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6th WORLD WATER FORUM

DIRECTIONS AND PRIORITIES OF THE 6TH WORLD WATER FORUM

TRANSLATED INTO MEASURABLE TARGETS

1 ENSURE EVERYONE'S WELL-BEING

1.1. GUARANTEE ACCESS TO WATER FOR ALL AND THE RIGHT TO WATER

111. For 2012, highlighting the practical implications of the Right to Water for practitioners by collecting and disseminating at least one example per category in each region of national policies targeting and delivering effectively better water quality, availability, accessibility, affordability at country level, all major components of the human right to drinking water.
112. By 2020, ensure that the global rural population without access to safe water decreases by 4%, with special attention to the poor.
113. By 2020, ensure that the global urban population without access to safe water decreases by 4%, with special attention to the poor.
114. By 2025, more than half of countries in each continent have set up financial mechanisms that suit the needs of local authorities and local operators.
115. By 2020, more than half of countries in each continent have organized a simple, inclusive and reliable reporting mechanism for water quality that includes every local water service providers in rural and urban areas.
116. By 2015, elaborate key global indicators regarding water quality, accessibility, availability, affordability and non-discrimination, all major components of the human right to drinking water.

1.2. IMPROVE ACCESS TO INTEGRATED SANITATION SERVICES FOR ALL

121. By 2050, whole population/countries (every one and especially children) use and properly maintain appropriate sanitary toilets (MDGs).
122. Reduce by 25% by 2020 the percentage of people whose wastewater is neither collected nor treated properly.
123. By 2025, increase by 25% urban wastewater and extend re-use in different sectors (agriculture, tourism, municipal uses, energy generation) where it is financially and culturally viable, and especially in water-scarce and drought-prone regions.
124. For 2012, clarify the scope of the internationally recognised Human Right to Sanitation taking into account national experiences, and publish a document highlighting the practical implications of the Right to Sanitation for practitioners.
125. By 2020, at least 20 additional countries will have adopted and implemented a comprehensive strategic sanitation plan for urban, peri-urban and rural areas. The plan shall include a hierarchy of priorities for subsequent plans of actions to be implemented at national and local levels and shall cover all components of the sanitation chain.
126. By 2020, at least 500 additional urban, peri-urban and rural local authorities will have adopted and implemented, by involving local stakeholders, local strategy and action plans that cover all components of the sanitation chain and are in accordance with a national comprehensive strategic sanitation plan and priorities.
127. By 2025, regular comprehensive monitoring of appropriate wastewater treatment at national and global levels.
128. By 2020, improve the operation efficiency and effectiveness of wastewater and waste-water treatment methods in XX cities across a range of city sizes.

1.3. CONTRIBUTE TO HYGIENE AND HEALTH THROUGH WATER AND SANITATION

131. By 2015, develop ten modular education programmes, based on harmonized communication strategies, that foster a better understanding of linkages between water, sanitation, hygiene, food security and health to consumers, practitioners, policydecision-makers and health promoters, and to deliver these programmes in 30 countries by 2020.
132. By 2015, 50 countries have incorporated the water safety framework into their national water resources strategies, with a view to ensuring a coordinated and integrated water safety approach for drinking water, the management and use of wastewater, and the management of recreational waters and water for irrigation.
133. By 2020, the practice of water safety and sanitation safety planning will be fully rolled out in 90 middle and lower-income countries. At the policy, regulatory and operational levels, with the establishment of national health-based targets, the quantitative assessment of microbial risks, the implementation of cumulative health risk management and independent quality assessment.
134. By 2015, at least 50% of countries report on total expenditures on water sanitation and hygiene promotion, that include funding flows from governments, external sources and households, and have developed appropriate platforms for sharing experiences and coordinating actions on this process with the health and education sectors.
135. By 2015, establish 10 solid research projects in parts of the world selected for high water-associated disease burdens on multi-exposure to water contaminants and aquatic environments that by 2020 will have contributed at least 25 peer-reviewed articles to support evidence-based decision-making for managing water to protect health.
136. By 2015, 30 additional countries will have established national policies and/or regulations regarding household water treatment and safe storage and point of use water treatment in schools; by 2020, 50 countries will have reached this target, the scale-up process will be based on a gradual and measurable increase of sound evidence of the public health benefits of this approach.
137. By 2015, an evidence-based integrated approach for the primary prevention of endemic and epidemic cholera will have been anchored in 1 countries of Central Africa, with a major emphasis on ensuring sustainability through water and sanitation infrastructure development, and by 2020 this approach will have been replicated in X additional countries in Western and Southern Africa.

