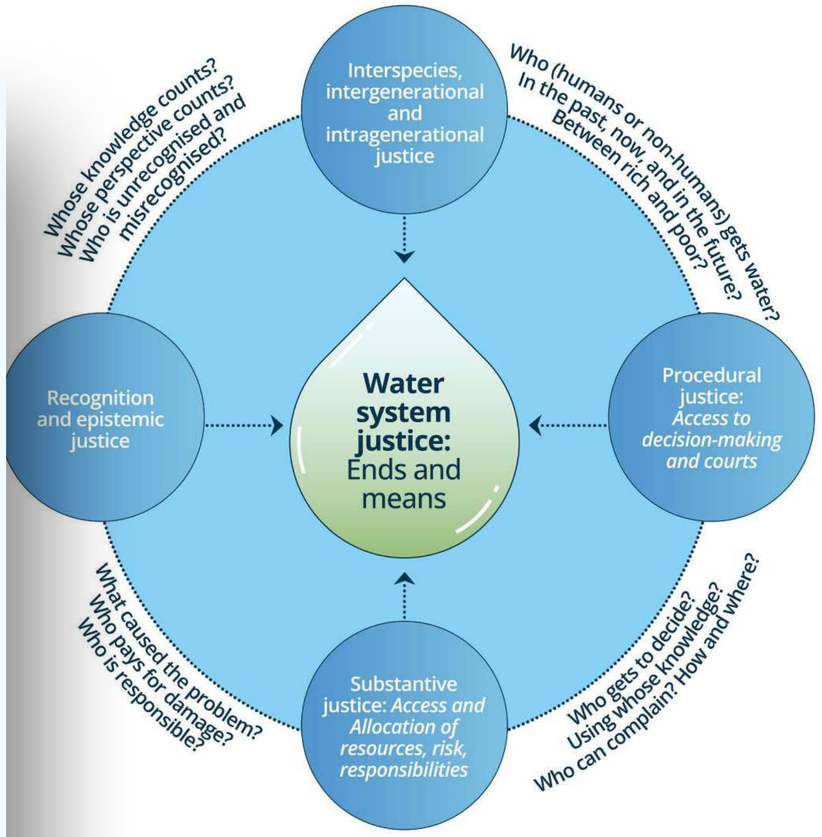
Just Water Partnerships empower local actors to lead and adapt implementation to context. They support devolved decision-making, strengthen local capacity, and enable continuous learning. Decision-making draws on diverse knowledge systems – including scientific, Indigenous, traditional, and local – to inform practical, effective, context-specific solutions.

Principle 7: Climate and development integration

Just Water Partnerships protect water resources and ecosystems while strengthening resilience to climate impacts. Investments deliver short-term gains while supporting long-term sustainability, environmental stewardship, and climate adaptation.

[3] Frameworks and initiatives reviewed include: the OECD Principles on Water Governance; the Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) Principles; the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) Principles; the Valuing Water Initiative Principles; the Water Integrity Network's Guide for Managing Integrity; The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) Partnership Principles; and the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI).

Figure 4.2: Building off the Earth System Justice Framework (Gupta et al., 2023)



As humanity’s most precious global common good, water unites us all. That’s why **water needs to be at the centre of the global political agenda**. All of humanity’s hopes for the future depend, in some way, on charting a new science-based course to bring the Water Action Agenda to life. They depend on realizing the game-changing, inclusive and action-oriented commitments made by Member States and others at the UN 2023 UN Water Conference.

United Nations

United Nations Water Conference
United Arab Emirates, 2026

2026 United Nations Water Conference

2-4 December 2026, United Arab Emirates

2030
and
beyond

CONSISTENCY AND CONTINUITY OF THE MULTILATERAL WATER PROCESS

1977 >> 2023 : UN System Wide Water Strategy, UNSG Water Envoy, UNWC 2026 & 2028
2027 >> SDG Summit?? & UN80 Reform??

