

Leadership For Positive Change

Report on the 7th World Water Forum (WWF) in Korea

Geneva, Switzerland July 28th, 2015



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About GIWEH

In 2007, the Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health was founded. Having identified that the maintenance of a reliable water supply and a healthy environment are some of the greatest challenges facing the planet, Dr. Salim saw the need for a new broad-based, research-centered, interdisciplinary initiative to respond more effectively to this challenge.

In light of this, GIWEH was formed in Geneva, Switzerland to bring together the disciplines of hydrology, environment, and health, bridge the gap between scientists, engineers, socio-economic experts, academia, public and private sectors, and civil society, and provide a platform for effective networking. The overarching goal was to develop a positive vision for the future of the environment and its effects on the well-being and health of humans and all other life forms.

In the first three years, GIWEH concentrated on building a strong network, constructing a national and international cooperative database, organizing information and networking events, and building GIWEH's brand and corporate identity. In 2009, GIWEH started its first program in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), which was presented at the conference, "Water and Environment in a Changing World: Leadership for Positive Change."

Since then, GIWEH has built strategic partnerships with many organizations, governments, and civil society, and extended its area of work from the Middle East to North and East Africa—in particular the Great Lakes region, the Caucasian region, and parts of Asia. GIWEH has launched training programs on policy and strategy, water governance, socio-economic indicators, and science.

GIWEH's achievements include producing the annual Water Award (inaugurated in 2009) and its own International Conference on Water Resources and Environment (ICWRE), the first of which was held in Morocco in 2012.

GIWEH is guided by an international Steering Board whose members come from diverse educational, professional, and cultural backgrounds. The Scientific Professionals Network of academics, scientists, and decision-makers from the North and the South, and the international internship program enable the development of creative and innovative ways of supporting the MDGs and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.



The 7th World Water Forum in Korea in Few Words

Every three years, the World Water Forum mobilizes creativity, innovation, and know-how around water. Serving as a stepping stone towards global collaboration on water challenges, the Forum is a unique multi-stakeholder platform where the water community, policy-makers, and decision-makers from all regions of the world can work together to find joint solutions. It is the largest international event which seeks to advance the cause of water.



Overview of the 7^{th} World Water Forum

GIWEH'S Participation

GIWEH participated in the WWF 2015 from April 12th-17th, 2015, in Daegu & Gyeongbukin, South Korea. We were a part of the Swiss booth, which was organized jointly by the Swiss Development Cooperation Agency and the Swiss Water Partnership. Also, GIWEH presented the monitoring framework, entitled, "The Flagship Project: A Post-2015 Water Monitoring Framework."

During the time of the forum, GIWEH made contributions to the following events:

- 1. Swiss Booth at WWF 2015
- 2. Getting Research into Policy and Practice (GRIPP) Session
- 3. Water Business Forum
- 4. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 12 Principles for Water Governance
- 5. GIWEH's Vision for Future: The Flagship Project. A Post-2015 Water Monitoring Framework



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1. Swiss Booth at WWF 2015



The Swiss Water Partnership (SWP) coordinated the SWP booth and organized a two-hour thematic seminar at the WWF 2015. The SWP provided the Swiss organizations a platform to present their water expertise to an international audience, improve visibility, and establish contacts at all levels—including key players such as the International Water Association (IWA), other national water partnerships (French, Dutch, US, et cetera), the World Water Council (WWC), the Swiss Embassy in Korea, local authorities, and the public in general in order to gain negotiation power for advocacy processes. Furthermore, the SWP was invited to moderate or present at four other thematic seminars and placed three SWP members in seminars organized by key partners, some of them at a high level.

