



Framing Presentation

-the background and the outline of the workshop

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Today's topic

- What is Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA) ?
- WEPA Action Program
- The Overview of the Workshop

What is WEPA?

Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA)

WEPA was launched in 2004 as a network of governmental officials in Asia to **improve water environmental governance** in the region with full support of Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ). WEPA operates in a five-year cycle and the third phase started in April 2014. FY2018 is the last year of the third phase.

WEPA consists of partners in **13** Asian countries

1. Cambodia
2. China
3. Indonesia
4. Japan
5. Lao PDR
6. Malaysia
7. Myanmar
8. Nepal
9. Philippines
10. Republic of Korea
11. Sri Lanka
12. Thailand
13. Viet Nam



Priorities of the 1st and 2nd phases of WEPA

Priorities of WEPA (2004-2013)

1st Phase

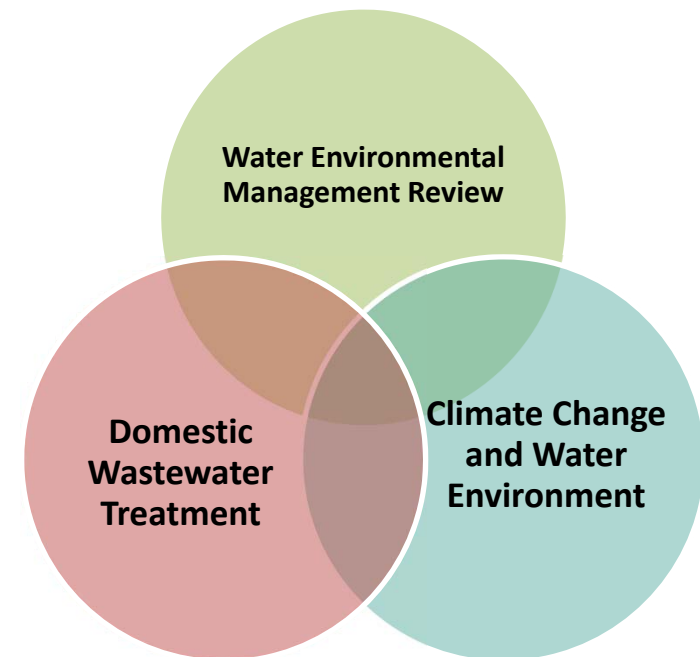
Development of an Information Platform of Water Environmental Management



