

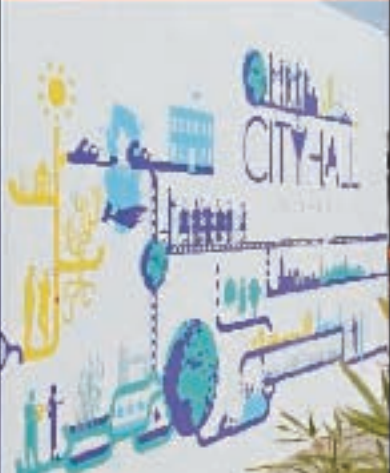


WORLD WATER FORUM

12 > 17 March 2012
MARSEILLE - FRANCE

TIME FOR SOLUTIONS





6TH WORLD WATER FORUM



173 countries represented
More than 400 open sessions

35,000 entrances

Close to 900 journalists
from 5 continents

Content

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Time for Solutions!



*More than **1,400** solutions
collected on the international platform*

***60,000** visitors
from **189** countries*

***350 to 400** visitors each day*

***1,600** active members
on solutionsforwater.org*



	SOLUTIONS CATEGORY	SOLUTIONS PUBLISHED
Total solutions		1456
Ensure Everyone's Well-Being	1.1 Guarantee access to water for all and the Right to Water	207
	1.2 Improve access to integrated sanitation services for all	146
	1.3 Contribute to hygiene and health through water and sanitation	107
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	3.2 Adjust pressures and footprints of human activities on water	19
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Africa	75	
Asia-Pacific	142	
Americas	50	
Europe	145	
Cross-Continental Mediterranean	55	
Cross-Continental Arab Countries	32	

Figures as of April 2012

All these solutions are available on the Platform of Solutions:
www.solutionsforwater.org



"Time for Solutions" was not just a vain slogan.

On the contrary, the 6th World Water Forum kept all its promises by placing solutions and commitments in favour of water and sanitation at the heart of its mission, and by making action its reason to be. The website www.solutionsforwater.org, put in place to gather concrete responses to water and sanitation issues, boasts more than 1,400 solutions spread across the planet and coming from all sorts of stakeholders. Since its launch, the site has recorded more than 60,000 visitors from 189 countries. With over 1,600 active members, it will remain open well after the Forum, as the World Water Council is committed to continue its development and to monitor the commitments made during the 6th World Water Forum.

Around 100 of these 1,400 solutions were showcased in the **"Village of Solutions"**, an innovation put in place by the World Water Council and the International Forum Committee. The Village allowed the incarnation of the real human dimension of water, in a convivial atmosphere far-removed from "classic" meetings; it promoted direct exchange and created synergies between participating parties.

Run exclusively by young people and boasting its own identity, the Village of Solutions enabled the presentation of extremely varied solutions and offered visitors the huge added value of being able to meet project developers and reach out and touch on-the-ground applications, their obstacles and factors guaranteeing their success.

The **Village of Solutions** offered seven distinct zones on an open-air space of 4,000 m², raising awareness of Forum participants and the general public to the diversity of water solutions through exhibitions and interactive activities.



- In the Library, the reception area of the Village, visitors were able to familiarise themselves with water issues in the world and discover learning solutions;
- The Factory was a true experimentation zone, where project developers proposed learning in action, and carried out technical demonstrations as varied as the Hippo Roller, Aquaplenty or the "bagger";
- The Bank presented financial solutions, such as a sustainable financing solution in the Niger basin or social measures in Belgium;
- In the School, which was a veritable labyrinth of knowledge, participants shared solutions in the domain of education, training and awareness raising, such as the Mediterranean irrigation user network or the Swash+education programme in Mexico;
- The City Hall brought citizens to the heart of good practice in terms of governance and presented political solutions such as the Oudin Santini French Law promoting decentralised cooperation or the OECD's framework for multilevel governance;
- Solutions deployed in slums were not neglected, represented by the *Komités Dlo* in Haïti or the *Peepoo* in Kenya;
- Lastly, the Agora truly formed the central square of the Village. It played the role of assembly point, presenting solutions in a dynamic and interactive way, as well as offering a space for relaxation, encouraging friendly discussion over a cup of coffee.

The Village of Solutions was an undeniable focal point of the 6th World Water Forum. The experience will continue and intensify. The World Water Council is committed and will bring the experience to fruition across the world to ensure that solutions are shared, distributed and enriched as much as possible.



From solutions to to commitments



Over 100 commitments



From solutions to commitments: diversity and momentum through and beyond the Forum

Pulling together the Forum commitments proved to be a major undertaking building on the success of the active Platform for Solutions as well as the evolving motivation of the Forum Community. Over 100 commitments emerged through the Forum process and became visible in a variety of reports, declarations and session outputs, on video (often as spontaneous responses), in the Village for Solutions and were formulated right up to the last minute of the Friday Commitment Session (and even after). Where the request for commitments was initially deemed to be overly ambitious, a dynamic and interactive Commitments Session proved that the full range of Forum actors are ready to make substance-driven commitments and expect to deliver on them. The diversity of commitments was given a voice, encouraging people to reflect, adhere to and participate in them.

Commitments ranged widely:

- Local Marseille High School pupils to raise awareness in their local community for improved water use;
- The financing of the African Water Facility by the Africa Ministers of Finance and Water;
- A global network of private water providers (AquaFed) guaranteeing equitable tariff policies to the Latin America Alliance Water Fund seed funds (USD 27 million) for 32 water funds starting in five countries in Latin America;
- The Youth Water Movement pledging to create links between initiatives, share knowledge with upcoming generations of youth, and building an increasing strong presence of young people;
- The signature of the Global Pact for Improved Basin Management by 69 basin organisations, from all over the world, including France's 12 basin authorities;
- The ministers for water for both the Sudan and South Sudan declaring jointly that water will unify their two countries;
- The Butterfly Effect coalition of civil society organisations reiterating a lasting commitment to the implementation of the right to water;
- The list is long, as is the list of those involved, representing all regions, governments at all levels, civil society, the research community, private sector...
- Etc.

