UNESCO INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM

Scientific, Technological and Policy Innovations for Improved Water Quality Monitoring in the Post-2015 SDGs Framework

PROGRAMME

Hosted by Kyoto University And Lake Biwa Environmental Research Institute - LBERI
Organized under UNESCO-IHP International Initiative on Water Quality - IIWQ

www.unescokyotosympo2015.org
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

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Xianfang Song, Chinese Academy of Science, China
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Philipp Saile, Federal Institute of Hydrology – UNEP / GEMStat, Germany
Aslihan Kerç, Turkish Water Institute - SUEN, Turkey
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Javier Mateo-Sagasta, International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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Kanako Ishikawa
Water quality degradation is becoming an increasingly acute problem in many parts of the world. Water pollution caused by the discharge of high loads of pollutants in insufficiently treated or untreated wastewater, intensive use of fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture, inappropriate solid waste management, and land use changes continue to threaten human health and the environment. Moreover, new and emerging pollutants, arising from the development and growing use of pharmaceuticals, personal care products and other dangerous chemicals, present a new water quality challenge in both developed and developing countries. There is a need to develop new tools and technologies to effectively monitor them in water resources and assess their potential human health and environmental risks, as well as economic costs.

Water quality monitoring is a fundamental tool for sustainable water resources management. It provides essential information characterizing physical, chemical and biological properties of water resources, determining trends and changes over time in water quality status and identifying emerging issues. Information that water quality monitoring brings helps to build assessments improving pollution control management, and accompanied with hydrological monitoring is highly relevant for water quality improvement and integrated water quality-quantity management.

However, water quality monitoring is poorly implemented, especially in developing countries, due to lack of appropriate instruments and tools, financial resources, and technical capacities, or the complexity to deal with new water quality challenges. Hence, water quality monitoring needs an urgent attention both at the national and global levels. Immediate action and initiatives include: the sharing and dissemination of scientific knowledge and advanced technologies to enhance both human and scientific/technical capacities; development of new scientific, technologic and policy tools; better data and information integration, standardization and improvement; new and advanced water quality monitoring techniques using innovative technologies; improved mechanisms for sharing and reporting of water quality data; raising awareness and participation of all relevant stakeholders, including citizens; and, developing and strengthening a network of knowledge and experience sharing on water quality at national, regional and global levels.

Improving water quality worldwide has been recognized as a key issue for enhanced water security in the post-2015 sustainable development, as demonstrated by a specific target dedicated to the improvement of water quality and wastewater management under the proposed Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 on water. Better water quality monitoring and data will be essential in effective monitoring and evaluation of progress towards the achievement of this SDG target on water quality and wastewater.

As an activity under the UNESCO-IHP International Initiative on Water Quality (IIWQ), the symposium aims to promote the sharing and exchange of the state-of-the-art scientific knowledge, technologies and policy approaches to water quality monitoring. Its overall goal is to enhance scientific capacities of countries towards improving water quality monitoring at the national and global levels and to support the monitoring and evaluation of the SDG target on water quality and wastewater in the post-2015 sustainable development framework.
Main objectives of the symposium include:

1. Facilitating scientific discussion, knowledge exchange and collaboration among experts and stakeholders.
2. Establishing a state-of-the-art of scientific research, methodologies, tools, technologies, and policy approaches on water quality and wastewater monitoring.
3. Collecting practical cases of this stocktaking on water quality monitoring as a demonstration of the implementation of these tools and approaches.

This symposium is organized in the framework of the implementation of IHP-VIII Theme 3 “Addressing Water Scarcity and Quality” of the Eighth Phase of International Hydrological Programme of UNESCO (IHP-VIII, 2014-2021), in particular Focal Area 3.4 “Addressing water quality and pollution issues within an IWRM framework: Improving legal, policy, institutional, and human capacity” and Focal Area 3.5 “Promoting innovative tools for safety of water supplies and controlling pollution”. It is also a contribution to IHP-VIII Focal Area 2.4 “Promoting groundwater quality protection”.