2026 outcome must lay the foundation for 2028 stepping stones:

- Water Framework / Agenda > WHY & WHAT
- Water Process > WHEN & WHERE
- Water Institutional Capacity and Mandate / Governance > HOW & WHO

We need to secure that the process set in motion in 1977 but fell asleep, and that we woke up with the UN 2023 Water Conference, will never sleep again, on the contrary. This process is the driving force of many of the developments we need, all of the transitions we aspire for, and the security, stability, and prosperity for all we have committed to. So we need to agree that 2028 is not the last, but that 2026 is the beginning of a never ending multilateral water process!

Presentation

Ms. Christina Leb, Lead Water Specialist, World Bank

Integrating Green Water in Transboundary Water Governance and Development Finance

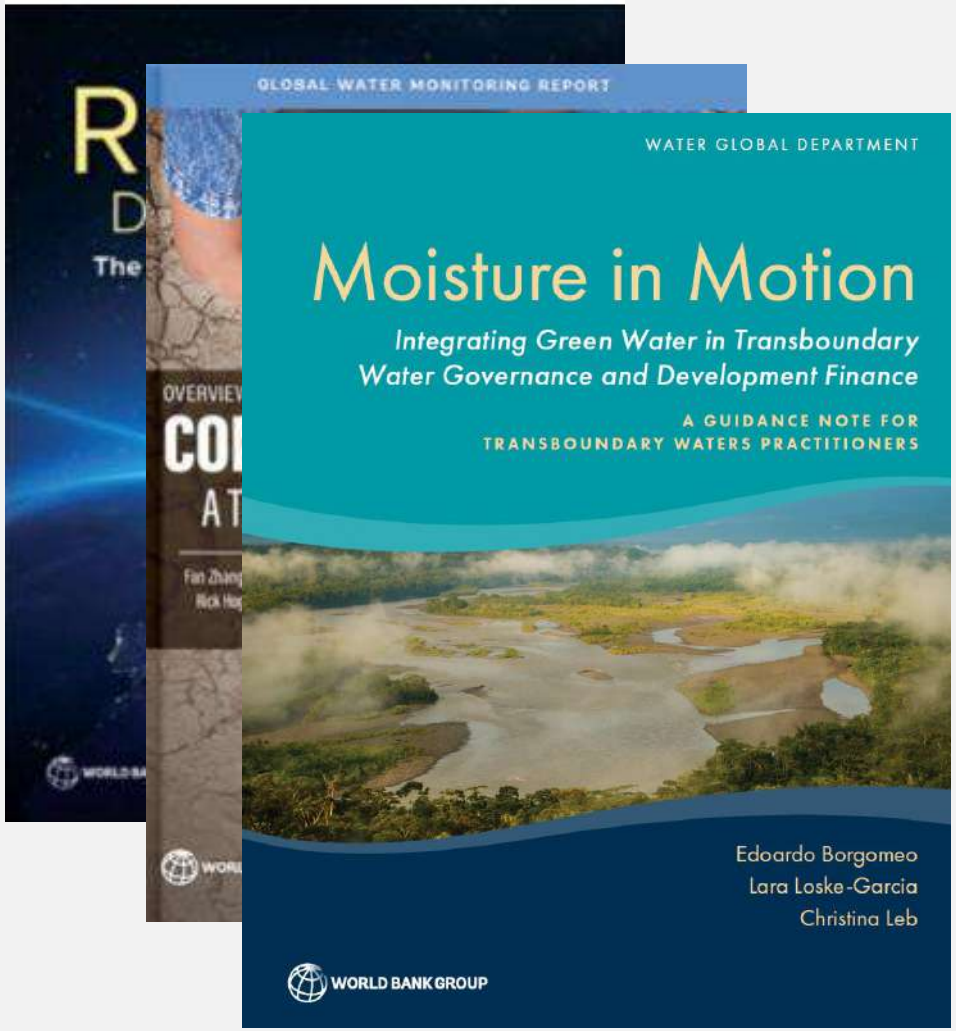
Christina Leb
Lead Water Specialist
World Bank Group, Global Department Water

Global Facility for Transboundary Waters

WORLD BANK GROUP

GWSP GLOBAL WATER SECURITY & SANITATION PARTNERSHIP

global environment facility INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