Looking forward and aiming to build on the current momentum, the World Water Council made clear that it will continue to nurture the Platform for Solutions.

Commitments will be given their space on the Platform of Solutions, for the Forum Community to account collectively.
www.solutionsforwater.org



Major events



10 High Level Panels
Some drawing **500** people

3 Special Focus Sessions

2 Water Debates



Major events:

The 6th World Water Forum takes on new meaning



High level events on Opening Day inspire Forum success

Several high level events stimulated the opening day of the Forum. Many high level speakers started to deliver their own messages: François Fillon – Prime Minister of France, Ban KI-MOON – United Nations Secretary General, via broadcast, Michel JARRAUD – Secretary General of the World Meteorological Organization and chair of UN-Water, Mr. Abdel-Ilah Benkiran – Head of Government, Morocco, HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco, Mahamadou Issoufou – President of the Republic of Niger, Hwang-sik Kim, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea, Mikhaïl Gorbachev – President of Green Cross International, HRH the Prince of Orange, Chair of the United Nations Secretary-General’s Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation, Angel Gurría – Secretary General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Peter Brabeck-Letmathe – Chairman of the Nestlé Group, Julia Marton-Lefèvre – Director General of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Peter Voser – Chief Executive Officer of Royal Dutch Shell.

On the other hand, high level sessions included sessions on Rio+20 – The United Nations Conference for Sustainable Development, Desalination for the Gaza Strip, the European Year of Water and the launch of the World Water Assessment Programme’s 4th World Water Development Report.

The speakers iterated the importance of water within the context of Rio+20 as this Summit can play an important role not only in increasing coordination between water activities worldwide, but also help with their implementation.



The water crisis in The Gaza Strip is not only cause for concern in the Occupied Palestinian Territory but also for the Mediterranean region as a whole. With just 95% of water from the damaged coastal aquifer fit for drinking the area is in need of additional sources of drinking water. Desalination could provide sufficient quantities of water. Palestinian Prime Minister Salam Fayyad pledged the support of the Palestinian Authorities to the project. France has committed to help the construction of the facility.

This year 2012 is a milestone of water in Europe – not only the “**European Year of Water**” but also the 10th anniversary of the European Union Initiative for Water (EUWI) and the 20th anniversary of the UNECE Water Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes. Around the theme of **climate change**, some of the most important regional stakeholders pledged to support adaptation methods collaboratively: the European Union will develop an EU adaptation strategy by 2013 and European Commission proposed to increase the proportion of climate change related expenditure to at least 20% of the total future EU budget during 2014 – 2020.





The **4th World Water Development Report: Managing Water under Uncertainty and Risk** highlighted several trends in global water management and use including increasing demand for electricity which will place a strain on water resources. With global demand for food expected to increase by 70% by 2050 and much of this demand in areas already suffering water scarcity, productive and sustainable ways of managing this water demand are desperately needed. Breaking down sectoral thinking and developing new political and economic models in order to reduce pressure on water resources is required.



Throughout the Forum week, an unprecedented number of major events took place, demonstrating how water issues have risen to the highest levels of institutions, public and private, around the world.

Through 10 High Level Panels and 3 Special Focus Sessions, dozens of ministers, heads of NGOs, CEOs of multinational companies, Presidents of research institutes and eminent scholars participated in enriching the discussion of these events. Such a level of participation has never been seen at a World Water Forum in the past. Some panels drew over 500 people, showing the interest that Forum participants had in such important topics, and gathered eminent personalities from both public and private sectors to consider what changes can be expected beyond 2025, and then propose a possible roadmap on how best to respond to such developments. A very salient proposition made was the creation of an international ecological protection zone and rivers to improve aquatic biodiversity and to reduce sedimentation of small rivers on rural areas.



10 High Level Panels:

- Global Water Governance
- Water and Food Security
- Future of World's Water Beyond 2025
- Making the Rights to Safe Water and Sanitation a Reality for All
- Water Infrastructure for Development in Large Countries
- Raising Additional "Grant" Funding for Water and Sanitation
- Water Scarcity in Arid Areas
- Water and Green Growth
- Water and Disasters
- Water, Food and Energy Nexus

3 Special Focus Sessions:

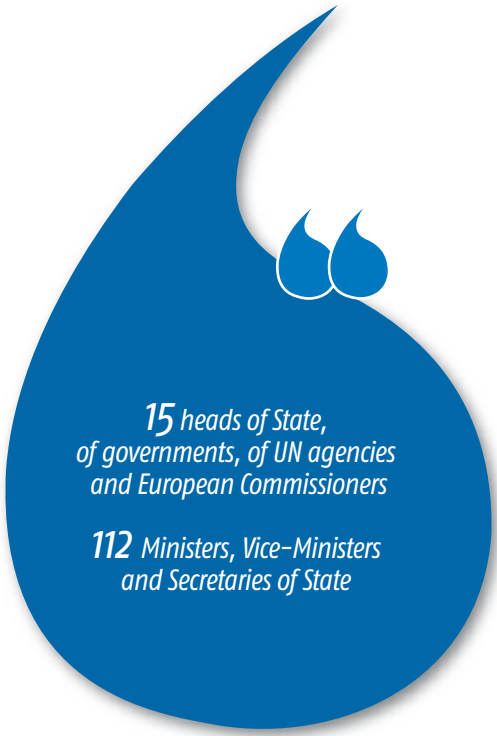
- Water and the Future of Humankind
- Water Storage for Sustainable Development
- Water in the US American West: 150 years of Adaptive Strategies



2 Water Debates were also held during the week, offering an innovative ground to build bridges between polarised viewpoints. The first debate addressed the topic of private versus public provision of water and sanitation services and opened up an informed and responsible dialogue, moving away from caricature and simplification. The second debate explored diverse perspectives regarding the role of man-made storage for building resilience to climate change.

