Marco Rossi
Director, Standardization and Technical Policy

TO THE ISO MEMBER BODIES

Reference: IWA 50
Date: 2025-07-04

Invitation to an international workshop on:

Hydrological Risks – Guidelines and relevant potential standards

Dear ISO Members,

Following approval by the Technical Management Board (RESOLUTION 37/2025) of a proposal from the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee (JISC), we are pleased to invite you to a workshop to develop an International Workshop Agreement (IWA 50) on *Hydrological Risks – Guidelines and relevant potential standards.* Please refer the Annex, for the detail.

Meeting information of the Workshop

Date: 7th October 2025, 12:00–14:00 UTC

Venue: Virtual (MS Teams)

A detailed agenda and meeting link will be provided to registered participants in advance.

Fee: No participation fee. However, any costs related to internet connection or local arrangements are to be covered by your own organization.

Remote participation: This workshop is planned as a fully virtual event via MS Teams.

To participate

Please register using the online registration form no later than 5th September 2025.

https://forms.office.com/r/fuJ6KuYWR9

Only registered participants will receive access to the meeting link and documents in advance.

International Organization
for Standardization

Chemin de Blandonnet 8
1214 Geneva, Switzerland

Tel +41 22 749 01 11
central@iso.org

We would be grateful if you could publicize this event in your country.

Yours sincerely,

Marco Rossi
Director, Standardization and Technical Policy

cc. Vice-President (technical management), General Secretary & CEO of IEC

Annex

ISO/IWA 50 "Hydrological Risks"
Invitation to an International Workshop

The Japanese Industrial Standards Committee (JISC) and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) of Japan cordially invite relevant stakeholders to join the ISO International Workshop Agreement (IWA 50) on “Hydrological Risks”.

Hydrological risks, including floods, droughts, and water scarcities, are increasing in frequency and severity due to climate change. Addressing these risks requires coordinated actions across sectors and borders, supported by internationally harmonized standards. This IWA aims to analyze existing standards and identify potential gaps for future standardization work related to hydrological risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and resilient infrastructure. It builds upon the outcomes of the UN 2023 Water Conference and other global initiatives.

The purpose of this IWA is to:

- Conduct a comprehensive analysis of existing and potential standardization work on hydrological risks.
- Promote multi-stakeholder dialogue bridging public-private sectors, scientific communities, and international organizations.
- Identify gaps and opportunities for new standards to strengthen resilience and sustainable management of water-related disasters.

The International Workshop date is:

IWA Meeting #1: 7th October 2025 12:00-14:00 UTC / MS Teams

A detailed meeting agenda and link will be provided to registered participants.
Additional meetings will be scheduled and announced accordingly.

We ask that you register for the workshop not later than 5th September 2025(see Clause 2). We would be grateful if you could join this important work.

Sincerely yours,

Yoshiaki Ichikawa
Chair IWA 50

Masato Okabe
Secretary, IWA50

Meeting Detail

1. Schedule for the development of the IWA

The IWA 50 Introductory meeting will be held on October 7th by MS Teams. The schedule for other meetings including exact dates and detailed plan will be announced later.
IWA Meeting #1: 7th October 2025 12:00-14:00 UTC / MS Teams

NOTE The link to the MS Teams meeting will be provided to the participants later.

2. Registration

To participate in the workshop, please register through the following link not later than 5th September2025.

Registration Form: https://forms.office.com/r/fuJ6KuYWR9

NOTE If you are unable to access the online form, please send the required information to the following address (hqt-kawakeikokusai@gxb.mlit.go.jp) and the secretariat will complete the registration on your behalf.

1) Please fill your name and e-mail address and indicate which groups (e.g. ISO/TC/SCs, IEC, ITU, or external organizations) you are representing or if you would like to participate as an observer.
2) The participants will receive relevant documents for the meeting later.
3) Registration is free.

3. Process and Deliverables

No.	Date	Event	Description
1	5th September 2025	Registration deadline	Registration details, see clause 2
2	23th September 2025	Relevant documents	Circulation of relevant documents
3	7th October, 2025	Meeting #1	Introductory meeting - Presentation form representatives
4	-	Preparation of WD	Preparation of the initial draft
5	TBA	Meeting	Discussion on the WD

6	TBA	Meeting	Confirmation of the IWA final draft Recommendation for the future work

4. Meeting Organizer

Workshop Chair

Dr. Yoshiaki Ichikawa

Dr. Ichikawa (Yoshi) is currently a specially appointed professor at the Research Center for Social Systems, Shinshu University and Tokyo City University, Faculty of Environmental Studies as well as the CEO of Sustainable Business Laboratory in Japan.

