LIST OF TARGETS OUTPUTs of the 2ndSCM 17 and 18 January 2011

Key priority	**1.1**	**Guarantee access to water services for all and the Right to water**
Description	According to the Thematic Framework adopted by the IFC: Relates mainly to municipal water services and not to access for other purposes. • Includes the"Right to Water", which following the discussions at the kick off was perceived as a subsidiary (or critical tool) to the main goal that is "access for all". • The right to (basic) sanitation is dealt with in 1.2. Kick-off themes included here: • Access to safe water (except health) • Right to water • Water and urbanisation (partly)	
Goal	Provide access to a reliable, affordable and safe water service for the entire world population	

Issue	**Target**
Target 1: Share experiences and disseminate good practices and results of national and international actions realized since the second Forum gearing at developing access to water in rural and urban areas, including the JMP, GLAAS and country-specific reports, at relevant level	
Target 2: By 20xx, national fora where all stakeholders are represented meet regularly in more than half of countries in each continent to share problems and solutions in order to facilitate local strategies	
Target 3: By 20xx, ensure that the global rural and urban population without access to water decreases by x%, with special attention to the poor	
Target 4: By 2015 more than half of countries in each continent have set up sustainable financing strategies that include the contributions of all stakeholders	
Target 5: By 2015 more than half of countries in each continent have set up financial mechanisms that suit the needs of local authorities and local operators	
Target 6: WWF Ministerial declaration aiming half of ODA to reach the countries that are off-track to meet the water MDG target (target to move to ministerial declaration-political process)	
Target 7: By 2020 more than half of countries in each continent have organized a simple, inclusive and reliable reporting mechanism for water supply that includes every local water service providers in rural and urban areas	
Target 8: 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	
Target 9: 6WWF Ministerial Declaration to include a statement on the implementation of the right to drinking water (move to political process)	
Target 10: By 2020, more than half of countries in each continent have organized themselves with laws, policies and instruments aiming at universal access to drinking water and appropriate responsible bodies	
Target 11: The 6th WWF to collect and disseminate 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	

Target 12: By 2020, each country has a least 1 engineer or water specialist per 1000 inhabitants

Key priority	**1.2**	**Improve access to integrated sanitation services for all**
Description	According to the thematic framework adopted by the IFC: • Is introduced to ensure sanitation has a full place and is dealt with in an integrated way i.e. from toilets and wastewater collection to management and treatment of wastewater and excreta • Includes right to basic sanitation • Collection and treatment of storm water is dealt with in 3.1. Kick-off themes included here: • Wastewater and storm water • Right to water and sanitation • Water and urbanization (partly)	
Goal	Provide access to basic sanitation for all and ensure safe and proper disposal and treatment of excreta and wastewater, including their possible re-use	

Issue 1 : Basic Sanitation	**Target**
Target 1 : MDG: By 202X whole population/communities (every one and especially children) use and properly maintain appropriate sanitary toilets	
Target 2: By 201X girls, boys and teachers in all pre-, primary and secondary schools use properly maintained separate and appropriate sanitation facilities	

Issue 2 : Improving "Sanitation chain"	**Target**
Target 3: Reduce by X% by 201X the percentage of people whose wastewater is neither collected nor treated properly	
Target 4: By 202X, increase by X% urban wastewater and excreta re-use in different sectors (agricultural, tourism, municipal uses, energy generation) where financially and culturally viable, and especially in water-scarce and drought-prone regions	
Target 5: Strengthen the evidenced based learning on key questions for which there is currently insufficient evidence of what work	

Issue 3: Improving integrated sanitation management, governance and policy processes	**Target**
Target 6: For 2012, clarify the scope of the internationally-recognised Human Right to Sanitation taking into account national experiences, and publish X documents highlighting the practical implications of the Right to Sanitation for practitioners	
Target 7 : a) By 20XX, X 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.	
b): By 20XX, X 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	
Target 8: By 202X, regular comprehensive monitoring of appropriate wastewater treatment at national and global levels	

Target 9: By 201X improve the operator efficiency and effectiveness of wastewater and wastewater treatment methods in X Cities

Key priority	**1.3**	**Contribute to hygiene and health through water and sanitation**
Description		
Goal		

