



9th World Water Forum

Actions submission format

On 15th of July Action Groups (AGs) will submit their action proposals to Pilot Groups (PGs) for feedbacks and observations, before opening the consultation process.

AGs will group their projects into 3/4 sub-themes or categories called Actions. As such, all projects will contribute to a main objective and ultimately to the title of the action group. This will also allow broader participation and involvement from stakeholders, especially from the consultative groups.

Adopted semantic:

- Action = synthesis of the types of interventions and projects that contribute to achieving the objective of the action group. As such, an action can be understood as a sub-theme or a category of projects. It should target a wide range of stakeholders, have potential for innovation, replicability and sustainability. It should lend itself to one or more of the following activities: (a) awareness-raising; (b) capacity development; (c) dialogues; (d) sharing of good practices; (e) partnerships for action; (f) infrastructure/service development, etc.

The Pilot Groups will revise the proposal in a week's time and will send their feedback to the coordinators. The evaluation by Pilot Groups will include the following aspects:

- Alignment of the Actions with the SDGs
- Coherency between projects under a same action and with the Action
- Overlapping with other Actions and duplication of projects
- Stakeholders representativeness and involved actors
- Regional representativeness
- Replicability of projects

At the end of July, the consultation process with Consultative Groups (CGs) should be launched and should remain open until the first weeks of September 2020.

During the Consultation Process, AGs will present their Actions to CGs, who will be able to:

- Make observations,
- Request to collaborate in a particular project,
- Propose innovative ideas and additional projects.

Before the conclusion of the consultation process and finalization of the three Actions, a series of webinars will be organized for each Priority.

Under the chairmanship of the Co-Chairs, the webinars will be facilitated by the Action Group Coordinators. The purpose of those meetings will be to share the results of the reflections already carried out and to gather the opinions and suggestions of other actors from around the world.

Indeed, in addition to the members of the working groups, the webinars will be open to all interested stakeholders, to gather expectations, suggestions and contributions from as many people as possible with the aim of enriching the Forum content ensuring broad participation and inclusion.

AGs will then consider the CGs propositions and will select the contributions they deem adapted.



Please note that during sessions you will be able to present the progress of your Actions (one category per session) justified by the achievements reached by single projects.

AGs will subsequently finalize their proposals and submit them to PGs for final validation, including a draft proposal of sessions.

PGs will assess and review the final set of proposals and eventually make suggestions to avoid major redundancies and gaps and to check if the guidelines are met.

The finalized set of proposals will be shared with the ISC, which will check potential overlapping and coherence between Priorities and make the final approval.

AGs should submit their proposals by using the following template, listing the Actions and the related projects in order of priority and level of impact:

ACTION 1: Towards more policy coherence regarding the migration-water nexus in the context of rural development

Overall Objective: With the double objective of (a) maximizing the inclusion and contribution of youth, migrants and women into rural development and (b) mitigating the water related root-causes of migration, elaboration of policy recommendations to better take the migration-water nexus into account in the context of rural development.

Overall purpose and expected results: There are various initiatives both at regional and national levels to support the increase of employment opportunities, migrant’s inclusion, and water resources preservation, both in territories of origin and in territories of destination. Water sector, including agriculture, provides a great opportunity for development of green and decent job projects, especially for the empowerment of women and youth. As an example, Union for Mediterranean has a Task Force called "Water, Employment, Migration Nexus" co-chaired by Turkey and Italy. However, in order to address all the challenges related to the migration-water nexus in the context of rural development, there is a need to strengthen the sectorial policy dialogue and build integrated policies and strategies at all levels of governance. Therefore, in order to advocate for policy coherence regarding migration and water, evidence-based decision making, and migrant’s key role in rural resilience and development, policy dialogues prior to the World Water Forum, and a joint session during the World Water Forum will be organized. A report will also be produced gathering the policy recommendations on the migration water nexus in the context of rural development – determined during the above-mentioned activities, which will be submitted to the water community and decision-makers, to the Summit of Heads of State, and major international institutions. The action will target youth, migrants (labour migrants, returnees, internal migrants, diaspora) and women (gender). Climate Change will be considered as a transversal dimension, and agriculture as playing a key role in rural development.