1.4. PREVENT AND RESPOND TO WATER-RELATED RISKS AND CRISES

141. By 2015, 100 countries have adopted a national policy for disaster risk reduction and resilience and made it a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
142. By 2015, 50 countries have identified, assessed and monitored disaster risk and developed an early warning system.
143. By 2015, 25 countries have developed social policies to reduce the vulnerability of their most at risk populations.
144. By 2015, 50 countries have an effective disaster preparedness plan for response at all levels.
145. Reduce disaster-induced economic losses, in 25 countries with lowest HDI, to <10% of GDP by 2020, <7% GDP by 2030 and <5% GDP by 2050.
146. By 2015, 100% of the level one crisis has been addressed in an effective, coordinated and accountable way, through the humanitarian reform approach and with systematically consideration for rehabilitation.

1.5. CONTRIBUTE TO COOPERATION AND PEACE THROUGH WATER

151. Increase the political acceptance and implementation of the principles of existing international, regional and local water law (i.e. principles, customary law, state practice, conventions, bilateral or multilateral agreements, significant judicial decisions and writings, etc.) in the international community.
152. Increase the number of new agreements and revise/enhance the quality of existing agreements related to transboundary surface and/or groundwater.
153. By 2020, develop or improve cooperation mechanisms for joint management of transboundary aquifers considering the UNGA Resolution 63/124 on the Law of Transboundary Aquifers.
154. By 2020, increase the number of institutions within transboundary basins and/or aquifer systems capable of ensuring sustainable management of water resources.
155. By 2020, in local and international conflict situation develop pragmatic solutions to water related issues through cooperation and dialogue involving the principal actors at the level of the conflict.
156. By 2020, create sustainable financial mechanisms to finance transboundary water institutions and fund their water management plan.
157. By 2020, develop mechanisms to share and monitor information at transboundary level especially on: (i) Scientific and social data for information systems; contribution to an online inventory and establishment of a water observatory and (ii) Indicators and guidelines for programmes monitoring the quality of cooperation and impact of the lack of access to water on cooperation and peace-building.
158. By 2020, contribute to increasing the training in transboundary water management and conflict resolution of a number of key groups such as 1. Decision makers, 2. Senior and high-level water professionals, 3. Junior water professionals, 4. Media professionals and 5. Public at large.
159. By 2020, establish and support programmes of "peer-to-peer" binning between basin organizations, water centres and other concerned institutions, to foster knowledge and exchange.

2 CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.1. BALANCE MULTIPLE USES THROUGH IWRM

211. By 2015, according to their laws and regulations, XX number to be set by TSO) now countries adopt processes that encourage/enhance the participation of all stakeholders in IWRM, and thus set up and empower appropriate Integrated Water Resources Management authorities at relevant levels, representing the stakeholders.
212. By 2018, the same XX countries make water resource planning a reality by adopting Integrated Water Resource Management (Master) Plans (IWRMP) at various scales within the perimeter of the IWRM authorities they have constituted and empowered.
213. By 2015, establish a worldwide recognized frame of reference related to the quantity and the quality required for different uses, through joint work between international professional associations representing all usages of water and scientists.
214. By 2015, establish an internationally recognized frame of reference related to the methodology for valuing water according to its various uses, through joint work between international professional and water user associations representing all usages of water, scientists and economists.
215. By 2015, elaborate and validate models which could be used as tools for helping decision makers implement IWRM to balance multiple water uses to best achieve desired goals.
216. By 2015, water service professionals, jointly with international associations representing all usages of water, issue appropriate guidelines (with indicators of impact assessment on health, environment, resource management and hydraulic system sustainable operation) for managing multiple resources, either surface or ground water (implementation of IWRM in groundwater-dominated systems), and multiple use (hydraulic) systems (MUS) in line with those approved by international organizations and funding institutions.
217. By 2015, IWRM authorities, jointly with water service professionals will identify reliable methods and provide recommendations on appropriate equipment for accounting/ measurement of withdrawn water resources as well as produced, distributed, consumptive use and return flow water volumes. As part of this process International Organizations will be retained or shared recommendations regarding which water related information should be developed or shared.