Issue 1 : Basic Sanitation	**Target**
Target 1: To develop guidelines regarding communication on drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, food security and health issues to be adopted at the WWF6. Subsequently deliver education programmes for improving understanding of linkages between drinking, water, sanitation, hygiene, food security and health to: consumers, persuaders, deliverers and governers. (# countries; # regions; 2015)	
Target 2: To facilitate and expand uptake of Water and Wastewater Safety Plans through advocacy, policy and training materials that target system and community types, resulting in ?? % of ?? Countries in ?? Regions by 2015	
Target 3: To assess national level of co-ordination between water, sanitation, environment, hygiene and health sectors and deliver a report at WWF6.	
Target 4: To clarify concepts, harmonize professional terminology around safe water and compare the existing standards for drinking, recreational and other uses of water in different situations. Delivered as a report at the WWF6.	
Target 5: To communicate what water quality standards mean for recreational, drinking and other uses of water and what the risks are as far as public health is concerned, namely through communication protocols for professionals delivered as a report at WWF 6.	
Target 6: To assess the state of science, existing tools and tests, and research gaps associated with risks linked to multiexposure to water contaminants. Delivered as a report at the WWF6.	
Target 7: To scale-up the adoption of household + neighbourhood rain water storage and treatment systems, user-friendly water quality testing, and preventive measures to a level of (?300 million) by 2015 by developing a viable supply chain of solutions and services, through the promotion of business, financial and regulatory processes.	
Target 8: Develop a context-specific target on the reduction of water resources contamination by micro-organisms / pathogens (typically acute) and contamination by different chemicals and emerging contaminants (typically chronic) and by other toxic substances that accumulate in trophic chains (PCBs, pesticides, radioactive particles, etc) to be presented at WWF6.	
Target 9: To report and understand the financial flows with respect to Water and Health (mainly in developing countries) and to make recommendations.	
Target 10: To contribute at least 20% of the sanitation and water budget for “software” (education, social marketing, etc.) by 2015	

Key priority	**1.4**	**Protect populations and economies from water-related risks**
Description	According to the thematic framework adopted by the IFC: • Contains all other water-related risks of natural & technological nature • Health-related risks are treated in 1.3. • Overlaps with adaptation to climate change, but time scale considered here would be shorter; furthermore responding to climate change in the water	

	Please note that the issue of disasters and humanitarian crisis and water should also be covered by this key priority Kick-off themes included here: • Risk and disaster management • Waste water and storm water (partly) The Priority structure is strongly embedded into the **Hyogo Framework** for Action 2005-2015 " Building Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters" (issues 1 to 5) with additional Response Component (issue 6)
Goal	Ensure adequate prevention, prediction, preparedness and responses to water-related disasters of various nature for all

Issue 1: Ensure that DRR is a National and Local Priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation	**Target**
Target 1 : By 2015 25% increase in number of countries committed to a comprehensive strategy and specific legislation on the risk management of water related Disasters	
Target 2 : Reduce water disaster damages to less than 7% of GDP	

Issue 2: Identify, assess and Monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning	**Target**
Target 3 : By 2015 10% of all countries will assess the vulnerability of their infrastructure and private investments to water related hazards based on historical data and taking into consideration future climate change impacts.	
Target 4 : By 2015, 10 new countries will update or implement an efficient EWS for WASH related disasters, linked to early response mechanisms affecting their national territories	

Issue 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels	**Target**
Target 5 : By 2015, all countries affected by recurrent drought and floods will: a) develop capacity building and awareness (especially focussed at community) b) Share knowledge and experience from best practices with other DRM stakeholders using technologies (E.g. web based portal or social networks)	

Issue 4: Reduce the underlying risk factor	**Target**
Target 6 : All countries affected by recurrent water related disasters will map water related risks and develop plans to address this accordingly (low impact development; increasing resilience of disaster-prone communities; building adaptive capacity; employing effective urban planning; ecosystems management (such as forests))	

Issue 5: Strengthen Disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels	**Target**
Target 7 : Increase DRM capacity building in national institutions in 10% of water disaster prone countries by 2015	
Target 8 : 10% of water disaster prone countries by 2015 will develop water-related disaster preparedness plan including a local level contingency process	

Target 9 : International water related emergency funds are sufficient, quickly mobilised, and with an effective and efficient dispersion process, by 2015	
Issue 6: Ensure a coordinated response to emergencies	**Target**
Target 10 : Ensure that national institutions of countries responses to emergencies are systematically considered as the counterpart of the national wash cluster (UN, NGOs) in implementing an accountable, coordinated and effective response	

Key priority	**1.5**	**Contribute to Cooperation and Peace through Water**
Description	There are approximately 276 transboundary river basins on the planet with a geographical area corresponding to almost half of the earth's surface. Almost three billion people in 145 countries live in this area. Furthermore, globally, groundwater is estimated to provide about 50% of current drinking water supplies, of which 274 are transboundary aquifer systems. The number of identified transboundary aquifers is growing based on further investigations. These physical realities create the conditions necessary for cooperation between people, groups, and states. However, the global challenges of climate change, population growth, economic development, and urbanization are straining the world's water resources in new, less predictable ways. These challenges may exacerbate the existing political tensions of transboundary water management that arise due to countries' competing requirements for development. On the other hand, water can be a catalyst for cooperation and peace between countries, regions and communities (*e.g.* the many international river commissions, joint infrastructure projects, and capacity-building programmes). Under this theme, we will work on water-related targets and solutions that help both prevent and resolve conflicts and foster cooperation at different levels. • Kick-off themes included here: Transboundary futures	
Goal	Ensure water and its management contribute to cooperation and peace building at all levels	
Issue 1 : Legal Arrangements	**Target**	
Target 1: Increase and develop the understanding, political acceptance, and implementation of the principles of existing international, regional and local water law (principles, customary law, norms, conventions, bilateral or multilateral agreements, etc.) in the international community. Explanation: Targets considerations: - need to include 'good practices' from bi-lateral (multilateral) agreements - must include a focus on local and regional legal practices Measurement considerations: - possibly use existing guidelines as a basis, and then new ones developed as the indicator.		
Target 2: Increase the number of new agreements and revise/enhance the quality of existing agreements related to transboundary surface or groundwater. Explanation:		

