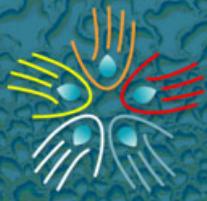


4<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum



Local Actions for a Global Challenge

Mexico 2006

25 YEARS  
EWA  
1981 - 2006

## 4<sup>th</sup> WORLD WATER FORUM

Mexico City, 16-22 March 2006

Report by

**Maria Helena MARECOS do MONTE\***  
PhD, MSc, Chem. and San. Eng.

*\* Prof. at ISEL (Instituto Superior de Engenharia de Lisboa),  
Inv. Prof. at the University of Évora  
hmarecos@dec.isel.ipl.pt*

006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

Invited by the  
**Japan Water Reclamation Committee for the World  
Water Forum**

to present

«WATER REUSE IN EUROPE»

On behalf of the EWA

in the topic session **FT 2.46 – Saturday, 18 March 2006, 14:15 – 16:15**

**WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR INTEGRATED  
WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**



## Nahuatl – God of rain and fertility in the Aztec Empire



- 💧 Presentation of the World Water Fora
- 💧 4<sup>th</sup> WWF Programme
  - 💧 5 Framework themes,
  - 💧 5 Crosscutting perspectives
  - 💧 5 Regions
- 💧 Preparatory Work
- 💧 Topic Sessions
- 💧 Outputs:
  - 💧 2nd World Water Development Report
  - 💧 Ministerial Conference
  - 💧 Commitments, Agreements, Initiatives, Announcements



7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

God of rain and fertility in the mythology of the Aztec Empire, whose people were located in the current site of Mexico City, during the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

His name in Nahuatl, *Tlaloc*, means 'nectar of the earth', the wine that impregnates it for abundant vegetation to be produced.

Tlaloc is the snake of clouds that appears in the sky, from where he hangs to cause a storm.



**THE WORLD WATER FORA  
(WWF)  
ARE ORGANISED BY THE  
WORLD WATER COUNCIL (WWC)**



**◆ WHAT IS THE WWC?**

**THE WWC includes 300 organisations:**

- ◆ United Nations Agencies
- ◆ Development Banks
- ◆ Professional Associations
- ◆ Local Authorities
- ◆ NGO's

**◆ WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE WWC?**

To call the attention of leaders in power, media and general public to the paramount objective of effective water management turning from speeches to action all over the world.

**◆ WHAT IS THE WWF?**

The WWF is not an international conference, it rather is a set of meetings intended to facilitate to all participants the opportunity to express their views, to exchange experiences and to present proposals

**4<sup>th</sup> WWF SIGNATURE:**

**LOCAL ACTIONS FOR A GLOBAL CHALLENGE**

7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

The World Water Fora are milestones in a continuous process aiming to increase awareness of water problems and promote dialogue among all stakeholders.

Each Forum has been unique with its own characteristics and components, which have evolved since the 1st World Water Forum in 1997.



**THE BIG CHALLENGES  
ADDRESSED BY THE  
4<sup>TH</sup> WWF**



1. Right to water, which must be realised as a right to human dignity.
2. Water financing.
3. Institutional management of water.
4. Transfer of knowledge and know-how.
5. Risk management in case of disasters.

7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

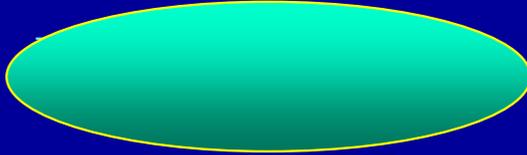


PROGRAMME ORGANISED AROUND  
**5 REGIONS,**  
**5 FRAMEWORK THEMES AND**  
**5 CROSSCUTTING PERSPECTIVES**



Theme 1: Water for Growth and Development

Perspective A: New models for financing local water initiatives



Perspective B: Institutional development and political process

Theme 3: Water and Sanitation for All

Perspective C: Capacity development and social learning

Theme 4: Water for Food and the Environment

Perspective D: Application of science, technology and knowledge

Theme 5: Risk management

Perspective E: targeting, monitoring and implementation assessment

**206 TOPIC SESSIONS in 5 DAYS**

7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy



# PROGRAMME OF THE 4<sup>TH</sup> WORLD WATER FORUM



Thursday 16	Friday 17	Saturday 18	Sunday 19	Monday 20	Tuesday 21	Monday 22
					Ministerial Conference	Ministerial Conference
Opening of the 4th World Water Forum	Regional Presentation AMERICAS	Regional Presentation EUROPE	Regional Presentation AFRICA	Regional Presentation MIDDLE EAST	Regional Presentation ASIA PACIFIC	World Water Day
Hassan II Great World Water Prize	HIH The Crown Prince of Japan	HRH The Prince of Orange	Anna Tibajuka <i>Executive Director UN Habitat</i>	Carlos Slim <i>Chairman of Grupo Carso</i>	Mario Molina <i>Chemistry Nobel Prize Laureate 1995</i>	Presentation of the World Water Development Report
From the 3rd to the 4th Forum	Luis Alberto Moreno <i>President of IADB</i>	Katherine Sierra <i>Vice President of the World Bank</i>		Louise Fresco <i>Assistant Director General of the FAO</i>	Michel Jarraud <i>Secretary General of WMO</i> Hideoaki Oda <i>Secretary General of IJWF</i> Ltj. Carl A. Strock <i>Commander and Chief of Engineers, USACE</i> Melanie Schultz <i>Vice Minister of Transportation of the Netherlands</i>	Ministerial Conference  Kyoto World Water Grand Prize
Panel "Introduction to the 4th Forum"	Water for Growth and Development	Implementing IWRM	Water Supply and Sanitation for All	Water Management for Food and the Environment	Risk Management	Adoption of the Ministerial Declaration  Closing Ceremony
Water Fair						
World Water Expo						