**KEY TOPICS**

Water monitoring and assessment is guided by whether the water quality is at a required level for public health and the environment and suitable for the purpose of specific uses. This can be determined by the measurement and monitoring of wisely-selected parameters and indicators. Consequently, water quality and wastewater monitoring incorporates several key topics, on which discussions of the symposium addresses:

1. **Ecological water quality monitoring of watershed**
   - Ecological trends in watershed
   - Cyanobacteria in lakes and reservoirs
   - Habitat protection and restoration
   - Environmental and health issues
   - Climate change impacts

2. **Ensuring safe drinking water for the post-2015 sustainable development**
   - Chemical and physical pollutants
   - Nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium)
   - Bacteria and pathogens
   - Toxic organic compounds (harmful algal bloom and associated cyanotoxins)
   - Emerging pollutants
   - Other toxic pollutants of concern (radionuclides, explosives)

3. **Monitoring groundwater quality and quantity**
   - Evaluating the status of groundwater (chemical and physical components)
   - Monitoring pollution from land use practices and land-based activities (septic tanks, waste disposal sites, mines and tailings, agricultural land use, etc.)
   - Impact of pesticide and fertilizer applications on groundwater quality
   - Salt water intrusion
   - Groundwater and surface water interaction
   - Groundwater monitoring networks
4. New and innovative methodologies and tools for water quality monitoring
   - Reporting innovative technologies on water quality monitoring
   - Different approaches to water quality modelling
   - Innovative technologies and tools
   - New methods, including biological monitoring (invertebrates and aquatic life)

5. Water quality indicators, data and reporting
   - Water quality data, indicators and information systems
   - Improvement of data and reporting on water quality and wastewater monitoring
   - Development of policy guidelines on standardization and harmonization of data
   - Effective data-sharing mechanisms

6. Monitoring wastewater and reuse
   - Assessment of health and environmental risks
   - Toxicity evaluation
   - Safe wastewater reuse
   - Health and environmental protection measures

7. Monitoring emerging pollutants and radionuclides
   - Monitoring emerging pollutants in water and wastewater
   - New knowledge and scientific research
   - Effective scientific, technological, regulatory and policy approaches

8. Water quality monitoring using GIS and remote sensing
   - GIS and remote sensing technologies
   - Potential use of satellite and remote sensing data
   - Systematic spatial and temporal scales for
   - Role of GIS and remote sensing in the post-2015 SDG targets

9. Economic aspects of water quality monitoring
   - The economics of water quality management
   - Economic development and environmental water quality status
   - Wastewater treatment level

10. Policy, institutional, capacity building and cultural aspects of water quality management
    - Policy, regulatory, social and cultural aspects
    - Water quality and pollution control regulations and guidelines
    - Implementation challenges of effective water quality monitoring and assessment- Importance of capacity building, awareness raising and stakeholder involvement
    - Collaborative monitoring approaches and citizen’s monitoring
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<th>Tuesday, 14 July</th>
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<td>10:00-12:00</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<td>Field trip to Lake Biwa Observatory Vessel and a visit to a Drinking Water Treatment Plant</td>
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<td>Session: Monitoring groundwater quality and quantity</td>
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**PROGRAMME**

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<tr>
<th>Tues., 14 July</th>
<th>Venue: Otsu Prince Hotel, Otsu - Main Hall</th>
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<th>Wed., 15 July</th>
<th>Venue: Collabo Shiga, Otsu - Main Conf. Hall, 3rd floor</th>
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<td>09:00-09:30</td>
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<td>09:30-10:00</td>
<td>Opening remarks</td>
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<td>Masaaki Naito, Director, Lake Biwa Environmental Research Institute (LBERI), Japan</td>
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<td>Sarantuyaa Zandaryaa, International Hydrological Programme, UNESCO</td>
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<td>Yosuke Yamashiki, Kyoto University - Graduate School of Advanced Integrated Studies in Human Survivability (GSAIS), Japan</td>
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<td>Shinichi Nakano, Kyoto University-Centre for Ecological Research, Japan</td>
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<td>Kaoru Takara, Chairperson, Japanese IHP National Committee for UNESCO, and Director, Disaster Prevention Research Institute of Kyoto University</td>
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This session focuses on watershed monitoring associated with ecological trends in watershed, cyanobacteria in lakes and reservoirs, habitat protection and restoration, environmental and health issues, and climate change impacts.