His international activities include the former chair of ISO/TC 268/SC 1 (Smart Community Infrastructures), former chair of IEC/TC 111 (Environmental Standardisation), WG convenor in ISO/TC 268 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), ISO/TC 323 (Circular Economy), ISO/TC 20/SC 16 (Uncrewed Aircraft System), ISO/TC 34 (Food Products) and others. He is also an expert of ISO/TC 207 (Environmental Management) as well as an observer of CENELEC/TC 111X.

He received Dr. Eng. degree in 1987 from the University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan. He started working for Hitachi, Ltd in 1979. He was first engaged in robotics, artificial intelligence, and network management. In 2000 he started providing consulting in the environmental field to top management of leading companies in Japan. Since 2005 he had been with Environmental Strategy Office and provided internal consulting to all group companies and business divisions mainly regarding ecodesign, global legal compliance, and international standards. In 2016 he started heading Chief Architect Office in R&D division to incubate startups of new businesses based on novel technologies in Hitachi. After retirement from Hitachi in 2020, he has been gradually shifting part of his intellectual resources to research, education and consulting as a specially appointed professor at the Research Center for Social Systems, Shinshu University and Tokyo City University.

5. Purpose and Justification of the proposal of IWA 50

5.1 Purpose

The main purpose of this proposal is to establish a cross-sectoral workshop entitled "Hydrological Risks" to undertake an analysis of existing and potential standardization work in the area of hydrological risks from the point of addressing climate change adaptation based on public-private cooperation and coordination with transdisciplinary scientific and technological conventions, on the basis of existing standards and guidelines developed by international organizations.

5.2 Goal of this IWA

The goal of this IWA is to hold a discussion on "Hydrological Risks" and to undertake an analysis of existing and potential standardization work in the area of hydrological risks from the perspective of addressing climate change adaptation. The discussion will be conducted in public-private cooperation and coordination with transdisciplinary scientific and technological conventions, based on existing standards and guidelines developed by international organizations.

The expected outcomes of this IWA include, but are not limited to, streamlined guidance documents on addressing hydrological risks, including floods, droughts, and water scarcities, under the climate change situation, reflecting discussions in the international fora including 2023 UN Water Conference, and proposals for new standards in relevant or new ISO/TCs and other ISO related activities.

5.3 Context and justification

Water-related disasters accounted for 90% of the 1,000 most severe disasters that have occurred since 1990, according to the outcome document 'Making Every Drop Count of the High-Level Panel on Water (2018)'.

In March 2023, a historic UN 2023 Water Conference, or the UN Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Sustainable Development', 2018-2028, took place in New York, US, as the second UN Conference dedicated to water, following the conference in Mar del Plata, Argentina, in 1977.

In the UN Water Conference, the Interactive Dialogue 3 (ID3), one of five interactive dialogues, titled 'Water for Climate, Resilience and Environment: Source to Sea, Biodiversity, Climate, Resilience and DRR', which was co-chaired by Japan and Egypt, has been successfully held with the participation of total of 41 Member States and stakeholders. The discussion was focused on three themes including, 1) Changing Climate: Water scarcity, droughts, and the melting cryosphere, 2) Resilience to water disasters: decreasing risk and conserving biodiversity, and 3) Working for the future: Early warning from source to sea.

Summarizing the discussion in the ID3, co-chairs have formulated 'Key Messages' and submitted it to the President of the General Conference (PGA). All the contributions referred in the Key Messages can get closer to being truly 'action-oriented' if they are implemented through the critical steps, with support from appropriate contributions, starting from challenges to solutions. An Action Workflow was proposed in the ID3, and the discussion in line with this Action Workflow, which encompasses six steps: risk awareness, risk identification, designing of counter measures, funding, multi-stakeholder participation, and on-site implementation (Figure 1).