2.2. CONTRIBUTE TO FOOD SECURITY BY THE OPTIMAL USE OF WATER

221. By 2020, sustainably increase by 40% - as compared to 2005-07 baseline - land & water productivity (yield per ha and per m³) of rainfed agriculture (for specific crop categories).
222. By 2020, sustainably increase by 15% - as compared to 2005-07 baseline - water productivity per unit land and per year (yield per m³ per ha and per year) of irrigated agriculture (for specific crop categories).
223. Increase sustainably productivity and lower costs of water management (yield per ha, per m³ of water and per \$ of production cost) in such a way that by year 2020 there is food security at affordable prices for all.
224. By year 2020, increase by 40% - as compared to 2005-07 baseline - the safe use of non-conventional waters, either (treated) waste water or other low-quality water, in agriculture.
225. By year 2020, increase by 40% the capacity of water storages in support of irrigated agriculture (either supplementary, deficit, or full irrigation) within the framework of an environmentally sufficient and socially sound management.
226. By 2020, develop and adopt two "regional" (e.g. West Africa, Europe) /Euro-Med) visions for food security and water, and 200 local sustainable agriculture plans.
227. By 2020, develop national strategic action programmes for key hotspot aquifers exploited by intensive agricultural use (% aquifer depletion, % pollution), including a local definition of maximum admissible drawdown (MAD) and local definition of maximum admissible pollution levels (MAP) for agricultural uses.
228. By 2015, define water-related components of a strategy that will improve food supply chain efficiency by 50% and promote sustainable diets, including steps for its implementation by 2025.
229. By 2015, elaborate international agricultural water-related guidelines to support the small-holders farmers in order to better manage agricultural water, produce more goods and services.

2.3. HARMONIZE WATER AND ENERGY

231. Voluntary policies are effectively implemented by public authorities and water utilities of cities totaling in inhabitants, aiming at a minimal improvement of 40% of the energy efficiency of urban water systems in 5 years.
232. By 2015, XX leading destination companies commit to apply a guide of Best Available Technologies.
233. By 2020, 40% of the water systems (new or existing) for isolated (off-grid) communities are powered by affordable energy sources and resilient to volatile energy prices.
234. By 2015, establish a conceptual and analytical framework for evaluation and reporting of the energy impacts on water.
235. By 2015, in at least 20 countries covering the five major regions, an assessment tool on hydropower sustainability (covering economic, social and environmental dimensions) - developed through a multi-stakeholder process - is applied to advance preparation and implementation/operation of sustainable hydropower schemes.
236. Oil & gas production impact on water: By 2012, issuing principles for responsible water management for oil and gas exploration, production and upgrading, adopted by operators in country or region managing XX % of oil and gas production.
237. By 2015, 40% of the biofuels traded are in compliance with a third-party certification system for biofuels sustainability standards.
238. By 2015, establish a network of water and energy policy makers involving at least 10 developed and 10 developing countries to increase levels of dialogue and awareness of all aspects of water/energy nexus.

2.4. PROMOTE GREEN GROWTH AND VALUE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

241. "Policies & enabling conditions": By 2012, propose a framework for action on water in green growth, in support of the MDGs and implementation of Rio+20 agreements, that address local, national and regional action and could be included in the Forum's political declarations.
242. Returns from public and private investment in innovative, eco-efficient technologies and (re) building of natural capital to supply ecosystem services are quantified, to create the evidence needed for 40% growth in these investments by 2020 based on outcomes for poverty reduction and jobs growth.
243. "Sustainable financing": By 2020, reviews of charging structures for all categories of water use, as well as strategic financial planning, tariffs, taxes and transfers, lead to adoption of action plans on sustainable financing of both equitable water services and watershed protection (including options for payments for ecosystem services by local and/or national governments in xx countries).
244. "Ecosystem valuation": By 2020, a standard is adopted for use by business, governments and finance institutions in applying valuation of water-related ecosystem services in economic assessments of projects and plans for water infrastructure, food security and energy development.
245. "Green accounting and data improvement": By 2020, green accounting methodologies fully incorporating the environmental, social and economic dimensions of water are demonstrated in national accounting case studies for xx countries.

