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TO WATER FOR  
THE WORLD

## Press package

# Water, an ongoing challenge for the 21<sup>st</sup> century!

The stances adopted by the French water stakeholders  
at the 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in Istanbul  
from 16 to 22 March 2009



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## Contents

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>1. Editorial – The French Water Partnership at the 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in Istanbul ..</b>          | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>2. Key figures concerning water in the world .....</b>  | <b>5</b>  |
| 2.1 Wide disparity in access to water .....  | 5         |
| 2.2 A lack of sanitation kills millions .....  | 5         |
| 2.3 The water challenges for the coming decades .....  | 6         |
| 2.4 Water and development aid in France and around the world .....   | 6         |
| <b>3. Crucial messages from the FWP in order to meet the water challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century .....</b> | <b>7</b>  |
| 3.1 Sanitation in the megacities: defusing the sanitation time-bomb .....  | 7         |
| 3.2 Access to drinking water and sanitation for all has a cost that must be fairly distributed ...                 | 9         |
| 3.3 Basin level water management: the solution for geopolitical water issues? .....                                | 10        |
| 3.4 Water crises: a priority on the climate agenda.....  | 12        |
| <b>4. The 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in Istanbul down the years... ..</b>                                    | <b>13</b> |
| 4.1 The 5 <sup>th</sup> World Water Forum aims to build bridges... ..  | 13        |
| 4.2 Real political opportunities .....   | 13        |
| 4.3 Marseille, candidate for the 6 <sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in March 2012.....                              | 14        |
| <b>5. The French Water Partnership (FWP) will be active at the Istanbul Water Forum... ..</b>                      | <b>14</b> |
| 5.1 A multi-stakeholder forum with an international orientation.....   | 14        |
| 5.2 The mandate .....  | 14        |
| 5.3 A participative, consensus-based working model .....   | 15        |
| 5.4 A programme of action .....  | 15        |
| 5.5 The French water stakeholders: internationally recognised expertise in the entire water cycle                  | 15        |
| 5.6 The personalities in the French delegation to Istanbul .....   | 16        |
| 5.7 The FWP members are divided into 6 commissions.....  | 20        |

# 1. Editorial – The French Water Partnership at the 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in Istanbul

Meeting the challenge of drinking water and sanitation for all in the 21<sup>st</sup> century!

In 2000, the international community made a commitment to achieving the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in order to halve poverty by 2015. **The 7<sup>th</sup> Goal, entitled "Ensure environmental sustainability" aims to halve the population without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.**

**At the current rate, these vital goals will generally speaking not be achieved before 2016 for drinking water and 2022 for sanitation and** in sub-Saharan Africa, they will not be achieved before 2040 and 2076 respectively! Yet the Millennium Development Goals for health, education and the eradication of poverty cannot be met if the problem of water is not resolved.

**The 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum will take place in Istanbul, Turkey, from 16 to 22 March 2009, under the banner "Bridging divides for water"** and about 15,000 visitors and participants are expected. The World Water Forum is organised every three years by the World Water Council<sup>1</sup>, in close collaboration with the authorities of the host country, and it is the largest international event in the field of water. More than 100 thematic and regional sessions will be organised, in particular covering water policies in favour of the most underprivileged, preservation of natural ecosystems and agriculture.

**The major themes of the Forum will be the impact of global changes on water, climate change, access to drinking water and sanitation for all.** Eight ministerial round-tables will be held, including that on water and energy, in the presence of Jean-Louis Borloo, French Minister for Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning, and Chantal Jouanno, Secretary of State for Ecology.

At the 4<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in Mexico in 2006, the French participants helped focus the attention of the international community on the **recognition of the right of access to water for all and the role of the local authorities in assuming responsibility for water and sanitation services.**

The French water stakeholders active internationally (local authorities, ministries, water agencies, NGOs, companies, associations, research centres and so on) have since then grouped together within the **French Water Partnership (FWP) created on 22 March 2007**, to coincide with World Water Day. **The FWP, as an international water forum, will be particularly active in Istanbul.**

**It has arranged its work into 11 main programmes:** the right of access to water and sanitation for all; sanitation as a vital priority; the role of the local authorities; decentralised cooperation; shared water management at basin level; water and food; water financing; water and adaptation to climate change; water and energy; water, crisis and emergency; water in the Mediterranean.

The FWP aims to place particular emphasis on four issues that it considers to be crucial:

- **sanitation in the megacities,**
- **fair distribution of the cost of access to drinking water and sanitation for all,**
- **basin level water management as a solution to geopolitical issues,**
- **adaptation to climate change in order to reduce its impact on water resources worldwide.**

The FWP members hope that the next edition of the World Water Forum in Istanbul will be a pivotal moment in ensuring that the international community and public opinion become aware of the importance and urgency of meeting the water challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

*The Board of the French Water Partnership*

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<sup>1</sup> Created in 1996, the World Water Council is based in Marseille and comprises 350 organisations from more than 70 countries around the world, with the aim of promoting improved water management.

## 2. Key figures concerning water in the world

### 2.1 Wide disparity in access to water

**More than 900 million people have no access to drinking water** (including 322 million Africans and 234 million in southern Asia).

The water carrying chore prevents thousands of little girls from going to school. In rural areas of Africa, more than 100 million women spend an average of three hours every day collecting and carrying water.

#### Population to be covered worldwide by 2015, with respect to the Millennium Development Goals – MDG's (2006 figures) in millions of people

| Populations to be covered | Drinking water supply |       |            | Sanitation |       |             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------|------------|------------|-------|-------------|
|                           | Rural                 | Urban | Total      | Rural      | Urban | Total       |
| World                     | 750                   | 130   | <b>880</b> | 1840       | 670   | <b>2510</b> |
| sub-Saharan Africa share  | 55                    | 275   | <b>330</b> | 330        | 410   | <b>580</b>  |

Source: Joint Monitoring Program on water supply and sanitation (JMP)- World Health Organisation

**Worldwide, 8% of freshwater is devoted to domestic uses (drinking, cooking, washing, etc.), 22% to industry and energy production and 70% to agriculture.**

**Regions suffering from water shortages are not always those with the least water resources, but are those in which water demand, particularly for agriculture, is very high.**