7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

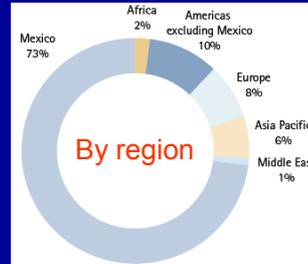
2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy



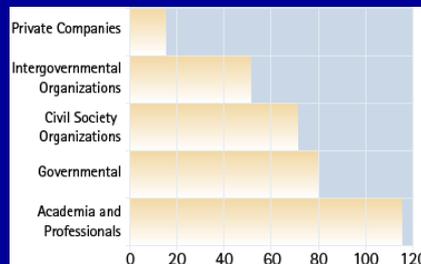
## DIMENSION OF THE 4<sup>th</sup> WORLD WATER FORUM



- 27,510 people attended in the Forum
- 168 countries



### Topic session conveners



7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

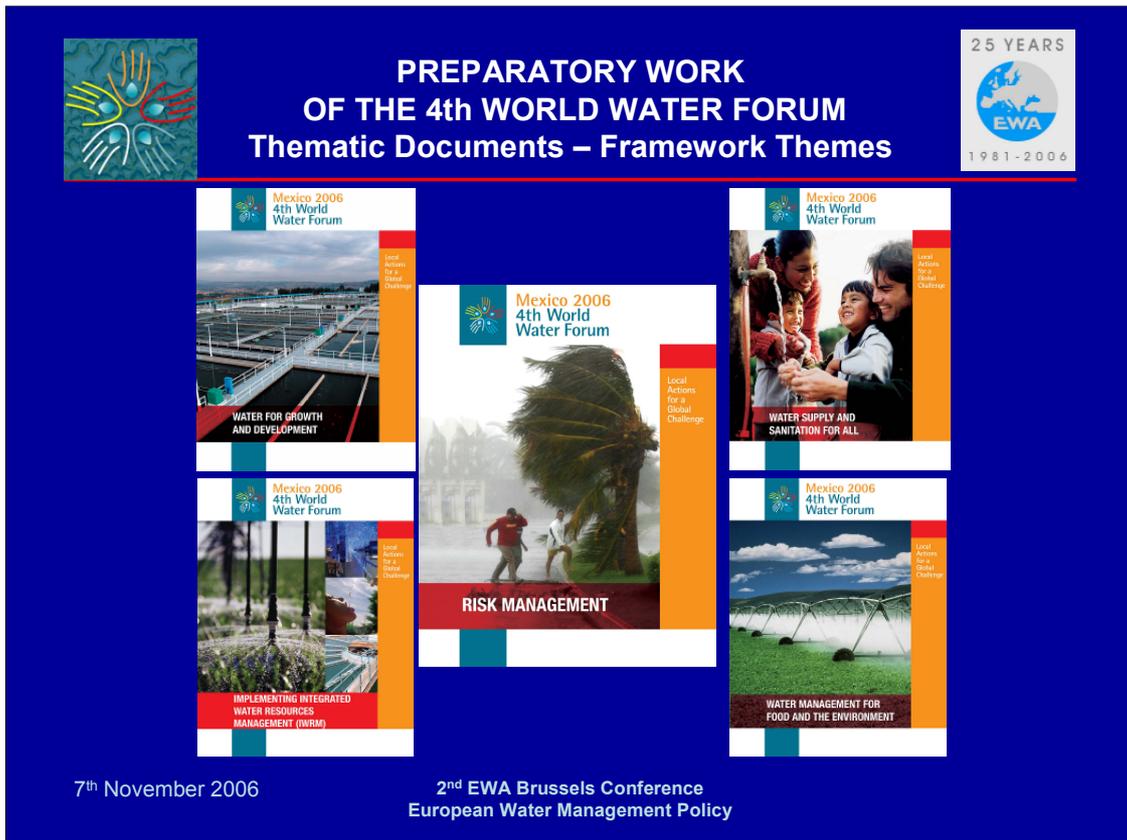
2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

185 children took part in the Forum, as well as 1,472 members of governmental delegations. In addition, the Forum attracted 1,619 journalists.

During the week of the Forum, a total of 206 topic sessions were convened by 323 organizations from different sectors and regions of the world.

Of the 206 sessions, 12% focused on a particular region on the world, whereas 88% had a global focus.

In addition, 21% were convened by Mexican organizations, whereas organizations from the rest of the world convened 79%.