Overall SDGs Alignment: SDG 1 – No Poverty ; SDG 2 – Zero Hunger ; SDG 5 – Gender Equality ; SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation ; SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth ; SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities ; SDG 15 – Life on Land.

Coherence with other Priorities: The action is fully integrated in the global priorities scheme of the World Water Forum, under the title “*Water security for peace and development*”.

ACTION 2 : Knowledge exchanges on migration-water nexus in the context of rural development

Overall Objective: Enhance bottom-up approach and explore concrete example of whether and how migration is deployed as an adaptation strategy to water scarcity and climate change by adding local/national partners in charge of field initiatives through the actual and potential contribution of youth, migrants and women to water sustainable use and management.

Overall purpose and expected results: Climate projections show a decrease and variability in rainfall across regions. These predictions are highly problematic in regions where a large proportion of the population, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, rely on agriculture for food and income. Climate change will likely lead to a continued decline in agricultural productivity, driving the rate of out-migration from rural areas. While migration as an adaptation strategy to water scarcity and changing climate is increasingly recognized, there has not been a comprehensive study of the links between water scarcity and climate change and the implications of migration for rural livelihoods and food security. This action could fill this gap through a review and analysis of empirical evidence in different countries on migration as adaptation to water scarcity and climate change. Then, youth, migrants and women are (actual and potential) key actors within mitigation actions regarding water and climate change, but there is a need to analyze and highlight this positive contribution. This action proposes knowledge exchanges and sharing, but also on methodologies regarding data collection, regarding the migration-water nexus in the context of rural development. This action should gather all the stakeholders, involved into knowledge production : academics, practitioners and communities, as indigenous/traditional knowledge shouldn’t be left behind. The expected outputs are knowledge exchange activities prior to the World Water Forum, such as the WASAG working group on water and migration’s webinar on knowledge sharing, a joint report on the knowledge gap regarding migration as adaptation to water scarcity and climate change, a joint report on the knowledge gap regarding migrant’s positive role on sustainable water management in the context of rural development, employment creation, supply chain enterprises and agriculture/urbanization nexus, and a joint sessions in the World Water Forum, with a specific session on indigenous/traditional knowledge and concept of water tenure.

Overall SDGs Alignment: SDG 1 – No Poverty ; SDG 2 – Zero Hunger ; SDG 5 – Gender Equality ; SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation ; SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth ; SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities ; SDG 13 – Climate Action; SDG 15 – Life on Land.

Coherence with other Priorities: The action is fully integrated in the global priorities scheme of the World Water Forum, under the title “*Water security for peace and development*”.

PROJECTS INCLUDED <i>In order of priority and level of impact</i>	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXPECTED RESULTS	SDGs ALIGNMENT	IMPLEMENTATION	PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS	REPLICABILITY IN OTHER CONTEXTS	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS	POTENTIAL OVERLAPPING OR COHERENCE WITH OTHER AGs
Project 1 – 1 million tanks for the Sahel	The aim of the "1 million tanks for the Sahel" initiative is to enable millions of people in the Sahel to access drinking water, to have a surplus to boost their agricultural production, and to	In the Sahel, change climate accentuates irregularity in rainfall patterns and climate shocks, such as repeated droughts and floods. The consequences are disastrous for rural households with the highest poor people, who are struggling to make it and see their vulnerability increasing.	Key results of the pilot phase include: - A very significant increase in nutrition. Indeed, the nutritional status of the beneficiary populations is improved thanks to access to drinking water all year round. In addition, the consumption of fresh vegetables improves the nutrition of households (especially that of children).	This initiative is FAO's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and in particular:	The intervention is based on an integrated approach: Access to water: allow better access to clean water by collecting rainwater during the rainy season - June to October - for use during the dry season - November to May. Inputs for climate-resilient agriculture: the agroecological inputs provided are determined in consultation with	The partners are sub-regional organizations, governmental organizations, decentralized administrative entities, the government (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment, the Ministry of Women, Family and Gender, the Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation), NGOs and agencies of the United Nations system (WFP, UN-Woman, etc). The initiative is rooted in the public policies of the implemented countries.	The "1 million tanks for the Sahel" initiative is inspired by the "1 million tanks programme" implemented in Brazil through the Zero Hunger programme, which lifted 40 million people out of poverty, according to a World Bank study. Brazil has now built more than 1.3 million tanks in the semi-arid zone, making it the	The "1 million tanks for the Sahel" initiative is currently being implemented in six Sahel countries: Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Chad. Discussions are under way with ECOWAS and CILSS to replicate it on a larger scale in West Africa.	N/A