| **Co-chairs:**| Kanako Ishikawa, LBERI, Japan |
|              | Shinichi Nakano, Kyoto University-Centre for Ecological Research, Japan |

| **Speakers:**| Ecological Regime Shift in South Basin of Lake Biwa: Focus on Algal Blooms and Submerged Macrophyte Overgrowth |
|              | Kanako Ishikawa, Lake Biwa Environmental Research Institute (LBERI), Japan |

|               | Ecophysiology, Phytogeography and Environmental Sociology on Water Blooms of the Globally Distributed Cyanobacterium |
|               | Shinichi Nakano, Kyoto University-Centre for Ecological Research, Japan |

|               | Monitoring and Mitigating a Global Proliferation of Toxic Cyanobacterial Blooms |
|               | Hans W. Paerl, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, United States |

|               | Toxic Threat in Asian Wetlands, a Message for the Wetlands Day 2015 |
|               | Ahmad Mahdavi, University of Tehran, Iran |

|               | Occurrence and Distribution of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Aquatic Environment of Ismailia Canal, Egypt |
|               | Hossam S. Jahin, National Water Research Centre, Egypt |
Lunch Break

From 13:00

Field trip: A boat tour on LBERI observation vessel, followed by a visit to a drinking water treatment plant

By invitation

Organizer:
Lake Biwa Environmental Research Institute (LBERI)

Led by:
Kanako Ishikawa, LBERI, Japan

An initial 20-minute walk by Lake Biwa’s shore to Otsu Port and through Yanagasaki Lake Side Park, contemplating LBERI’s new research vessel “Biwakaze”. Followed by a 50-minute cruise tour in the “South Lake Cruise” towards Yanagasaki Park and to Yanagasaki Drinking Water Treatment Plant - one of the oldest and biggest drinking water treatment plants in Otsu, selected as “Japanese best 100 modern waterworks”.

Thurs., 16 July  Venue: Kyoto University - International Exchange Hall 1, Clock Tower Centennial Building

08:50-09:10
Registration

09:10-10:30
Opening Ceremony

Facilitators
Sarantuyaa Zandaryaa, International Hydrological Programme, UNESCO
Yosuke Yamashiki, Kyoto University - Graduate School of Advanced Integrated Studies in Human Survivability (GSAIS), Japan

Opening Speeches
Prof. Junichi Yamagiwa, President, Kyoto University, Japan
Mr Patrick Okafor, Deputy Permanent Delegate of Nigeria to UNESCO
Prof. Shuichi Kawai, Dean, Kyoto University - GSAIS, Japan
Sarantuyaa Zandaryaa, International Hydrological Programme, UNESCO

Setting the scene
Scientific, Technological and Policy Innovations for Improved Water Quality Monitoring in the Post-2015 SDGs Framework
Sarantuyaa Zandaryaa, International Hydrological Programme, UNESCO
Yosuke Yamashiki, Kyoto University - GSAIS, Japan

Keynote speaker
The Grand Challenge of Nutrient Pollution in World’s Water Resources: Global Eutrophication and Harmful Algal Bloom Dynamics
Hans W. Paerl, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, United States

10:30-10:45
Coffee Break

10:45-12:00
Session: Ensuring safe drinking water for the post-2015 sustainable development

The session presents global efforts to ensure access to safe drinking water and how water quality can affect multi-disciplinary domains including human health, the environment, poverty and economic activities. It also highlights the importance of water quality in the post-2015 sustainable development.

