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6th World Water Forum

12 > 17 March 2012
Marseille, France



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REGIONAL TARGET LIST

AS OF 28 JULY 2011

AFRICA

1. Develop and implement sanitation and water plans to bring back on track the neglected areas including post conflict countries, informal settlements and slums, rural communities, and small towns by 2015.
2. Develop youth and water strategy by 2012 and AMCOW Gender Strategy implemented in all countries by 2015.
3. Conduct regional dialogues on the 1997 UN Convention on international water courses and the UN Convention on Trans-boundary aquifers, and compile points of agreement and objections for wider consensus by 2015.
4. Establish 5 sub regional and ten National Centres/ Networks of Excellence by 2015.
5. Develop and implement in all countries innovative financial mechanisms including taxes, tariffs, and transfers to meet the MDGs Financial requirements by 2015.
6. Create fully functional water divisions within RECs / AMCOW sub-regional Secretariats/ organizations supported by resource pools by 2015.
7. Develop harmonized national, basin and regional knowledge management and water information mechanisms to support a harmonized methodology of M & E for the water sector in Africa and a pan-Africa state of the water report by 2015.
8. All African countries undertake legal and institutional reforms to ensure accountability, participatory, efficient and sustainable WSS and WRM at national (2015) and basin (2025).
9. Integrate water security and climate resilience into country national development plans, and African Water sector representation in the negotiation on climate change starting by COP 18 to ensure access to incremental funding by 2015.

AMERICAS

1. By 2012, all countries in the Americas are aware of the implications and principles of the declaration of water and sanitation as human rights, and by 2015 an additional 25% of countries in the region have a formal roadmap for implementation of those rights.
2. By 2020, at least half of the countries have doubled the percentage of wastewater treated.
3. By March 2012, carry out an inventory of water-related climate change adaptation experiences in the Americas, be they public policies, laws, projects, programs, or other activities, and local, national or supra-national in scope.
4. Between March 2009 and March 2015, stimulate the specific inclusion of water resources in 10% of new or existing national and 10% of local adaptation plans in the Americas.
5. By 2012 create a network of legislators and mobilize existing journalists networks on water resources in the Americas to contribute to the consolidation of water related legal and institutional frameworks.
6. By 2012, identify institutional reforms implemented by countries in the Americas that consider financial, environmental and social sustainability for water management.
7. By 2015 increase the productivity of rainfed and irrigated agricultural lands in the Americas by 15% as compared to 2005-07 baseline and such that by 2050 there is food security at affordable prices. Promote sustainable rural development under the increased need for food production.
8. By 2020 increase the use of treated wastewater and/or low quality water in agriculture in the Americas by 25% as compared to 2005-07 baselines.
9. By 2012, develop a Water-Energy Nexus collaboration Network for the Americas that will coordinate the development of subregional policies, guidelines and best-practices that promote the interdependency between water and energy.
10. By 2015, carry-out inventory significant water and energy technologies, management systems, and practices and develop a roadmap for addressing infrastructure gaps and sustainability concerns.
11. For 2015, all Latin American countries recognize and implement strategies that sustain ecosystem services from which water stewardship obtains direct benefits-such as conservation of critical recharge areas-, and those that water stewardship needs to maintain in order to assure provision of benefits to both society and ecosystems - such as environmental flows.

ASIA-PACIFIC

1. Household Water Security: reduce by half the number of people who do not have access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation in our region by 2015 and to reduce that number to achieve universal and sustainable targets by 2025. On sanitation, this includes the adoption of new and innovative sanitation systems that are not as water reliant as current methods.
2. Economic, Food and Water Security: by 2012, propose a framework for action on water in green growth in support of economic, food and water security that addresses local, national and regional actions and could be included in the Forum's political declarations.
3. Urban Water Security: Reduce by half the number of people who do not have access to safe drinking water by 2015 and aim to reach universal and sustainable access to water and sanitation in the Asia-Pacific region by 2025.
4. Water Risks and Resilience: by 2015, develop a strategic flood risk-management framework that engages emerging technologies and strengthens regional information systems for enhanced community resilience through appropriate policies and practices in the Himalayan region.
5. IWRM Process for a Water Secure World Water Forum: enhance capacity of River Basin Organizations to implement IWRM including adaptation to climate change.
6. By 2015, creation of a financing mechanism for local governments that engaged with realization of the target C within the objective 7th of the Millennium Development Goals -reduce by half the percentage of population having no sustainable access to safe drinking water supply nor to basic purification services.
7. By 2018, Northeast Asia countries will have committed to establish and manage a training centre in Northeast Asia responsive to water and climate change, which serves the purpose of research, education, and teacher training in North East Asia.

EUROPE

1. Improve transboundary cooperation in Europe
2. Achieve a good ecological status of European water bodies by 2015
3. Adapt to long term water challenges linked to Climate Change and prevent extreme phenomena
4. Develop a sustainable agriculture in Europe and better balance policies between food security and sustainable water management
5. Promote better coordination between transport and water policies in relation with inland navigation in Europe
6. Better coordinate the water and sustainable energy policies
7. Improve European drinking Water and sanitation services
8. Develop new knowledge and know how on rivers hydro-morphology, restoration and protection of water ecosystems
9. Reinforce competences of water professionals and public awareness
10. Promote technology innovation, "Science - Policy Interface" and dialogue between researchers and water managers
11. Adapt Water management to the specificities of European outermost Regions
12. Develop European cooperation with Third Countries in the water field

CENTRAL ASIA

1. Develop forecast for future water situation in the Central Asia for next 25 years and options for water guarantee as recommendations for decision-makers based on good practices at national and international levels.
2. Preparation of strategy and plan of actions for institutional and legal framework of the future water security based on sustainability of large infrastructure, with account of the risks of natural disasters, climate change, and water shortage.
3. Assess and identify the shared benefits from trans-boundary water cooperation within the framework of international law and regional agreements.
4. Develop mechanisms for strengthening collaboration, such as international legal instruments, including Conventions, joint river basin organizations, regional information systems, regional water management improvement projects, installation of SCADA systems, etc.
5. Increase productivity of unit irrigation water by 50 % and productivity of unit land by 20% through adoption of water saving technology; and increase use of brackish and waste water in irrigation by covering at least 30 % of water consumption by these waters.
6. Evaluation of experience of Central Asia countries in implementation of IWRM (results of IWRM Fergana), implementation of IWRM in Kazakhstan using the "top-down" principle, best practices from countries in transition; and promote governments' acceptance of IWRM as an official line of future strategy.
7. Assessment of supposed change of water availability in principal water basins and preparation of plan of actions for water guarantee in new conditions, with establishment of a Special Team in each country for preparation of the set of specific measures for Adaptation to Climate Changes.
8. Identify the extent of progress towards achievement of the MDGs in the water supply and sanitation sector to integrate the water supply and sanitation sector into IWRM system.

MEDITERRANEAN

- The Mediterranean Cross-Continental Process, which gathers all categories of stakeholders including decision-makers (Ministries, Parliamentarians, and Local and Territorial Authorities), professionals (public and private), and representatives from the civil society, will enable the related water community to identify and outline innovative and existing solutions to the main issues including:
- governance;
 - demand-supply management;
 - non-conventional water use;
 - depollution of a shared ecosystem.