One conclusion was that, in the context of adaptation to climate change, water storage is a solution coping with severe droughts and intense floods.





15 heads of State,
of governments, of UN agencies
and European Commissioners

112 Ministers, Vice-Ministers
and Secretaries of State

Political highlights



176 national delegations
and international organisations
supporting the
Ministerial Declaration

1 ministerial conference
12 ministerial roundtables



Political Highlights: political progress for water

The Ministerial Conference: political progress for water

On 13 March 2012, 145 countries, including 112 Ministers, Vice-Ministers and Secretaries of State, adopted the Ministerial Declaration of the 6th World Water Forum. The Declaration shows the true international consensus on the right to water and sanitation and states governments' commitment to accelerating the access to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation in line with United Nations resolutions, a step further than any previous ministerial agreement. The Declaration also highlights the importance of a global approach towards water, energy and food security in order to guarantee sustainable economic growth, food security and job creation. The Ministerial Conference reiterated the importance of understanding the economic, social and environmental nature of water as well as the necessity of building sound financing, governance and cooperation frameworks. Ministers supported the promotion of successful experiences and integrated solutions in order to attain the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and continue progress.

Prior to the Ministerial Conference, 12 High Level Roundtables discussions were convened by governments on key issues facing water and sanitation today. These included among others: Adaptation to Climate Change, Implementation of the Right to Water and Sanitation, Transboundary Waters, Water for Development in Africa, Water Security and Sustainability and The Water-Energy-Food Nexus. The main challenges and opportunities associated with each theme were discussed and solutions and follow-up were then presented during the Ministerial Conference. Key recommendations from these discussions will be taken forward to Rio+20 discussions by leading governments.

The Parliamentarian Conference: a meaningful Manifesto

Some 250 parliamentarians from around the world committed to water governance solutions, adopted a Manifesto and road map during the Parliamentarian Conference. The Manifesto commits in particular to supporting the Water Legislation Helpdesk, a knowledge tool created by the World Water Council. The purpose of this will be to help national parliamentarians share expertise on good practices in water governance.

In addition, this conference provided an opportunity to:

- Support the key role exercised by parliamentarians in the drafting, voting and monitoring of legislations and national budgets relating to water and
- Increase parliamentarian mobilisation for water governance within political processes and focus on issues related to Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals.

Finally, an inter-ministerial council of the Arab League has approved an experience sharing platform, the Pan-African Parliament has committed to improving water and sanitation in neglected areas and the European Parliament has presented a resolution on the 3 Strategic Directions and Conditions of Success of the 6th World Water Forum and has instructed its President to forward this resolution to the European Council, the European Commission, governments and parliaments and the Secretary-General and Member States of the United Nations.



Local and regional governments galvanise small-scale efforts

During the 6th World Water Forum, more than 350 local and regional elected officials from across the 5 continents met to increase international mobilisation of local and regional authorities on the issues of water supply and sanitation and to reinforce the commitments agreed upon in the Istanbul Water Consensus. In the framework of the Forum's Political Process, the World Water Council and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) organised, the 3rd International Conference of Local and Regional Authorities for Water. With 12 thematic sessions, the conference presented the advances achieved under the Istanbul Water Consensus since its adoption during the 5th World Water Forum in 2009, and allowed participants to adopt a **Common "Message"** on key issues such as water and urbanisation, cooperation and solidarity, as well as regional governance.

At the 6th World Water Forum, the Istanbul Water Consensus swelled to over 1,100 signatories from local and regional governments who are committed to developing, monitoring and reporting on action plans for sustainable water supply management. This was an opportunity to accelerate mobilisation for sustainable local level water governance. The Consensus reaffirms the need for local control of water as a public good and calls for urgent action to adapt to climate change and increasing urbanisation. It was clear that local and regional authorities play a vital role in supporting decentralised water management systems and developing solutions to water problems.

Dialogues focus on multi-level governance, a new step for the Forum

Six regional Dialogues for Africa, Asia-Pacific, the Americas, Arab States, Europe and the Mediterranean tackled a series of pressing water and sanitation issues relevant to each region with a specific focus on practical multi-level governance solutions. The range of issues was wide for the Dialogues, from transboundary waters to water and energy to water security in urban households. Governance, environmental sustainability and solidarity mechanisms were also addressed.

Key messages were that coordination and cooperation between actors at different levels of governance is essential in order to enable effective water management. For example, in order to ensure complementarity in activities, the need for clear roles and responsibilities at each level of governance was apparent. Successful regional cooperation requires endorsement from heads of state and their support is also invaluable to local initiatives. The role of civil society in good governance was reiterated through recognition that it is vital to accountability and citizen inclusion in water resources management.