The 4th WWF was the culmination of more than 2 years of intense activities by multiple stakeholders around the globe.

The preparation of the Forum was largely a decentralized process which had a thematic basis, took in the 5 regions of the world, and aimed to involve civil society groups in defining the content to be discussed during the event. Each of these processes was coordinated by various groups from around the world, in coordination with the Forum Secretariat, which set the guidelines upon which this process took place, thus allowing the debates to be prepared by the water community itself, in a bottom-up approach.

The organizers relied on an inner circle of organizations related to the themes, regions, and interest groups. Related to the themes and perspectives, the aim was to allow for multistakeholder debate to take place prior to the event, and for this purpose, contact was made with a number of key worldwide organizations, experts in each of the fields defined above, and in most cases already undertaking work on these themes.

These organizations or consortia of organizations were to be subsequently referred to as the *Beacons*. Their tasks during the preparatory process included:

- Preparing a baseline document on the theme or perspective, to guide the preparatory process
- Collaborating with the other groups involved in the preparation of the Forum, namely the Regional Committees and Interest Groups, to seek synergy and potential crossover of concepts
- Promoting the Forum in general and their theme or perspective in particular, through own their consultations and meetings

**PREPARATORY WORK  
OF THE 4th WORLD WATER FORUM**  
Thematic Documents – Cross- Cutting Perspectives

25 YEARS  
EWA  
1981 - 2004

Mexico 2006  
4th World  
Water Forum

Local  
Action  
for a  
Global  
Challenge

NEW MODELS FOR FINANCING  
LOCAL WATER INITIATIVES

Application  
of Science,  
Technology and  
Knowledge

Mexico 2006  
4th World  
Water Forum

Local  
Action  
for a  
Global  
Challenge

CAPACITY-BUILDING AND  
SOCIAL LEARNING

Mexico 2006  
4th World  
Water Forum

Local  
Action  
for a  
Global  
Challenge

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND POLITICAL PROCESSES

Mexico 2006  
4th World  
Water Forum

Local  
Action  
for a  
Global  
Challenge

TARGETING, MONITORING AND  
IMPLEMENTATION ASSESSMENT

7<sup>th</sup> November 2006      2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

- Contributing to the selection of topic sessions at the Forum, based on the many proposals made;
- Preparing a thematic document for the Forum, taking account of the input received throughout the preparatory process;
- Taking part in the synthesis process, to allow a greater understanding on the theme or perspective.

To reach these objectives, these beacons were asked to consult and consider the opinions of as many different stakeholders as possible, and for each theme and perspective, a consortium of organizations was therefore put together. Thus a balanced and holistic position was expected in these documents. Furthermore, each team was supported by a Mexican organization, to provide a local point of contact and support for the Forum Secretariat, which in turn provided guidance on the work program to be followed by the Beacons.

The important task of leading the process on the 1st framework theme was entrusted to the World Bank, with the support of the Colegio de Mexico, the World Water Council, and the National Water Commission of Mexico (CONAGUA). This theme aimed to show the importance that according greater priority to water can have on the development of a nation, and argued that infrastructure alone will not solve water problems, but must be accompanied by stronger institutions and human

Framework theme two was coordinated by the Global Water Partnership (GWP), for their worldwide leadership on this theme and past experience as the focal point at the 3rd World Water Forum. GWP received support in this endeavor from the United Nations' Department

of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the CONAGUA. The theme aimed to highlight the necessity for the use of water resources to be managed holistically rather than competitively between various sectors.



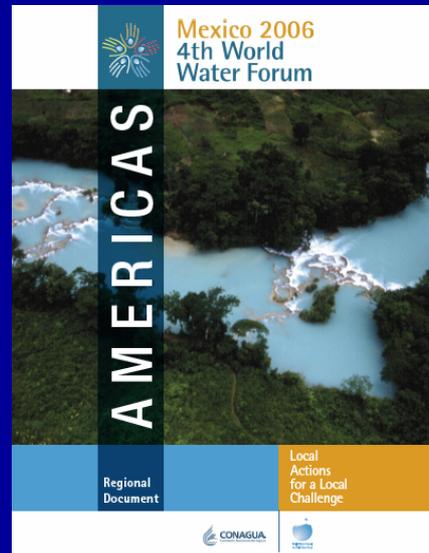
## AMERICAS



◆ **Coordination: Organization of American States (OAS), Interamerican and the Development Bank (IADB)**

◆ Necessary to define mechanisms that tackle existing inequalities and guarantee a sustainable economic growth in the region as a whole, considering the economic, social and environmental goals of each country.

◆ To assign the necessary technical and economic resources particularly where the infrastructure is obsolete and needs to be renewed.



7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

The Beacons for framework theme three were the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat).

The aim of this theme was to show the many ingenious ways being employed to overcome the barriers inherent to providing basic water and sanitation services to the growing population of planet Earth.

The International Water Management Institute (IWMI) took the lead Beacon role in theme 4, backed up by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), and the CONAGUA.

The theme highlighted the need to increase agricultural efficiency to meet growing food requirements, while avoiding the excessive withdrawal of water resources from aquifers and ecosystems, thus protecting natural environments.

