



3rd Asia-Pacific Water Summit (3rd APWS) Session Proposal: Water, Energy, Food and Ecosystems

11 December 2017, 3:30pm to 5:00pm

Short Summary:

Water, energy, land and ecosystems are essential for satisfying basic human needs and development. Access to these resources and their sustainable management are the basis for smart, equitable and sustainable development.¹

Sector policies regarding water, energy, land and ecosystems have deep and consequential relationships. Policies from one sector often entail consequences – externalities – for the other three sectors, be on a local, national, regional or global scale.

With the world population predicted to reach 9.6 billion people by 2050, with 8.3 billion people living in developing countries.² There is a recognition that the nexus relationships will add to current pressures on water, energy, food and ecosystems. At a base, we will be required to increase food production by 60% during the next 40 years in order to feed the growing world population.¹

Meanwhile, there is little room for increasing the amount of irrigated water against competitive water demands (OECD Environmental Outlook 2050 (2012)).³ In addition, the risk of natural disasters such as climate change, extreme weather events, drought and flooding is increasing. Subsequently, the uncertainties of food production/supply are increasing.

The objective of this session is to contribute to the development of the agricultural sector in the Asia-Pacific region through discussing measures to better manage and further promote awareness of the relationships between water, energy, food and ecosystems.

Key Messages:

- Achieve food security and promote sustainable agriculture through secure and equal access to agricultural water, farm land and other productive resources
- Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters
- Increase water-use efficiency with supporting and strengthening the participation of local communities in agricultural water management
- Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands

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¹ DIE (2015). Post 2015: Why is the Water-Energy-Land Nexus Important for the Future Development Agenda? Found at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/830Post-2015_DIE_BP%203.2013.pdf

² World Population Prospects: The 2014 Revision (2015)

³ OECD Environmental Outlook 2050 (2012)

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Detailed Session Program:

Interactive Panel Session		Time
Short Intro	Dr. Alex Smajgl, Managing Director, MERFI	2 mins
Opening	Prof. Dr. Khin NiNi Thein (Mrs.) Secretary, Advisory Group, National Water Resources Committee (NWRC), Myanmar	5 mins
Opening Presentations	 ICIMOD: David Molden, CEO (7 mins) U Tun Min Thein, Assistant Director, Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE) (7 mins) Dr. Toe Toe Aung, Assistant Director, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation(MONREC) (7 mins) JIID: Mr. Akira Hashimoto, Research Leader (7 min) World Bank: Daryl Fields, Senior Water Resources Specialist (7 mins) 	35 mins
2 min break – Front panel table reconfiguration		
Panel Introduction	Dr. Alex Smajgl, Managing Director, MERFI	5 mins
Panelists	 MOALI: Dr. Zaw Lwin Tun MAFF: Mr. Hidefumi Murashita FAO: Louise Whiting K Water: Dr. Choi RRI: Ranil Senanayake 	50 mins
Closing Remarks	Mr. Mitsuo Ishijima, Director, Overseas Land Improvement Cooperation Office, Rural Development Bureau, MAFF, Japan	5 mins