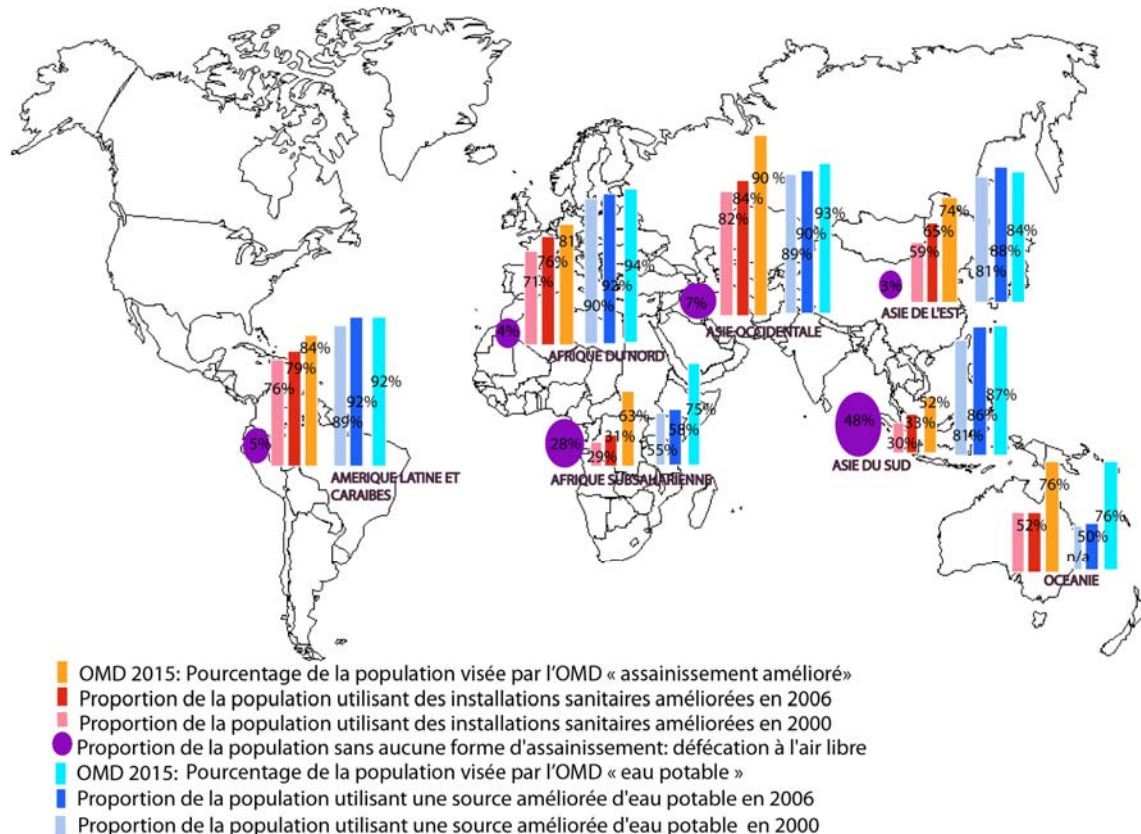
There is a wide disparity between the rich nations and the developing countries with regard to daily water consumption per capita: **350 litres in the United States (and more than 600 litres in California), 350 litres in Japan, 200 litres in Europe and 10 to 20 litres in Africa.**

A meat-free diet requires only 2000 litres of water per day, whereas **5000 litres are needed for a meat diet in which the meat is produced using grain**, as is the case in the industrialised countries. **Producing one kilo of beef requires 15 times more water than one kilo of wheat.**

### 2.2 A lack of sanitation kills millions

**2.5 billion people have no access to sanitation, in other words to toilets and sewage treatment.** 85% of wastewater from human activities is evacuated into the natural environment without treatment and subsequently pollutes soils, rivers and oceans.

**Unsafe drinking water is the leading cause of mortality worldwide (diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid, malaria, dengue fever, etc.) it kills 8 Millions of persons every year, that is to say ten times more people than wars. 900 million people have no access to a source of safe drinking water.** Nearly 1.8 million children die every year from water-borne diseases.



Source: FWP according to the Human Development Reports 2006 and 2008, UNDP.

## 2.3 The water challenges for the coming decades

In 1995, 400 million people were living in countries suffering from water stress. In 2025, they will be 4 billion, in other words **50% of the world's population will be living in regions with no access to fresh water.**

According to a UNDP report in 2006, 90% of the population of the Middle East and North Africa will be living in countries affected by water scarcity by the year 2025.

By 2025, domestic consumption will rise by about 40% and consumption for irrigation (which today accounts for 70% of abstractions) by 17%.

Current investments in the field of water are about 75 billion Euros per year, split as follows: governments and national public sector (48 billion), national private sector, including local authorities (14 billion), public development aid (9 billion), and multinationals (4 billion).

**Total financing needs are estimated at 180 billion Euros per year for the next 25 years.**

## 2.4 Water and development aid in France and around the world

According to the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, **development aid for drinking water and sanitation has risen since 2001.** In 2005-2006, financial commitments by the OECD member countries (in loans and grants) reached 5 billion dollars, a real terms doubling in relation to 2001-2002. For the period 2002-2006, aid to the water sector rose by an average of 24% per year with regard to bilateral aid and 21% in terms of multilateral aid (source: OECD, measuring aid to water supply and sanitation, December 2008).

France made water one of the core priorities for the G8, by having a water action plan adopted at the Evian Summit in 2003. It is committed to doubling its aid to the water sector, particularly in Africa, with priority allocation to sanitation (while maintaining efforts devoted to drinking water access); access to water and sanitation services by the underprivileged populations in rural, semi-urban and urban environments, and integrated and efficient water resources management. It set itself clear targets in relation to the Millennium Development Goals, in particular that of using its bilateral aid to help ensure access to water and sanitation by nine million people in Africa by the year 2015.

France is the world's 4<sup>th</sup> bilateral source of funding for drinking water. Its bilateral aid reached more than 350 million Euros in 2007, mainly through its key operator, the French Development Agency (AFD). This aid represents access to water for nearly three million people per year around the world, and to sanitation for about one million.

Moreover, the Act of 9 February 2005 – known as the Oudin-Santini Act – gave particular weight to decentralised cooperation, opening the door to voluntary contributions by local authorities for water sector projects in the developing countries.

### 3. Crucial messages from the FWP in order to meet the water challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century

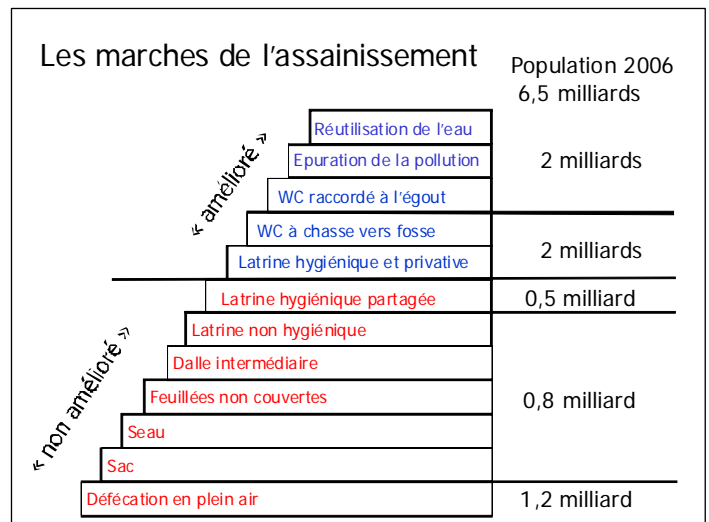
The following recommendations from the French Water Partnership are based not only on concrete projects in France, but also on international solidarity programmes carried out by its members.