Framework theme 5 was a highly collaborative effort between the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Cooperative Program on Water and Climate (CPWC), the Japan Water Forum (JWF) and UNDESA, with the active support of the CONAGUA. The frequency of water-related disasters is on the increase, and this theme advocated for preventive measures and preparedness to be adopted rather than reaction following such natural catastrophes.

To bring the water priorities of each of the regions of the world to the attention of the global community.

The 5 Regional Documents, for Africa, the Americas, Asia-Pacific, Europe and the Middle East and North Africa, presenting the main concerns as regards water issues in each of these regions of the world, and the many innovative solutions encountered by local actors in the regions.

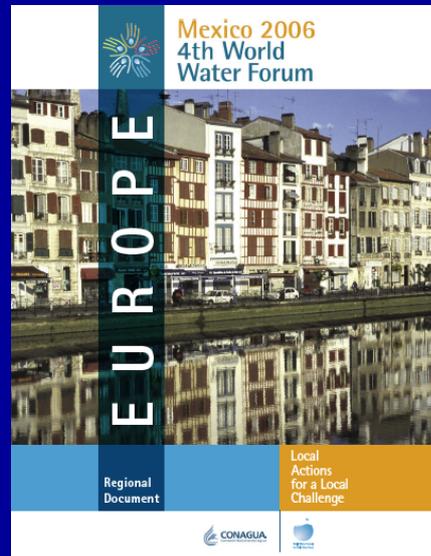
These documents were produced by Regional Committees as a result of the Forum's regional multistakeholder preparatory process.



# EUROPE



- ◆ **Coordination: Netherlands Water Partnership**
- ◆ **Creation of a European Water Partnership**
- ◆ **Hydrosolidarity**
- ◆ **Flood control:**
  - setting-up of early warning systems,
  - the construction of infrastructure for supervision,
  - the establishment of flood zones,
  - and the development of capacity, skills and knowledge sharing
- ◆ **Michel Rocard, former French minister:**
  - **The short-term mandates of politicians can be a hindrance to the long-term resolution of water issues**, and that governments have the responsibility not just of changing laws, but also the behaviour of their citizens.
- ◆ **Prince of Orange Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands:**
  - Growing awareness that the water crisis is in fact a management crisis.
  - The success of the European WFD.
  - Achieving IWRM requires patience, the process itself is a critical success factor, it should build on multistakeholder involvement and integrated planning while focusing on people's quality of life.
- ◆ **Katherine Sierra, Vice President of the World Bank:**
  - Social and environmentally sound water infrastructure is indeed possible and can benefit society at large.
  - The absence of investment exacerbates poverty.



7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

Coordination by the Netherlands Water Partnership, which chaired both a multistakeholder Operative Committee, comprised of 11 key partners from different sectors and from all over the continent, and a Consultative Network of 25 organizations.

WFD to be established for water policies in all of the member states of the European Union, and has helped to capitalize its experiences. The Directive allows the management of water across borders, and compels all Member States to reach the objective of the “good status” of its water bodies before 2015.

The recent and disastrous floods in Europe, as well as the expected increase in the frequency and severity of these events, motivated the European Commission to propose in 2004 the development and setting up of a program of action for the prevention, protection and mitigation of floods. In the same way, the European Flood Alert System is being developed to issue early warnings, with between three and ten days forewarning.

“Hydrosolidarity” mechanisms, which are based on the belief that those with greater possibilities have the responsibility of helping their fellows, involve all stakeholders in society, including governments, local authorities, civil society groups, private companies and multilateral institutions. Europe has established that it can provide this help, even going beyond the geographical limits of the continent, mainly to nations in Africa.



## EUROPE



- ◆ 3 topic sessions dedicated to reviewing the progress made by countries in meeting the **Johannesburg goal of incorporating IWRM principles into national plans by 2005.**
  - IWRM plans should be part of broader national development plans
  - Governments and donors should increase support to countries lagging behind in the IWRM planning process.
  - Transboundary water management
    - the need to establish transboundary basin agencies
    - develop legal instruments to facilitate IWRM in shared basins.
  - The case of IWRM in federative countries
  - The limits of the participatory approaches due to provincial-state-federal conflicts

7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

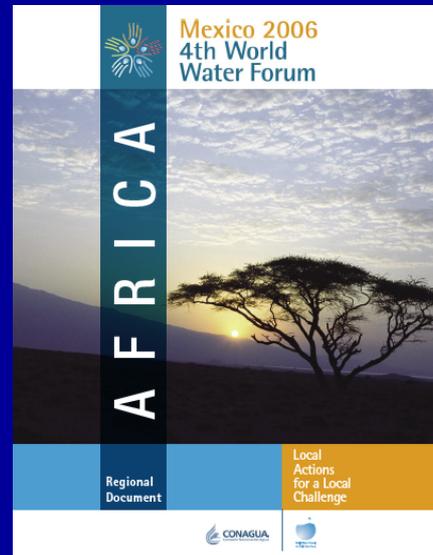
2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy



## AFRICA



- 💧 Coordination: **African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW)** and the **AfDB**.
- 💧 Only 3.8% of water resources in Africa have been developed
- 💧 **Challenge**: obtaining the necessary funds for the construction of infrastructure to provide sufficient water, sanitation, irrigation and electric energy, as well as to develop institutions and human resources that guarantee their appropriate operation.