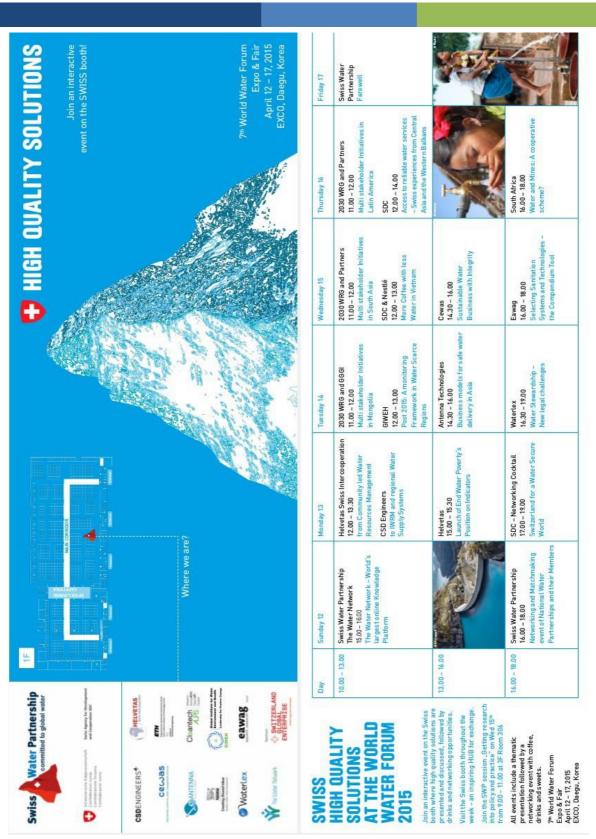


The Swiss booth, High Quality Solutions

At the Swiss booth, themed *High Quality Solutions*, GIWEH gave a presentation entitled, "*Post-2015: A Monitoring Framework in Water Scarce Regions*." It was an interactive session and resulted in Dr. Nidal Salim having discussions with various stakeholders in cooperation with GIWEH.



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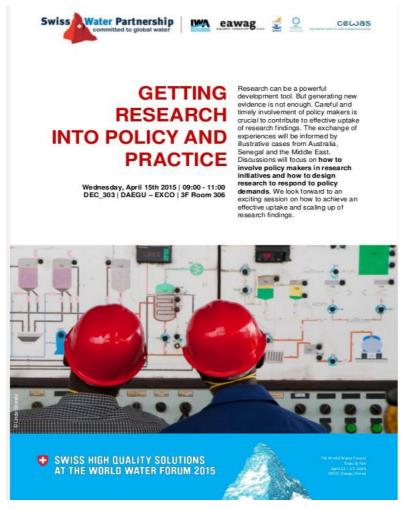
Program of the Swiss booth during the World Water Forum



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2. GRIPP (Getting Research into Policy and Practice) Session

The GRIPP session focused on the crucial importance of involving policymakers in the research process in order to promote the effective uptake of research findings and the scaling up of technologies. Research has shown to be a powerful development tool, but generating new evidence is not enough. Careful and timely involvement of policymakers is crucial to contribute to effective uptake of research findings. Therefore, case studies from Australia, Senegal, and the Middle East were presented to foster discussions on the best practices to engage policymakers in the research process. Discussions centered on ways of designing research initiatives to respond to policy demands and engaging policymakers in research initiatives. Main conclusions include: research should be guided by field feedback, communication between researchers, policymakers, and practitioners needs improvement, actors' incentives should be aligned, and establishing good relations between all actors takes time and effort.



GRIPP Program



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Schedule for GRIPP Seminar

09.00 - 11.00

09.00 - 09.05 Setting the Scene: Different Approaches of Technology Development Dr. Olga Darazs, Swiss Water Partnership

09.05 - 09.55 CASE STUDIES Case study 1: Community-Led Environmental Sanitation Planning (CLUES): Action Research with Residents and Policy Makers Dr. Chris Zurbrugg, Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (Eawag)

Case study 2: Sanitation Department of Senegal Partnering with Research Institute for Improved Sludge Management Dr. Mbaye Mgeguere, Office National de l'Assainissement du Senegal (ONAS)

Case study 3: From Research to Business Development - Crossing the Valley of Death

Dr. Johannes Heeb, International Centre for Water Management Services (CEWAS)

Case study 4: Bridging the Gap Between Researchers and Policy makers- Focusing on the Middle East Dr. Nidal Salin, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (GIWEH)

Case study 5: Urban Water Cycle Energy Requirements in Today's and Tomorrow's Utilities - What is Needed to Move Towards Energy Neutrality? Dr. Steven Kenway, International Water Association (IWA) / Water Sensitive Cities CRC, Australia

09.55 - 10.30 GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Key questions:

- What are the best methods to involve policy makers in research projects?