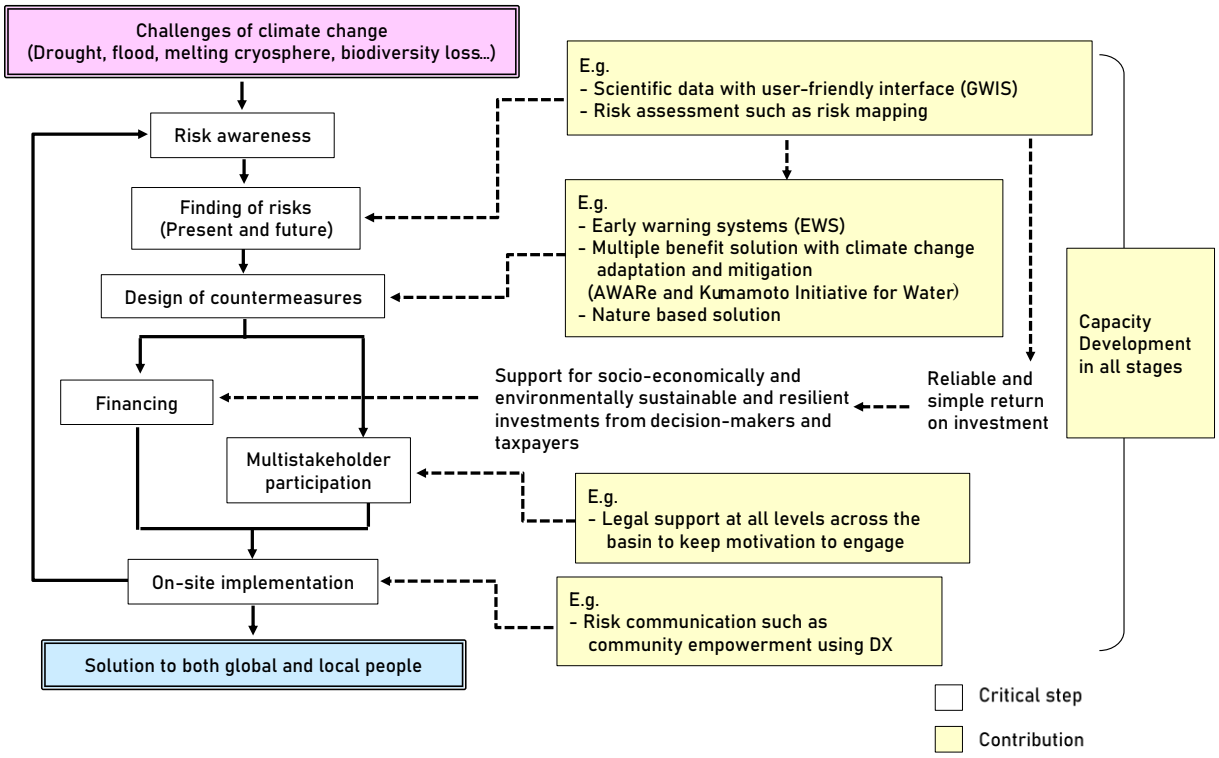

Figure 1 Action Workflow circulated to the participants of the ID3 of the UN 2023 Water Conference

Based on the discussions in the ID3, interventions by the participants were integrated as a document formulated by the PGA, as a PGA's Summary. Table 1 shows key messages in the ID3 summarized in the PGA's Summary.

Table 1 Key messages from the ID3 of UN 2023 Water Conference

Co-chairs: Egypt (H.E. Mr. Hani Sewilam) and Japan (H.E. Ms. Yoko Kamikawa)
• Link between climate change and water, advocating a holistic response to ensure the best use of available resources.
• The importance of scientific data and an open, integrated global platform for data collection and assessment.
Opening remarks: H.E. Mr. János Áder, Former President of Hungary,
• 80 per cent of the impacts of climate change were experienced through water, including droughts and flash floods.
• The need for better access to funding, especially in Africa.
Key messages from the interactive dialogue
• Adopt an **"Inter-COP" process** to connect, integrate, and fully implement water-related decisions made at global assemblies, conventions, and within frameworks dedicated to climate, resilience, and the environment, building on COP27 which brought water discussions to the centre of the climate discourse. **COP28** is the chance to further agreement on integrated water and biodiversity action as well as more innovation and better access to finance for resilience and adaptation.