Target must incorporate:
- political will
- use basins / aquifer systems as the basis of agreement.
- measurable actions to be identified by core group.

- non-water agreements are considered secondary and only when appropriate. They will be mentioned/moved into the context area.

Target 3: By 2020, increase the number of countries with bilateral and regional cooperation agreements and/or mechanisms for transboundary aquifer management (with and without connection to river basin(s).)

Issue 2 : Joint Management Practices and Institutions	**Target**

Target 4: By 20xx, increase the number of formal and informal institutions within transboundary basins or aquifer systems capable of ensuring sustainable management of water resources. (Enhance institutional capacity) Where formal institutions do not exist, increase by xx% the number of basins or aquifer systems that have entered into dialogue relating to joint management of water resources.

Target 5: By 20xx, in local and international conflict situations develop pragmatic solutions to water-related issues through cooperation and dialogue involving the principal actors at the level of the conflict.

Explanation
Measures must include actions for both levels:
- a local/municipal component which addresses conflicts at intrastate level
- an international component on transboundary conflicts between states (interstate conflicts)

Target 6: By 20xx, financial mechanisms to ensure sustainable systems are in place (Basin Organizations, Water Centres, Water management plans, cooperation agreement development and other cooperation mechanisms etc.).

Issue 3: Education & Capacity-Building	**Target**

Target 7: Development and exchange of (i) scientific and social data for information systems, and (ii) indicators and guidelines for monitoring programmes.

(i) Informations systems: contribution to an online inventory and establishment of a water observatory.

(ii) Programmes monitoring the:
a) Quality of cooperation
b) Impact of the lack of access to water on cooperation and peace-building.

Target 8: By 20xx, contribute to increase the number of trained target groups such as:
1. Decision-makers
2. Senior & high level water professionals.
3. Junior water professionals
4. Media professionals
5. Public at large

Explanation This training allows the target groups to understand the challenges of transboundary water management and achieve their organizational objectives. This includes key concepts such as: issue-linking, benefit-sharing, water ethics, hydrosolidarity, law, management, etc.)
Target 9: By 20xx, increase support to institutions, organizations, & water centres. - Foster knowledge exchanges between and amongst basin organizations and water centres. - Establish programmes of 'peer-to-peer' twinning between basin organizations to be developed over the long-term and with adequate financing. Also, provide/encourage opportunities for networking between professionals.

Key priority	2.1	Balance Multiple Uses through IWRM
Description	Humanity withdraws and uses now barely a tenth of the overall flow of continental waters renewed by the global water cycle, but this is certainly a larger part which is actually used, probably about a third of the bodies of fresh water, when applying techno-economic and environmental criteria. To these total withdrawals – about 4,000 billion m^3 yearly – should be added many uses of water in situ, which are not accounted but which require local conservation of the natural environment, typically lakes, sometimes in competition with withdrawals. The current human pressures on inland waters (ratios of abstractions over natural resources to feed) are largely depending on the country, from a few percent to more than 100% in countries where destocking natural reserves – primarily groundwater – has begun. Thus, situations of water scarcity are already present and tend to worsen when the "natural" resources are on average below the agreed threshold of 1000 m^3 per capita par year: this was the case in 2005 in 29 countries inhabited by about 300 million people, located mainly in arid or semiarid areas (round the Mediterranean). The scarcity of water has several origins such as: variability in surface water supplies, declining groundwater resources, population growth, inefficient/wasteful water use, water supply/use quality constraints, increasing recognition of ecosystem services water requirements and inequitable access to the resources. Indeed, in addition to physical water shortages, economic water shortages occur where water allocation is not based on value and poverty limits planning and water distribution: Depending on its abundance or local rarity, and its temporal variability, efforts necessary to control and withdraw the water, then to transport and store it, are wide-ranging in terms of investment, labor and energy, thus in cost. The uses of water and the purposes of its use are themselves very diverse, and their needs as regards to quantity and the quality are very different. It has also to be pointed out that the water taken from lakes, rivers or water tables returns totally or partly either to the atmospheric hydrological cycle or to the watershed, where it becomes again available other users, but affected in time or in quality. In this complex context of growing tension over water resources, there is an absolute need of an optimal management of these resources based on the specific needs for each use. This implies, in particular, to highlight the decision criteria on both the quantity and the quality of water needed for each use. Well managing the water resources involves multiple level challenges that requires dealing with a range of policy, institutional, and technical issues. "Implementing an IWRM process is in fact, a question of getting the "three pillars" right: moving toward an enabling environment of appropriate policies, strategies and legislation for sustainable water resources development and management; putting in place the institutional framework through which the policies, strategies and legislation can be implemented; and setting up	