#### 3.1 Sanitation in the megacities: defusing the sanitation time-bomb

Although progress has been made in achieving the drinking water goals, it is still highly inadequate with regard to access to basic sanitation, in other words the existence of hygienic toilets.

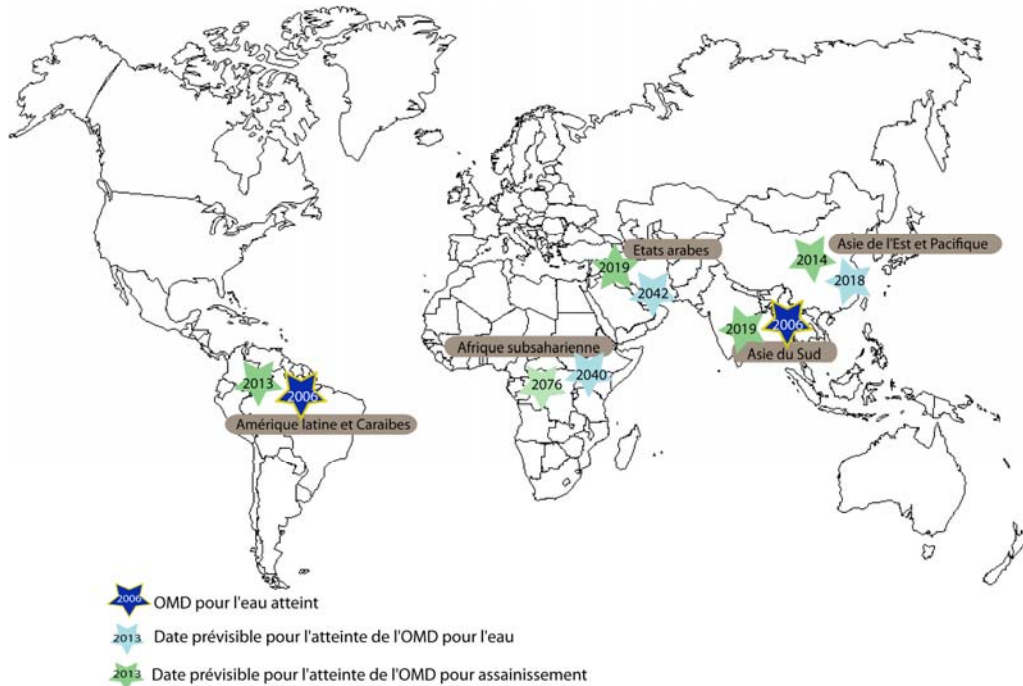
In the absence of sanitation, millions of people die every year from diseases linked to unsanitary water, because 85% of human wastewater is evacuated into the natural environment without treatment, thereby polluting soil, rivers and oceans.

Sanitation problems are today considerably aggravated by global changes: demographic growth and above all urban growth, particularly in the developing countries. More than 50% of the world's population is now urban and appropriate sanitation models are urgently required.



Source : Gérard Payen

For example, Africa only treats 2% of its urban, industrial and domestic pollution and is experiencing a catastrophic deterioration of its aquatic and coastal resources. This situation will be even harder to manage in the future, given that in 2050, the population of Africa should rise to 1.8 billion inhabitants as opposed to 850 million today.



Source: FWP according to the Human Development Reports 2006 and 2008, UNDP

**In 2030, two thirds of the world's population will be living in cities, including 2 billion people in slums.** In a context such as this, the issue of sanitation becomes acute in an urban environment.

However, the evacuation of domestic sewage and protection against contamination from human activities **are not among the Millennium Development Goals**. Sanitation also means evacuation of domestic and industrial excreta, sludge and wastewater, their collection, transport, treatment and even recycling and reuse.

**The French Water Partnership raises a plea to avoid hundreds of millions of the planet's inhabitants being condemned to die amidst their own waste**, as was the case in the slums of the major European cities in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**The developing cities have now become real "sanitation time-bombs"** that will have to be defused using all forms of sanitation (collective, semi-collective or individual) up to treatment and reuse of wastewater and sludge. The FWP stresses that for each euro invested in sanitation, eight Euros will be saved, in particular through lower health costs and greater labour productivity.

#### A sanitation strategy for a capital city, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

For the past 15 years, the French National Office for Water and Sanitation (ONEA) enabled the development of improved independent sanitation through promotional work with the beneficiaries, subsidies in kind (85,000 individual equipment systems produced) and through definition of a model for management of mechanically collected sewage. Collective sanitation for the industrial zone and the town centre, with the creation of a lagoon treatment plant were achieved in particular with the support of the French Development Agency.

The French Water Partnership therefore recommends:

- action on the entire wastewater chain rather than simply focusing on the supply of toilets and latrines, but also collecting, evacuating, treating and reusing wastewater, excreta and sludge;
- considering that sanitation concerns everyone and that it has considerable benefits for health, the environment and ultimately economic growth;
- in the developing countries, supporting and professionalising the highly dynamic small local private sector for collecting and evacuating wastewater and sludges, in collaboration with the local populations;
- giving hygiene its full place by changing attitudes, because although the use of latrines can reduce the risk of diarrhoea by 40%, hand washing with soap can reduce it by 50%;
- setting up long-term financial mechanisms for sanitation, based on moderate fees applied to existing and financially profitable local public services, such as the drinking water service.

### 3.2 Access to drinking water and sanitation for all has a cost that must be fairly distributed

Achieving the Millennium Development Goals entails securing the essential financing. This urgent need must not be compromised by the current international financial crisis.

There are three main sources of financing for the water sector: the prices paid by the user, the national budget to a large extent fed from taxes and international solidarity.

**It is through pricing and taxation that governments can act directly and can effectively program long-term investments for the water sector.** It is by taking the necessary steps (investment, operation and maintenance of water infrastructures), that they will open the door to external financing from the local banking market and international solidarity.

If public development aid only represents 5% of grants to the water sector in the southern countries, it is nonetheless essential to the poorest countries and the rural world, because it has a determining leverage effect.

#### **Urban hydraulics in Senegal: a successful financing strategy on the road to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.**

In 1996, Senegal successfully undertook reform of the urban hydraulics sector. Accompanied by a major programme of investments and a Government commitment to raise prices, it enabled the sector to achieve financial equilibrium and led to significant progress in terms of coverage. Reform of the sector was made possible by strong government will and significant financial support from the funding sources, in particular the French Development Agency.

Even if each government has to take steps to economise water resources, it must above all adopt a national framework and a real costed strategy, involving the local authorities and organising long-term financing of all the costs linked to water, to enable access for all at an affordable price.

France adopted a policy such as this in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and it enabled water supply and sanitation to be financed across the entire country.