7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

Water can make the key difference in the development of Africa if it is correctly managed and is used efficiently.

By means of clear politics and strategies, as well as real commitments for their application, water can help to eradicate poverty, reduce water-borne illnesses and contribute to sustainable development.



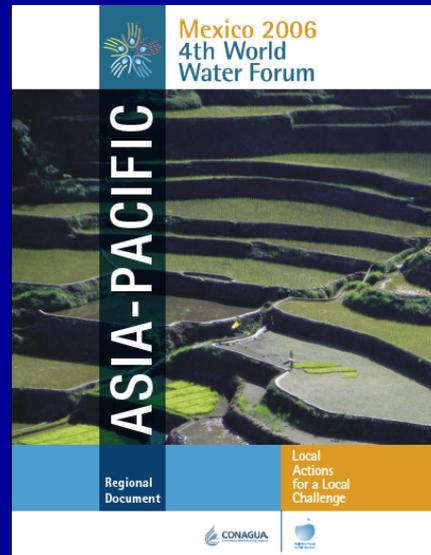
## ASIA PACIFIC



💧 Coordination: **Japan Water Forum**

💧 5 Sub-Regional Committees:

- Northeast Asia,
- Southeast Asia,
- South Asia,
- Central Asia,
- and Oceania and Pacific



7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

In order to attend to the common problems and challenges present in the Asia-Pacific region, it has been proposed that for each monetary unit assigned to the construction of water and sanitation works, an additional 70% be assigned to the appropriate operation and maintenance of this infrastructure, including the development of the capacity and technical skills of those who will be in charge of these activities.

In another order of ideas, to drastically reduce the vulnerability of the population to natural water-related disasters, one focus that has been proposed is for resources to be assigned to preventive actions (early-warning systems, greater knowledge of the phenomena and evacuation plans), which would reduce to a great extent the investments currently assigned to restoration activities.

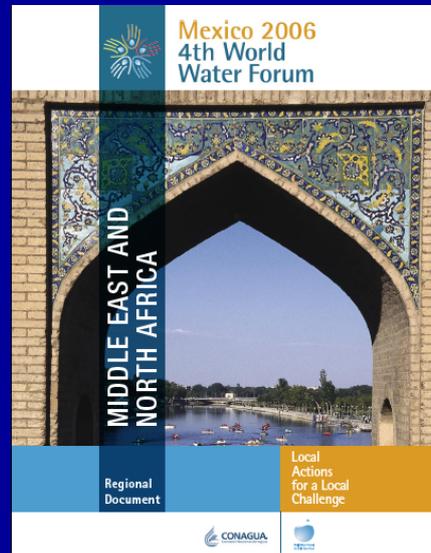
As regards the preservation and better use of water, without doubt a fundamental activity is to reduce the volume used in agriculture, a value which in some countries reached up to 95%.



## MIDDLE EAST



- Coordination: the **Arab Water Council**, supported in this role by the **World Bank** MENA region and the **Islamic Development Bank**.
- Goals:**
  - Creation of conflict resolution mechanisms
  - Development of the capacities of water management institutions
  - Greater decentralization or responsibilities
  - Participation of the multiple stakeholders



7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

18 countries of the 22 Arab States, and in total 63 key organizations, both international and from the region itself.

Due to the scarcity of water resources in the region, non-conventional sources of water supply have been widely adopted in the form of desalinating plants for saline and brackish water, reuse programs of sewage and of agriculture drainage water. In this context, fossil groundwater has also been widely used.

Various countries have already initiated national programs to improve the efficiency of irrigation, minimize the losses through piping, and to achieve the participative management of water, the protection and improvement of water quality, management of droughts, groundwater management policies, and sewage reuse plans.

The main investments have been aimed at the water and sanitation sub-sector, with varying results, since there are countries with coverage superior to 90% and others with less than 60%.

As regards governance, the creation of conflict resolution mechanisms has been proposed, as has the development of the capacities of water management institutions and the achievement of a greater decentralization or responsibilities and participation of the multiple stakeholders involved in water issues.



## OPENING CERIMONY

Thursday, 16<sup>th</sup> March



- 💧 **Vicente Fox**, President of Mexico:
  - Water is both a human right and a public good that all governments must guarantee.
  - Water conservation is imperative for combating poverty and promoting growth and development both nationally and internationally.
- 💧 **Prince of Orange Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands**:
  - Global water challenges must be met with actions at the local level;
- 💧 **Crown Prince Naruhito of Japan**:
  - The outcomes of the 3rd World Water Forum, held in Japan in 2003
  - The various follow-up initiatives that include the strengthening of regional activities in Africa and Asia-Pacific;
- 💧 **Cristobal Jaime**, Director General of the National Water Commission of Mexico
- 💧 **Loïc Fauchon**, President of the World Water Council:
  - The right to water is indispensable to human dignity.

