Key topic questions: Input for the development of Forum sessions

Final Results as of 30 April 2008 (200 responses, 467 questions collected)

Theme 1: Global Changes & Risk Management

1. **Adapting to climate change**
   - How to assist local decision makers in considering global change for long term infrastructure decisions? (8%)
   - What measures should be designed so that both water utilities and water users receive appropriate incentives for water savings? (6%)
   - Is the development of more storage to ensure water security and to overcome future droughts and to mitigate impacts of floods a primary measure for climate adaptation? (4%)
   - What priority measures are needed for water utilities, on what time scales? (4%)
   - Many farmers mostly in Asian countries are keeping indigenous farming practices which have been historically developed. With the advent of climate change, their water situation will have significant changes such as decrease of river flow due to disappearance of high mountain glaciers, increase/decrease in rainfall, elongation of dry spells, rise of temperatures, etc. Will they be able to change their farming practices to adapt to those climatic changes quickly enough to evade the disaster of food shortage? (3%)
   - How can (urban) planners and the water sector work together to create better and adapted plans and strategies for the future? (3%)
   - How do we promote watershed development or restoration of degraded watersheds through forestation and soil & water conservation techniques so as to create a cushion, a buffer or a resilient interface between the forthcoming harsh climatic pattern and hydrology? (3%)
   - How could political will to implement strategy for adapting climate change be raised? (2%)
   - Should transboundary water treaties be revised in provision for climate change? (1%)
   - How shall decision makers be provided with the best information about likely climate change in their region and projected impacts on their water and sanitation services? (1%)
   - What role can desalination play in securing water supplies in areas affected by climate change (dry is becoming drier)? (1%)
   - Which additional rules should be agreed upon for meeting of eveness and size of extreme situation? (1%)
   - Would shift in distribution or composition of the ecosystem attributing to climate change be acceptable? (0%)
   - How will adaptation measures be applied in mountainous and small island countries? (no vote option)
   - In order to respond to drought caused by global changes, is just natural water enough as water resources? (no vote option)
   - How to cope with increasing flood risk under diverse societal conditions of the basin? (no vote option)

- What is the potential contribution of wastewater re-use as a remedy to climate change? (no vote option)
- Establishing small-scale storages to provide drinking water(no vote option)
- What could be the implications of transboundary migration due to drought related to the changes in precipitation regimes as a result of climate change? (no vote option)
- Does global climate change affect Turkey or is it a periodical drought experienced? (no vote option)
- Considering the implications of global warming within the context of increasing population and climate change, what are the action plans and approaches towards increasing productivity in short-medium-long terms? (no vote option)
- Developing new predictions on the effects of climate change on the sectoral use of water in the future (no vote option)
- Land use decisions are the water decisions, as well, What kind of relations are there in the climate change(no vote option)

New suggestions:

- Can we take advantage of different water resources at different altitudes for water balancing & production of hydroelectric power irrespective of political issues between two or more nations.
- How can urban and regional planners integrate climate change indicators to the planning (city and regional level) process ? and Land use decisions are the water decisions, as well, What kind of relations are there in the climate change approach?
- How can urban and regional planners integrate climate change indicators to the planning (city and regional level)process?
- How do we protect ecosystem services?
- How do we stop the water from being destroyed as is shown at the following flickr site/ http://www.flickr.com/photos/bharbara/collections/72157603541114578/ ?
- How many and what types of atmospheric, surface and sub-surface observations are needed to adequately monitor developing countries to enable decision makers to most effectively monitor and forecast water resources?
- How to manage the water in the rural areas in Africa sub-region?
- In the world a few country governments aren't taking to a lot of taxes (so taxes zero for recycling options because of water source not consumption at recycling systems)and they are giving support for especially waste water recycling , All governments and especially Turkish government what will give support for recycling ?It can be financial support, zero taxes support?
- Is there a need for less decentralisation for efficient management of water when it comes to climate change?
- Why is everyone clamouring about "climate change" when our problem TODAY is "climate variability" that is overwhelming our village farm lands, towns, roads, canals and homes with massive unexpected floods/droughts NOW rather than in the 20 years hence?
- Will humankind make life nearly die out on the blue planet earth?

