



## SIDE EVENT DESCRIPTION FORM 2.

### 10<sup>TH</sup> WORLD WATER FORUM

***This Session Description 2 is for the specified program of the side event. Please complete this form no later than 22nd of April 2024.***

*\*The session description 1 (online form) is separately requested for the session coordinators to deliver a concise session outline with the contact info and the logistical requests.*

**Session Code and Title:**

Side Event S42 “Water demand management as a means to slow down Jakarta sinking process and protect Balinese culture”

**Side Event Coordinators (Name, Position, Organization, email, mobile number):**

**Session coordinator and moderator:** Coordinator / Speaker: Didier Perez, Moderator: Alistair Spear

**Session Description including objectives and expected outcomes (500 words maximum):**

Water demand management aims to achieve several objectives and expected outcomes to ensure sustainable water use and availability.

1 - Indonesia:

Water Conservation: reduce wastage and promote efficient use across various sectors.

Sustainable Resource Management: by balancing water supply and demand to meet the needs of both present and future generations.

Improved Water Quality: strategies to maintain and improve the quality of available water sources, reducing pollution and contamination risks.

Equitable Access to clean and safe water for all populations, including rural communities and marginalized groups.

Climate Resilience by adopting water management practices that account for changing precipitation patterns, increased frequency of extreme weather events, and other climate-related challenges.

Enhancing Economic Efficiency by encouraging the adoption of technologies and practices that optimize water use and minimize costs.

Environmental Protection by minimizing the negative impacts of water abstraction, pollution, and habitat degradation.

Community Engagement and Awareness through education, outreach programs, and community engagement initiatives.

Strengthening water governance frameworks, policies, and institutions to support effective water demand management strategies at national, regional, and local levels.

Investing in resilient water infrastructure that can withstand natural disasters and other shocks, ensuring continuous water supply and minimizing disruptions.

Overall, the successful implementation of water demand management strategies in Indonesia is expected to lead to improved water security, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic development across the country

2 - Reducing groundwater extraction in Jakarta is critical for ensuring the sustainability of water resources and mitigating the risks of subsidence and saltwater intrusion.

Objectives:

Decrease Dependency on Groundwater and shift water usage towards alternative sources.

Encourage water conservation practices among users to reduce overall water demand.

Develop and enforce regulations to control groundwater extraction, including usage limits, and penalties for violations.

Invest in Infrastructure to ensure reliable access to alternative water sources, such as expanding piped water networks.

Raise Public Awareness about the consequences of excessive groundwater extraction and the importance of sustainable water management practices.

Expected Outcomes:

Demonstrate a significant decrease in the volume of groundwater extracted within Jakarta over a specified period.

Allow aquifers to recharge naturally, restoring their capacity and reducing the risk of subsidence and land sinking.

Reduce groundwater contamination risks associated with over-extraction, leading to improved water quality for both consumption and ecosystem health.

Increased Resilience to Climate Change by diversifying water sources and reducing reliance on groundwater, which can become depleted during droughts.

Socio-economic Benefits: Improve public health, reduce infrastructure maintenance costs related to subsidence.

Ensure the long-term availability of water resources, contributing to the overall sustainability and resilience of Jakarta's water supply system.

Through a combination of policy interventions, infrastructure investments, and public engagement, Jakarta can effectively reduce groundwater extraction and transition to a more sustainable water management regime.

3 - Reducing groundwater extraction in Bali Island will have several benefits, which generally revolve around environmental sustainability, social well-being, and economic resilience.

Objectives:

Reduce the depletion of groundwater to preserve the natural ecosystems, including rivers, lakes, and wetlands, which depend on groundwater for sustenance.

Decrease groundwater extraction to mitigate land subsidence, which can lead to infrastructure damage, particularly in coastal areas where the risk of sea-level rise is high.



Protection of Freshwater Resources by reducing over-extraction, ensuring the availability of clean water for both human consumption and agricultural purposes.

Promote sustainable agricultural practices by encouraging farmers to adopt water-efficient irrigation techniques, thereby reducing reliance on groundwater.

Preservation of Cultural Heritage sites, which rely on groundwater for ceremonial purposes.

**Expected Outcomes:**

Reduction in groundwater extraction can lead to improved water quality as aquifers are allowed to replenish, reducing the concentration of pollutants and salinity.

Stabilization or restoration of groundwater levels, helping to prevent further depletion and allowing ecosystems dependent on groundwater to recover.

Ensure the sustainability of Bali's tourism industry by safeguarding natural attractions which rely on groundwater for their ecosystems and aesthetic appeal.

Reduce the vulnerability of communities to water scarcity and land subsidence, enhancing their resilience to climate change and natural disasters.

Long-term Economic Benefits including reduced infrastructure maintenance costs due to less land subsidence, as well as the preservation of Bali's natural beauty, which is vital for tourism revenue.

Community Engagement and Awareness regarding water conservation and sustainable practices, fostering a sense of responsibility towards the island's water resources.

By pursuing these objectives and expecting these outcomes, Bali can work towards a more sustainable and resilient future, ensuring the well-being of its environment, society, and economy.

**Detailed Session plan** : \*F/M indicates Female or Male

ESTIMATED TIMING	ITEM DESCRIPTION / ROLE	SPEAKERS	SPEAKERS STATUS (OK OR TBC)
14h50		Didier Perez	OK
		Nicolas PEREZ	OK
		Agus Sunara	TBC
		Andreas Kahl	TBC
16h20		Didier Perez	OK

**Additional information:**