7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy



## TOPIC SESSIONS



💧 206 topic sessions



7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

The baseline documents were also promoted as a means of identifying the key issues or subtopics related to each theme, which might eventually be dealt with at the Forum by topic sessions, as part of the Thematic Forum. To achieve this goal, an open “expression of interest” in convening topic sessions through the Forum website was announced in June 2005. By the close of the registration process for local actions, over 1,500 valid examples of local water management had been received, whereas more than 600 proposals for topic sessions had been made, from more than 300 organizations.

More than 300 organizations from around the world, including NGOs, international organizations, enterprises, intergovernmental institutions and governmental agencies, convened Topic sessions at the Forum. The sessions included the presentation of local actions which led to the formulation of specific recommendations for water policy.

Selected from the Forum’s preparatory process, 206 topic sessions were presented at the Forum. These sessions were action and output oriented, and included 530 of the local actions registered on the Forum website. The sessions were organized according to the 5 framework themes of the Forum, one for each day, and included the crosscutting and regional perspectives.

Presentation of local actions - the convener selected a number of local actions from the database of local actions, registered throughout the preparatory process. These local actions were presented by the actors involved in their implementation, to share the lessons learnt. The presentation of local actions was the basis for the discussions in the topic-sessions. Comments by a multi-stakeholder expert panel – a panel of experts, preferably from varying sectoral and geographical backgrounds, analyzed the local actions presented and commented on converging trends as regards the factors behind their success or failure. Open discussion among participants and conclusions - participants at the sessions were invited to ask questions and debate the main ideas, with the aim of leading the session towards recommendations for strengthening local



SESSION FT 2.46 – Saturday, 18 March 2006, 14:15 – 16



## **WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

Organized by the  
**JAPAN WATER RECLAMATION COMMITTEE  
FOR THE WORLD WATER FORUM**

7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

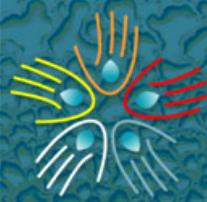


# WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SESSION PROGRAMME



14:15 14:20	<b>Opening Address</b> Prof. Masahiro Takahashi - Hokkaido University
14:20 14:30	<b>Keynote Speech</b> <b>Wastewater Reuse for Water Resources Management</b> Tadao Ishikawa - Vice-President, Japan Sewage Works Agency
<b>PANEL DISCUSSION</b> Moderator: Prof. Saburo Matsui - Kyoto University	
14:30 14:40	<b>Restoration of Sumida River by Wastewater Management</b> Osamu Fujiki - Director for Watershed Management, Sewerage and Wastewater Management Department, City and Regional Development Bureau, Japan Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
14:40 14:50	<b>Wastewater Management and Reuse in United States</b> Prof. Mohamed Dahab - Water Environment Federation (WEF) President-Elected
14:50 15:00	<b>Wastewater Management and Water Resources in China</b> Dr. Huang Jian-Huang - Manager, International Department, Maezawa Industries, Inc.
15:00 15:10	<b>Wastewater Management and Reuse in Europe</b> Prof. M. Helena Marecos do Monte - European Water Association Past-President
15:10 15:20	<b>Wastewater Management and Reuse in Japan</b> Prof. Hiroaki Tanaka - Kyoto University
15:20 15:30	<b>Wastewater Reuse form Citizens' Point of View</b> Miki Ikeda - NPO Representative
15:30 16:00	<b>Discussion Panelists - Audience</b> 7 <sup>th</sup> November 2006 <span style="float: right;">2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference</span>
16:00 16:15	<b>Wrap Up</b> <span style="float: right;">European Water Management Policy</span> Prof. Masahiro Takahashi - Hokkaido University

Proposals dealing with the same sub topic were encouraged to be grouped together or merged into a single session, even though in some cases this brought together contrasting positions within the same session. One excellent example of this was the merging of various proposals on the subject of large infrastructure, in session FT1.25, which brought together organizations as diverse as the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and International Rivers Network (IRN), within the same session.



Local  
Actions  
for a  
Global  
Challenge

## MESSAGE FROM THE JAPAN WATER RECLAMATION COMMITTEE FOR THE 4<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum:

### WASTEWATER REUSE: let wastewater regain its new life!



1. Urban growth causes quantitative and qualitative stresses of water resources.
2. Appropriate reuse of urban wastewater is a new development of water resources in urban areas.
3. Wastewater management in urban areas is crucial for integrated water resources management
4. An **institutional framework**, **funds** and **know-how** are important elements for the appropriate wastewater management in urban areas.
5. How did Japan challenge the issues?
6. The Japan Water Reclamation Committee will further contribute to the global community.

006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy



## 2<sup>nd</sup> World Water Development Report



- ◆ Koïchiro Matsuura, *Director-General of UNESCO*, delivered a message on the occasion of **World Water Day**, held under the theme "Water and Culture".
- ◆ 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the **World Water Development Report**, - joint product of 24 UN agencies
- ◆ Case studies for the report. from Brazil, Spain, Estonia, Kenya and Mexico.



7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy



## PRIZES



◆ The **Kyoto World Water Grand Prize** was awarded to **Gram Vikas**, an NGO working in India.

