



TOPIC SYNTHESIS SESSION DESCRIPTION FORM

10TH WORLD WATER FORUM

Please complete this form no later than 22nd of March 2024.

Session Code and Title (e.g. Topic Synthesis Session 3A):

Topic Synthesis Session 5E. Enhanced funding to cope with water crises, water disasters and for climate resilience

Topic Coordinators (Name, Position, Organization, email, mobile number):

Mikio Ishiwatari, Board Director, Japan Water Forum
 Ir. Arvi Argyantoro, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, PU, Indonesia
 ADRIAN Ishak, Danone Ecosystem,

Session Description (300 words):

It is widely recognized that investment is crucial to reducing disaster risks and adapting to the effects of climate change in the water sector. To date, various international arenas have recommended increasing investment in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA). The Sendai Framework for DRR emphasizes investment as a priority for decreasing disaster risks and losses. The Paris Agreement in 2015 reaffirmed the commitment of developed countries to invest in mitigating the effects of climate change and to help developing countries offset the retarding effect of adapting to climate change on their economic development. The Yangon and Kumamoto declarations of the 3rd and 4th Asia-Pacific Water Summit set the goal of doubling investment to address water-related disasters. However, most countries are unable to proactively invest enough in DRR and CCA, both nationally and internationally. International organizations, development banks, and bilateral agencies play a vital role in facilitating and supporting increased investment in DRR and CCA, especially in developing countries.

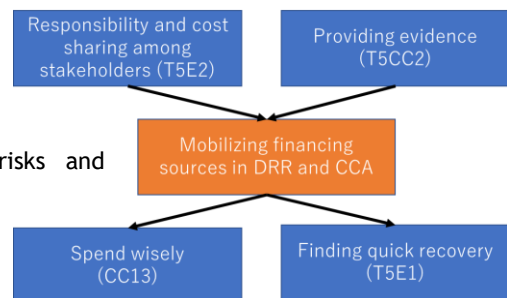
The session discusses innovative approaches to mobilizing financing sources. The outcomes of the following four sessions will be reported:

T5E1 “Recovery funding to cope with water crises, water disasters and for climate resilience”

T5E2 “Multi-stakeholder approach for reducing disaster risks and embracing climate change adaptation”

T5CC1 “Evidence-based financing for crises, recovery, and resilience”

CC13 “Mobilizing ‘wise’ investments to address water crises, water disasters and to improve climate resilience”



To secure financing, evidence of efficiency of investments is required (T5CC2). Also, responsibilities and costs should be shared among national and local governments, communities, and the private sector (T5E2). Once funding is secured, funds should be used wisely and efficiently (CC15). In addition, quick funding release and a sustainable financing ecosystem is crucial for quality recovery. There is also a need to implement creative approaches in securing funding such as by using nature-based solutions (T5E1).

Key messages (2 maximum)



Evidence-based policymaking, shared responsibility, collective action, and innovative financing mechanisms are essential for mobilizing investments in DRR and CCA in the water sector.

Capacity building, knowledge sharing, and effective resource management are crucial for the long-term resilience of water systems.

Concrete outcomes (2 maximum)

Global Water Fund which will include recovery fund for DRR and CCA as an effort to promote regional and global water financing sector reformation. GWF will provide including but not limited to project financing support by bridging the gap in investment which is then expected to be followed by the strengthening and institutionalization of the whole water financing system.

An Independent e “Enhanced funding to cope with water crises, water disasters and for climate resilience” to be formulated by the Japan Water Forum.

The paper includes specific recommendations and a roadmap for mobilizing financing at various levels (national, regional, and international) and engaging diverse stakeholders. This paper covers innovative approaches and best practices for financing DRR and CCA in the water sector, including alternative financing mechanisms, public-private partnerships, blended financing, and green bonds. Innovative approaches also include identifying and tapping into the already established frameworks and funds for resilience in the water sector.

Detailed Session plan:

ESTIMATED TIMING	ITEM DESCRIPTION / ROLE	SPEAKERS	TOPIC	SPEAKERS STATUS (OK OR TBC)
5	Opening	Mikio Ishiwatari Japan Water Forum	Unlocking Innovative Financing Mechanisms for Climate Adaptation	OK
15	Presentation	Prof Taikan Oki The University of Tokyo	Sharing knowledge of financing practices in climate change adaptation	OK
15	Presentation	Mr. Norio Saito Sr. Sector Director, Water and Urban Development Asian Development Bank	Unlocking Innovative Financing Mechanisms for Climate Adaptation	OK
8	Report T5CC1	Prof Daisuke Komori Tohoku University	Evidence-Driven Policymaking: Bridging Science and Decision-Making	OK
8	Report T5E2	Mikio Ishiwatari JWF	Fostering Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration in Climate Finance	OK
8	Report CC13	Prof Akiyoshi Kawasaki The University of Tokyo	Prioritizing Cost-Effective and Equitable Climate Investments	OK
8	Report T5E1	Ir. Arvi Argyantoro, M.A. Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Indonesia	Rapid and Resilient Recovery: Financing Post-Disaster Reconstruction	OK
15	Panel discussion	Moderator Jon Marco Church Independent Expert		OK

The session will discuss:

- **To explore novel and emerging financing approaches** to accelerate climate adaptation efforts, such as green bonds, resilience funds, and public-private partnerships. It could highlight successful case studies and best practices for mobilizing capital from diverse sources, including the private sector, multilateral institutions, and innovative instruments like insurance schemes and carbon



markets. Additionally, it could address challenges and barriers to scaling up adaptation finance and provide recommendations for overcoming them.

- **To emphasize the importance of investing in DRR and climate resilience as a cost-effective strategy** to reduce future losses and protect development gains. It could showcase examples of effective DRR initiatives, such as early warning systems, resilient infrastructure, and community-based preparedness programs. It could also explore financing mechanisms tailored to DRR, such as contingency funds, risk transfer instruments, and dedicated budget allocations, while highlighting the potential for leveraging synergies between DRR and climate adaptation financing.
- **To focus on the critical role of scientific evidence in informing effective CCA and DDR policies.** It could discuss the latest climate projections, risk assessments, and impact studies, and how this information can guide policymakers in developing robust adaptation strategies. It could also address challenges in translating scientific data into actionable policies, such as communicating complex information to diverse stakeholders, addressing uncertainty, and balancing short-term and long-term priorities.
- **To highlight the importance of collaboration among various stakeholders,** including governments, private sector, civil society, and local communities, in mobilizing and effectively utilizing climate finance. It could explore mechanisms for promoting stakeholder engagement, such as participatory budgeting, multi-stakeholder platforms, and public-private partnerships. It could also address issues related to transparency, accountability, and equitable distribution of financial resources.
- **To focus on strategies for ensuring that climate finance is allocated efficiently and equitably, maximizing its impact on vulnerable communities and regions.** It could discuss methodologies for conducting cost-benefit analyses, prioritizing investment options, and assessing the distributional impacts of climate finance. It could also explore approaches to addressing trade-offs between economic efficiency and social equity, as well as mechanisms for ensuring the inclusion of marginalized groups in climate investment decisions.
- **To address the critical need for financing mechanisms that support prompt and resilient recovery efforts** in the aftermath of climate-related disasters. It could explore financial instruments such as contingency funds, risk transfer solutions (e.g., insurance), and dedicated recovery funds. It could also discuss resilience measures to reduce future disaster risks. Additionally, it could address challenges in mobilizing and coordinating recovery financing, as well as the role of various stakeholders in supporting effective and equitable recovery processes.