6 dialogues:
*exchanges between
ministries, parliamentarians
and local authorities*

*A conference for the local
and regional authorities
on March 14>15*

*More than **350** local and
regional elected officials*

*A conference for
the parliamentarians
on March 15>16*
250 parliamentarians

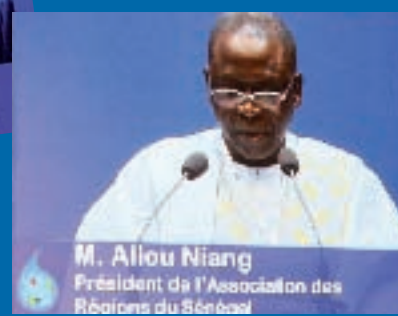




M. Cheikh Bamba Diaya
Maire de Saint Louis, Sénégal, Président de la Commission gouvernante de l'AIMF



M. Shaddad Attili
Autorité Palestinienne de l'Eau



M. Allou Niang
Président de l'Association des Bourgeois du Sénégal



M. Ken Okuda
Vice-ministre des Infrastructures Terrestres, Transport et Tourisme, Japon



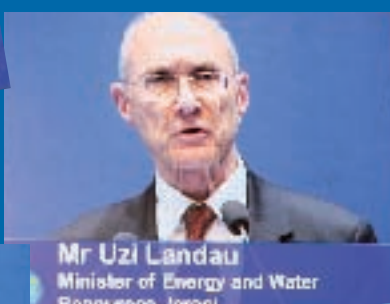
Mr Isaaka Issoufou
Minister of Hydraulic and Environment Republic of Niger



Mr Bin Abdullah Bin Mohamed Al Mahruq
Chairman of the Public Authority for Electricity and Water, Oman



Mr Man Hee Han
Vice-ministre du territoire, des transports et des affaires maritimes, Corée



Mr Uzi Landau
Minister of Energy and Water Resources, Israel



M. Eugène Caselli
Président de la Communauté Urbaine de Marseille (MPM)



M. Mitja Bricelj
Directeur de l'Institut de l'Eau de Slovénie



M. Jaber Ahjabri
Agence de l'Environnement d'Abu Dhabi



Mrs Maysoon Zoubi
Secretary General of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Jordan



Mr Habib Ouane
Minister of Water and Energy, Mali



M. László Borbely
Ministre de l'Environnement et des Forêts, Roumanie



M. Marcel Gaucher
Directeur des politiques de l'Eau, Ministère de l'Environnement et Développement durable, Québec



Mr Vivian Balakrishnan
Minister for the Environment and Water Resources, Singapore



More than 500
sponsored participants

Regional highlights



Highlights of the Regional Process

High Level Commitments on Financing to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals in Africa

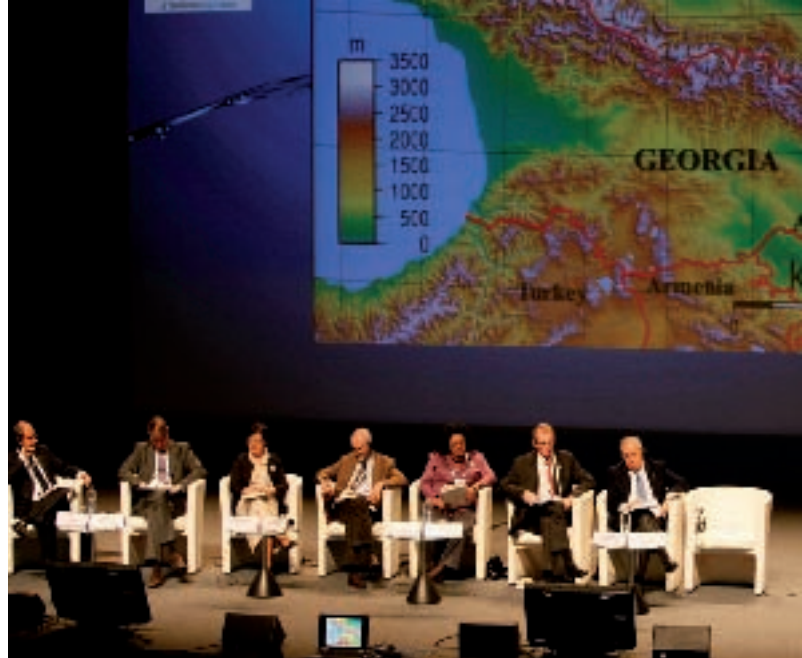
At the Special Conference on the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative & the African Water Facility, **33** Ministers of Finance and of Water from Africa adopted the **Declaration of “Partnership for Strengthening Water Security in Africa”** together with high-level officials from the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, and AMCOW, as well as delegations of African governments and representatives of civil society and other stakeholders. In addition several African governments (Ivory Coast, Republic of Congo, Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger) together with Switzerland and France announced a pledge of USD 96 million to support the two above-mentioned initiatives. Nine countries of the Niger River Basin committed to improve access to water and sanitation, in order to improve the livelihoods of over 100 million people. Besides, the « A l'Eau l'Afrique, à l'eau le Monde » initiative allowed the integration of actions and commitments from 8 West African countries.

“Universalisation” of Access Water and Sanitation in the Americas

The priorities of the Americas process focused on access of water and sanitation, harmonisation of water legislation, productivity of rainfed and irrigated agriculture and adaptation to climate change. Within this scope the Inter-American Development Bank committed to continue supporting the process of the Americas through finance, non-refundable technical support and promotion of dialogue for design and implementation of public policies for Human Right to Water and Sanitation. CONAGUA and WWF engaged themselves in the revision of the first national level standard for environmental flows. Financial commitments also took in place: several American organisations and companies of the Latin American Alliance for Water Funds committed to USD 27 million to create, implement and capitalise at least **32** Water Funds in Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Mexico and other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

From Marseille to Daegu: Leadership in Meeting Water Security for All

During the Asia-Pacific regional synthesis session, the process leading organisations including UN-ESCAP, UN-HABITAT, FAO, and UNESCO concluded and endorsed their targets, solutions and messages around the theme of regional water-related security, which will be forwarded from the Forum to later events especially the 2nd Asia Pacific Water Summit in 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand. Mr. Yoshiro Mori, President of the APWF, noted the importance of water-related disasters management, underscored by the recent events in Japan and Thailand, of which the impact is both regional and global. Drawing from the 'Asian Water Development Outlook' the representative of the Asian Development Bank stated **10** key messages for decision-makers. Dr. Eun-Kyung Park, representing the host of the 7th World Water Forum, emphasised the leadership role that APWF and Asia Pacific will play in the upcoming 7th World Water Forum in Korea to ensure continuity and advance the current solutions in meeting water security for all.