	<p>improve their food and nutrition security and build resilience.</p>	<p>Effective sustainable management of water resources is more than ever a priority to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities.</p> <p>The '1 million tanks for the Sahel' initiative aims to promote and facilitate setting up stormwater collection and storage facilities for communities. The intervention is based on an integrated approach (see "implementation" column) and is currently being implemented in six Sahel countries: Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Chad.</p> <p>Two types of tanks are built: (1) 15 m³ tanks that can provide drinking water to a family of 5 to 7 people during the dry season (7 months), as well as an irrigation supplement for gardening; and (2) 50 m³ tanks, for women's groups to provide additional irrigation at the end of the rainy season for market garden production (self-consumption and market sales).</p> <p>The tank construction is carried out by local masons (trained as part of the project) and using as much local materials as possible to stimulate the local economy. In addition, beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanks also reduce the impact of water-related health risks in areas where people do not have access to drinking water sources. - Another result is the time saving for vulnerable rural women who travelled long distances to fetch water, especially women and girls. - Improved household income at several levels: reduced water bills (between \$15 and \$20 savings per household taking the price of tap water into account). In addition, the time saved for water collection will allow women to develop income-generating activities. Finally, some of the additional vegetable production is sold in the markets. - The construction of the tanks also promotes the creation of rural jobs through the training and empowerment of local masons. Technology transfer gives communities the ability to maintain existing tanks and allows them to provide services for new tank construction. 	<p>SDG 1: to fight poverty, SDG 2: to eradicate world hunger SDG 6: for clean water and sanitation SDG 13: for adaptation and mitigation to climate change SDG 5 for gender equality SDG 10 for reducing inequality</p>	<p>communities and adapted to local conditions.</p> <p>Social protection: communities participate in the construction of tanks through "money-for-work" activities and the promotion of local materials is promoted.</p> <p>Capacity building: Local communities are trained in the construction, use and maintenance of tanks. Training on adaptation to climate change and agroecology are also organised, in synergy with farmers' school fields and "Dimitra" listening clubs (for rural women). They are also trained in good water management techniques.</p>	<p>For example, in Senegal, the initiative is consistent with the Emergency Community Development Programme (PUDC) set up by the government in its only economic and social development repository, known as the Senegal Emergent Plan (PES). The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is a key player in the country's initiative and is committed to work with FAO, to scale up the programme, to enable more women and vulnerable populations, to adapt to climate change, to improve their food and nutrition security, and to build resilience.</p> <p>In Niger, in the Zinder region, local authorities have also fully integrated and taken full ownership of the project. Indeed, they have now succeeded in integrating the construction of new tanks into projects carried out by other technical and financial partners (currently UEMOA and afDB).</p>	<p>largest producer of organically grown agricultural products in the country.</p> <p>This technology has also been tested in several Central American countries (corredor seco) and is generally applicable in all arid and semi-arid areas of the world.</p>		
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		participate in the construction of tanks through cash-for-work activities for a more sustainable impact.							
Project 2: WASAG working group on water and migration	The objectives are to build partnerships, share knowledge on linkages between water insecurity(ies) and migration in rural areas, and promote identification of approaches and interventions on the water-migration nexus.	The working group on water and migration is set up under the Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG), a global partnership of actors that aims to develop and deploy policies, strategies, and programmes, and enhance adaptation of agriculture to water scarcity.	Improved understanding of and responses to the linkages between migration from rural areas and water insecurity.	Contributions in particular to SDG 1 – No Poverty ; SDG 2 – Zero Hunger ; SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation ; SDG 13 – Climate Action.	The working group implements activities related to awareness raising and knowledge sharing as collaborative activities with its members. Annual workplans are agreed upon with the members. Upcoming activities planned for 2020 include. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A webinar for knowledge sharing webinar on water and migration linkages, with a focus on the Sahel - Preparation of a working group brief capturing key messages 	The working group is facilitated by: Global Water Partnership (GWP) , International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and United Nations University Institute on Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH) Members list: French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage (ICID), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Organization for Migration (IOM), WASAG Italian Coordination Group, Water Youth Network (WYN), World Resources Institute (WRI), FAO.	There is great need for increased knowledge sharing on water and migration.	Through the networks of the partners and outreach within specific activities.	-