2. Water-related migration, changing land use and human settlements

- What measures should be taken to improve the coordination between land use policies and water policies? (to serve what purpose?) (18%)
- Are there wat/san measures applicable in rural areas that might reduce migration or rural population to cities? (i.e., water security for agriculture, safe domestic water supply, school sanitary facilities) (6%)

- Should territorial development policies give more emphasis to medium scale cities to avoid the uncontrolled development of megacities? How? (5%)
- Land and water rights for women will better the situation and create opportunities for better management. How can we achieve that / speed up this process? (4%)
- Is giving priority to investments in the water services in towns, small cities and rural areas a preferred measure to mitigate uncontrolled development of mega-cities. (4%)
- Could remittances from emigrate populations be better used for water services development? How? (1%)
- Given population concentrations in coastal cities and growing urbanization, would desalination become a contributing element towards increasing urbanization? (0%)
- Migration and changing land uses, human settlements and water in most developing countires gear around rural population, which is now characterized by this New Rurality: How can these complex differentiated multi-location livelihood systems best be served with water and sanitation (related) deliver of public, private or other operators/agents' services? (no vote option)
- Urban planning decision is at the same time a Water USAGE decision. How to work collaboratively? What sort of a planning? (no vote option)
- Decision of land use is at the same time a water decision (no vote option)
- Role of urban planning in demand-oriented water management (no vote option)
- Handling of water usage productivity in urban planning (no vote option)
- What are the determinants of domestic water consumption in the urban areas? (no vote option)
- Water demand management policies are in sufficient for controlling water consumption when confronted with structural changes in urban development. What is the role of the change in the urban form generated by residential mobility? What kind of city form will effect water demand management? (no vote option)
- What are the pros and cons of water supply and demand approaches in the urban and regional plans? (no vote option)
- Managing and controlling urban development appear to lie beyond the parameters of a water demand management approach unless other policies (land use, transportation etc.) are implemented in order to reduce tensions regarding water and other resources. In this sense, what are the main indicators for better sectoral integration? (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- Can adequate supply of water only curb immigration of people from rural areas to urban areas?
- How can the public be informed when those responsible for fixing the problem don't and won't inform the public themselves?
- How do we collect hydrology data across regional and national boundaries to accurately monitor existing water quality and quantity and forecast future water supplies?
- Land use decisions are the water decisions, as well. What kind of relations are there in the climate change?
- Should desertification be prevented by and large through conservation of traditional water resources and native wisdoms in different ecosystems?
- How can urban planners integrate water policies with land use and water development policies?

- The domestic water consumption varies significantly according to the characteristics of households. What is the crucial role of urban plan that effects the household water consumption by designing zones?
- What maybe the solution for people not to immigrate for lack of water supply in some African Sub-regions?
- When low lying lands in SIDS and many coastal nations become inhabitable, to where would the affected people have to migrate?

3. Managing disasters

- Can risks be reduced by land use strategies, such as aforestation, forbidding building on flood plains, preventing new water uses in water-scarce areas, etc.? How do we promote watershed development or restoration of degraded watersheds through forestation and soil & water conservation techniques so as to create a cushion, a buffer or a resilient interface between the forthcoming harsh climatic pattern and hydrology? (8%)
- How to ensure and disseminate quick and quality diagnosis of the water and sanitation needs in response to a disaster? (5%)
- How could structural and non-structural measures be adopted and best complement each other to mitigate impacts of disasters? (5%)
- What are the main obstacles to the wide-spread development of early warning systems? How could they be removed? (5%)
- What are the community approaches that could be most effective in risk management and disaster reduction? (5%)
- Should micro-insurance systems for poor and vulnerable populations be developed and in which countries and conditions? How could they best protect against water related damages? (3%)
- How can snow-related disasters be minimized for better welfare of local inhabitants? (2%)
- Can gravity and water-related disasters such as landslides, floods, avalanches, mudflows, etc. be monitored to show the climate change effects on the world? (1%)
- Is the world ready for a severe El-Nino event? What action plan should be envisaged to cope with such an event? (1%)
- What role can desalination play in securing water supplies in areas affected by coastal disasters? (1%)
- Should “large-scale” reorganization and relocation of land use be made, e.g., in highly populated area? (1%)
- How could awareness of risks be raised among communities who are subject to disasters? (1%)
- What is the approximation of cost entry working system related to possible damage? (0%)
- How to cope with increasing flood risk? (no vote option)
- How can strong society and communities against water-related disasters be built? (no vote option)
- How do we promote international sharing of knowledge, technology and information related to flood countermeasures, and international cooperation in flood management? (no vote option)
- How can we send flood forecasting warning to reduce flood damage in areas that are not equipped with telemeter, etc.? (no vote option)