Significant steps on international cooperation and river basin management

The Europe regional process left some impressive figures: over 100 organisations across the European continent were involved in the preparation while more than 150 experts and high level guests, such as Ministers and EU Commissioners, provided their insights within 13 Forum sessions covering a range of topics in water and economic activities (inland navigation, agriculture, and energy), ecosystem restoration, international cooperation (transboundary cooperation, regional support to non-EU countries, and decentralised cooperation), financing and management, science and technology, social justice and governance. Concrete commitments emerged before and during the Forum Week. For example, European Parliament, in its resolution of 15 March, explicitly called on its Member States to adopt measures encouraging water and sanitation service managers to allocate up to 1% of the levies collected by users to solidarity actions within the sector, targeting financing for all.

Synergy of Solutions for the Mediterranean Region

The Mediterranean cross-continental process addressed four priorities related to:

- **Water demand management:** Policy options shall be further elaborated through seminars among decision makers. Optimal use of various technical and political instruments of water demand management demonstrated;
- **Non-conventional water resources:** a group of experts on non-conventional water resources will be created to set-up a regulatory framework and to promote best practices;
- **Water governance:** the ad-hoc governance taskforce will be strengthened and enlarged, in coherence with the existing political framework;
- **Urban and industrial sanitation:**
 - a Mediterranean water & sanitation services cost recovery observatory was launched to provide an institutional and regulatory framework for pricing and recovery on sources of revenue
 - and to reach the Horizon 2020 objective at least up to 50% of industrial wastewater treatment.

Towards the implementation of the Arab Ministerial strategy on Water Resources Security

The Arab cross-continental process evolved in a context of major policy changes during the "Arab Spring" movement and identified priorities around water use efficiency, water security for all sectors, non-conventional water resources use, transboundary water issues and climate change adaptation policies. Notably the Arab region committed to adopt "the convention on Shared Ground Water Resources in the Arab Region" by the Ministerial Council for Water that will be ratified by the Arab countries before 2015, and to implement the Integrated Water Resources Management Project adopted by the Ministerial Council for Water in partnership with the Arab, regional and international institutions. The regional initiative for the assessment of climate change on water resources and socio-economic vulnerability in the Arab region was reaffirmed, as well as the implementation of water and sanitation Millennium Development Goals by 2015.





Thematic highlights



Thematic highlights:

Accelerating the sustainable implementation of the Right to Water on the ground

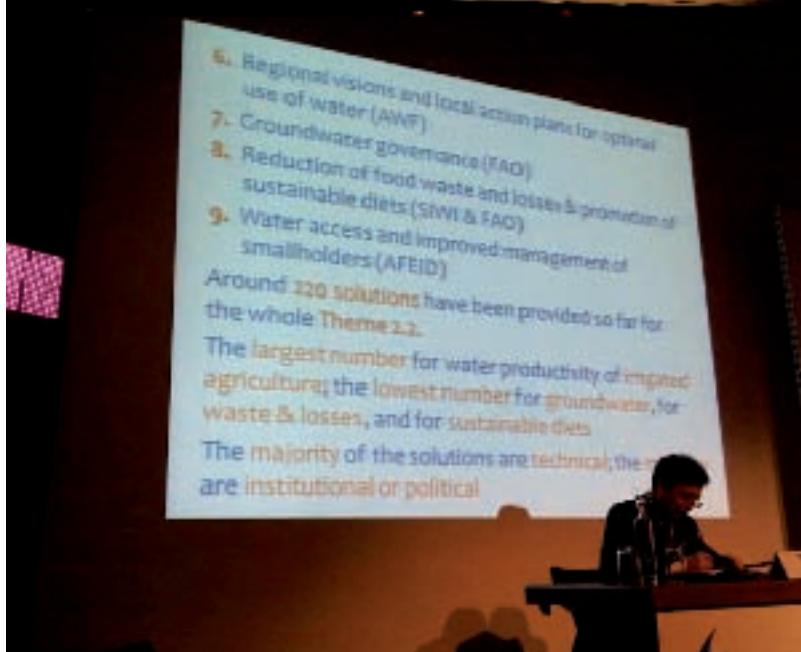
From the UN Special Rapporteur to ministers, technicians and users, all participants called for actions to translate the Right to Water into national policies considering all its dimensions, with indicators and deadlines. To move further towards universal and sustainable access both in rural and urban areas, all stakeholders need to commit to predictable and long term partnerships favouring appropriate technical, managerial and financing solutions. It was agreed financial responsibility should be given to local stakeholders to improve governance and to generate additional resources, hand in hand with clear roles, capacity strengthening, regulation and monitoring. The monitoring of performance has to be fully linked to accountability, maintenance and action. We need new global measurable targets that take into account all aspects of the Right to Water and are linked to national and local monitoring to foster progressive and effective implementation. Partners took strong commitments to enhance the role and financing of local authorities, to support solutions such as self-supply and community managed approaches and to keep on championing the theme until the next World Water Forum.