3 KEEP THE PLANET BLUE

3.1. IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF WATER RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS

311. By 2015, XX additional countries shall have established policies and strategies to protect and sustainably use their water resources and the ecosystems so that they provide enough water, of adequate quality, as well as other ecosystem services, and by 2018 these policies and strategies have been institutionalised in the mandates of X national organisations and platforms.
312. By 2015, establish regionally-defined innovative principles and practices and establish capacity in X basins to manage the flows and quality of surface and groundwater to maintain or improve the health of inland and coastal waters and of the corresponding ecosystems.
313. By 2015, each country will set a quantitative target, with an agenda, on reducing nutrient inputs and pollution from urban wastewater effluent and land-based activities, supported by a national prioritization decision to protect and enhance the quality of water for human well-being and to support the sustainability of water resources and ecosystems. The target will be supported by strategic multi-stakeholder collaboration and by increasing scientific and technical cooperation at the international level.
314. By 2018, X river basin and water resource management plans and related implementation strategies safeguard and restore ecosystem services.
315. By 2020, financial support to implement water resource management practices, tools and initiatives at urban and river basin scale that will support ecosystem maintenance and restoration investments increase in line with commitments.

3.2. ADJUST PRESSURES AND FOOTPRINTS OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES ON WATER

321. By 2013, global high-resolution water footprint and water availability databases and maps are publicly available, as well as environmental flow requirements, water scarcity and water pollution maps at multiple scales including river basins.
322. By 2013, the water footprint impact and response strategies of a number of specific product categories as produced or consumed in a number of specific regions (in particular in water scarce areas) have been quantified and assessed.
323. By 2015, public sector and its appropriate bodies at the basin, regional, national and/or municipal level, have developed water footprint assessment and impact mitigation plans, specifically in water stressed areas taking into account global changes.
324. Estimate the major components of the water footprint of food wastelosses and develop partnerships with other interested sectors to develop actions/strategies aiming at reducing the available footprint of food wastelosses by 50% by 2020.
325. By 2012, a water footprint awareness program in support of the other goals is launched during the World Water Forum.
326. By 2015, XX business sectors and their supply chains have developed water footprint impact mitigation and sustainable water management certification programmes.

3.3. RESPOND TO CLIMATE AND GLOBAL CHANGES IN AN URBANISING WORLD

331. By 2020, Water management expertise shall be represented at the UNFCCC Adaptation Committee and water related adaptation, including building resilience to climate change in urbanized areas, shall be adequately addressed under the mechanism of the Green Climate Fund, as an outcome of COP17 decisions and follow-up.
332. By 2020, develop a set of internationally recognized methodologies to assess and handle uncertainties of impacts of climate change on surface and ground water and identify priorities of awareness-raising for improving water management, in close partnership with IPCC, UNFCCC and other relevant organizations, and implement them in the preparation of a network of at least 10 river basin management plans within key vulnerable regions.
333. By 2015, a next scenario-based Global Water Outlook is published based upon the results of collaborative work on scenario development and modelling by several internationally renowned applied research institutions with outlooks at global, regional and local levels.
334. By 2015, urban and utility development plans will include a risk assessment and risk management policy to cope with increased climate and global changes.
335. By 2012, the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation is established as a global leader in providing knowledge and advice on mainstreaming adaptation to climate change in water programs, strategies, plans and projects.
336. Establish a global coalition of deltas (countries, regions) and other specifically vulnerable geographical areas (arid areas, mountainous areas etc.) to illustrate how to deal with the cumulative pressures of global change, to migration processes in an inclusive, transparent and multidisciplinary way, to create an enabling and responsabilising environment for stakeholders and citizens alike, whose action plan will be launched in Marseille in 2012.
337. By 2020, prepare X integrated urban water safety plans incorporating risk management and resilience to climate change as well as climate adaptation and water safety plans for utilities.

CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS

1. GOOD GOVERNANCE

11. By 2020, all countries will have adopted institutionalized and informed participation mechanisms allowing stakeholders (local authorities, NGOs, users) to influence decision-making at all relevant scales and in an integrated manner.
12. By 2020, all countries will have adopted governance tools, indicators and mechanisms for performance measurement (service delivery) to monitor and evaluate water policies; and all countries will have put in place at national and local level processes for capacity building on the governance tools application.
13. By 2020, increase by 30% the number of river basin management plans (analysis of initial status and main issues).
14. By 2020, increase the number of country with water security diagnoses and governance tools, based on existing regulatory and legislative (local, national, international) frameworks and IWRM mechanisms.
15. By 2020, X countries will have committed to promote integrity in the water sector, diagnose/map existing or potential corruption risks, and ensure that anti-corruption policies are well implemented and effective in the water sector.
16. By 2020, have all countries set up guidelines for a mechanism to provide public information about their water infrastructure plans (financial, technical, and socio-economic impacts).

2. FINANCING WATER FOR ALL

21. By 2015, a number of countries are aware of and have expressed support to the concept of strategic financial planning for WSS and most of these countries have engaged in the process of developing a strategic financial plan or have set a clear timeline for when to do this.
22. By 2015, a number of countries allocate 4% of the resources identified through strategic financial planning for "soft measures" (capacity building, project preparation, etc.).
23. By 2015, xx countries per region have inscribed in their water policies the achievement of sustainable cost recovery through a combination of Tar-based subsidies, Tariffs and Transfers from abroad (e.g. ODA, remittances) that is financially sustainable, reliable and equitably equitable.
24. By 2015, xx countries per region having transferred competence in the water and/or sanitation sector to the local authorities will have set up a financial mechanism allowing direct access to financing to local authorities, through (i) adequate and predictable flows of taxes and/or (ii) access to repayable financing.
25. By 2015, the resources mobilized through innovative financing mechanisms inspired and promoted by the "7% water and sanitation solidarity levy" have increased by 40%.
26. Financing Water in an integrated approach.
27. By 2015, leading service providers, financing agencies and governments in 5 countries: a) are making use of financial and other incentives to provide sustainable water and sanitation services to low income consumers; b) are in place to ensure that capital maintenance and support costs are financed to ensure water and sanitation services that last to low income consumers.

3. ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS

31. By 2015, design and implement a programme, including in developing countries, to improve the delivery of research for water governance with a view to increase capacity/strengthen leadership of decision makers at various levels through establishing effective science-policy interfaces.
32. By 2015, a global capacity development programme is in place to prepare educators of formal and non-formal education to effectively reach children, youth and adults through action education in 20% of countries, especially as related to sanitation and disaster preparedness.
33. By 2015, a programme is designed and implemented to ensure development and sustainability of vocational water training centres, in order to ensure implementation of a water technician and workers capacity building programme by 2020.
34. By 2015, develop a globally validated comprehensive competency profile for water education along with the establishment, by 2020, of a global and integrated tertiary water education network by establishing and connecting water educational institutions of higher learning in regions where the issues are, with a view of having the number of water professionals to be trained to meet the international development goals.
35. By 2015, strengthen and establish effective public awareness raising networks of professional actors and young professionals in the water and sanitation sector by appropriate PR campaigns on water issues using, inter alia, new social media and by improved geographical coverage as well as by better quality of information, respectively. Develop guidelines regarding communication on drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, food security, and health issues towards specific audiences using appropriate technologies.
36. By 2020, set up a global mechanism to measure, monitor and share scientific and social data (on resources, access, treatment, cooperation, regulation, performance, footprints, financial flows...) at various levels and provide best practices and solutions to better inform policy making.
37. By 2015, build a long term vision, with appropriate scenario assessment toolkit including the development of relevant key global indicators, for water issues covering educational, technical, historical, ethical, social, economic, environmental and institutional aspects as well as those of cultural diversity.