	the management instruments required by these institutions to do their job." (pg. 16, GWP IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans, 2004). Balancing Multiple Uses of Water (BMUW) is one of the keyoutcomes of IWRM, which focuses on solutions how to cope with the rising competition for water between multiple kinds of users and allocate the water in ways that are equitable, efficient, and sustainable. IWRM aims at considering together all the different uses of all water resources. Water allocations and management decisions consider the effects of each use on the others. They are able to take account of overall social and economic goals, including the achievement of sustainable development. The essential purpose of IWRM is to manage water more efficiently (use less water, more value per drop, conserve) and effectively (delivery of reliable services, improved performance in each sector). "Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is a process that promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of ecosystems and the environment" *(GWP 2000 and 2004 – refer to attachment 1, IWRM Meaning and Principles)*. The challenge is to put forward concrete developments in terms of methods and tools, thanks to completion of targets ("values", identification of stakeholders and deadlines), for overcoming problems related to water uses through IWRM.
Goal	Ensuring efficient, equitable, and sustainable use of all water resources will help to reduce poverty, improve the well-being of the community and develop the territories. Thus, water policies need to take into account all uses and users of all water resources.

Issue	**Target**
Target 1 : By 20XX, elaborate and enforce suitable regulations in XX countries, with the adoption of processes that encourage/ensure the participation of all stakeholders in IWRM	
Target 2: By 20XX, set up and empower appropriate Integrated Water Resources Management authorities (at appropriate level), representing the said stakeholders, in the same XX countries	
Target 3 : By 20XX, make water resource planning a reality by adopting Integrated Water Resource Management (Master) Plans (IWRMP) at the appropriate scales (local) in the same XX countries	
Target 4: By 20XX, improving understanding of IWRM by programs of education / training	
Target 5: By 2015, establish an internationally recognized frame of reference related to the quantity and the quality required for different uses	
Target 6: By 2015, establish an internationally recognized frame of reference related to the methodology for valuing water according to its various uses	
Target 7: By 20XX, elaborate and validate models which could be used a tools for helping decision makers	
Target 8: By 2020, issue appropriate guidelines for the management of multiple resources / uses (hydraulic) systems (MUS), in line with those approved by international organizations and funding institutions	
Target 9: By 20XX, develop reliable accounting/measurement of water resources and retention and sharing of this information	
Target 10: By 20XX, include within contracts terms taking into account impact assessment on health and environments of resource and hydraulic system management	

Key priority	**2.2**	**Contribute to Food Security by efficient use of water**
Description	When entering the complexity of the theme of Water & Food Security, though, the apparently straightforward process depicted in Figure 1 requires further specification.	

First, as stated by the informal Stakeholder Consultations in Stockholm and Yogyakarta, there is a "regionalization of the W&F problems", i.e. the spatial differentiation of the food and water crisis and of its underlying causes. This implies that regional variations will have to be taken into account.

Second, it is important to consider that core issues of W&F are highly contentious and often reflect competing interests and perceptions. As mentioned in Stockholm, this concerns above all potential competitions/conflicts between rural & urban sectors and between agriculture (the highest consumer of water) and all sectors. But is also relates to other issues, e.g. to the underlying economic models, especially with respect to smallholder market versus commercial interests, as has been stressed in Yogyakarta. This requires that the prevailing conflicts and contradictions are highlighted or, as has been stated in Stockholm that "fundamental questions" are formulated as first steps. On the basis of such contentious issues, stakeholder participation and selection has to be envisaged so that the concerned interests are heard and articulated.

And third, there is the fact that many issues of W&F are highly interconnected. The inter-linkages between W&F and other thematics such as "cultural asset", "energy", "trade", "ecosystem", "food quality/safety and diets", "aquaculture", etc. has already been indicated by the Stockholm consultation. Moreover, the insight that "the water crisis is mostly a crisis of governance", as stated by GWP, has drawn attention to the fact that technical and organizational solutions need to be in line with prevailing and realistically achievable governance capacities. Therefore, it will not be sufficient to build consensus with respect to specific targets to be pursued (e.g. increased water productivity) but the "pathways" how to proceed towards such targets need to be scrutinized, as mentioned in one of the outcomes of the Stockholm consultation. In this context, special consideration needs to be given to issues of governance.