- How to design research to respond to policy demands?

- What are the bottlenecks of research results to get into policy and practice and how can we overcome them?

10.30 - 10.50 RESTITUTION

10.50 - 11.00 Conclusions and final remarks Dr. Olga Darazs, Swiss Water Partnership



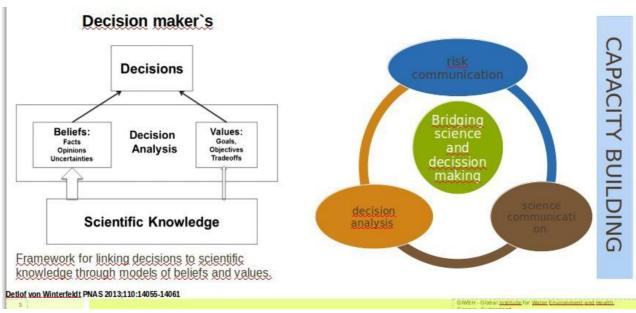
2.1 GRIPP, Case Study 4: Bridging the Gap Between Researchers and Policymakers-Focusing on the Middle East

Dr. Nidal Salim presented the case study "*Bridging the Gap Between Researchers and Policymakers*," with a focus on the Middle East. This conference highlighted numerous gaps in policy and capacity—as well as identified emerging gaps between decision-makers and stakeholders in Palestine. A bimodal method has been used (diagnosis and bridging) in order to initiate a dialogue among the concerned parties.



Dr. Nidal Salim during his presentation, "Bridging the Gap Between Researchers and Policymakers"

After introducing the case study, Dr. Nidal Salim also addressed issues that surround bridging science and decision-making—such as risk communication, decision analysis, and science communication. Some conclusions and solutions have been outlined in the following figures.



Inter-linkage between science and decision-making



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Solutions

- Participatory approach- "Stakeholder Advisory Committee,"- Public policy Decission
- More involvment of Private sector.
- Down top Approach
- Consultative and multi stakeholder-based decision making process between (Gov, society and science).
- Building bridges and trust between the different stakeholders to work together and invest in different aspects to achieve integration and investment in different aspects (environment, economic, social and cultural).

Solutions outlined to face the Palestinian water problem

3.Water Business Forum

GIWEH was invited to the Water Business Forum and became a signatory to the Declaration of the World Water Business Partnership.



C1^{*} Physical

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Biological C3

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13

Human

mponent

During the Water Business Forum, water companies from diverse regions participated and shared their technology. Business seminars, business-to-business (B2B) discussions, government-to-government (G2G) discussions, and podium sessions were facilitated in order to enhance mutual cooperation, promote and discover new water projects. The themes discussed included water efficiency, resource recovery, natural disaster management, and ecosystem management.



The Opening Ceremony during the World Water Business Forum



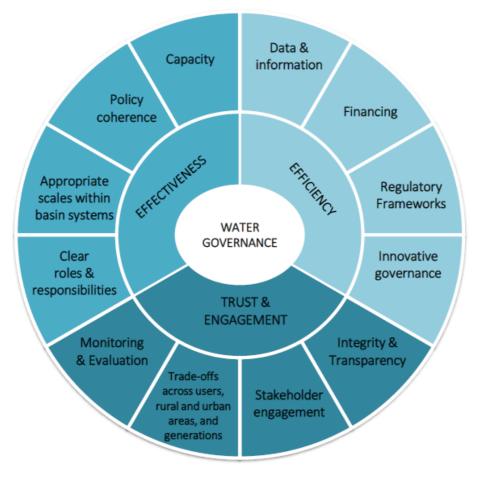
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4. OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development)

GIWEH became a signatory to the Principles of Water Governance, the guiding strategy of the OECD's Water Governance Initiative, endorsing the principles as the means by which to approach water management moving forward.