**Improving access to water and sanitation for all means more than empty declarations and plans with no funding.**

The French Water Partnership therefore recommends:

- translating political will into concrete action, starting by adopting national strategies for long-term financing of all water-related costs (investment, operation and maintenance);
- adjusting needs by promoting operational and economic efficiency: network efficiency, optimisation of irrigation, recovery of unpaid bills, stakeholder independence and limitation of cost overruns caused by corruption;
- setting up financial mechanisms to ensure recovery of costs and fair distribution of them between rich and poor and between taxpayers and users;
- dedicating priority public subsidies to investments with the greatest health, environmental and economic growth benefits for society;
- giving local authorities the financial means they need to meet their responsibilities, including through the provision by the international funding agencies of loans without government guarantees (non-sovereign or sub-sovereign loans).

### 3.3 Basin level water management: the solution for geopolitical water issues?

Water management has to deal with a large number of issues: enabling each individual to have access to safe water and sanitation and to allow crop production while minimising the effects of agriculture; to enable industrial development, energy production, leisure activities, tourism and river transport; to preserve water resources and aquatic ecosystems (quantity, quality, biodiversity); to prevent permanent and accidental pollution; to prevent and manage flooding and drought; to combat maritime erosion.

These issues however are often conflicting and the problems cannot be resolved in isolation. **A transverse, multi-use approach is required. This is known as integrated water resource management (IWRM).** The geographical reality of the water situation has to be taken into account, at **basin level**.

**Integrated basin management allows a coordinated approach: between upstream and downstream; between quantity and quality; between surface water and groundwater; between needs linked to human activities and the needs of the ecosystems.**

#### French know-how: 45 years of basin level integrated water resource management

In France, water has been managed at hydrographical basin level for 45 years. The Basin Committees and Water Agencies were created in 1964. The Water Agencies are public institutions which prepare and implement the decisions of the Basin Committees. They implement financial intervention programmes by means of environmental taxes, built around the principles of "polluter-pays", "user-pays" and "water pays for water". Their 9<sup>th</sup> programme of work for 2007 – 2012 amounts to 14 billion euros covered in full by fees. Apart from acting as an incentive, the fees collected contribute to financing the investments made by the towns, by industry and by farmers, to protect the water resource and improve the performance of the treatment installations (30% of all equipment financing in France).

**In 2000, integrated river basin management was extended to the entire European Union through the European Water Framework Directive (WFD).** 110 hydrographical districts were thus defined in Europe, with 40 of them being transboundary.

Basin level water management has its place in national water policies and transboundary cooperation. **The International Network of Basin Organisations (INBO)**, created in 1994, supports IWRM per basin and today has 185 members or observers in 68 countries. It is a global platform for an exchange of practices, experience and know-how on integrated river basin management.

Around the world there are 263 rivers or lakes, including 69 in Europe and 63 in Africa, plus hundreds of aquifers (for example 69 on the American continent) whose basins are shared by at least two and sometimes more neighbouring countries (up to 18 in the case of the Danube).

**15% of the countries in the world are more than 50% dependent on the water resources of other countries upstream.**

For example, Iraq, Sudan, Syria, Egypt, Paraguay, Niger, Congo, Gambia, Botswana, Mauritania, Luxembourg, Romania, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Hungary owe more than 2/3 of their water resources to outside sources.

**If there are any historical, geopolitical, ideological or religious differences between neighbouring countries, then access to water can seriously aggravate them.** This is particularly the case between Israel and the Palestinian territories; Turkey, Iraq and Syria; Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia.

|                  | Nombre de bassins internationaux par continent | Pourcentage du territoire |
|------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Afrique          | 59   | 62%                       |
| Asie             | 57   | 39%                       |
| Europe           | 69   | 54%                       |
| Amérique du Nord | 40   | 35%                       |
| Amérique du Sud  | 38   | 60%                       |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>263</b>                                     | <b>50%</b>                |

Source : RIOB

In shared basins, it is therefore essential for the countries to establish an international agreement governing the basin management model, as recommended by the **1992 UNECE Convention (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)** (but which only concerns the UNECE region) or the UN Convention of 1997 on the use of international watercourses (the only global text but it has not yet come into force).

#### Project aid and technical assistance:

The French cooperation system (French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, French Development Agency, and French Global Environment Fund) supports shared basin organisations in Africa (Congo, Niger, Volta, Nile, Senegal, Gambia) and Asia (Mekong). The French organisations cooperate under basin twinning arrangements: Twinbasin programme (41 operations with 70 basin organisations around the world), twinning between French water agencies and their foreign counterparts, twinning financed by the European Commission in Poland, Bulgaria and Romania, for implementation of the European Framework Water Directive with intervention by the International Office for Water and the water agencies.

**IWRM is a determining factor when dealing with transboundary water resources.** The Millennium Development Goals for drinking water and sanitation will not be achievable without Integrated Water Resource Management.

**The French Water Partnership therefore recommends:**

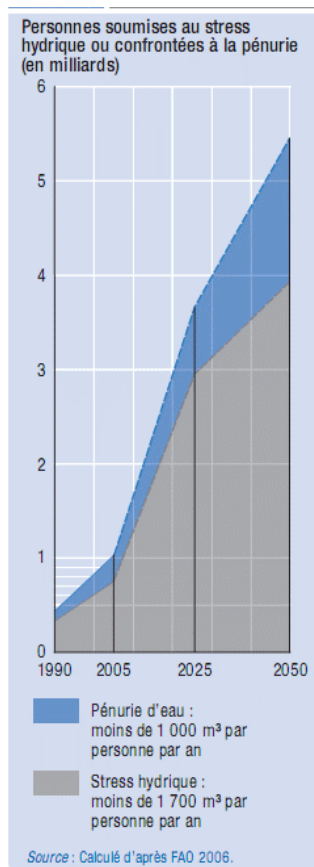
- managing river, lake and aquifer water at national or transboundary basin level;
- creating basin organisations and ensuring that they have true decision-making powers in terms of financing, management and planning;
- creating a shared view of the basin issues allied with concrete, costed action programmes;
- mobilising dedicated, long-term financing reflecting stakeholder solidarity based around the "polluter-pays" and "user-pays" principles, to ensure that each user pays according to the impact created;
- developing a true basin level water democracy entailing participation in the decision-making process alongside the government administrations and local authorities concerned, representatives of the various user categories and environmental protection or public interest associations.

### 3.4 Water crises: a priority on the climate agenda

Combating climate change requires both a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, or "attenuation", and the adoption of strategies for "adaptation" to climate change, in other words taking early measures to limit its impacts, particularly on water.

At present, 700 million people in 43 countries, or about 9% of the world's population, live in countries subject to "water stress".

**Climate change will exacerbate the demand for water, which is already growing exponentially owing to the demographic explosion, urbanisation, economic growth, agricultural irrigation, changing lifestyles, and so on.**



#### The impact of climate change in France

**On water flows.** Future climate simulations show modifications in water flows, which could make the low-water levels more severe for many rivers, already rendered fragile by excessive abstraction, particularly in the south-west of the country.