This document, then, represents only a starting point for discussion at the January meeting. The dialog/debate will continue after the meeting on an web-platform in order to outreach also stakeholders that could not participate to the in-person meeting.

The condition of food insecurity may assume different degrees of duration and severity. Concerning the duration, we may have three types of food insecurity: chronic (long-term; as result of extended period of poverty, lack of assets and inadequate access to productive or financial resources); transitory (short-term; relatively unpredictable; typical of droughts and floods occurrences); and cyclical (generally seasonal, intermediate between the previous types). Concerning the severity, we may have two types of food insecurity: acute (threatening and that can require emergency interventions; it is indicated as humanitarian emergency); famine (the most extreme situation, with substantial loss of lives; it is indicated as humanitarian catastrophe). Overall, the intertemporal dimension of food security needs to be considered.

- Food security is high in the political agenda of the last few years
- There seems to be a convergence of actions in the response to food security needs, and they encompass three major constituents of the food pathway: (i) increase the supply (productivity enhancement); (ii) improve the efficiency of the value-chain from producer to consumer; (iii) reduce unnecessary demand (excessive consumption & waste) and avoidable degradation (natural resources losses); (iv) enhance the capacity to manage risks and uncertainties derived from crises (environmental, financial, etc.). The enabling environment to make these changes to happen need to be provided through policy, institutions (capacity building), private partnerships, fare trades and other measures
- When investigating the water implication for these actions, we may find an analogous approach: (i) increase the supply (through wastewater reuse, rainfall harvesting, storage, etc.); (ii) increase efficiency and productivity of water use; (iii) reduce demand (e.g., cropping allocations); (iv) enhance the capacity to cope with climate variability and change
- Translating these implications and linkages into the process of the Forum, the following tables may serve as departing point for further development. It is recommended to use this framework on the basis of a regional differentiation, the criteria of which have to be defined
- See the second example of table at the end of this section

Goal	Ensure that water is used in an appropriate and efficient way so as to ensure sustainable food security

Issue	Target
Target 1 : Increase global land productivity of rainfed agriculture X% (for specific crop categories), as compared to 2005-07 baseline, by 20yy	
Target 2 : Increase global water productivity of irrigated agriculture X% (for specific crop categories), as compared to 2005-07 baseline, by 20yy *Note: Target IV. X% of existing large scale irrigation systems go through a modernization process by 20yy has been included in this Target*	
Target 3 : Increase productivity of irrigated agriculture in such a way that by 2050 there is food security at affordable prices and cost for all large scale irrigated systems	
Target 4 : Increase of X% the planned use of (treated) wastewater and low quality water in agriculture as compared to 2005-07 baseline, by 20yy	
Target 5 : Promote sustainable rural development under the increased need for food production, especially in the emerging and least developed countries	
Target 6 : Promote development and management of sufficient environmentally and socially sound storages in support of irrigated agriculture *Note: included in this target is the newly proposed target: By 20yy, the silting rate of priority reservoirs is reduced by XX% and the rate of highly productive cropland losses by X%*	
Target 7 : *Sustainable agriculture macro and regional plans*	
Target 8 : Promote that services provided by hotspot areas are maintained and enhanced (over allocated river basins; over-cropped quality land), as compared to a 2005-07 baseline, by 20yy *Note: included in this target is the newly proposed target: X% of hotspots of groundwater over-exploitation or pollution (key agricultural aquifers) covered by agreements/actions plans between water and agricultural actors by 20yy.*	
Target 9 : Define maximum admissible drawdown (MAD) in key agricultural aquifers in relation to a current (2005-07) baseline and limits, by 20yy	

Key priority	2.3	Harmonize Energy and Water
Description	According to the thematic framework adopted by the IFC: Contains the entire water-energy nexus (i.e. water for energy and energy for water) Kick-off themes included here: Balancing multiple uses (partly), Water and energy	
Goal	According to the thematic framework adopted by the IFC: Contribute to energy security for all in the most water-efficient way , and contribute to water security for all in the most energy-efficient way	

Issue 1: Energy for Water	Target
Target 1 : Improve the energy efficiency of urban water systems Voluntary policies are effectively implemented by public authorities and water utilities of cities totaling xx inhabitants, aiming at a minimal improvement of xx% of the energy efficiency of urban water systems in 5 years.	
Target 2: Improve the energy efficiency of desalination plants XX leading desalination companies commit to apply a guide of Best Available Technologies by 2015.	

Target 3: Secure affordable energy to ensure the basic water needs of poor communities By 2020 , XX% of the water systems (new or existing)° for isolated (off-grid) communities are powered by affordable energy sources and resilient to volatile energy prices.