ACTION 3 : Towards action

Overall Objective: With the double objective of (a) maximizing the inclusion and contribution of youth, migrants and women into rural development and (b) mitigating the water related root-causes of migration, **promotion of actions** aiming at the identification, the design and the promotion of nature-based solutions for youth, migrants and women **for water and migration**.

Overall purpose and expected results: Through the establishment of a community of practice on water related nature-based solutions for youth, migrants (labour migrants, returnees, internal migrants, diaspora, etc.) and women, knowledge and know-hows will be shared to identify, design, and promote good practices on the following topics : diversification of livelihoods and income sources, green job creation and green transition, investment in water management, agroecology and other agricultural good practices, supply chains linking rural-urban areas, nature-based solutions for agricultural water management, etc. Several thematic clusters identified will be organized, with a list of partners and a report for each cluster gathering the existing water-related nature-based solutions, the ideas of new water-related nature-based solutions and the recommendations for a better inclusion of youth, migrants and women into these water-related nature-based solutions. These reports will be submitted to the water community and decision-makers, as well as to the Summit of Heads of State and major international institutions. A stakeholder mapping (compiling the clusters' lists of partners with a breakdown for each region) for partnerships per region will be identified, as a basis for the establishment of the community of practice on water-related nature-based solutions for youth, migrants and women.

Overall SDGs Alignment: SDG 1 – No Poverty ; SDG 2 – Zero Hunger ; SDG 5 – Gender Equality ; SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation ; SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth ; SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities ; SDG 13 – Climate Action ; SDG 15 – Life on Land ; SDG 17 - Partnerships.

Coherence with other Priorities: The action is fully integrated in the global priorities scheme of the World Water Forum, under the title “*Water security for peace and development*”. The action is closely related to the Cooperation Priorities thanks to its partnership dimension.

PROJECTS INCLUDED <i>In order of priority and level of impact</i>	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXPECTED RESULTS	SDGs ALIGNMENT	IMPLEMENTATION	PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS	REPLICABILITY IN OTHER CONTEXTS	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS	POTENTIAL OVERLAPPING OR COHERENCE WITH OTHER AGs
Project 1 – Facilitating access to water for sustainable food and nutrition security	To facilitate the access to water for households	Dialassaba Sarakholé village, in the municipality of Maka Coulibantang (Senegal),	- 66 households (629 people) have access to safe drinking water ;	SDG 1 – No poverty ;	Dialassaba Sarakholé is an intervention village of the COMPASS project, which is a joint multi-	The inhabitants of Dialassaba Sarakholé, Caritas Tambacounda, the members of the diaspora, the COMPASS project staff, the	The project has a concrete impact on the life of the community.	Caritas Tambacounda, members of Caritas Senegal network, and members of Caritas International.	N/A