- Water is not only a problem but also part of solutions that allow marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems to provide services for climate action, both for mitigation and adaptation.
- Establish a **Global Water Information System**, based on the **"Hydrological Status and Outlook System (HydroSOS)"** and water reporting, as a prerequisite for improved water management, climate resilience, early warning, and risk-informed decision-making for climate action and disaster risk reduction. This should be among the top priorities of water-related climate action and supported by the **Water Cycle Integrator (WCI)**.
- Climate-resilient water management requires internal defragmentation and external integration of current water management systems. This can be achieved by 1)Mainstreaming integrated policy frameworks which combine **integrated water resources management (IWRM)** with other holistic water-related approaches that link the interconnected ecosystems of the hydrological cycle with the associated socioeconomic processes. 2) Developing and adopting **national mechanisms for cross-sectoral coordination** and mutually agreed policies for cooperative water-related adaptation.
- Consider the creation of **Contextualized Environmental Economic Accounting Systems** to support investment directed to **water-related climate and environmental resilience**-building and providing an accurate assessment of **water-related climate-induced loss and damage**.
- Follow a **Water Action Workflow** encompassing six steps: risk awareness, risk identification, designing of counter measures, funding, multi-stakeholder participation, and on-site implementation.
- Focus on **whole-of-the-system approach**. **River basin** is the primary solution scale, not only to resolve water demand and supply issues but also to address water quality problems.
- **Resilient water infrastructure system** is strengthened by enhancing **multiple functions**.
- **Nature-based solutions** and **green-grey infrastructure approaches** can provide important contributions and **co-benefits for climate, biodiversity and disaster risk reduction**.
- Taking into account the close **links between resilience, biodiversity, and the status of water-related ecosystems**, holistic conservation approaches are required to implement coherent policies, **linking biodiversity conservation and climate-resilient water management**.
- **Climate resilient water management** is a fundamental part of adaptation and mitigation of climate change.
- Participants focused on the **nexus between water, climate change and disaster**, and **discouraged working in silos** on these issues. They highlighted the need for **scientifically proven data**, coordination, and collaboration in all areas related to environment. The participants called for commitment, actions, and coalitions to meet water challenges towards **full-achievement of water-related goals and targets**.
- **Decoupling water consumption from economic development** is crucial for sustainable development.
- In order to build resilience, it is essential to mainstream integrated policy frameworks that combine integrated water resources management (IWRM) with other holistic approaches that link the interconnected ecosystems of the hydrological cycle with the associated socioeconomic processes. Such holistic approaches include **source to sea**, **inclusive transboundary governance**, **integrated coastal zone management**, and **disaster risk management**
- To secure successful and swift implementation of transformative commitments in the Water Action Agenda, the Office of the PGA was encouraged to work with Member States to propose a **UN water platform** for discussing policy and preparing joint programming ahead of the SDG Summit.

Expected outcomes of the IWA will be based on the discussion in the ID3 of UN 2023 Water Conference, in the field of standardization, which enhance implementation of the commitments held in the UN 2023 Water Conference, and then contribute to SDG 6 and other relevant goals and targets.

UN Water Conference, the Interactive Dialogue 3 (ID3): https://www.mlit.go.jp/report/press/content/001596812.pdf

International Organization for Standardization
Organisation internationale de normalisation
Международная организация по стандартизации

PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP AGREEMENT

A proposal for an International Workshop Agreement (IWA) shall be submitted to the secretariat of the Technical Management Board at ISO/CS (tmb@iso.org). Proposals will be referred to the ISO Technical Management Board for approval (4-week ballot).

Once the proposal for the IWA is approved by the TMB, the proposer will be requested to prepare an announcement/ invitation to the workshop, which will be circulated to the ISO members by ISO/CS. Please note that the announcement must be made at least 90 days in advance of the agreed date to allow potential attendees adequate time to plan on attending the workshop (Annex SI.3).

See the ISO Supplement Annex SI for full details of the Procedure for the development of IWAs.