The OECD developed the 12 Principles on Water Governance as a tangible means to guide public action toward better water policies for better lives. This undertaking was based on a bottom-up, multi-stakeholder and inclusive approach since the creation of the Water Governance Initiative two years ago. Coping with current and future water challenges requires creating robust public policies, targeting measurable objectives in pre-determined timeschedules, managing at the appropriate scale, clearly assigning duties across responsible authorities, and regular monitoring and evaluation. Thus, the 12 Principles will be used to identify and scale up best practices for effective implementation and monitoring.

The 12 Principles are based on the following dimensions:



Overview of OECD Principles on Water Governance



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5. GIWEH'S Vision for Future: the Flagship Project. A Post-2015 Water Monitoring Framework

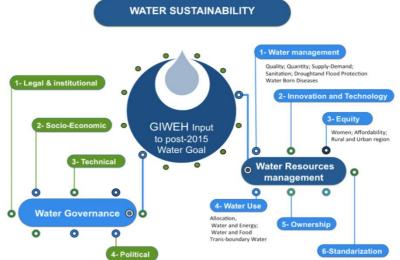
Background of the Project's Evolution

Before the SDGs were announced, GIWEH created its vision for the future, as depicted in the "Post-2015 Monitoring Framework" figure below. The vision denoted important aspects within three categories: economic and social components, physical components, and other considerations.



This project symbolizes GIWEH's vision for the future

After the SDGs were solidified and announced, GIWEH reflected upon its 2030 vision and made slight modifications to improve the flagship project. The vision was adapted to embody Water Sustainability, and was divided into two main subheadings: Water Resources Management and Water Governance. Under each subheading, the specific aspects of the vision are identified.



Updated model of the Flagship Project



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Why adopt this 2030 vision?

- To move from the Global Agenda to Regional and National Agendas
- To target the most vulnerable areas, in terms of socio-political and economic sensitivity and disaster risks—especially flash floods, droughts, and humanitarian conditions
- To build water stewardship through the integration of the private sector and civil society in the monitoring process, in order to promote and support the SDG 6.a and 6.b
- To train the local staff to adopt the different protocols of monitoring
- To present good practices for good water governance

GIWEH's "Flagship Project" supports the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda: specifically addressing Goal 6, the Flagship Project also accounts for related goals (2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13, 16, and 17, as seen below).



2030 Sustainable Development Goals related to water

The project is developed on three levels (research, capacity building, and monitoring) to be used as a tool in the elaboration of local water databases and information beyond the data to support the water policy and strategy with more focus on citizens, civil society, and academia.

The three levels—capacity building, research, and a monitoring framework—involve:

- Wide water networking
- Extensive capacity building and training
- Cooperation with various key water actors in academia and civil society
- Research and data exchange

During this project, GIWEH will:

- Encourage academics, civil society, and other community leaders to play a leading role in monitoring the development process, and support public-private partnerships to create economic and social prosperity
- Support data visualization
- Develop a GIS system to analyze and present the data on Goal 6 and open online dialogue and feedback

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GIWEH continues to build partnerships with different key organizations for the successful execution of this project. Ultimately, the use of GIS tools will aid in the development and implementation of strategic plans. The development in Geomatics (remote sensing and GIS) will enable users of the 2030 Water Monitoring Framework to consider the available information and their spatial distribution at different levels. The new Geomatics-based water monitoring system will be developed by areas of interest and focus on different zones.

At WWF 2015, GIWEH received much feedback on the monitoring framework, which it used to further improve the project. Ultimately, GIWEH's 2030 vision will be part of the Water Industry's Overseas Future Plan (developed during the WWF 2015), to support science and technology in water management. This enables the building of public-private partnerships for the Monitoring Framework. Currently, water scarcity affects more than 40 percent of the people in the world, a proportion set to reach over 66 percent by 2050. Sustainable management cannot be achieved without a comprehensive approach, which relies on high quality data and information. Thus, this Monitoring Program will be a good tool to support and enhance decision-making at every scale.

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