Co-chairs:
Sarantuyaa Zandaryaa, UNESCO - IHP
Yosuke Yamashiki, Kyoto University - GSAIS, Japan
Speakers:

Drilling Water Quality Used on the Campus of Abomey-Calavi in Benin
Emmanuel Lawin, Université d’Abomey-Calavi, Benin

Water Resources Management Challenges and Problems in Burundi
Jean Marie Sabushimike, University of Burundi, Burundi

Water Quality Assessment in a Rural Setting; a Case-Study of Budaka District
Albert Rugumayo, Ndejje University, Uganda

Water Quality in Low, Pacific Small Island Countries
Ian White, Australian National University, Australia

Commemorative lecture dedicated to the 50th Anniversary of the International Hydrological Decade (IHD) and the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) of UNESCO

Invited Special Guest Speaker:
Connection between Japanese Official Development Assistance and International Organizations
Mr. Koichiro Matsuura, former Director-General of UNESCO, S.A.Professor, GSAIS, Kyoto University, Japan

12:00-13:00
Lunch Break

14:00-15:00
Session: Monitoring groundwater quality and quantity

Convenor:
UNESCO Chair on Sustainable Groundwater Management at the University of Tsukuba and the Mongolian Academic of Science

The session focuses on the importance of protecting groundwater quality. Issues addressed include: monitoring pollution from land use practices and land-based activities (septic tanks, waste disposal sites, mines and tailings, agricultural land use, etc.); impacts of pesticide and fertilizer applications on groundwater quality; salt water intrusion; groundwater and surface water interaction; and groundwater monitoring networks. It also highlights the role of information generated by water quality monitoring and hydrological monitoring procedures for water quality improvement and integrated water quality-quantity management.

Chair:
Maki Tsujimura, UNESCO Chair on Sustainable Groundwater Management and University of Tsukuba, Japan

Speakers:
Importance of Groundwater / Surface Water Interaction in Quality and Quantity of Water Resources in Semi-arid Regions
Maki Tsujimura, UNESCO Chair on Sustainable Groundwater Management and University of Tsukuba, Japan

Coping with Groundwater Contamination in Urban Areas - A Case Study of Hadano, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan
Takahiro Endo, Osaka Prefectural University, Japan

Groundwater Quality in West Asia Region: Experiences of Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
Asma Ali Abahussain, Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain
Session: New and innovative methodologies and tools for water quality monitoring

Convenor:
Kyoto University - Graduate School of Advanced Integrated Studies in Human Survivability, Japan

This session aims to introduce innovative technologies on water quality monitoring focusing on different water quality modelling approaches, innovative technologies and tools, new methods such as biological monitoring (invertebrates and aquatic life).

Chair:
Yosuke Yamashiki, Kyoto University-GSAIS, Japan

Speakers:

Development of Biwa-3D to Predict Water Quality in Lakes and Estuaries, and its Application for Other Lakes and Estuaries
Yosuke Yamashiki, Kyoto University - GSAIS, Japan

Spatial and Temporal Trends in Estimates of Nutrient and Suspended Sediment Loads in the Yangtze River, China, 1985 to 2010
Weili Duan, Nanjing Institute of Geography and Limnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

New DNA Biosensors as Techniques for Rapid Determination of Water Borne Pathogens
Lee Yook Heng, University of Kebangsaan, Malaysia

Water Quality Assessment for Tracking Water Pollution to Enhance Urban Water Environments in Jakarta and Hanoi
Pingping Luo, Chinese Academy of Sciences and United Nations University - Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, Japan

Assessment for the contributions of urban and forest non-point sources in river water quality – Case Study
Duminda Perera, International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM) under the auspices of UNESCO, and Public Works Research Institute, Japan

Coffee Break

Session: Water quality indicators, data and reporting

The session focuses on water quality data, indicators and information systems. It discusses the need to improve data and reporting on water quality and wastewater both at the national and global levels to develop guidelines for standardization and harmonization of data, and to establish effective data-sharing mechanisms.