WEPA database www.wepa-db.net

2nd Phase

Knowledge Sharing for Solution Finding

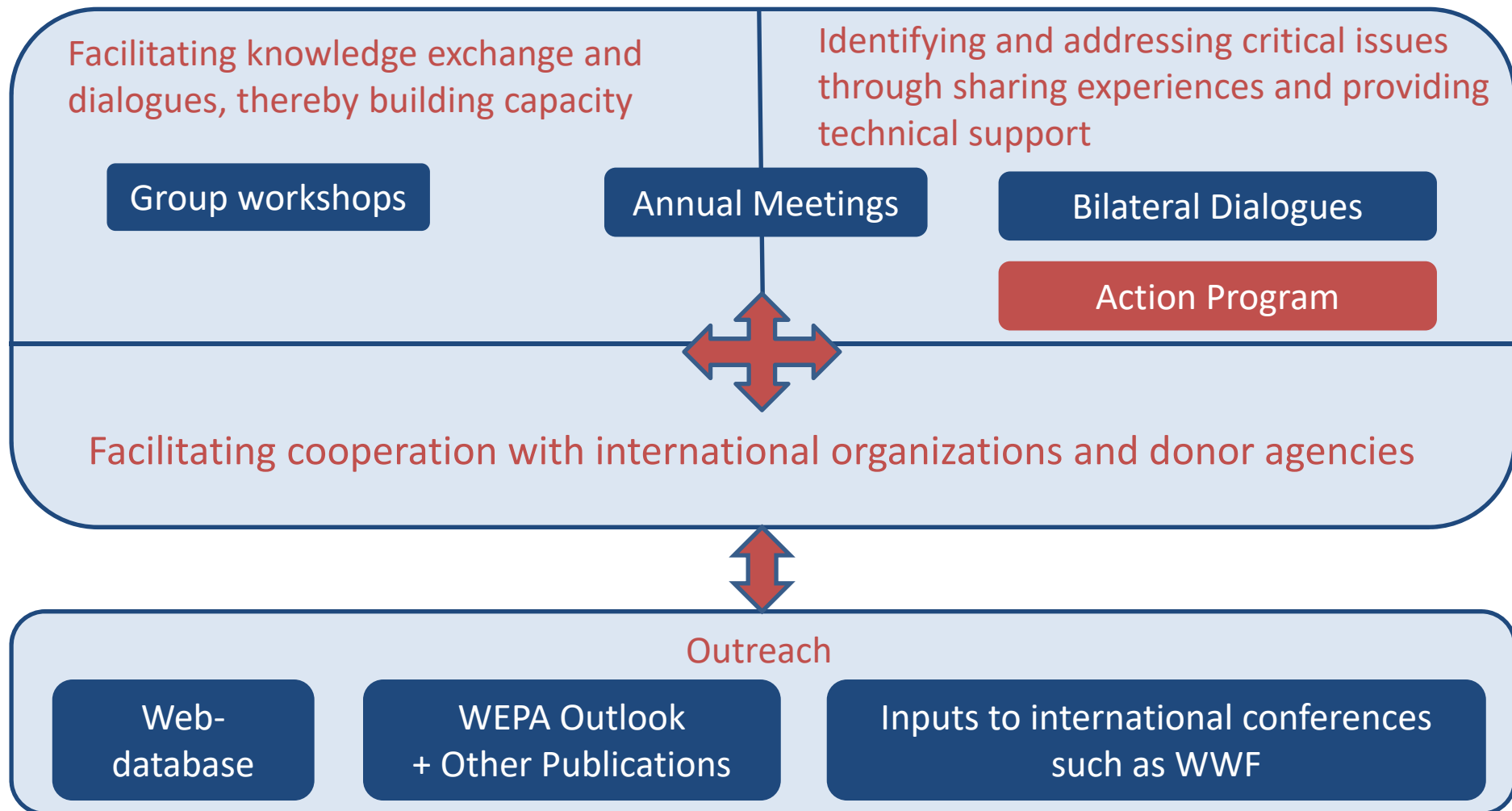


Issues Identified in the 2nd Phase

Basic Concept of the 3rd Phase of WEPA

Priorities of WEPA (2014-)

3rd Phase of WEPA : Actions for the Solutions



WEPA Action Program

WEPA Action Program (AP)