Making integrated sanitation a priority for public health and sustainable development at national and local level

The Forum brought sanitation forward on the agenda and galvanised efforts through a three-pronged approach: first, the implementation of the human Right to basic sanitation with a strong emphasis on equity and access, including renewed attention to women and disable people; second, the integration and monitoring of services across the whole sanitation chain to improve impacts and close the sanitation loop in favour of public health, green growth and environmental preservation; third, the development of coordinated planning and strategies, adequate investments and stakeholder-led capacity building. Speakers also stressed the strong links between water, sanitation, hygiene and health and the mutual benefits of investing in sustainable sanitation to reduce water-borne diseases and contamination, in line with the water and health sessions. Commitments were secured to keep this powerful momentum beyond Marseille, to consolidate and extend partnership between stakeholders and to accelerate the implementation of integrated sanitation solutions.

Preventing and responding to water-related risks and crises

In the context of escalating risks and losses from water disasters worldwide, participants analysed the main deficits to be addressed by the international agenda and recalled three main principles. Firstly, the prevention principle modeled in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) was highlighted as a cornerstone to build a culture of risk avoidance and foster policies that strengthen resilience of people and economies by reducing exposure and vulnerability. By promoting countries' infrastructures and improvement of technical expertise, cooperation and financial strategy, the mitigation approach and the humanitarian answer were also pointed out. Recommendations were made to support implementation of the HFA in all risk-prone countries, to enhance operational stakeholders' coordination during emergency response as well as to advocate for more funding in recovery program and better transition between humanitarian relief and development.



Using our resources smartly

The creation of an enabling environment – through capacity-development education, knowledge-sharing – for an efficient and sustainable use of the resources in the context of growing populations, increasing demands for food, expanding cities and industrial activities claiming water and related land uses and of climate change adaptation – thanks to partnerships between developers and end-users – was stressed.

Participants actively sought to design a framework and emphasised all stakeholders but also flora and fauna should be taken into account in **IWRM plans**. Shared understandings to dialogue with users, framing policy questions, maximizing use of available data are also strategic steps. Discussions highlighted the need to create a compendium on Water Quality Guidelines (an overview of international and national frames of references for water quality) so that countries may improve their national set of Water Quality standards for different uses, especially irrigation water. While specific expressions of commitment on IWRM master planning occurred during the Forum week, participants also committed to work further on performance indicators, pilot-testing and making data transparent, in the run-up to the 7th World Water Forum in South Korea.

Ensuring food security through the optimal use of water

An increase in cereal demand of **70 – 100%** in the next 25 – 30 years will be required so that solutions will have to come from the water side and from the crop side. On the water side, there is a role for all types of storage with the range of different technologies (reservoirs, soil, etc.) to prevent too strong a swung back of the pendulum towards storage. In addition to technologies, negotiated processes (e.g. aquifer compact) involving all stakeholders are central in dealing with overexploitation. As overconsumption will translate into price implication, the perception of food as valuable but also the definition of what can people be asked to pay (affordability) was stressed. Discussions focused on availability, access, quality, innovation and increased investment in agriculture and social capital. The soft approach – education, towards children, users, professions, etc. – was preferred over the hard approach – pricing. Finally, to come to **50%** of agricultural landscape managed with irrigation and to **20%** with a drainage systems **by 2035** will require “continuous cooperation at the 7th World Water Forum and an action plan to continue food security”, stated the President of International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID). The next World Water Week (Stockholm) will provide an opportunity to work on the urban triple challenges: supply chain, diet, waste of food.

Contributing to cooperation and peace through water

The improvement of legal and institutional framework and the exploration of multi-dimension solutions, such as multi-level water governance is a necessity to contribute to cooperation and peace in **transboundary water management**. Several flagship commitments have been made in that regard: establishment of inter-ministerial committees and regional consultations, but also the Global Environment Facility's pledge to at least double support to institutions by 2014 and to help manage transboundary basins and aquifers more effectively as compared to the last 4 years. Besides, a strong commitment was made from France's 6 water agencies to allocate 1% of their core budget to support international cooperation projects in the water and sanitation sector. In 2015, there will be 20 million Euros annually devoted through this mechanism to promote water solutions worldwide.



Harmonising water and energy

During the Forum week, the French General Director of Climate and Energy committed to increase of **23%** renewable energy in the global energy mix, to increase of **27%** the part of renewable energy in the electric production and to make sure that **66%** of water bodies will be in good ecological status by 2015. The World Energy Council (WEC) and the World Water Council committed to promote together greater energy efficiency in the management of water, improve energy usage in the water sector and facilitate cross-sector dialogue. The Norwegian ministry for Petroleum and Energy pledged to launch a network of decision makers that aims at a better alignment of Water and Energy policies, while Tajikistan, Rwanda and France intend to take part in it. Also to be mentioned, the presence of the majors of the oil & gas industry, such as Shell and EDF, and of their professional association IPIECA for the first time in a World Water Forum. Participants highlighted that consumer behaviour, the design of energy-efficient buildings/towns as well as water reuse are too often overlooked and undervalued as means for balanced water-energy development. In this context, only dialogue with well-chosen and diverse actors will create good indicators – defined at the basin scale – to evaluate the impacts of energy on water and water on energy and help decision makers. Finally, the inextricable link to food issues when evoking water and energy became evident.