Chair:
Marcelo Costa, National Water Agency of Brazil, Brazil

Speakers:

Water Quality Data and Indicators at the Global Level: The Role of UNEP/GEMStat
Philipp Saile, Federal Institute of Hydrology and United Nations Environment Programme-GEMS/ Water, Germany

Implementation of a National Framework for Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment in Brazil
Marcelo Costa, National Water Agency, Brazil

Application of Remote Sensing and Macro Invertebrates to Assess the Impact of Land Use Changes on and Status of Water Quality Parameters and River Health: A Case of the Orange River in Namibia
Richard Kimwaga, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Assessment of Surface Water Quality Using Environmetric Techniques: A Case Study of the Lower Songkhram River Basin, Thailand
Sangam Shrestha, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand
Dinner:
Venue: Camphora Restaurant (facing Clock Tower Centennial Hall)

From 20:30

Gion Festival
Japan’s best known traditional festival, running the entire month of July. Originated in 869 as a purification ritual to appease the gods thought to cause fire, floods and earthquakes. Now there is a festival procession consisting of floats during the morning of the 17th. However, on the three nights before this procession, the streets are filled with people looking at the lit up floats. Music fills the air, and countless stalls are set up along the colorfully decorated streets. Participants are encouraged to take some time to enjoy this beautiful part of Kyoto culture.

Friday, 17 July

09:10-10:30  Session: Monitoring wastewater and reuse
The session focuses on wastewater monitoring with emphasis on the assessment of health and environmental risks, toxicity evaluation, safe wastewater reuse, and health and environmental protection measures.

Chair: Hiroshi Yamamoto, Tokushima University, Japan

Speakers:
Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing for Management of Toxic Chemicals in Watershed Area
Hiroshi Yamamoto, Tokushima University, Japan

Evaluation of Suitability of Windhoek’s Wastewater Effluent for Re-use in Vegetable Irrigation: Case-Study of Gammams Effluent
Andreas Vushe, Jenna University, Germany, and Polytechnic, Namibia

Policies and Regulatory Frameworks on Wastewater Management and Water Reuse in Japan
Ryuji Uematsu, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan

The Ecological Footprint of Industrial Water in Island Territories: Sustainability versus Resilience
Fátima Campos, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canarias, Spain

10:30-10:45  Coffee Break

10:45-12:00  Session: Monitoring emerging pollutants and radionuclides

Convenors: Turkish Water Institute (SUEN)
Kyoto University - Graduate School of Advanced Integrated Studies

The session focuses on the importance of new knowledge and scientific research to monitor and manage emerging pollutants and radionuclides. It emphasizes the need for effective scientific, technological, regulatory and policy approaches to prevent, remove and control these pollutants in water resources and wastewater.

Co-chairs: Aslıhan Kerc, Turkish Water Institute (SUEN), Turkey
Minoru Yoneda, Kyoto University - Graduate School of Engineering, Japan
Speakers:

Monitoring Endocrine Disrupting Components (EDC) in Istanbul Wastewater Treatment Plants
Aslihan Kerç, Turkish Water Institute (SUEN), Turkey

Long-Term Monitoring and Publicity Activities Successfully Reduced Levels of Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) in Drinking Water in Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe Area in Japan
Akio Koizumi, Kyoto University - Graduate School of Medicine, Japan

The Need of Changing the Wastewater Treatment and Monitoring Strategies to Prevent Chemical Pollution
Gisela de Aragão Umbuzeiro, Faculdade de Tecnologia, Brazil

Antibiotic Resistance in the Urban Water Cycle: Origins, Fate and Risks
Celia Manaia, Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Portugal

Estimating Radiocesium Flux from Catchment of Rivers to the Ocean by Using a Compartment Model
Yosuke Yamashiki, Kyoto University - GSAIS, Japan

Session: Water quality indicators, data and reporting

The session explores the use of GIS and remote sensing technologies in water quality monitoring, including the potential use of satellite and remote sensing data to monitor and assess inland water quality and to collect water quality data and information on systematic spatial and temporal scales, especially in inaccessible areas. It also discusses the role of GIS- and remote sensing in the monitoring of the post-2015 SDG target on water quality and wastewater.