**On agriculture.** Changes to crop systems are already being observed (crop harvesting dates, changes in crop altitudes). In south-west France, where the water resource is already over-exploited, with 85% of abstractions for agriculture, the question arises of whether to adapt the predominant crop system based on irrigated maize.

**By 2025, more than 3 billion people, or about 38% of the world's population (estimated at 8 billion) could live in countries subject to water stress.**

By 2080, an additional 1.8 billion people could live in a region where water is scarce. Several countries in regions already under water stress, particularly in the Middle East, are likely to experience considerable scarcity of water (less than 1000 m<sup>3</sup> of freshwater per capita and per year).

#### Mediterranean, climate change and water scarcity

Of the 547 million inhabitants of the Mediterranean region (258 million of whom live in the countries in the south and east of the Mediterranean), 20 million have no access to drinking water and 47 million have no adequate sanitation (25% of households in North Africa do not even have access to latrines and are particularly exposed to water-borne diseases).

In the Mediterranean region, water is a rare, fragile and unequally distributed resource. Demand doubled in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, particularly owing to agriculture, which accounts for 64% of water use in the Mediterranean basin. Losses (leaks and transfers) represent more than twice the predicted rise in demand. Limiting these losses would be a means of avoiding the need to build nearly 100 dams between now and 2015.

It is predicted that global warming will lead to an average annual temperature increase in this region of between 2.2 and 5.1°C (or significantly more than the planet-wide average), accentuating extreme hydrological phenomena (drought and flooding).

The countries most seriously threatened by the shortage of water are Libya, the Palestinian Territories, Jordan, Israel and Malta, followed by Syria, Cyprus, Tunisia and Algeria.

**This is why putting into place tools to enable the developing countries to adapt to the consequences of climate change is one of the priorities for international action.**

Therefore, under the terms of the Kyoto Protocol, France and the European Union supported the creation of the **Adaptation Fund** for financing climate change adaptation projects in the developing countries. The aim now is to ensure that this fund is used in favour of the water sector. The anticipated projects can take a variety of forms: development of hydroelectric potential, improved use of water for agriculture, development of alternative resources in arid areas, prevention of leaks, wastewater recycling, rainwater collection, desalination, public information campaigns about water wastage and so on.

The French Water Partnership therefore recommends:

- promoting the adoption of international, national and local climate change adaptation plans concerning water in particular, especially in the developing countries and particularly in the Mediterranean;
- rapidly implementing water resource saving policies, particularly by improving the management of water demand, by adapting farming practices and crop systems (for example, in France, less irrigated maize in regions subject to water stress), by recycling wastewater and by reducing piping leaks;
- developing observation and research systems concerning the impact of climate change on water-related risks;
- enhancing public awareness and promoting individual accountability.

## 4. The 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in Istanbul down the years...

The World Water Forum is the only international event at which governments, local authorities and civil society stakeholders can debate and propose solutions to address the main water issues.

There were 500 participants at the first World Water Forum in Marrakesh in 1997; 6,000 participants at The Hague in 2000; 24,000 participants in Kyoto in 2003 and 20,000 participants in Mexico in 2006. 15,000 participants are expected in Istanbul.

### 4.1 The 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum aims to build bridges...

The thematic objective of the 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum is to bridge water divides between countries, populations and present and future generations. It will be organised around two main issues (supplying water for sustainable development and enabling development mechanisms), themselves broken down into six themes: global changes and risk management; human development and the Millennium Development Goals; water resource management and protection; governance and management; finance; education, knowledge and capacity enhancement.

**The Istanbul Forum will in particular aim to give the floor to those rarely heard civil society stakeholders such as women, young people, children, trade unions, farmers and the local populations.**

### 4.2 Real political opportunities

If the 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum is above all an opportunity for exchanges of ideas and debates between all water stakeholders from around the world, it also involves a political process involving governments, local authorities and parliaments.

A series of preparatory meetings was thus held on 11 and 12 September in Paris (UNESCO), on 4 and 5 December in Geneva (UN), on 22 and 23 January in Rome (FAO) and on 18 and 20 February in Istanbul, to prepare the content of the "Ministerial Declaration". Five regional forums preceded the World Forum in Istanbul: Asia-Pacific (3-4 December 2007); Africa (30 June – 1 July 2008); Europe (5 November 2008); Mediterranean, Turkey and North Africa/Middle East (17-19 November 2008 – Arab Water Forum); Americas (24-25 November 2008).

Five "High Level Panels" will be organised in Istanbul on the following themes: **water and climate change; water and disasters; water, food and energy; water and finance; water and sanitation**. The French Minister JL Borloo should be taking part in the panel devoted to "water and climate change".

A declaration by local authorities, known as the Istanbul Water Consensus, prepared by ICLEI (association of more than 1000 local governments from around the world designed to promote sustainable development) and UCLG (United Cities and Local Governments representing tens of thousands of local authorities from 127 countries) will be finalised in Istanbul. It comprises an annex with specific results targets to be adopted by each signatory local government.

The process for members of parliament will take place around three main topics: instituting the right to water and sanitation for all, transboundary management and the policy of water and sanitation service decentralisation.

### 4.3 Marseille, candidate for the 6<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in March 2012

The FWP supports the candidacy of France and the city of Marseille to host the 6<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in 2012. The city of Durban in South Africa is also a candidate for the 6<sup>th</sup> Forum. The decision will be taken in September 2009.

## 5. The French Water Partnership (FWP) will be active at the Istanbul Water Forum

### 5.1 A multi-stakeholder forum with an international orientation

The French Water Partnership (FWP) was created on 22 March 2007, coinciding with World Water Day, to help meet the challenges of global water and sanitation for all in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Initially created by 33 founder members, it today has more than a hundred.

**The FWP brings together the French water stakeholders active on the international stage: ministries, NGOs, companies, local authorities, public institutions, associations, basin organisations, scientific and technical organisations.**

It is a forum for exchanges of ideas concerning the governance and management of water resources, helping to place water on the international agenda and keep political decision-makers focused on the water challenges, particularly the Millennium Development Goals.

The FWP has an executive secretary, Nathalie Chartier-Touzé, responsible for overall coordination of the Partnership, in collaboration with a Project Officer, François-Xavier Imbert.

### 5.2 The mandate

1. **To coordinate the presence of the French water stakeholders** within international and European networks and at international water conferences
2. **To communicate common messages** prepared by its members and make information about their expertise and their actions available to the international community
3. **To issue recommendations** to the government representatives in charge of water policies in France, jointly with European and international bodies.

The FWP examines water issues and challenges around the world, but its particular expertise is in the field of the challenges faced by Europe, the Mediterranean and Africa, in the light of its members' activities in these geographical sectors.

The Netherlands, Denmark, Japan and Germany have also created national partnerships to promote coordination and synergy between their members, and above all to sponsor their expertise on the international stage.