No nature, no water, no growth

The Korean Government and the World Water Council will continue to work together on water and green growth in collaboration with new partners in 2012 towards Rio+20 and beyond. The World Water Council, K-water, UNEP, UN-Water and the OECD have agreed to work together in 2012 to try to achieve the green growth target. From a business perspective, the need to move away from social responsibility towards social investment and to recognise clearly the private sector's role in responding to green growth and water challenges were emphasised. Investing in nature needs to become routine: what role can natural infrastructure play in green growth? Valuation tools are serving negotiations between stakeholders with conflicting interests: tools for value assessment to help decision makers are needed and innovations in technical and financial terms and in the ways that stakeholders interact for sustainable water and sanitation systems also are necessary, everyone taking responsibilities at their own scale. Policy coherence, critical to a transition towards green growth, ought to include the social pillar – equity, including gender equity, and empowerment of community stakeholders. The scope of the “economics of water” has to be extended to developing countries. Notwithstanding that developed countries like Korea are sharing lessons with developing countries, major health and thus economic impacts of not investing in improved sanitation remain, despite the higher returns on investments in sanitation.

Adapting to climate and global change in an urbanising world

A wide array of participants reaffirmed that the increasingly complex water-related challenges posed by global and climate change require a multipronged portfolio of solutions and cooperation across disciplines and scales. This included an agreed roadmap and plan of action to ensure that water is fully integrated as a cross-cutting resource into the UNFCCC agenda and mechanisms. In addition, leading organisations committed to create an international taskforce and establish relevant knowledge networks and guidance on scenario development and decision support tools for resilient water management at all levels. Greater attention was also given to urban water safety which led to the presentation and advocacy of effective strategies, practices and partnerships for risk proofing of cities and utilities.

Addressing the water governance crisis

In an effort to address water-related governance gaps, a number of guiding principles emerged from the fruitful sessions and active debates held during the week, which included:

- Develop early warning diagnostic tools to identify governance gaps, before action is taken;
- Adopt participation, consultation and co-ordination mechanisms across stakeholders at all levels;
- Strengthen the institutional framework of water governance at all scales, including regulations;
- Enhance IWRM based on national frameworks and the principle of river basin management;
- Map potential corruption risks, publicise data and information on water budgets and investments;
- Strengthen integrity, transparency and accountability within water-related reforms in countries.

To support these recommendations, a worldwide Network of Water Governance Leaders was officially established under OECD leadership, providing a powerful mechanism to scale up the work initiated in Marseille.

Financing water for all

Ensuring that sufficient financing is mobilised in order to reach the objectives of providing access to safe water and sanitation for all is absolutely critical. In this context, a large community of stakeholders concluded that investment plans should reflect available financial resources, costs should be covered from an adequate and sustainable mix of the 3Ts (Tariff, Taxes, Transfers) and that the right to water cannot materialise without sustainable cost recovery. The need for raising new funding through innovative financial mechanisms such as Decentralised Solidarity Mechanisms (DSM) was also highlighted as a priority. This call for action was supported by the official launch of the UNDP-led Global Water Solidarity mechanism that aims to extend and promote existing DSMs worldwide for the benefit of the WASH sector. In addition, several commitments were made by international partners for the inclusion of strategic financial planning in water sector development policies and programmes, the funding of soft measures to increase absorptive capacity and strengthen WASH service delivery as well as the development of integrated pro-poor financing solutions tailored to local needs and capacities.

Grassroots highlights



3,500 NGOs and civil society
representatives

200 labeled projects
from civil society
50 co-funded

More than **2,600** children
and youth



The Grassroots & Citizenship initiatives were established to raise public awareness on the connections between women, youth, NGOs... and water; to incorporate a civil society approach into policies and projects; as well as to ensure their involvement and contribution throughout the 6th World Water Forum process.

Youth Process: What do you think?

An inclusive process open to all young people engaged during the 6th World Water Forum identified **three complementary pillars – education, crossing boundaries and innovation** – as being relevant to all young people around the world and, importantly, as areas in which youth have direct, observable, and lasting impact. The Youth committed to translating these pillars into concrete action, through the **creation of an inclusive network of young people**. During the 6th World Water Forum, it has received formal backing by UNESCO-IHE and Korea Water Forum. The Forum participants were unanimous in recognising the importance and quality of youth participation, both in dedicated sessions and through interventions in technical sessions. During the 6th World Water Forum, many initiatives contributed to building the foundations of this network: through the Emerging Academic Programme, the World Youth Parliament on Water, a videoconference (in collaboration with the Ambassade de l'Eau) and many others. Youth came together, exchanged and issued a **single document summarising their action and projects for the future: the Youth Vision on Water**.

Women's Initiative: Fix the Hole in the Bucket!

On 14th March, on the "runway stage" women and men in their traditional costumes presented 9 messages and solutions coming out of two days' preparatory conference, in which three themes were addressed and developed: **women's role in water and food security, community water supply, and water, peace and security**. The final messages emphasise promoting a need-based approach, women's capacity development, and management at the local and community level. Together with Women for Water Partnership, representatives of civil society and other stakeholders, Ministers from Uganda and South Africa, the Deputy Head of USAID as well as Famke Janssen, a famous actress and Water Ambassador for Green Cross, committed themselves to be partners in achieving water and food security for all and to implement the concrete solutions emanating from the 6th World Water Forum. They will also work towards the establishment of an **International Women and Water Day**. Katosi Women Development Trust won the Kyoto World Water Grand Prize with their rural women community projects in Uganda.

Ethical guidance for an ethical action

The 6th World Water Forum in Marseille wanted to give a positive answer to the common wish emerging from various stakeholders of the water community to an ethical questioning, encouraging an individual and collective appropriation of issues, a mutual understanding and finally contributing to seeking relevant and sustainable solutions. The new Culture and Ethics for Water initiative presented through its working group an original reading integrating a spiritual, cultural and ethical dimension to the debate on water. Thus, the working group launched a **call for recognition of spiritual and ethical values and principles and their consideration in decision-making process in the water sector**.