Co-chairs:
Adhiraga Pratama, Kyoto University - GSE, Japan
Hisashi Yamaguchi, Earth Observation Research Centre, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), Japan

Speakers:

Development of Framework in Estimating Chlorophyll-a Concentration by Excluding the Impact of Aquatic Plants in Lake Biwa Using Landsat-5 TM Data as part of Satellite, Computational, and Field Integrated Monitoring Systems
Yosuke Yamashiki, Kyoto University-GSAIS, Japan

Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring Using Satellite Remote Sensing
Hisashi Yamaguchi, JAXA, Japan

Consequences of the Typhoon 18 (Sep. 2013) and Associated Runoff on Lake Biwa
Guillaume Auger, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Basin Scale Surface Water Quality Monitoring for the Largest Freshwater Lake in China
Bin He, Nanjing Institute of Geography & Limnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

Lunch Break

Session: Economic aspects of water quality monitoring

This session discusses the economic aspects of water quality management on the interlinkages with the level of economic development and the environment water quality status and wastewater treatment level.

Co-chairs:
Dimiter Ialnazov, Kyoto University - GSAIS, Japan
Masahisa Nakamura, Shiga University, Japan
Speakers:

Monitoring and Assessment of Governance Improvement in Integrated Lake Basin Management-ILBM
Masahisa Nakamura, Shiga University, Japan

The Economics of Water Quality: Lessons from Water-Quality Training
Alluri Venkata Varma, Andhra University, India

Development of National Lake Water Quality Standards for Sustainable Management of Lakes and Reservoirs in Malaysia
Zati Sharip, Malaysia Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Malaysia

Exploring the Potential for Watershed Conservation for Enhancing Water Quantity and Quality: Upstream-Downstream Linkages
Makarius C.S. Lalika, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania

Session: Policy, institutional, capacity building and cultural aspects of water quality management

This session focuses on policy, regulatory, social and cultural aspects of water quality management, including water quality and pollution control regulations and guidelines, challenges in the implementation of effective water quality monitoring and assessment. Cultural considerations and the importance of capacity building, awareness raising and stakeholder involvement in water quality monitoring such as through collaborative monitoring approaches and citizen’s monitoring, are also discussed.

Chair:
Sarantuyaa Zandaryaa, UNESCO-IHP

Speakers:

Awareness Creation and Capacity Building Initiatives through Drinking Water Quality Assessment in Communities for the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals
Omogbemi O. Yaya, Regional Centre for Integrated River Basin Management, Nigeria

Policy to Practice - A Case Study on the Cooperation on Water Quality Monitoring in the Lower Mekong River Basin
Kongmeng Ly, Mekong River Commission Secretariat, Laos

Water Quality Monitoring Program and Activities in Myanmar
Khin Sein Kyi, Ministry of Transport, Myanmar

Building a Resilient Society
Yoshiyuki Imamura, University of Yamaguchi, Japan

Coffee Break

Closing ceremony

Panel discussion on conclusions and outcomes of the sessions

Moderators:
Sarantuyaa Zandaryaa, UNESCO - IHP
Yosuke Yamashiki, Kyoto University - GSAIS, Japan

- Session: Ecological water quality monitoring of watershed
  Kanako Ishikawa, LBERI, Japan
  Shinichi Nakano, Kyoto University, Japan

- Session: Ensuring safe drinking water for the post-2015 sustainable development
  Sarantuyaa Zandaryaa, UNESCO - IHP
  Yosuke Yamashiki, Kyoto University - GSAIS, Japan
Saturday, 18 July  Experts Meeting of the UNESCO-IHP International Initiative on Water Quality (IIWQ)

By invitation only

Venue: Kyoto University, Higashi Ichijo Building, Main Conference Room

The UNESCO-IHP International Initiative on Water Quality (IIWQ) was established by the endorsement in an official resolution of the 20th session of the IHP Intergovernmental Council of UNESCO in 2012. The initiative aims at strengthening knowledge, research and innovative technological and policy approaches to tackle the global water quality challenge, including safe water, wastewater and sanitation issues. It is a comprehensive programme to address water quality and wastewater issues in a holistic and integrated manner. The IIWQ provides an umbrella programme for UNESCO activities and projects on water quality

The meeting aims to discuss IIWQ future directions and focus, as well as potential concrete activities to be implemented under the initiative in cooperation with other partner institutions and organizations.