Proposer *A proposal to hold an ISO workshop for the purpose of developing one or more IWAs on a particular subject may come from any source, including ISO member bodies, liaison organizations, corporate bodies etc. An organization that is not an ISO member body or liaison organization, or is not international in scope, shall inform the ISO member body in its country of its intent to submit such a proposal.* **Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) of Japan**
Contact details of proposer **Name: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) of Japan** **Email:** hqt-kawakeikokusai@gxb.mlit.go.jp
Title of the proposed IWA Hydrological Risks - Guidelines and relevant potential standards
Purpose and justification See Section 3 of the annex document.
Does the proposed IWA relate to or impact on any existing work in ISO committees? ☒ Yes ☐ No **Please list any relevant documents and/or ISO committees** See Section 4 and 6 of the annex document.
Relevant stakeholders (list of organizations that may be interested) See Section 5 of the annex document.
Member body willing to act as secretariat JISC

Number of meetings to be held (if more than one is envisaged) and proposed dates Three to four online or hybrid meetings are expected, taking 12 to 18 months. Discussions are expected to start in early 2025 and conclude by mid-2026.
Annexes are included with this proposal (give details) Annex: Draft Proposal for ISO International Workshop Agreement: Hydrological Risks - Guidelines and relevant potential standards

Annex: Draft Proposal for ISO International Workshop Agreement: Hydrological Risks - Guidelines and relevant potential standards

1 Proposer

The following organization is proposing the development of this ISO International Workshop Agreement:

- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), Japan
  2-1-3, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8918, Japan

2 Title of the proposed Deliverable

The International Workshop Agreement (IWA) on "Hydrological Risks - Guidelines and relevant potential standards"

3 Purpose and Justification of the proposal

3.1 Purpose

The main purpose of this International Workshop is to discuss and make a consensus among the relevant TC/SCs and other stakeholders on what kind of new areas of activities should be addressed and how they should be dealt with in the area of Hydrological Risks. The proposed IWA will start with the identification of issues, conduct a gap analysis between existing works and standardisation needs, and finally agrees on possible future areas for standards to fill the gap.

3.2 Goal of this IWA

The objective of this IWA is to undertake an analysis of existing and potential standardisation work in the area of hydrological risks from the perspective of addressing climate change adaptation. The discussion will be conducted in public-private cooperation and coordination with transdisciplinary scientific and technological conventions, based on existing standards and guidelines developed by international organisations.

The expected outcomes of this IWA include, but are not limited to, streamlined guidance documents on addressing hydrological risks, including floods, droughts, and water scarcities, under the climate change situation, reflecting discussions in the international fora including 2023 UN Water Conference, and proposals for new standards in relevant or new ISO/TCs and other ISO related activities.

3.3 Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The discussion in this International Workshop can include mainly on the Goal 6 "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all" especially on the Target 6.5 "By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate", and the Goal 11 "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" especially on the Target 11.5 "By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations".

Appropriate standardization in the field of hydrological risks has the potential to stimulate growth in relevant international markets and lead to further contributions from private entities and private finance on the key functions to reduce water-related disaster risks.

This International Workshop will provide a platform for discussing how to address the challenges related to hydrological risks, considering climate change adaptation. Each session will pursue the participation of both public and private sectors in a transdisciplinary manner, and will consider scientific and technological conventions by setting effective international standard(s) in this field.

3.4 Context and justification

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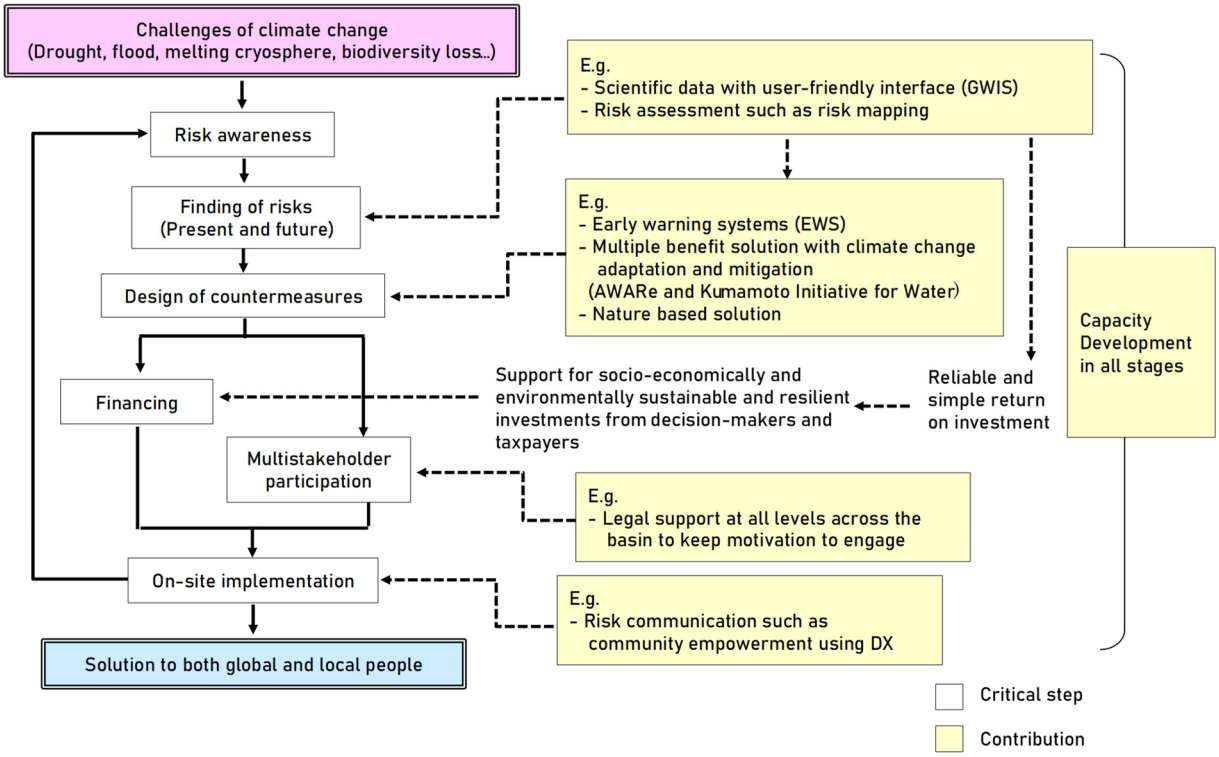