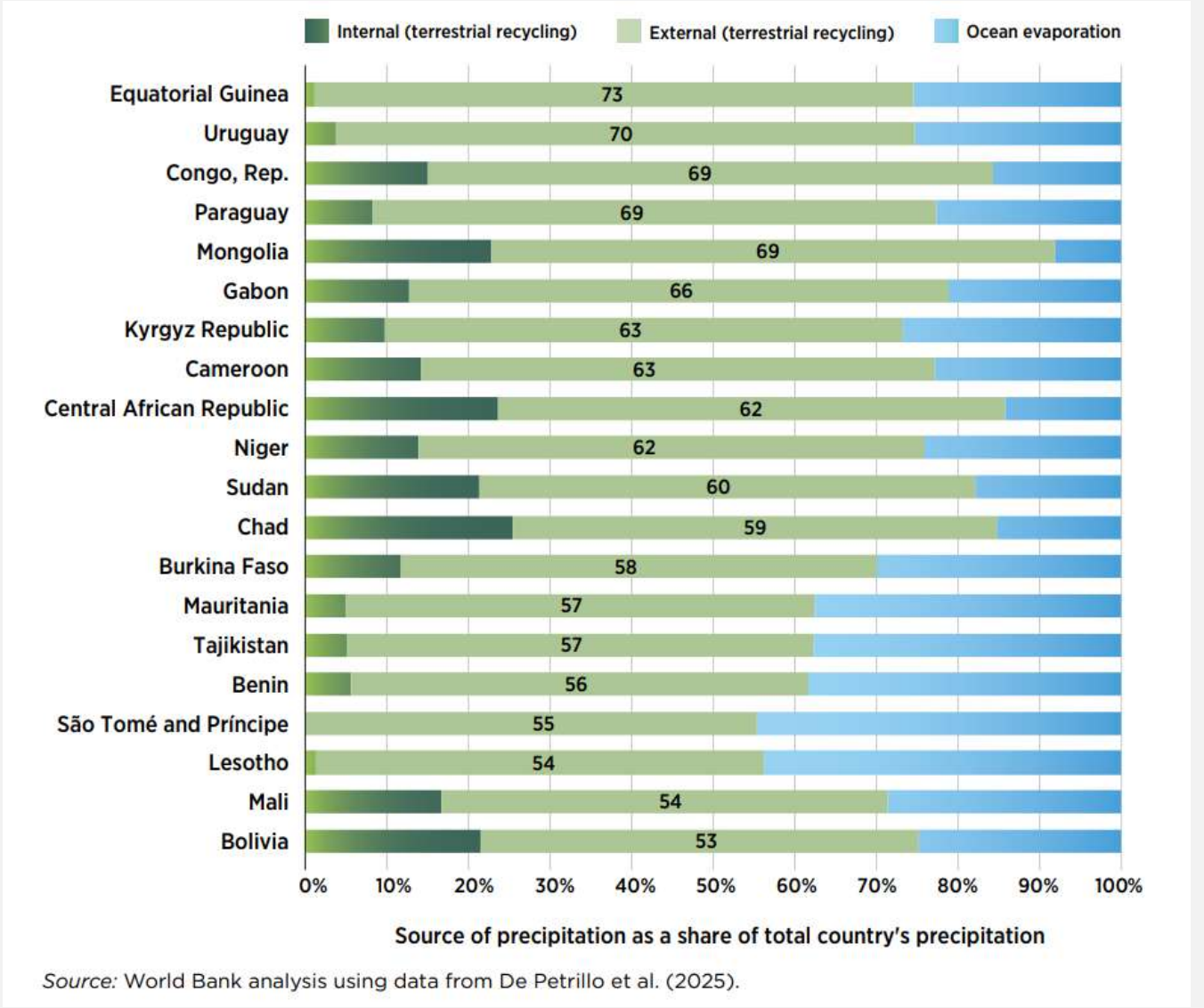
- What is the **latest evidence** on the impacts of green water management on transboundary waters and broader development outcomes?
- How do water governance and **legal regimes address transboundary green water flows**, and how can they contribute to capturing the flows' benefits?
- What **actions** should be promoted to leverage transboundary green water flows for water security, economic growth, and jobs?

Document available under this link.

Collaboration with Water Law Working Group of Global Forum for Law, Justice and Development.