Issue 2: Water for Energy	**Target**
Target 4: Develop a widely recognised tool for assessing the sustainability of hydropower schemes 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.	
Target 5: Minimize the impact of thermal power generation on water resources By 2015 , energy producers representing xx% of the country or regional production of thermal power adopt a common framework about impacts on water resources.	
Target 6: Minimize the impact of oil & gas production 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	
Target 7: Promote sustainability in the production of biofuels By 2015 , xx% of the biofuels traded are in compliance with a third-party certification system for biofuels sustainability standards	

Issue 3: Water & Energy nexus	**Target**
Target 8: Develop sustainable inland water borne transport By 2030 , signatory countries have increased the share of inland navigation in overall transport by XX%	
Target 9: Ensure best practice information on water / energy nexus is shared across policy networks 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.	
Target 10 : Clarify energy impacts on water, (and water management impacts on energy demand ?- tbd) including the types and relative weights and impacts of water storage, extraction, diversion and return/pollution. By 2015, establish a conceptual and analytical framework for evaluation of the energy impacts on water :	

Key priority	**2.4**	**Promote Green Growth and value ecosystem services**
Description	According to the thematic framework adopted by the IFC: • Was perceived as a major contribution of water to economy • Includes the payment for ecosystem services but also the recognition of externalities/amenities provided by water (non marketable values) • Green growth, as a result of new economic activities related to environmental protection is also mentioned here. Includes here innovative activities and not the traditional ones dealt with in other priorities Kick-off themes included here: • Balancing multiple uses • Innovation, out of the box • Water and nature	

Goal	According to the thematic framework adopted by the IFC: Value water and ecosystem services and make efficient and innovative uses of water a tool for green growth and development Promote economic tools fostering green growth in the water sector

Issue	**Target**
Target 1: Develop a framework for action (including policy options and a logical framework) to ensure water is a top priority in green growth for policy makers that will support implementation of Rio+20 agreements	
Target 2: Advance revisions to established and evolving accounting methodologies (green accounting; SEEA 2012/2013) to fully incorporate water	
Target 3: Assess public, private and philanthropic investments in innovative technologies and approaches aimed at efficient use of water and protection/restoration of ecosystem services with respect to the 3 pillars of sustainable development and increase these investments ten-fold	
Target 4: Advance investments in water infrastructure, including built and natural infrastructure, and water related technologies to promote development including job growth and social well being	
Target 5: Demonstrate that ecosystem services related to water contribute to economic growth and development by collecting the evidence and knowledge base through application of tools for ecosystem valuation and experience of market-based instruments with the aim to advance policies in support of this	
Target 6: The Forum's Political declarations include agreement of the importance of giving recognition to the environment as a legitimate user of water in policies and law and should included in allocation decisions Check overlap with 3:1	
Target 7: Establish a toolkit outlining the economic, ecological, and social viability of different forms of water tariffs for all categories of use to inform policy objectives and political choices Target on universal metering?	
Target 8: XX governments (including local) commit to revision of water tariff structures to take into account needed investments in long-term protection of watersheds	
Target 9: Produce catalogue of harmful and beneficial subsidies as well as taxes and incentives to determine how to promote economic role of water	
Target 10: Create global water data improvement initiative to help create adequate knowledge for policy and planning for markets to function and help monitor and enable effective regulation	
Target 11: Identify and promote tangible (preferential credits, tax breaks etc) and intangible (social responsibility, prestige, image etc) incentives to create an enabling environment for the private sector to prefer investment in green growth in general and in water-friendly, green technologies, in particular.	

Key priority	**3.1**	**IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF WATER RESOURCES & ECOSYSTEMS**
Description	ORIGINAL: All activities related to pollution prevention & treatment except wastewater management + all activities linked to the preservation of water quality including preservation of habitats & aquatic & terrestrial ecosystems + issue of stormwater and its impact on pollution. ALTERNATIVE: Measures to improve water resource management so that the quality, flows and quantity needs of ecosystems are met enabling continued and enhanced support of biodiversity and people. Conservation and restoration of ecosystems to contribute to the management of water flows and quality.	