◆ The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of **King Hassan II Great World Water Prize** was presented to **Torkil Jønch-Clausen** (Denmark), for his scientific excellence and support for the recognition of the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).



7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

The Kyoto World Water Grand Prize was created in March 2003, by Kyoto City, one of the hosts of the 3rd World Water Forum, which wished to contribute to the success of future World Water Fora through the establishment of a World Water Prize. This prize of JP ¥5,000,000 (approximately US\$45,000) is to be presented every three years at the World Water Forum, and its 1st edition was awarded in 2006.

Gram Vikas is a rural development organization, working since 1979 with poor and marginalized communities in Orissa, towards making sustainable improvements in the quality of life of the rural poor, notably through water and sanitation projects. Founded by a group of student volunteers from Chennai who came to Orissa under the umbrella of the Young Students Movement for Development, Gram Vikas was registered as a society in 1979. The organization currently serves a population of over 140,000 (28,000 households) across 400 villages in 15 districts of Orissa. Gram Vikas' mission is to promote processes that are sustainable, socially inclusive, and gender equitable, coupled with enabling critical masses of poor and marginalized rural people or communities to achieve a dignified quality of life. Gram Vikas leverages the inherent strength of communities to initiate, manage and sustain context-specific development processes. The process is backed up by organizing technical and managerial support by Gram Vikas. Accepting the prize, Joe Madiath, Executive Director of Gram Vikas, recognized the efforts of local people in the province of Orissa who contributed to the success of the project. He explained that people in 290 sites now have access to toilets, showers, and 24-hour water delivery, highlighting 100% coverage in these sites, including for the poor. He announced that the Prize money will be used for capacity building of the village committees and Gram Vikas' staff.

The King Hassan II Great World Water Prize is an international award jointly established by the Government of Morocco and the World Water Council, in memory of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco's distinguished leadership and encouragement of cooperation and sound management of water resources. The Prize was created in March 2000, with the aim of having a political tool at the disposal of both institutions, to stimulate awareness and reflection. It is awarded to a renowned institution, organization, individual or group of individuals in honour of their outstanding achievements in any aspects of water resources, such as scientific, economic, technical, environmental, social, institutional, cultural or political.

The award is presented every three years in conjunction with the World Water Forum. The Prize winner receives a prize sum of 100,000 US dollars, a trophy and a certificate.

The theme for the Prize is "Cooperation and Solidarity in the Fields of Management and Development in Water Resources."

The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the Prize, awarded during the opening ceremony of the 4<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum, was presented to Torkil Jønch-Clausen (Denmark), for his scientific excellence and support for the recognition of the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). On behalf of the government of the Kingdom of Morocco, Moroccan Prime Minister Driss Jettou presented the Prize to Jønch-Clausen.

In his acceptance speech, Jønch-Clausen announced that the prize money would be used to fund women from developing countries to study water issues.



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Children's World Water Forum



- 💧 2<sup>nd</sup> Children's World Water Forum
- 💧 4<sup>th</sup> Youth World Water Forum
- 💧 Water Learning Center, known as TheInstitute@WWF4
- 💧 Invitation-only side events
- 💧 Cultural events



7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

To coincide with the Forum, a number of other events were organized. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Children's World Water Forum and the 4<sup>th</sup> Youth World Water Forum were both held as an attempt to prepare the next generation of water managers. Parliamentarians and local authorities also organized their own Fora in parallel to the week.

Another important innovation at this Forum was the Water Learning Center, known as TheInstitute@WWF4, which allowed Forum participants to enhance their specific knowledge and capabilities in water management-related issues. The Forum was much more than just a technical conference, and the Water Learning Center greatly contributed to the learning ethic adopted by participants.

In addition to the program of sessions, a number of invitation-only side events were held during the week.

These events were organized by various groups wishing to take advantage of the unique opportunity afforded by the Forum to gather water specialists, decision makers, the public, or any other group, for a social cocktail, a social event, a closed meeting on a particular topic, or internal debates within key organizations



## 4<sup>th</sup> Youth World Water Forum



- 100 young people from 21 countries
- Daily report of the topic sessions, highlighting the main points of relevance and debates of interest, and reported these each day to the plenary youth discussions
- **Youth Declaration** -presented their position on each of the Forum's 5 framework themes
- The value of education as a tool for development, particularly in terms of capacity building for young people
- The dissemination of the knowledge they acquire in their communities.



- The role of water as a universal and unalienable human right, which should be written into the constitutions of the countries of the world.

7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

Recognizing the importance of the participation of young people in the Forum, the Forum Secretariat designated the Mexican Youth Institute (IMJ) as being in charge of designing and coordinating a holistic program for youth activities prior to and during the Forum, in the form of the 4<sup>th</sup> Youth World Water Forum. This Forum was held throughout the week of the 4<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum, and brought together more than 100 young people from 21 countries.