To this end, it has been proposed to enlarge its network and continue the reflection until the 7th Forum of Korea in 2015 where will be proposed its action plan and its recommendations, notably the creation of a **Water Ethics Advisory Council**.

The working group committed also to enforce a concrete implementation of these values and principles based on all the disciplines and schools of thought including science, law, philosophy, and religion, as well as from the traditional knowledge of indigenous cultures. Indeed, a **call to action for an Indigenous World Forum on Water and Peace has been launched** in order to face the challenges to the world's water and to bring together a diverse indigenous knowledge network that integrates multi-disciplinary approaches to water and peace.

The 6th World Water Forum : An inclusive process and an integrated approach towards NGO expertise and know-how

NGOs and CSOs took part in the preparatory process of the Forum, both in thematic, regional and political working groups, including the Ministerial Declaration preparatory phases. This integrated approach, reinforced by a call for labeling and for financing projects to improve awareness of water issues has led to many initiatives held by several groups of civil society, presented before and during the Forum week: special thematic sessions, press conferences, events, spaces dedicated to the presentation of activities and multi-stakeholder dialogue.

Two key messages were delivered during the presentation of commitments, on the 16th of March, by a very active grouping of more than 80 NGOs from all over the world, named "the Butterfly Effect", created specifically to try to federate international civil society and to be strength in proposals for this Forum:

- **the importance of maintaining an integrated approach of civil society in multi-stakeholder dialogue**
- **the particular need for integrated human rights approach for water and sanitation issues.**

But the 6th World Water Forum was also the "theater" of nearly 200 other projects presented inside and outside Parc Chanot by civil society, such as many cultural and artistic events.

The opening ceremony of the 6th World Water Forum was introduced by a choir group of **320** children directed by the association "Marseille Rêve". It was an emotional moment for all the participants.

A very rich programme of social events followed throughout the week:

- The **"H2O - Memories of water Ballet"** for the inaugural evening, a mix of contemporary dance and a group of break-dancers from Tangier;
- The presentation on Tuesday the 13th of **"Thirsty World"**, the new film realised by Yann Arthus Bertrand;
- A conference on **"Water, Human and the Sacred"** with 2 high personalities - Michel Camdessus (ex-director of the IMF) and Jean-Marc Aveline (Director of the Catholic Mediterranean Institute) had a great success with more than 800 participants;
- On Saturday the 17th, a very animated debate open to the public on the film of the French journalist Bernard de la Villardière based on field projects with the NGO "Action Contre la Faim".

In the city of Marseille and its area, a lot of exhibitions -sculptures, videos, paintings and photos- had been presented to show water in all its facets.

Eight technical visits were proposed to showcase the expertise and know-how of the water players in Provence.



EXHIBITION SIDE-EVENTS



*120 Side Events
held by organisations
from 33 countries*



Side-events: reflecting the 6th World Water Forum's diversity

Some **120** side events were held in parallel during the 6th World Water Forum week. High-level personalities, heads of states and ministers, commissioners, international organisations' companies' and NGOs' made a point to attend them. Open to all participants, they were an opportunity to freely discuss issues that could not be fully covered within the Forum sessions. They offered a unique platform to present their organisers' latest projects and activities, to develop promising solutions, to go further into binding agreements or simply to network with other participants in a convivial atmosphere. One fourth of side-events were convened by French organisations, whilst three fourth were held by organisations from **32** countries and all categories of stakeholders with all regions and cross-continental areas represented.

Besides those organised by the private sector, almost **40** side events –one third– were held by representatives from civil society and NGOs to make their voice heard further.

To show the diversity of those side events, let us name for example the one organised by the Bordeaux Urban Community and City Hall about Water Ressources gender Equality, by the European Environment Agency, by EA global network of water SMEs, by WWF...



Exhibition: 16,000 visitors at the 6th World Water Forum Expo

The Forum Expo brought together in over 8,000 m² a total of **143** country pavilions, institutional pavilions and booths dedicated to water, its facilities and businesses, its men and women and its infrastructures. Among them: over **40** countries as well as local and regional authorities pavilions; over **60** public and private enterprises, facilities, research and academic institutes; and close to **40** intergovernmental organisations, international institutions, NGOs, civil society and not-for-profit associations. The Pavillon of France as well as a great number of other exhibitors offered an extensive programme of daily conferences, workshops, screenings and debates. NGOs, such as Butterfly Effects, ACF, Rotary, WWF, Women for Water Partnership among others, presented water-access projects and water-saving tools, launched calls for actions and petitions. The Brazilian pavillon also held a Gender and Water Forum session. Many international organisations and UN-Water agencies also presented new reports, studies and publications.







12 > 17 March 2012
MARSEILLE - FRANCE

TIME FOR SOLUTIONS

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France, represented par the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs



City of Marseille



World Water Council



Office national de l'eau et des milieux aquatiques



Fédération professionnelle des entreprises de l'eau



Agence française de développement



Conseil régional Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur



Conseil général des Bouches-du-Rhône



Communauté urbaine Marseille-Provence-Métropole



Chambre de commerce et d'industrie Marseille Provence



Eau Vive association – Coalition Eau

Juin 2012

Communication Department International Forum Committee
Kadence agency

Photos: Christophe Taamourte, Raymond Calatayud, Alain Lassus, Jean-Marie Huron, Sigrid Sauerzapfe



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For an eco-friendly meeting, the Forum secretariat favored web and digital tools. The reports, presentations and documents related to the Forum sessions and events are on line.
www.worldwaterforum6.org/outcomes