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Expected outcomes of the IWA will be based on the discussion in the ID3 of UN 2023 Water Conference, in the field of standardization, which enhance implementation of the commitments held in the UN 2023 Water Conference, and then contribute to SDG 6 and other relevant goals and targets.

4 Relevant ISO and other SDOs

The discussion of this IWA is related to, but not limited to, the following committees and their activities.

- ISO/TC 59/SC 20 Resilience of buildings and civil engineering works
- ISO/TC 113 Hydrometry
- ISO/TC 147 Water quality
- ISO/TC 207 Environmental Management
- ISO/TC 207/SC 7 Greenhouse gas and climate change management and related activities
- ISO/TC 224 Drinking water, wastewater and stormwater systems and services
- ISO/TC 224/WG 7 Crisis management of water utilities
- ISO/TC 224/WG16 Climate change adaptation
- ISO/TC 268 Sustainable cities and communities
- ISO/TC 268/SC 1 Smart community infrastructures

- ISO/TC 268/SC 1/WG 6 Disaster risk reduction
- ISO/TC 283 Occupational health and safety management
- ISO/TC 292 Security and resilience
- ISO/TC 292/WG 5 Community resilience

5 Relevant stakeholders

5.1 National ministries and agencies [alphabetical order]

Relevant national ministries and agencies include, but not limited to, the following list. Bureaus, departments, or divisions in the square brackets are potential focal points.

- Ministry of Water Resources, the People's Republic of China
- Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI), Egypt [Planning Sector]
- Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG-ECHO), European Commission
- Directorate-General for Environment (DG-ENV), European Commission
- Ministry of Ecological Transition (MTES), France [Directorate General of Risk Prevention (DGPR)]
- Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR), Indonesia [Directorate General of Water Resources]
- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), Japan [Water and Disaster Management Bureau]
- Korea Water Resources Corporation (K-Water), the Republic of Korea
- Ministry of Environment (MoE), the Republic of Korea [Water Resources Policy Bureau, Water Management Policy Office]
- Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management (MIWM), the Netherlands [Rijkswaterstaat (Directorate General for Public Works, RWS)]
- Environmental Agency (EA), the United Kingdom [Directorate for Flood and Coastal Risk Management]
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the United States [Directorate for Civil Works]

5.2 International Organizations [alphabetical order]

Relevant international organizations include, but not limited to, the following list. Bureaus, departments, or divisions in the square brackets are potential focal points.

- Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) [Governance Reviews and Partnerships Division, Public Governance Directorate]
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) [The Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG)]
- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) [Secretary of the Water Convention]
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) [Division of Water Sciences, Natural Sciences Sector (SC/HYD)]
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
- UN-Water Secretariat
- World Bank Group [Water Global Practice]
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO) [Hydrology, Water and Cryosphere Branch, Services Department]

5.3 Private entities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) [alphabetical order]

Relevant private entities and non-governmental organizations include, but not limited to, the following list.