As a part of the 4<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum's thematic forum, a number of representatives of the Youth Forum took part in topic sessions as youth panellists, to present the position of the youth caucus. Subsequently, as part of the activities of the Youth Forum, these youth panellists wrote up a daily report of the topic sessions to which they were assigned, highlighting the main points of relevance and debates of interest, and reported these each day to the plenary youth discussions. The activities and debates on these priorities throughout the week gave rise to a Youth Declaration, in which the participating young people presented their position on each of the Forum's five framework themes. The Declaration also highlighted the value of education as a tool for development, particularly in terms of capacity building for young people and the dissemination of the knowledge they acquire in their communities. The Declaration also underscored the role of water as a universal and unalienable human right, which should be written into the constitutions of the countries of the world. It was read out during the closing ceremony of the Forum, in front of the Ministers and other world leaders present.



## Ministerial Conference



- ◆ 148 governmental delegations
- ◆ 8 roundtables to cover the 6 following topics:
  1. Financing local water and sanitation initiatives.
  2. Capacity building for effective water management and basic sanitation, at the local level.
  3. Decentralization processes, governance, institutions, and the enhancement of all stakeholders' participation, in particularly local actors, including women and young people.
  4. Water efficiency and transfer of water-related technologies.
  5. Development and strengthening of national water monitoring mechanisms and targeting.
  6. Water and the Environment.

Table 1A:

Financing Local Water and Sanitation Initiatives

Presenter: Paul van Hofwegen, World Water Council

Portugal	Francisco Nunes Correia	Minister for the Environment, Land Regulation and Regional Development
----------	-------------------------	--



7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

148 governmental delegations from around the world came together during the Ministerial Conference to listen to the results of the Forum and its preparatory process, debate on the key issues facing the water community, and commit to adopting priority strategies in their own national plans.

The format and the theme of the Ministerial Conference and its various components (plenary session and roundtables) were defined through a wide consultation process, taking into account the decisions adopted in April 2005 during the United Nations' Commission on Sustainable Development as regards water and sanitation, as well as the preparatory process of the 4th WWF.

Eight ministerial roundtables were held, offering a platform for ministers and high level officials to exchange experiences on various aspects of water management.

The agenda covered by the roundtables included the presentation of the thematic document by a Beacon in each of the six topics discussed; these documents had been previously distributed among the Ministers or Heads of Delegation for them to prepare, if so desired, a brief contribution on the topic. These presentations were followed by an exchange of points of view among participants prior to the delivery of the main conclusions.

For this purpose, Ministers and Heads of Delegation considered that the meeting could help resolve problems related to water resources and they mentioned that, in their respective countries, policies have been implemented for water management based on integration to seek the incorporation of all processes involved in the hydrological cycle and identifying three major areas: the environment, welfare and social stability.



## Ministerial Conference - 2



- ◆ Important aspects highlighted to support sustainable water management:
  - Reforestation of hydrographic basins
  - Promotion of the rational use of water
  - Protection and restoring of wetlands
  - Management of jointly shared basins



### ◆ Ministerial Declaration

7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

Special mention was made that cooperation and good will are indispensable to guarantee good quality water to future generations so as to satisfy their needs and to improve their quality of life. Other Ministers and Heads of Delegation referred to the importance of regional cooperation to achieve an integral use of water.

Furthermore, they discussed the importance of adopting institutional and regulatory measures to improve water management. Special mention was made of the need for water conservation and of careful planning when assigning water allowances within the context of hydrographic basins, by assuming water as the focus for development as part of an integral and sustainable scheme.

The Ministerial Declaration was adopted by acclamation. In the Declaration, Ministers stressed the need to include water and sanitation as priorities in national processes, particularly national sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies. The Declaration has annexes that reflect the work of all regional groups.

Bolivia proposed a complementary declaration made jointly with Cuba, Venezuela and Uruguay, stating that access to water with quality, quantity and equity, constitutes a fundamental human right.



## Commitments, Agreements, Initiatives and Announcements Made During the Forum



- ◆ The **EU** and the **countries of Latin America** signed the **Joint Declaration on the Implementation of the Strategy for Water Resources and Sanitation**
- ◆ The **Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)** announced that is approving a donation fund for infrastructure projects in **Latin America** (≈1.5 million dollar per project).
- ◆ **UN-HABITAT** announced loans and subsidies for 579 million dollars through a MoU with the **AfDB** for low scale urban water projects. France contributed 215 million euros to the AfDB initiative on access to water and sanitation in rural areas.
- ◆ The **ADB** plans to double investment for the **Asia-Pacific region** to reach the figure of 2 billion US dollars/ year in the coming 5 years. The program “Water for All” - India, Indonesia, Pakistan, China and Vietnam

7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy

The United States and Japan agreed to help India to improve water and sanitation services. This is as part of the “United States and Japan Clean Water for People Initiative”, which will accelerate international efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals. The amount of aid from the USAID and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) came to nearly 5 million US dollars. This will enable the residents of Bangalore, India, to organize and learn how to make critical water decisions. Likewise, USAID provided a partial guarantee for an amount of 23 million US dollars. JBIC has provided an additional loan of 750 million US dollars, in addition to technical assistance.



NEXT STEPS



*Loïc Fauchon, President of the WWC*

# 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum Istanbul Turkey March 2009

7<sup>th</sup> November 2006

2<sup>nd</sup> EWA Brussels Conference  
European Water Management Policy