More recently the above-mentioned European National Partnerships, in particular that of the Netherlands, supported the creation of a European Water Partnership (EWP), of which the FWP is a member. EWP is responsible for drafting the European report and for organising the "Europe" session at the Istanbul Forum.

### 5.3 A participative, consensus-based working model

The FWP charter lays down operating principles: participative and consensus-based model, no pre-eminence of one category of members over another.

When they sign the charter, its members undertake to develop its programme of action, in particular by taking part in thematic working groups (sanitation, local governance, etc.) or specific event-based groups (World Water Forums, Commissions on Sustainable Development and so on).

### 5.4 A programme of action

The FWP programme is based on participation by its members in World Water Forums and in other major European and international events: Commission on Sustainable Development, International Water Week in Stockholm, etc.

The Partnership's action programme is financed voluntarily and is balanced as fairly as possible between its public and private members. The FWP's executive secretariat is responsible for overall coordination of the Partnership and for the administration of its website [www.partenariat-francais-eau.fr](http://www.partenariat-francais-eau.fr)

### 5.5 The French water stakeholders: internationally recognised expertise in the entire water cycle

**Water is a sector in which French expertise is internationally recognised. It involves local authorities, engineering offices, research organisations, water agencies, public works companies, public and private distributors, NGOs and equipment suppliers.**

This expertise covers many fields in the sector: resource management, irrigation, pastoral water projects, service to underprivileged populations, sewerage and sanitation, support for sector reforms, research and so on.

**The State:** the Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs coordinates international action by the French State. In this respect it provides strategic coordination of French public aid. The Ministry for the Economy, Industry and Employment is the main source of funding within the State. The Ministry for Ecology, Energy Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning draws on its experience to provide institutional expertise in this field. The State takes part in drafting European legislation.

**The French Development Agency (AFD)** is the key operator in the French public development aid system. It contributes to financing public or private development projects through grants or preferential rate loans and by setting up technical and training guarantees.

**Local authorities and local government groups:** in addition to performing their role in organising the public water and sanitation service, the local authorities and their groups have for a long time now been devoting a part of their general budgets to decentralised international cooperation programmes with foreign local governments in this sector, a system that was reinforced by the publication of the Act of 9 February 2005.

**Public water institutions:** The French National Office for Water and Aquatic Ecosystems (Onema) and the six Water Agencies, carry their national duties into the international arena. Onema develops synergy primarily with its European counterparts, with a view to implementing effective, harmonised water policies. The Water Agencies are carrying out decentralised cooperation on water and sanitation projects and providing international institutional and technical support in their areas of expertise, financed from their own funds, as stipulated in the Act of 9 February 2005.

**Companies:** the French companies active in the field of water, whether small and medium enterprises or major groups, have developed expertise and know-how that enjoys an international reputation. They vary in their size, organisation and specialisation, but all are acknowledged for their commitment to providing high-quality services and products.

**Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)** are active in a variety of fields such as development, environmental protection, emergency response or consumer protection. They bring an extra dimension to the debate through innovative and constructive ideas and implement projects in the field. They are thus a necessary interface between the populations and the institutions, both in the North and the South.

**Scientific, technical and research organisations:** For many years now, a large number of organisations of this type have been active with regard to the various uses and aspects of water management. At present, these structures are playing an active role that is recognised at the national, European and international levels, particularly in the field of standardisation and training.

## 5.6 The personalities in the French delegation to Istanbul

|                         |               |   |   |
|-------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| <b>Abadie</b>           | Marc          | Directeur Général de l'agence   | Agence de l'Eau Adour Garonne   |
| <b>Antonini</b>         | Jean-Claude   | Président de la Commission Association des Maires de Grandes Villes de France développement durable, Maire d'Angers   | Associations des Maires de Grandes Villes de France   |
| <b>Ashwanden</b>        | Thomas        | Directeur des relations Internationales   | Conseil Général de l'Hérault  |
| <b>Atlan</b>            | Jacques       | Vice-président délégué à la culture (Conseil Général de l'Hérault)  | Conseil Général de l'Hérault  |
| <b>Balvat</b>           | Alain         | Vice-président du Syndicat Interdépartementale pour l'Assainissement de l'Agglomération Parisienne, Conseiller Général du Val de Marne - Conseiller municipal de Cachan | Syndicat Interdépartementale pour l'Assainissement de l'Agglomération Parisienne                  |
| <b>Bégorre</b>          | Henri         | Maire de Maxéville  | Ville de Maxéville  |
| <b>Bel</b>              | Jean-François | Président de la Commission Communication et Vice Président du Conseil Général des Yvelines et Maire de Montesson et Membre Comité de Bassin Seine-Normandie             | Agence de l'Eau Seine Normandie   |
| <b>Blanc</b>            | Jacques       | Député de la Lozère   | Assemblée Nationale   |
| <b>Boinet</b>           | Alain         | Directeur-Général   | Solidarités   |
| <b>Bonnetain</b>        | Pascal        | 1er Vice-président du Comité d'Administration de l'Agence Rhône, Méditerranée et Corse et Président Syndicat Ardèche Claire et Adjoint au Maire de Labastide-de-Virac   | Agence de l'Eau Rhône, Méditerranée et Corse  |
| <b>Borloo</b>           | Jean-Louis    | Ministre de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement Durable et de l'Aménagement du Territoire  | Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement Durable et de l'Aménagement du Territoire |
| <b>Bramy</b>            | Hervé         | Vice-président du Syndicat Interdépartementale pour l'Assainissement de l'Agglomération Parisienne, Adjoint au Maire du Blanc Mesnil                                    | Syndicat Interdépartemental pour l'Assainissement de l'Agglomération Parisienne                   |
| <b>Cambon</b>           | Christian     | Sénateur, Vice-président du Syndicat des Eaux d'Île de France   | Syndicat des Eaux d'Île de France   |
| <b>Castaner</b>         | Christophe    | Vice-président du Conseil général Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur  | Conseil général Provence Alpes Côtes d'Azur   |
| <b>Chabert d'Hières</b> | Laurent       | Président Coalition Eau   | Coalition Eau   |
| <b>Chartier-Touzé</b>   | Nathalie      | Secrétaire Exécutive  | Partenariat Français pour l'Eau   |

