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Any questions? Contact us at
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REGIONAL TARGET LIST

AS OF OCTOBER 18, 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 Watercourses and on the UNGA Resolution 63/124 on the Law of Transboundary 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 climate change adaptation experiences 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.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. By 2015, each Mediterranean country has set its own national objectives for water use efficiency in the various using sectors and for water allocation between the different uses (productive and environmental) and defined/implemented "efficiency plans" for achieving their short-, medium- and long-term objectives.
2. By 2015/2020, Mediterranean country has set its own national objectives for improving the water productivity of rainfed and irrigated agriculture, in the framework of an integrated water and food-security strategy, and defined/implemented measures for achieving their objectives in the short, medium and long term.
3. Water resources planning in all the countries of the Mediterranean region should include the assessment and contribution of non conventional resources, considering possible impacts on the environment, economy, health and energy.
4. Furthermore, a regulatory framework must be developed, considering the singular geo-climatic features of the region, their specific problems of droughts and scarcity, and the need to include non conventional resources within the integrated water resources planning of the countries.
5. In the medium term (by 2020), every Mediterranean country - supported by multi-stakeholder national dialogues and in view of achieving cross-sectoral water resources management - has in place operational and applicable national IWRM Plans and Water Efficiency Strategies and has developed and/or substantially advanced river basin management plans, all of which are linked/align with National Development Strategies, National and/or Sectoral Financing Strategies, National Adaptation Plans and, where applicable, National Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans and International Agreements regarding the protection of transboundary water bodies.
6. In the medium term (by 2020), every Mediterranean country has activated and operationally implemented mechanisms for effective stakeholder participation throughout the different components of integrated water resources management and has in place a functioning articulation between central and decentralised levels.
7. By 2020, every Mediterranean country has put into force a rule supervising the discharge of industrial waste in the collective sanitation systems, and by specifying the technical, financial and monitoring modalities.
8. By 2015, each Mediterranean country has defined a strategy of sustainable cost recovery (SCR) for sanitation services through the use of tariffs and fees, public subsidies and international financial assistance to ensure economical sustainability, equitable access for all and pollution control.

ARAB COUNTRIES

Targets identification to come.

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Join us and contribute to the Forum's Platform for Solutions, a tool to share solutions and to commit for water. Driven by these priorities and targets, this sustainable platform is an open-source, transparent tool to collect, share and follow solutions and commitments for water. It is designed for the 6th World Water Forum in 2012 and beyond, for the international water community, and whoever desires to help face global water challenges.



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