• Session: Monitoring groundwater quality and quantity
  Maki Tsujimura, UNESCO Chair on Sustainable Groundwater Management and University of Tsukuba, Japan

• Session: New and innovative methodologies and tools for water quality monitoring
  Yosuke Yamashiki, Kyoto University-GSAIS, Japan

• Session: Water quality indicators, data and reporting
  Marcelo Costa, National Water Agency of Brazil, Brazil

• Session: Monitoring wastewater and reuse
  Hiroshi Yamamoto, Tokushima University, Japan

• Session: Monitoring pollutants and radionuclides
  Aslihan Kerç, Turkish Water Institute (SUEN), Turkey
  Minoru Yoneda, Kyoto University - Graduate School of Engineering, Japan

• Session: Water quality monitoring using GIS and remote sensing
  Yosuke Yamashiki, Kyoto University - GSAIS, Japan
  Hisashi Yamaguchi, Earth Observation Research Centre, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), Japan

• Session: Economic aspects of water quality monitoring
  Dimiter Ialnazov, Kyoto University - GSAIS, Japan
  Masahisa Nakamura, Shiga University, Japan

• Session: Policy, institutional, capacity building and cultural aspects of water quality management
  Sarantuyaa Zandaryaa, UNESCO-IHP
  Ignacio Deregibus, UNESCO-IHP

The way forward: Future directions and opportunities for collaboration

Sarantuyaa Zandaryaa, UNESCO-IHP
Yosuke Yamashiki, Kyoto-University-GSAIS, Japan

Closing addresses

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- It takes 10 minutes from Kyoto Station to Otsu Station by JR train
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URL: http://www.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ja/access/campus/yoshida/map6r_y  
Access to Kyoto Station from Kansai International Airport and other cities
Access to JR Kyoto Station

1) Train

JR Airport Express “Haruka”

Kansai International Airport → JR Kyoto Station

About 75 min.

Yoshida Campus Information Map

Yoshida Campus

JR Kyoto Station

City Bus: About 30 min. (No. 306)
Get off at "Kyoto Senso-mae"

Train: About 20 min.

*Board for Kenroku Bus Terminal via Higashiyama Street.
Access to Kyoto University – Yoshida Campus from Kyoto Station
The list of Recommended Tourist Spots in Kyoto

Arashiyama district (Includes bamboo forest)
Chionji Temple (Craft Market on 15th)
Chionin Temple
Daitokuji Temple
Fushimiinari Shrine
Ginkakuji (Silver Temple)
Gion district
Heian Shrine
Kamigamo Shrine
Kinkakuji (Golden Temple)
Kitanotenmangu
Kiyomizu Temple
kyoto Imperial palace
Maruyama Park
Nijo Castle
Nishiki Market
Ryoanji Temple
Shimogamo Shrine
Toji Temple
Yasaka Shrine
Yoshida Shrine

Events and things-to-do in Kyoto

Craft Market at Chionji Temple 15th
Cycling at Kamo riverside (anytime)
Gion festival-eve 14th-16th
Gion Festival (Yamahoko Marching) 17th
Mitarashi Festival at Shimogamo Shrine 19th - 26th
Try local food at Nishiki Market
Rental Kimono / Try on Maiko-costume (anytime)
Visit Gion Corner (Experience the Traditional Japanese performances)
Manga Museum (Exhibition on "War and Manga")
Shokokuji Museum (Exhibition on Japanese art features in "Rimpa- 琳派")
Walking tour at Kyoto Imperial Palace (needs a reservation in advance)