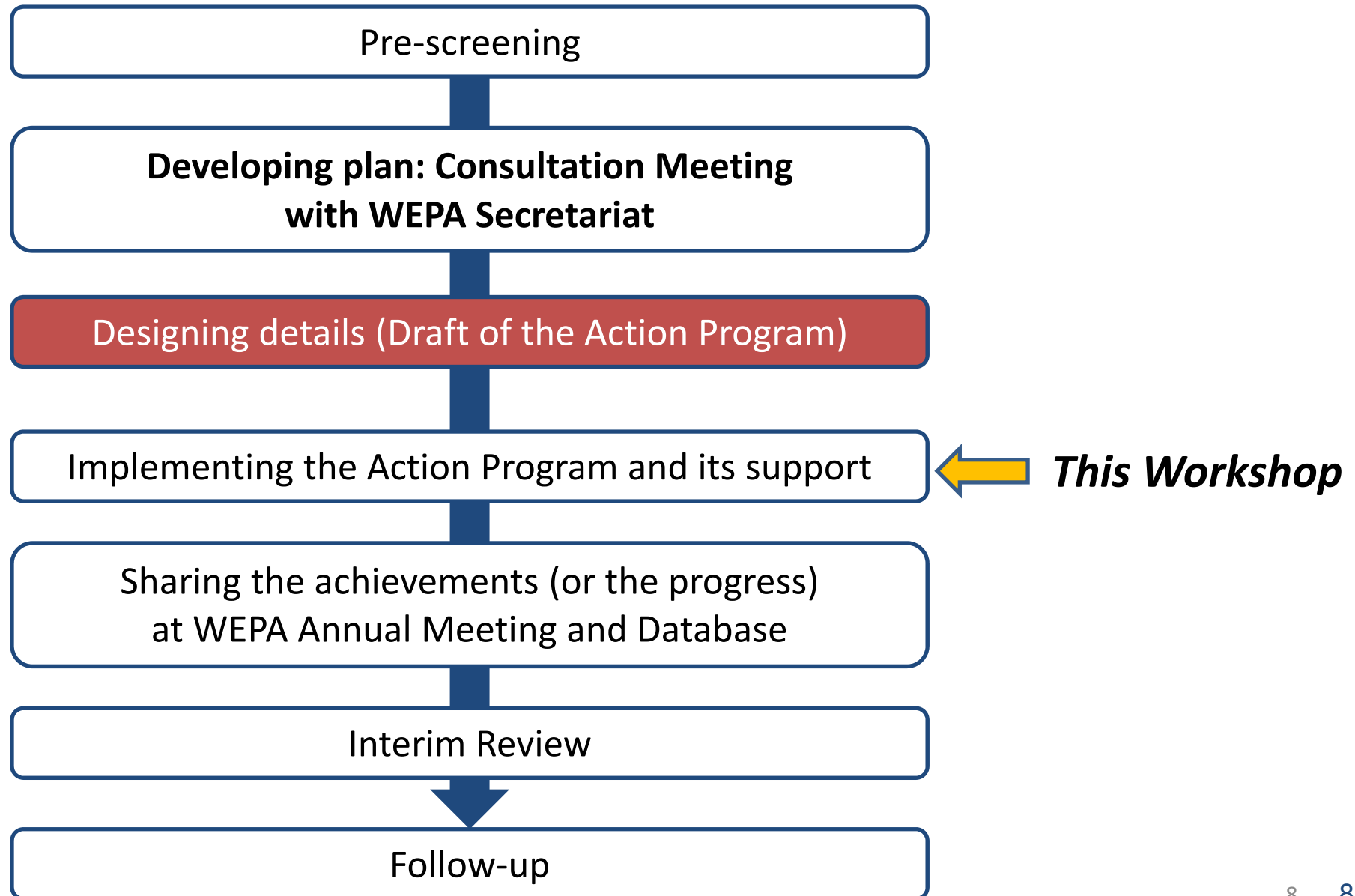
- The scheme of WEPA Action Program was introduced to facilitate practical and on-the-ground actions to address priority challenges on water governance in the 3rd phase.
- Action program intends to be developed **by a WEPA partner country** with assistance of the WEPA Secretariat. MOEJ supports its implementation with the leading experts in the field of issue.
- Practical lessons learned through this exercise will be **shared with other WEPA partner countries.**

Agenda Setting for Action Program

Criteria for Designing Action Program

- Needs of the country
- Feasibility
- Sustainability of the results
- Replicability in the other areas and countries

Process Chart of Action Program



The Main Objective of the Workshop

To identify and introduce appropriate actions/policies to improve the water quality of the Citarum River with a focus on **Application of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)** (*proposed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF)*)

- Increase the technical capacity of the officials of MOEF, West Java province, and 13 districts/cities and researchers within the Citarum watershed area
- Sharing the experiences of application of water quality control systems including Japan's TMDL system

Agenda and Daily Objective of the Workshop

Day 1

- Introducing a wide range of Japan-Indonesia collaborative efforts on improving the water quality of the Citarum River



To discuss and identify appropriate priority actions, and review collaborations between Japan and Indonesia built upon previous efforts

Day 2

- Focusing on essential and technical factors for a successful introduction of the TMDL system to the Citarum River



*To share Japan's experience and know-hows of its TMDL and water quality control system.
To clarify the necessary steps to strengthen Indonesia's TMDL system to be applied to the Citarum River watershed*

Thank you for your active participation