

HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DESCRIPTION (PROGRAM) FORM

10th WORLD WATER FORUM

HLP Session Code and Title:

 HLP15 Global South Cooperation Based on Bandung Spirit to Accelerate Actions to Achieve SDGs

HLP Session Co-Coordinators:

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HLP Session Description including objectives and expected outcomes:

Background

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction has recognized the urgency and importance of building resilience, the capacity to reduce disaster risks by anticipating them and planning responses. The 2030 Agenda has resolved to heal the world and make it a safe place by freeing it from the fear of poverty and the tyranny of scarcity and to move toward a sustainable and resilient pathway without leaving anyone behind. Coming to the middle way toward these goals, the water sector has agreed at the Fourth Asia-Pacific Water Summit to take action to achieve the transformation to a quality society that is resilient, sustainable, and inclusive. However, the achievement of international water-related goals, including SDG 6 of the 2030 Agenda, is currently at risk. With this shared urgency, the 2023 UN Water Conference, held for the first time in 46 years, brought together more than 10,000 concerned individuals for a comprehensive dialogue addressing five themes. At the conference, governments, businesses, and communities submitted over 700 "water action agendas," which are expected to play a vital role in accelerating overall sustainable development. The agendas have been sorted out under the name of the president of the UN General Assembly into nine groups of key game changers, including water and climate change, water



information, early warning, food and energy, finance, education, border issues, and a new UN framework, and recognized as imperative for peacebuilding.

Looking back, Asian, and African countries have played a key role in addressing global issues in the past, and their efforts are undoubtedly of great relevance in addressing current issues. In April 1955, the Asian-African Conference was held in Bandung, Indonesia. The conference adopted the Ten Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, based on the Bandung Spirit, which is underpinned by the regions' commitment to mutual recognition, respect, and tolerance for diversity. The Bandung Spirit still shines brightly today and is even more relevant as the regions, as well as the rest of the world, face numerous risks, though different from those that existed then. In April 2005, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Asia and Africa, the Bandung Spirit was reiterated in the Declaration on the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership, and the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP) was established as a framework for implementation of concrete actions. The leaders of the regions issued the Joint Asian-African Leaders' Statement on Tsunami, Earthquakes and Other Natural Disasters, demonstrating their collective determination to strengthen the South-South bonding and natural disaster preparedness, the significance of which they had reaffirmed in the wake of the Sumatra earthquake.

Time has passed, and circumstances have changed; however, the world still faces a broad range of water issues related to health, sustainable development, climate change, resilience and the environment, and borderless cooperation. Addressing these issues requires cross-sectoral cooperation, and the way forward can only be found through discussion and problem solving based on scientific evidence and through interdisciplinary decision-making processes that transcend national, regional, and cultural boundaries. These efforts will exert far-reaching positive effects on food, energy, urban development, and many other areas, help communities transform into a quality-oriented society, and contribute to achieving regional and world peace. The dedication and wisdom for the realization of peace demonstrated by the Asian and African leaders who gathered in Bandung back then should be revisited as the basic spiritual foundation that remains applicable for addressing the current challenges faced by the world.

There are a vast number of issues that governments and stakeholders around the world need to take on by employing all the resources at their disposal. These include improving access to safe water and sanitation, which will require a quadrupling of efforts to achieve the planned goals; clarifying the nexus of water, disaster, and climate change; overcoming the energy and food crises through water; and peacebuilding through water. As the Global South is expected to play a leading role in the international community in the coming years of the 21st century, they must be the one to take the initiative, while working closely with other countries, to accelerate global efforts to fundamentally address these complex water



issues. The political significance of the 10th World Water Forum, which will take place approximately one year after the UN Water Conference, is greater than ever. Political leaders in water and other sectors must fulfill their responsibility by leading substantive discussions and demonstrating their commitment to the 10th World Water Forum.

Water is politics. The year 2025 will mark the 70th anniversary of the Bandung Conference. In 2024, the year before the anniversary, the 10th World Water Forum will be held in Bali. It will be an excellent opportunity for current and former leaders to come together and have the highest-level political dialogue to form the core for other discussions at the forum.

Objectives

- 1. To formulate a framework for addressing water issues in the Global South, based on the Bandung Spirit
- 2. To develop a roadmap focusing on the implementation of plans and policies.
- 3. To exploring practical approaches to solving issues related to water and disasters, the water-food-energy nexus, and water and the quality of life, while teamed up with the thematic processes and the regional processes and facilitating interactions among the communities of policymakers, practitioners, and science and technology.

Expected Outcomes

The outcomes from the High-level Panel should inspire further discussions at the 70th anniversary of the Bandung Conference and collectively contribute to building a more comprehensive peace-building process from the water sector.

Detailed HLP Session plan:

ESTIMATED TIMING	ITEM DESCRIPTION / ROLE	SPEAKERS	SPEAKERS STATUS (OK OR TBC)
15 Minutes	Welcome remarks	H.E. Mr. Joko Widodo, President of the Republic of Indonesia	
15 Minutes		H.E. Mr. Masatsugu Asakawa, President of Asian Development Bank	
	Key Speakers	Dignitaries and Heads of State and Government	



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Approximately 5 minutes for each speakers	Proposed Speakers of Incumbent HoS/HoG	H.E. Mr. Emomali Rahmon,	
		President of Tajikistan	
		H.E. Mr. Macky Sall, President of the	
		Republic of Senegal	
		H.E. Mr. José Manuel Ramos Horta,	
		President of Timor-Leste	
		H.E. Ms. Sheikh Hasina, Prime	
		Minister of Bangladesh	
		H.E. Ms. Sara Duterte, Vice	
		President of the Philippines	
		Other incumbent Heads of State and	
		Government	
		H.E. Dr. Han Seung-soo, HELP Chair	
		/ Former Prime Minister of the	
		Republic of Korea	
		H.E. Professor Danilo Türk, former	
		President of Slovenia / President of	
		Club de Madrid	
		H.E. Mr. János Áder, former	
		President of Hungary	
Approximately 5 minutes for each speakers	Proposed Speakers of Former HoS/HoG	H.E. Ms. Laura Chinchilla, former	
		President of Costa Rica	
		H.E. Mr. Yves Leterme, former	
		Prime Minister of Belgium	
		H.E. Ms. Kim Campbell, former	
		Prime Minister of Canada	
		H.E. Ms. Helen Clark, former Prime	
		Minister of New Zealand / former	
		Administrator of the United Nations	
		Development Programme (UNDP)	
		H.E. Ms. Aminata Touré, former	
		Prime Minister of Senegal	
		Other Former Head of States and	
		Government	
	Proposed Speakers of Ministers and Heads/Former Heads of International Organizations	H.E. Mark Harbers, Minister of	
Approximately 5 minutes for each speakers		Infrastructure and Water, the	
		Netherlands	
		Director-General of UNESCO	
		Secretary-General of WMO	
		H.E. Mr. Angel Gurria, Former	
		Secretary-General of OECD	
		Other Ministers and Heads of	
		International Organizations	