|                       |               |   |   |
|-----------------------|---------------|---|---|
| <b>Chaussade</b>      | Jean-Louis    | Président Directeur Général   | Suez Environnement  |
| <b>Chirouze</b>       | Jean-Paul     | Président   | Association des Sciences et Techniques de l'Eau et de l'Environnement                             |
| <b>Colin</b>          | Jean-Paul     | Vice-président du Grand Lyon  | GRAND LYON (Communauté Urbaine de Lyon)   |
| <b>Cottet</b>         | Jacky         | Président du Conseil d'Administration   | Agence de l'Eau Rhône, Méditerranée et Corse  |
| <b>Danel</b>          | François      | Directeur Général   | Action Contre la Faim - France  |
| <b>Dantin</b>         | Michel        | Président du Comité de Bassin Rhône Méditerranée  | Agence de l'Eau Rhône, Méditerranée et Corse  |
| <b>De Grandmaison</b> | Madeleine     | Présidente du Comité de Bassin Martinique   | RIOB  |
| <b>Delhaye</b>        | Annick        | Vice-présidente du Conseil Régional Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur  | Conseil général Provence Alpes Côtes d'Azur   |
| <b>Donzier</b>        | Jean-François | Directeur Général OIEau   | Office International de l'Eau   |
| <b>Emié</b>           | Bernard       | Ambassadeur de France en Turquie  | Ambassade de France en Turquie  |
| <b>Flajolet</b>       | André         | Député du Pas-de-Calais, Rapporteur de la loi sur l'Eau 2006, Président du Comité National de l'Eau et administrateur du Comité de Bassin Artois Picardie | Comité National de l'Eau  |
| <b>Fradin</b>         | Guy           | Directeur Général   | Agence de l'Eau Seine Normandie   |
| <b>Fragnaud</b>       | Jean - Marc   | Vice-président du Conseil d'administration  | Agence de l'Eau Rhône, Méditerranée et Corse  |
| <b>Frérot</b>         | Antoine       | Directeur général Veolia Eau  | Veolia Eau  |
| <b>Gaillard</b>       | Jacques       | Président-directeur général   | Sogreah   |
| <b>Gaubert</b>        | Jean          | Député des Côtes d'Armor  |   |
| <b>Gaudin</b>         | Jean-Claude   | Maire de Marseille  | Ville de Marseille  |
| <b>Grondin</b>        | Pierre-Marie  | Directeur   | Programme Solidarité Eau  |
| <b>Grosclaude</b>     | Jean-Yves     | Directeur Technique et Opérationnel   | Agence Française de Développement   |
| <b>Guirkinger</b>     | Bernard       | Président Directeur Général   | Lyonnaise des Eaux France   |
| <b>Joly</b>           | Antoine       | Délégué à l'Action Extérieure des Collectivités locales   | Ministère des Affaires Étrangères   |
| <b>Josselin</b>       | Charles       | Ancien Ministre, ancien sénateur  | Association des Maires de Grandes Villes de France  |
| <b>Jouanno</b>        | Chantal       | Secrétaire d'Etat à l'Écologie  | Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement Durable et de l'Aménagement du Territoire |
| <b>Jourdain</b>       | Dominique     | Président des Eco-maires, Conseiller Municipal de Château Thierry, Président de la Commission Programme & Prospective du Comité de Bassin Seine-Normandie | Agence de l'Eau Seine Normandie   |
| <b>Lanuzel</b>        | Raymond       | Vice Président de Nantes Métropole en charge de la délégation eau et Adjoint au Maire de Nantes   | Nantes Métropole  |
| <b>Laplaud</b>        | Christian     | Président G2C, Altereo et EA-Image  | G2C et SFEC   |
| <b>Laurent</b>        | Philippe      | Conseiller Général des Hauts de Seine - Maire de Sceaux + Vice-président du SIAAP   | Ville de Sceaux   |
| <b>Lavarde</b>        | Patrick       | Directeur général ONEMA   | Office National de l'Eau et des Milieux Aquatique   |
| <b>Le Bideau</b>      | Jean-Luc      | Vice-président du France Territoires du Pacifique (PECC)  | France Territoires du Pacifique (PECC)  |

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| <b>Le Grand</b>   | Jean-François | Sénateur de la Manche, Président du Cercle Français de l'Eau   | Cercle Français pour l'Eau   |
| <b>Le Pensec</b>  | Louis         | Président de l'Association Française du Conseil des Communes et Régions d'Europe   | Association Française du Conseil des Communes et Régions d'Europe                |
| <b>Le Strat</b>   | Anne          | Présidente Eaux de Paris, Adjointe au Maire de Paris à l'eau et assainissement, Membre du Conseil d'Administration de AESN   | Ville de Paris   |
| <b>Lecussan</b>   | Christian     | Vice Président du Conseil National de l'Eau (CNE), Président Fédération Nationale des Associations de Riverains et utilisateurs industriels de l'eau (FENARIVE), Directeur AFINEGE, Membre du Comité de Bassin de l'AESN / Vice Président de la C3P (Commission Programme & Prospective) | Agence de l'Eau Seine Normandie  |
| <b>Lefebvre</b>   | Dominique     | Président de la communauté d'agglomération de Cergy-Pontoise   | Communauté d'agglomération de Cergy-Pontoise                                     |
| <b>Lepeltier</b>  | Serge         | Maire de Bourges, Président du Comité de Bassin Loire Bretagne, Ancien ministre  | Ville de Bourges   |
| <b>Magalhaes</b>  | Jean Claude   | Administrateur AESN ; Vice Président de la Commission de Gestion Solidaire & Développement Durable   | Agence de l'Eau Seine Normandie  |
| <b>Magnen</b>     | Jean-Philippe | Vice-président de Nantes Métropole, Adjoint au Maire de Nantes   | Ville de Nantes  |
| <b>Malvy</b>      | Martin        | Président de la Région Midi-Pyrénées, Président du Comité de Bassin, Président de l'Association des petites villes de France (APVF)  | Agence de l'Eau Adour Garonne  |
| <b>Marcovitch</b> | Daniel        | Vice-président (4ème) du SIAAP, Vice-président du Comité de Bassin de l'agence l'AESN et du Comité d'Administration de l'ONEMA, Conseiller de Paris, Président de Centre de Recherche d'Expertise et de Contrôle des Eaux de Paris et Vice Président de Conseil National de l'Eau        | Ville de Paris   |
| <b>Oudin</b>      | Jacques       | Président du Cercle Français de l'Eau, Président Commission Internationale de l'agence de l'Eau Loire Bretagne, Vice-président du Conseil Général de Vendée  | Cercle Français de l'Eau   |
| <b>Ouzoulias</b>  | Maurice       | Président du SIAAP, Administrateur Agence de l'Eau Seine Normandie   | Syndicat Interdépartementale pour l'Assainissement de l'Agglomération Parisienne |
| <b>Paoletti</b>   | Michel        | Président du Groupe Outre-mer du Conseil Economique, Social et Environnemental   | Conseil Economique, Social et Environnemental                                    |
| <b>Payen</b>      | Gérard        | Conseiller pour l'Eau du Secrétaire Général des Nations-Unies M. Ban Ki-Moon<br>Président d'Aquafed (ASTEE), Président de la Fédération internationale des opérateurs privés des services d'eau  | ASTEE  |
| <b>Pialat</b>     | Alain         | Directeur Général de l'agence  | Agence de l'Eau Rhône, Méditerranée et Corse                                     |
| <b>Pinatel</b>    | André         | Président de la Chambre Régionale d'Agriculture  | Région Provence Alpes Cotes d'Azur   |
| <b>Plantey</b>    | Jacques       | Directeur Général de la Société du Canal de Provence et d'aménagement de la Région de Provençale   | Société du Canal de Provence et d'aménagement de la Région de Provençale         |
| <b>Proglio</b>    | Henri         | Président-directeur Général Veolia Environnement   | Veolia Environnement   |
| <b>Raoult</b>     | Paul          | Sénateur et Président des Syndicat Interdépartemental Des Eaux du Nord de la France et Syndicat Intercommunal  | Agence de l'Eau Artois Picardie  |