Goal	ORIGINAL: Maintain or restore the quality of all freshwater bodies and their related ecosystems, including the freshwater-influenced coastal ones (restore environmental flows; protect/ restore biodiversity; reduce pressures on ecosystems; improve treatment & reduce pollution discharge in ecosystems; reduce impacts of stormwater on treatment. ALTERNATIVE: The status of inland and coastal waters is improved and they are managed as natural water infrastructure in I\WRM aimed at meeting water quantity and quality needs of stakeholders including biodiversity.
Issue 1: Conserving and restoring freshwater ecosystems	**Target**
Target 1: By 2015 establish regionally-defined principles and practices to manage the flows of surface and groundwater to maintain or improve the health of inland and coastal waters	
Target 2 By 2015 establish regionally defined principles and practices for local water management to support the maintenance and improvement of inland and coastal waters	
Issue 2: Protecting and enhancing the quality of water resources and ecosystems by reducing human impacts	**Target**
Target 3: By 2015 key stakeholders (i.e. public, private, commercial, ngo, civil, etc.) shall have established targets to reduce human impacts on water resources and ecosystems.	
Target 4: By 2015, All countries shall have prioritized the protection of the quality of water resources and ecosystems in their water and environmental policies and strategies.	
Target 5: By 2020, all countries have identified and promoted innovative approaches to protecting water resources and ecosystems.	
Issue 3: Mainstreaming inland and coastal water ecosystem services in governance and decision making	**Target**
Target 6 By 20XX, #% of water resource management plans safeguard and restore the freshwater ecosystems	
Target 7: By 20XX, #% of water resource management plans safeguard and restore the freshwater ecosystems	
Target 8: By 20XX water resources management and freshwater ecosystem services have been institutionalised in most countries or incorporated into the mandates of existing organisations, and / or new organisations being set-up	
Target 9: By 2012, x private sectors have developed fully endorsed visions, strategy and related best management practices along supply chains that minimise their direct and indirect impact on water and ecosystems	
Target 10: By 20XX, ecosystem restoration investments can benefit from favourable financial conditions (e.g. subsidies, low rate...)	

Key priority	**3.2**	**Reduce humanity's water footprint and associated pressure on water resources**
Description	According to the thematic framework adopted by the IFC: • Includes the reduction of quantitative pressures from human activities • Footprint approaches are included here; they were perceived critical and	

	• Triggers global and out of the box approaches (including involvement of stakeholders outside of the water sector) to water; reducing the footprint of food on water goes for instance hand in hand with a reduction of the huge harvest and food losses in both developing and developed countries. Kick-off themes included here: • Water and food security (partly) • Balancing water uses (partly) Water and nature (partly)
Goal	According to the thematic framework adopted by the IFC: Increase the control of the footprints of human production and consumption activities on freshwater

Issue	Target
Target 1: Improve water footprint tool and databases	
Target 2: Embed the water footprint discussion into the sustainability thinking	
Target 3: Manage water footprints and reduce its impacts on systems	
Target 4: Reduce the water footprint of the food chain by reducing food waste	
Target 5: Awareness raising and capacity building	
Target 6: Establish water footprint mitigation and adaptation measures	

Key priority	**3.3**	**Respond to climate and global changes in an urbanising world**
Description	According to the thematic framework adopted by the IFC: • Climate change mitigation and adaptation • Urbanisation, demographic growth, settlements and migration issues also fit here • Kick-off themes included here: • Climate change adaptation and mitigation • Water and urbanisation (partly) Land use and water (partly)	
Goal	According to the thematic framework adopted by the IFC: Ensure water and its management play their role in mitigation and help anticipate global and climate changes	

Issue	Target
Target 1: Establish a Work programme on Water under UNFCCC	

Target 2: Include water and climate and global change into sustainable development agenda Rio20
Target 3: To get priority in the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund for water related adaptation including with a focus on vulnerable groups
Target 4: raise the awareness of the importance of downscaling of climate Impacts and vulnerabilities on water in IPCC and the role of surface- and groundwater for adapting to climate change impacts
Target 5: Ensure Disaster Information including Early Warning Systems for all including gender perspective and local people and disaster preparedness programme
Target: 6: Adherence and application to Guidance for decentralisation for basic services as approved by Governing Council of UNHABITAT
Target 7: Development of risk insurance policies including prevention, investments for all against water and climate risks
Target 8: development of tools for spatial planning for land and water use in river basins
Target 9: Water and sustainable development to be linked with poverty eradication and green growth
Target 10: establishment of a global coalition of deltas (countries, regions) with the aim to illustrate how to deal with the cumulative pressures of global change and migration processes in an inclusive, transparant and multidisciplinary way, to create an enaling and responsibilising environment for stakeholders and citizens alike
Target 11: integrated water related urban risk management plans and resilience to climate, taking into account risks of most vulnerable
Target 12: Reduce water footprints of urban areas due to climate change and migration on water resources upstream and downstream
Target 13: Development of climate adaptation and water safety plans for utilities
Target 14: Promotion Water Operator Partnerships , both S-S-N

Key priority	**CS1**	**Good Governance**
Description		
Goal		
Preparatory Committee members	Global Water Partnership International Office for Water UNDP Water Governance Facility at SIWI UNU Dundee International Water Law Research Institute OECD Water Integrity Network Freshwater Action Network	
Issue 1: Building and sharing knowledge	**Target**	
Target 1 : By 20XX develop a water Wiki of best governance practices and solutions		
Issue 2: Participation	**Target**	