- Deltares, the Netherlands, https://www.deltares.nl/
- Japan Bosai Platform (JBP), Japan, https://www.bosai-jp.org/
- Japan Institute of Country-ology and Engineering (JICE), Japan, https://www.jice.or.jp/

6 Relevant documents

The relevant documents are to be listed within the work of this IWA including, but not limited to, the following documents.

- Co-chair's Key Message, Interactive Dialogue 3 "Water for Climate, Resilience and Environment: Source to Sea, Biodiversity, Climate, Resilience and DRR", UN 2023 Water Conference
- ISO 4931-1:2024 "Buildings and civil engineering works — Principles, framework and guidance for resilience design Part 1: Adaptation to climate change"
- ISO 14090:2019 "Adaptation to climate change — Principles, requirements and guidelines"
- ISO 14091:2021 "Adaptation to climate change — Guidelines on vulnerability, impacts and risk assessment"
- ISO 24518:2015 "Activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services — Crisis management of water utilities"
- ISO 24536:2019 "Service activities relating to drinking water supply, wastewater and stormwater systems — Stormwater management — Guidelines for stormwater management in urban areas"
- ISO 24566-2:2024 "Drinking water, wastewater and stormwater systems and services — Adaptation of water services to climate change impacts Part 2: Stormwater services"
- ISO 31000:2018 "Risk management — Guidelines"
- ISO/TR 6030:2022 "Smart community infrastructures – Disaster risk reduction – Survey results and gap analysis"
- ISO/TR 22370:2020 "Security and resilience — Urban resilience — Framework and principles"
- ISO/TR 22845:2020 "Resilience of buildings and civil engineering works"
- ISO/TR 24539:2021 "Service activities relating to drinking water supply, wastewater and stormwater systems — Examples of good practices for stormwater management"
- ISO/IWA31:2020 "Risk management — Guidelines on using ISO 31000 in management systems"
- Making Every Drop Count of the High-Level Panel on Water (2018)
- OECD (2014), OECD Recommendation on the Governance of Critical Risks
- OECD (2024), Infrastructure for a Climate-Resilient Future
- Summary of Proceedings by the President of the General Asenbly, UN 2023 Water Conference
- UNDRR and UNECE (2018), Implementation guide for addressing water-related disasters and transboundary cooperation
- UNESCO (2021), Water education for climate resilience in Asia and the Pacific
- UNESCO (2021), Progress on transboundary water cooperation: global status of SDG indicator 6.5.2 and acceleration needs
- UNESCO (2021), Planning water resilience from the bottom-up to meet climate and development goals
- WMO (2008), Hydrology – From Measurement to Hydrological Information
- WMO (2007-2020), Integrated Flood Management Tools Series (No.01-27)
- WMO (2022), Technical Regulations Volume III – Hydrology
- WMO (2022), Guidelines on Seasonal Hydrological Prediction
- WMO (2022), Assessment Guidelines for End-to-End Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Systems
- WMO and UNESCO (2012), International Glossary of Hydrology
- World Bank (2020), Good Practice Note on Dam Safety: New Guidance on Managing Risks Associated with Dams
- World Bank (2021), Technical note 1 Hydrological Risk

7 Secretariat

On behalf of JISC, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan is willing to act as the secretariat of this work, if this proposal is approved.

8 Plan for development of IWA

A detailed schedule is given in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Timetable of IWA

Topic	**Description**	**Expected time from the approved date** [Expected tentative schedule, given the approval by the end of 2024]
Submission of proposal	Formal proposal to ISO/CS	[Late 2024]
Meeting Announcement	The announcement will be made 90 days in advance of the workshop.	At an appropriate timing after checking availability of stakeholders. [2025Q1]
Introductory Zoom meeting	-	2-3 Month [2025Q1-Q2]
Any workshop information	A draft IWA any relevant documents will be provided at least 6 weeks in advance of the workshop.	2-3 Month [2025Q2-Q3]
IWA workshop	Drafting IWA	4 Month [2025Q3-Q4]
Follow up Zoom meeting (if needed)	-	5 Month [2025Q4]
Submission of draft IWA to ISO/CS	Secretariat submit the draft IWA to ISO/CS	5-6 Month [2026Q1-2]
Publication	ISO/CS will publish document	7-8 Month [2026Q2-Q3]