Green water flows are transboundary water flows

Top 20 Countries with greatest dependence on green water for precipitation via flows from other countries.



Source: World Bank analysis using data from De Petrillo et al. (2025).

GFTW Global Facility for Transboundary Waters

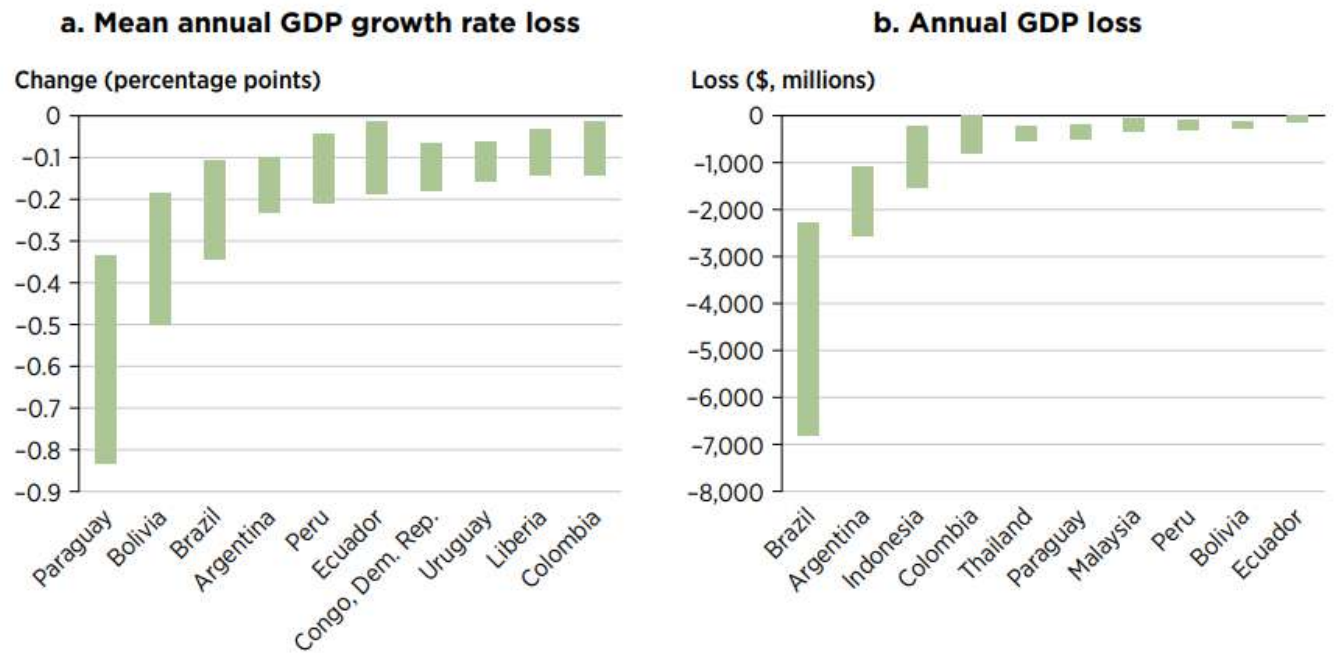
WORLD BANK GROUP

GWSP GLOBAL WATER SECURITY & SANITATION PARTNERSHIP

gef global environment facility INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Economic Impacts

Figure 3. Economic Impacts of Deforestation-Linked Reductions in Green Water Stocks and Flows



Source: Damania et al. (2025).

- 40% of low-income countries dependency > 50%
- Ecosystems dependent livelihoods, incl. tourism
- Food security, agricultural areas in 155 countries rely on TB green water for up to 40% of annual precipitation
- Drought resilience, without adequate green water stocks, drought can lead to growth decline of up to 1%
- Without upwind forests, economic losses up to US$11.4 billion in South America

Integration of transboundary green water flows in legal frameworks

- International law principles
  (Prevention of significant harm, duty to cooperate, precautionary approach)
- Multilateral Environmental Agreements
  (Climate, Biodiversity, Drought, Wetland Conventions)
- Basin-level agreements
  (ecosystem-related provisions and basin organization mandates)
- National laws
  (e.g., Uruguay, Mexico, rain management, etc.)