	and livestock, and to intensify market gardening activities.	and Caritas Tambacounda have co-founded the implementation of a drilling equipped with a solar pump for a better access to water for households and livestock, and for market gardening activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The population health status, especially of children, has been improved - Households are more resilient through the reduction of livestock mortality in the dry season ; - Women's empowerment has increased by increasing their income from market gardening activities. 	SDG 2 – Zero Hunger ; SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation ; SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth ; SDG 15 – Life on Land.	actor programme for the improvement of structural solutions to food and nutritional insecurity. The implementation process is the following : 1- Reviewing the reference situation of the village ; 2- Community meetings to identify and prioritize needs in coordination with the village association and the representatives of the diaspora in the village ; 3- Project selection validation meeting ; 4- Choice of host site ; 5- Definition of working arrangements (community's and partners' contributions) ; 6- Monitoring the process of the community contribution ; 7- Connecting with entrepreneurs ; 8- Site visit by the contractor ; 9- Signing the contract between the contractor, the village association and Caritas ; 10- Starting the work ; 11- Visiting the site by Caritas ; 12- Implementation and reception of the work ; 13- Caritas have empowered the association's members and the women's group in their administrative and financial management ; 14- Accompanying the follow-up process.	village association, the women's association, entrepreneur.	A similar larger size project is carried out in another village, Samba Khorédia Wolof, with the installation of a drilling for a better access to water and a 2-ha community horticultural field where 8 women's groups are working in. This project can be replicable in other countries in the sub-region which share the same challenges. Moreover, it is important to partner and to take advantage of the potential of the diaspora, which has great impacts in countries, such as Senegal.		
Project 2 - Strengthening agricultural productivity through the promotion of Solar Powered Irrigation	•Promote coherent approaches to sustainable land and	The Country is characterized by harsh climatic conditions with strong climatic variations and irregular	-2,000 women farmers working in 8 community vegetable gardens of 5ha each were supported with inputs and	The project was aligned more on	The project had these phases: 1. Choice of appropriate sites, in collaboration with local authorities	The project had a perfect representation of different stakeholders: the Ministry of Agriculture which was very supportive and was the one to request the	The success of the project has triggered the replication of SPIS in other districts of all provinces in the	The 8 sites of vegetable gardens were chosen in 4 different Provinces of the Country, making a good representativity.	SPIS is a new concept/initiative that does not involve any overlap or incoherence of actions.

<p>System for improved water mobilization and use efficiency</p>	<p>water management in a water scarce and climate change environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improve water use efficiency for sustainable agriculture intensification as a driver of food and nutrition security and ending hunger, and as an engine for poverty alleviation and rural development •Improve the resilience and livelihood of rural population, especially women •Enhance the nutritional status of targeted school children, increase nutrition awareness in communities and improve dietary practices. •Promote the use of clean energy in Agriculture 	<p>rainfalls, which are a serious obstacle to food and nutrition security. The majority of farmers rely on unreliable and erratic rainfall and rain fed agriculture for their survival and women are facing the double burden of water scarcity and going to fetch water from long distance. Water mobilization through clean technology using solar energy was used to allow vulnerable community, especially women, to access water and use it to improve agricultural productivity, food and nutrition security.</p>	<p>technical advice on vegetable production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Each garden was equipped with appropriate infrastructure for water mobilization and water use efficiency, equipped with integrated solar powered water reticulation systems for all year round vegetable production. -The integrated solar powered water reticulation systems in each of the 8 vegetable gardens comprised with boreholes, solar pumps with 32 solar panels, a galvanized water tank with a capacity of 20³ and 20 secondary reservoirs of 20m³, with a water distribution system. -Two sites were equipped with a full drip irrigation system managed by well-trained young men and women of the community. 	<p>SDG 1: on ending poverty; SDG 2: on eradicating hunger in the world; SDG 5: On achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls; SDG 6: On ensuring access to water and sanitation for all; SDG 13: On taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; SDG 15: On combating desertification, halting and reversing land degradation and halting</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Securing the land with land certificates in each sites for women associations 3. water mobilization : borehole drilling 4. Fencing designing and construction 5. Solar powered system designing 6. Solar equipment procurement and installation 7. Reticulation designing and construction 8. vegetable production 9. Construction of storage facility in each sites <p>-Women associations were also supported with inputs and technical advice on vegetable production; Their management committees were also trained in management practices. In order to enhance the marketing of farmers' produce and strengthen its access to markets, farmer-buyer linkage meetings were organized. These were designed to create an opportunity for farmers and buyers to come together to make contacts, as well as to engage in dialogue on the pricing of products and other issues related to marketing, such as transportation and storage.</p>	<p>project; the national research institution that helped in seeds multiplication, the local leaders who assisted in delivering land documents (certificates); women associations representing villages within different counties, including young men and women. The involvement and collaboration with other Rome based Agencies (IFAD and WFP) were noticed.</p>	<p>Country through a new GEF project. SPIS is now being implemented in other west African countries like Cabo Verde, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal</p>		
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9 FORUM MONDIAL
DE L'EAU 2012

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