Target 2 : By 20XX to have all countries in the world have in place institutionalised and informed participation mechanisms allowing stakeholders to influence decision making at all relevant levels Percentage = matter of indicators.
Target 3 : Ensure that stakeholder engagement is part of XX percent of all submitted and approved projects by XX years
Target 4 : Processes in place for education of population on water issues and for the population to influence and educate decision-makers
Target 5 : Develop Water Users Association in every country by 20XX
Target 6 : Develop multi-partner platform for public policy improvement

Issue 3: Institutional	**Target**
Target 7 : By 2012 the 1000 local authorities expected to sign the Istanbul water consensus will reinforce the role of local authorities by defining the level of service by choosing transparent systems of management by involving stakeholders and citizen participation and organising the control of the service delivery.	
Target 8 : By 2021 XX percent will have set up and updated on a regular basis an institutional mapping of roles and responsibilities in the water sector to understand clearly who does what at different levels of government and in different water areas	
Target 9 : Create a mapping of assessment results (diagnostic database) document ready for the 6th Forum and presented at the forum	
Target 10 : By x, institutional (formal) process in place at national and local level favor participation of stakeholders in decision making process	
Target 11 : Foster sustainable resource and training centre for Local Authorities	
Target 12 : Transboundary water security/governance based on the rule of law	

Issue 4: Risk assessment	**Target**
Target 13 : By 2021 XX countries will have adopted governance tools and mechanisms to identify risks (encompass with broader target)	
Target 14 : Map all risks linked to corruption in water and sanitation sector in all countries WHO? Independent body or NGO (linked to audit target and should be made public as well) (combine targets about performance indicators) WHEN	

Issue 5: Planning	**Target**
Target 15 : By 2021 increase by 30 percent the number of river basin management plans = analysis of initial status and main issues, pluri-annual concrete action plans, stakeholders participation, monitoring systems, financing mechanisms	

Issue 6: Performance indicators	Target
Target 16 : By XXXX to have all countries around the world have in place a mechanism to provide reliable and timely information about their plans, financial, technical and socio-economic impacts to measure of major water infrastructurealt.: ensure audits of projects and ministries are carried out by independent bodies and the result should be made public	
Target 17 : By 2021 XX countries will have adopted governance tools to encourage performance measurement, (including water resources management and service delivery) in order to monitor and evaluate the outcomes of water policies	
Target 18 : Set up a mechanism to monitor financial flows in all countries by 2020 (though) some countries could achieve this earlier)	
Target 19 : By xx, produce guideline on performance indicator on water governance based on the various surveys and studies	
Target 20 : By xx, 50% of countries adopted a set of governance performance indicators and use it	

Key priority	CS2	Financing Water for All
Description	According to the thematic framework adopted by the IFC: Mobilize financial resources and ensure transparency	
Goal		

Issue	Target
Target 1: All countries have strategic financial planning for water supply and sanitation (or lower-level) and integrated water resources management (at river basin level)	
Target 2: By 20XX allocate x% of the resources identified through SFP for "Soft measures" (capacity building, project preparation, etc.) • Country assessment of Constraints to access to finance	
Target 3: Sustainable Cost Recovery in the water sector through the 3T's is in place in a financially sustainable and socially equitable way.	
Target 4: Improve the flows of financing to the local stakeholders	
Target 5: Financing Water in an integrated approach	
Target 6: Pro-poor finance solutions to finance water for all • Cheapest funding for pro-poor projects • Subsidise connections – how to? • Incentives for providers to serve the poor & instruments • SFP component for rural	

Key priority	CS3	Enabling Environments

Description	The targets below are based on preliminary orientations proposed by the French National Committee, with two additions to Science and Technology
Goal	

Issue: Transversal	**Target**
Target 1: By 20XX, build a long term vision of water issues	
Target 2: Integrate historical, ethical, social, economic, environmental, institutional aspects and cultural diversity into decision making process	

Issue: Capacity Building	**Target**
Target 3: By 20XX, meet the right competency profiles for water education for future generations	
Target 4: By 2015, Formal and non-formal educators prepared to effectively reach children and youth through action education in 20% of countries	
Target 5: Strengthening leadership to ensure water sector performance and sustainable development	
Target 6: By 2020, a programme is designed and implemented to ensure development and sustainability of professional water training centres	
Target 7: By 2020, Ensure meeting of 50% of requirements in terms of staff capacities of water services in 40 countries	
Target 8: By 2020, Launch and implement the process of strenghtening networks of institutions involved in profesional training and assessment of the importance of training to ensure water services efficiency	

Issue: Communication and Awareness	**Target**
Target 9: Improve public awareness on water issues and solutions **- Citizens** **- Youth**	
Target 10: Ensure the dissemination of adequate knowledge through adapted communication tools (target specific, cultural background ...)	

Issue: Research and Innovation	**Target**
Target 11: Enhancing specific regional training and research capacities in the developing countries	
Target 12: By 2015, design and implement a programme to improve the delivery of research for water policies (Science Policy Interface)	