Four actions to integrate green water

Invest in the protection, management, and restoration of ecosystems with high green water and biodiversity value, especially primary forests and critical habitats that sustain regional green-water flows.

Mobilize existing policy and institutional frameworks, including river basin organizations, for intra-basin green water governance and explore new approaches for cross-basin green water governance.

Mobilize finance, leverage incentive-based instruments (e.g. FFI, PES, etc.), and integrate green water indicators into existing financing frameworks.

Invest in advancing knowledge and capacity for managing green water, in part by including green water resources in water security assessments and water accounting at multiple scales.

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Thank you

https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/transboundary-waters

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Panel discussion

Moderator: Mr. James Leten, Senior Manager, SIWI

- H.E. Ambassador Eduards Stiprais, EU Special Representative for Central Asia
- Mr. Tokioka Toshikazu, Director, International Affairs Office, Water and Disaster Management Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan
- Mr. Callist Tindimugaya, Commissioner for Water Resources Planning and Regulation, Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda
- Mr. Abou Amani, Director, Division of Water Sciences, UNESCO
- Ms. Christina Leb, Lead Water Specialist, World Bank

Japan's regal framework on multistakeholder cooperation at basin-scale

MLIT Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

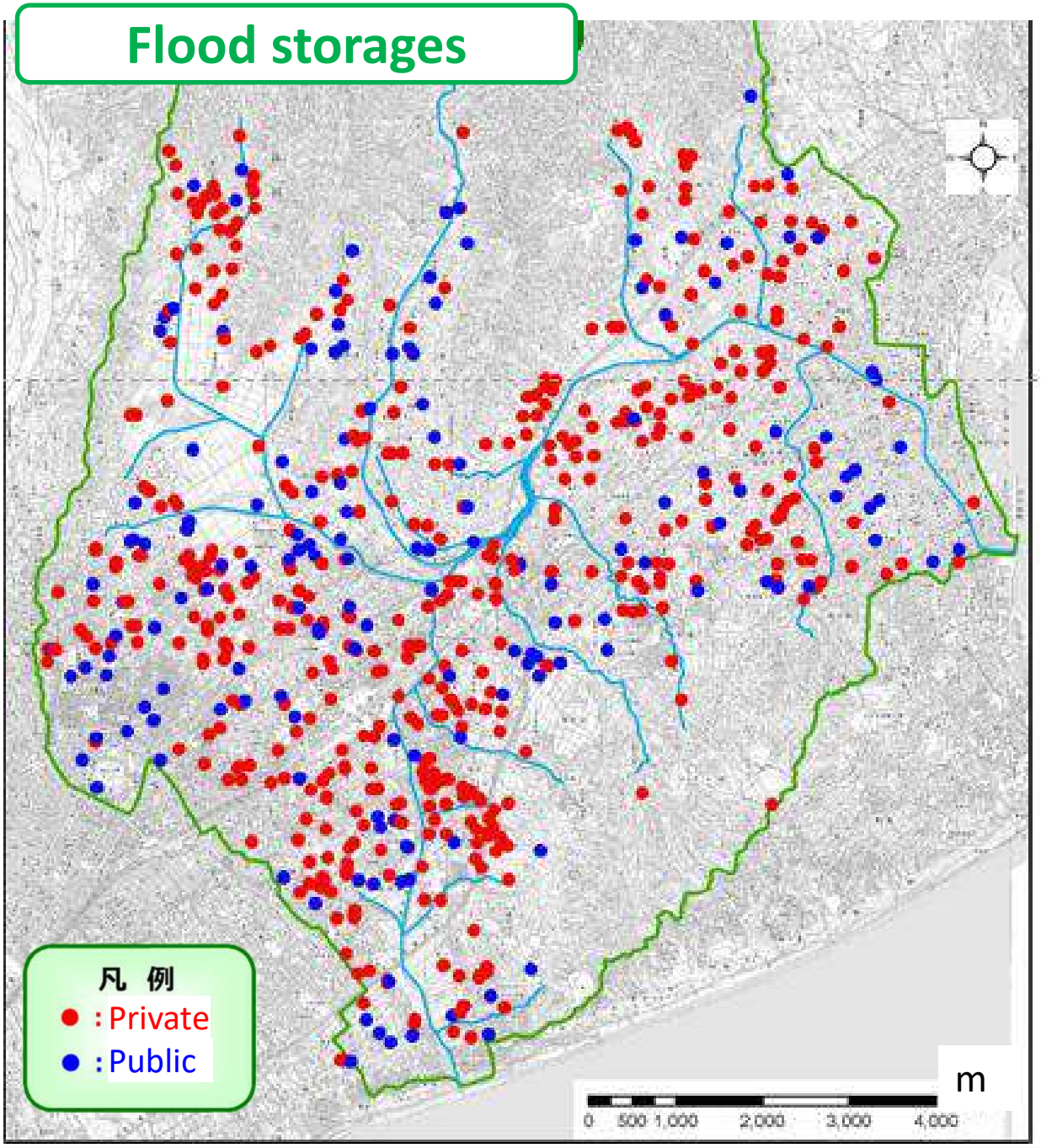
Overview of the legal framework

- Establish a "**Basin Scale Council**" composed of government, community leaders, business sector and academia to discuss actions such as structural and non-structural measures and land-use regulations
- Reflect the outcomes of the council in the "**Basin Scale Action Plan**"
- The low formalizes the actions as a **government-backed initiatives.**

Government budget incentives for the actions from the Basin Scale Action Plan are also in place.

Flood storage function developed in Shizuoka City

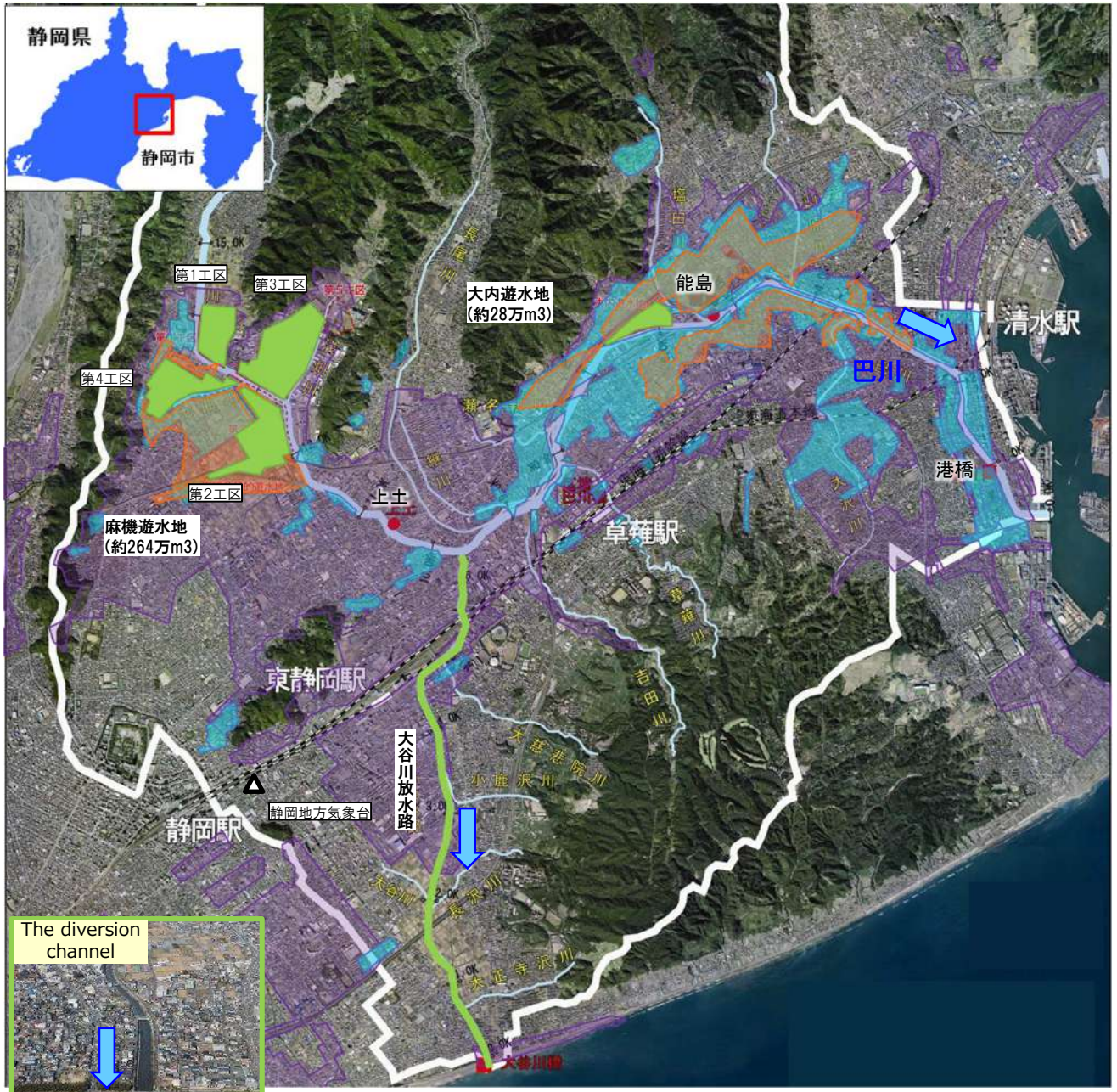
MLIT
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism



690,000 m^3 of storage has been developed by the public and private sectors in Shizuoka City.

* Source: MLIT

Reduction in flooded area due to actions



The inundation area was reduced compared to previous similar flood events.

Estimated inundated area

- 2022 Flood
- 2014 Flood
- 1974 Flood

River management facilities

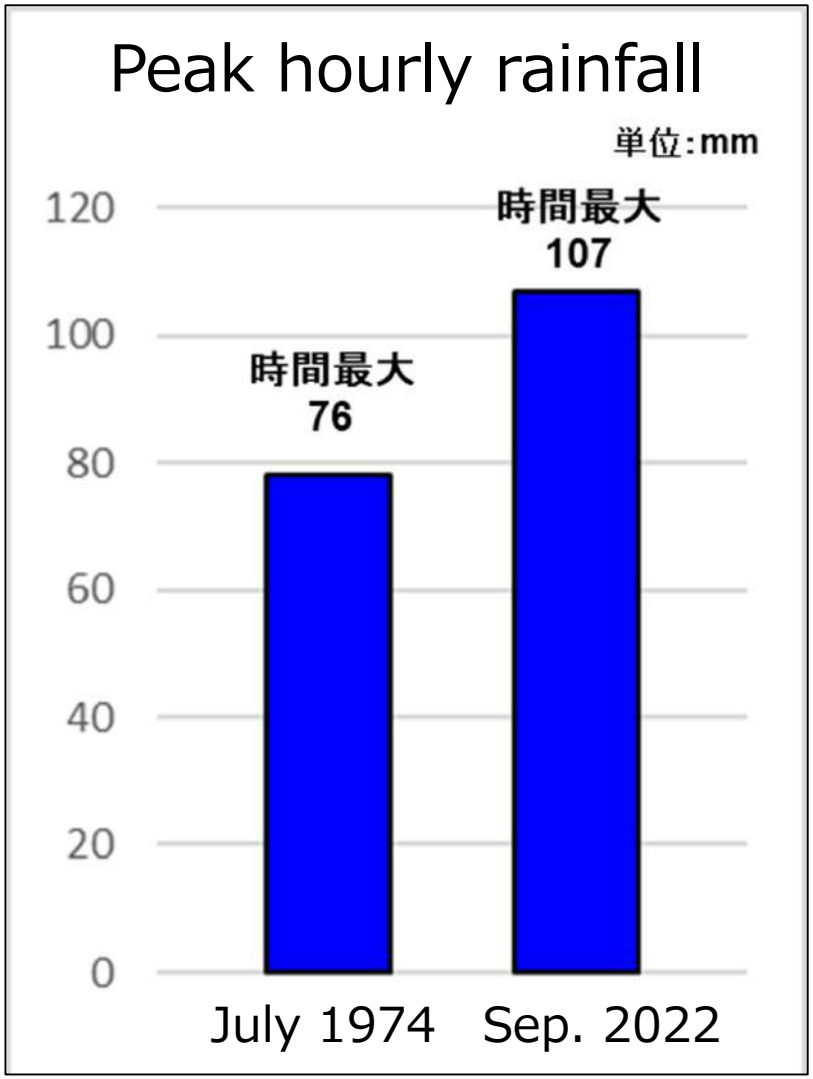
- Retarding basins and a diversion channel