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|                   |             | d'Assainissement du Nord   |   |
| <b>Reneaume</b>   | Marc        | Président de la Fédération professionnelle des entreprises de l'eau  | FP2E (Fédération Professionnelle des Entreprises de l'Eau)  |
| <b>Rocard</b>     | Michel      | Premier ministre et Président du France Territoires du Pacifique (PECC)  | France Territoires du Pacifique (PECC)  |
| <b>Roussel</b>    | Pierre      | Président de la Commission Permanente des Ressources Naturelles  | Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement Durable et de l'Aménagement du Territoire<br>Conseil Général de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (CGEDD) |
| <b>Schiavetti</b> | Hervé       | Maire d'Arles, Vice-président du Conseil Général des Bouches-du-Rhône, 1 <sup>er</sup> Vice Président Arles Crau Camargues Montagnette   | Ville d'Arles   |
| <b>Séché</b>      | Joël        | Président Directeur Général Groupe SAUR  | Groupe SAUR   |
| <b>Sirven</b>     | Stella      | Présidente du parlement des jeunes pour l'eau du bassin Artois Picardie  | Agence de l'Eau Artois Picardie   |
| <b>Stefanini</b>  | Laurent     | Ambassadeur délégué à l'environnement  | Ministère des Affaires Étrangères   |
| <b>Strebelle</b>  | Alain       | Directeur Général de l'agence  | Agence de l'Eau Artois Picardie   |
| <b>Tardieu</b>    | Henri       | Président de l'Association Française pour l'Étude de l'Irrigation et du Drainage   | Association Française pour l'Étude de l'Irrigation et du Drainage   |
| <b>Thibault</b>   | Henri-Luc   | Directeur du Plan Bleu   | Plan Bleu   |
| <b>Tong Sang</b>  | Gaston      | Maire de Bora Bora et ancien Président de Polynésie Française  | Ville de Bora Bora  |
| <b>Vampouille</b> | Michel      | Vice-président Région Île de France  | Région Île de France  |
| <b>Vauzelle</b>   | Michel      | Député et président du conseil régional Provence Alpes Cotes d'Azur et président de la société du Canal de Provence et président de la Commission Inter Méditerranéenne de la Conférence des Régions Périphériques Maritimes | Région Provence Alpes Cotes d'Azur  |
| <b>Verbois</b>    | Jean-Michel | Chef du Service Mission économique   | Ambassade de France en Turquie  |
| <b>Vezihet</b>    | André       | Président du Conseil Général de l'Hérault et Député  | Conseil Général de l'Hérault  |
| <b>Vincent</b>    | Gilles      | Maire de Saint Mandrier-sur-Mer et vice-président de la communauté d'agglomération Toulon Provence Méditerranée  | Ville de Saint Mandrier-sur-Mer   |
| <b>Yon</b>        | Daniel      | Président de la Commission Gestion Solidaire & Développement Durable (GSDD) et Administrateur AESN   | Agence de l'Eau Seine Normandie   |

## 5.7 The FWP members are divided into 6 commissions

### Local Governments

French Departments Assembly ; French Association of European Towns and Regions; Association of Mayors of France ; Association of Mayors of French Great Cities - AMGVF ; Association of Small French Cities - APVF ; Association of European Towns and Regions; Cercle Français de l'Eau ; United Cities France ; Council of the Hérault department, National Federation of the local authorities - FNCCR ; Greater Lyon Urban Community ; Water National Committee / National Commission for Decentralised Cooperation – CNE/CNCD ; City of Bailly; Société du Canal de Provence ; Water Union of Ile de France – SEDIF

### NGOs, associations and foundations

Water Academy ; Action against Hunger; Agency for Business Development in Africa - ADEA France ; Agua para la vida ; Water Embassy ; European Formation for the Environment and sustainable development - AFEEDS ; Assoprojection ; Biefs du Pilat ; Coalition eau ; Water without Borders ; Eau Vive ; Fondation ensemble ; Foundation for World Agriculture and Rural Life - FARM ; Foundation for Environmental Education – F3E ; Research and Technological Exchange Group - GRET ; French Disaster Aid Group ; Hydrotop ; French Institute of Environment and technical Equipment for Development - ISTED ; International Office for Water- OIEau ; Partner Network for Access to Water I Developing Countries - PSEau ; Right to Energy – SOS Future ; Saint Lazare International ; Secours Catholique (catholic charity) - Caritas France ; Secours islamique (Islamic charity) ; Segula.fr ; French Hydrotechnics Society ; Solidarités ; VERSeau Développement ; Water for all.

### Private Companies

2ETW Consulting Services ; Aquasource ; ASAINFO ; ASPA Utilities ; Bentley Systems France ; BIOSENS ; Claire Tassin Conseil ; CSTB ; Ea Image ; G2C Environnement; Eau pure ; EGIS BCEOM International ; ENEA Consulting ; Professional Federation of Water Enterprises – FP2E (Veolia Eau, Suez Environnement, Groupe SAUR) ; Groupe des eaux de Marseille ; Hydroconseil ; INDRAY ; ISB Water ; Loira ; MEED ; Meleze-formation ; Pons Technology ; Saunier and Partners; Sépia Conseils ; SETHYS Consulting ; SOGREAH ; Soleauvergne ; Swelia ; SYNTEC / SAFEGE ; Environment and Water Industries and companies Union -UIE ; Vini Vitis Bio.

### Public Organisations

French Environment and Energy Management Agency - ADEME ; Adour-Garonne Water Agency; Artois-Picardie Water Agency; Loire-Bretagne Water Agency; Rhin-Meuse Water Agency; Rhône, Méditerranée and Corse Water Agency ; Seine-Normandie Water Agency; French Development Agency ; Office de l'Eau de la Martinique ; French Global Environment Facility – FFEM, French national agency for water and aquatic ecosystems – ONEMA - ; Greater Paris Inter-Departmental Sanitation consortium - SIAAP ; Ubifrance.

### State

Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs ; Ministry of Finances, the Economy and Employment; Ministry for Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning; Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing; Ministry of Health, Youth and Sports.

### Technical and scientific organisations

French Association for Water, Irrigation and Drainage ; Scientific and Technical Association for Water and the Environment ASTEE; Geological and Mining Research Bureau– BRGM ; Public Agricultural and environmental research institute - CEMAGREF ; Eau Vert Galant ; Mediterranean Network of Engineering Schools ; Mixed Research Unit Water - UMR G. Eau.