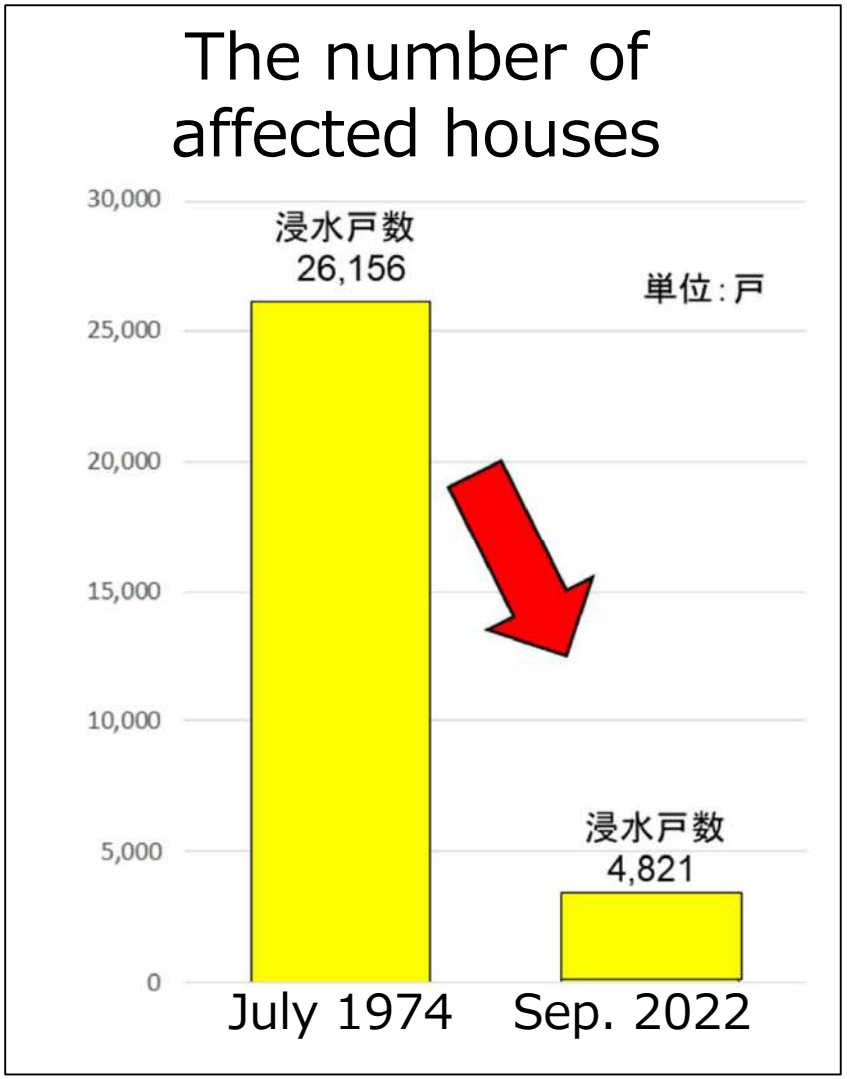
* Source: MLIT

Comprehensive flood management in Shizuoka City

MLIT Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

- The number of homes affected was drastically reduced from 26,156 to 4,821, despite the heavier rainfall.





*based on a report as of 17 Feb. 2023

* Source: MLIT

Key messages

- Cleary define the roles and responsibilities of multiple stakeholders through the development of legal framework to ensure that actions are implemented reliably and continuously at the river basin scale.
- Quantify and visualize the effects of the actions in an easy-to-understand manner.
- Share the quantified and visualized information with stakeholders to enhance understanding and drive active participation in the actions.

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Agenda

- Q&A and discussion with session participants

Agenda

- Closing Remarks: Ms. Susanne Halling Duffy, Director World Water Week and Global Engagements, SIWI

Agenda

- Reception