- Should the international community take the serious influence on water caused by climate change into consideration, recognise that water-related disaster management is an important element of IWRM, and promote the necessary measures? (no vote option)
- Taking into account serious impacts on climate change, how do we cope with increasing water-related disaster risk? Furthermore, should we promote adaptation to climate change in the filed of water-related disaster. (no vote option)
- In order to tackle the increasing risk of water-related disasters and promote the countermeasures for mitigating damages, is it indispensable to provide the disaster risk information, using hazard map and real-time river information system, etc.? (no vote option)
- For reducing human loss in a short time, will it be efficient to improve and reinforce the current information transmission systems, leaving no zones uninformed? (no vote option)
- How can the capacities of community-centred disaster management be developed? (no vote option)
- Should new technology such as satellite rainfall data be used to reduce water-related disasters? (no vote option)
- Should the way of providing information leading to prompt evacuation in dangerous areas be examined? (no vote option)
- Towards flood disaster reduction, should flood issues be addressed as universal ones rather than locally limited ones and should the knowledge and experiences in each area be shared and exchanged? (no vote option)
- What is to be done to manage water supply and sewerage systems in coastal areas if sea level will increase clearly? (no vote option)
- Preliminary preparations in floods and flood management (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- How can the legal rights of humans and animals be protected from harm when politicians are not willing to inform the public?
- How to supply water even during conflicts?
- In the event of an emergency, what is the best way to organize both local and international response/aid so that it is managed and used appropriately?
- Is government allocating enough funds for disaster management programmes e.g drought programmes
- Should the international community take the serious influence on water caused by the climate change into consideration, recognize that water-related disaster management is an important element of IWRM, and promote the necessary measures?
- What collaborative/regional measures can be taken to mitigate disasters?

Theme 2: Advancing Human Development and the MDGs

4. Ensuring water, sanitation & hygiene for all (ensuring adequate infrastructre; protecting public health in the near term)

- What are the major obstacles to a better coordination between water and health policies? What policy and concrete measures should be taken to bridge them? (11%)
- How to make sanitation a tool for economic development? Should it be better integrated with other industrial/commercial services? If yes, how? (8%)

- What would be the best way to enable civil society to make "informed choices" and take matters in their own hands? (5%)
- How to educate the public on the need for improved sanitation & drainage, once domestic water supply is available? (Otherwise mosquito menace becomes a problem.) (3%)
- How can we integrate ground water into rural drinking water supply schemes and make them less vulnerable to variations in availability of surface water? (2%)
- Do you think about need to reserve source of water? (1%)
- What answers can be found in water harvesting research? (1%)
- How can population management (e.g. moving users away from certain areas or denying them the right to set up new water demands in drought prone areas) increase capacity to mitigate against drought events? (1%)
- What is the role of desalination or similar treatment technologies used for wastewater treatment in integrated water management? (1%)
- How can global and regional weather forecast models be connected in order to improve knowledge on regional climate variability? (1%)
- What are the possibilities for discovering new biotech solutions to deactivate and sanitize feces? (1%)
- What is the current progress towards water and sanitation for all, how do we know, and how can we improve our indicators and/or monitoring systems? (no vote option)
- How can the water and sanitation sector learn more from other human development sectors (e.g. health, education)? (no vote option)
- What are the great new ideas, approaches and technologies that could make really big contributions to water and sanitation for all? (no vote option)
- How can we change our mentality from doing projects to providing sustainable services? (no vote option)
- Can pilot projects actually be successfully scaled up, or should we instead plan to work at scale in the first place? (no vote option)
- How can we close the gap between the numbers of people who have water and those who have sanitation? (no vote option)
- What were the achievements and shortfalls of the International Year of Sanitation, and how can we build upon them now? (no vote option)
- How can we make sanitation a tool for economic development, both as a service industry itself and in its positive impact on people's economic position? Should it be better integrated into the national budget planning? (no vote option)
- How can integrated and sustainable investment for capacity development and water infrastructure be optimized, in order to improve water and sanitation in urban and rural areas? (no vote option)
- In order to achieve the MDGs, is there anyone or any organisation that has the way to select adequate wastewater management according to the situation in each country? (no vote option)
- Is water infrastructure development able to impact positively the achievement of the MDGs? (no vote option)
- Can emerging players in the water field, such as securities companies that deal with water funds, accelerate solving water issues in the world? (no vote option)
- How can capacities of water supply be developed in developing countries? (no vote option)
- How can we improve global access to sanitation? (no vote option)

- How to convince decision makers of the necessity of proper sanitation and water pollution control (almost 5 billion people have some problems here!) (no vote option)
- What are roles of the CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) activities of private companies (e.g. SRI—Social Responsibility Investment, etc.) for solving water issues in the world? (no vote option)
- How can the regional and urban planning decisions on sustainable use of resources and saving water be regulating as a water consumption decision? (no vote option)
- Could there be water banks established in mega cities? (no vote option)
- Why isn't adequate importance paid on cross subsidies in urban drinking water? (no vote option)
- What are the effects of urbanization in water basins? (no vote option)
- What could be the tasks for developed countries to "provide clean drinking water to Africa"? (no vote option)
- How could the fact that the understanding of "water as a commercial asset" coming into question with global water privatizations be linked to the basic humanity aim of "water for everyone"? (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- How by saving water in the MEDC's can help LEDC's knowing that the problem is also transportation?
- How do human health and ecosystem health rely on each other?
- How we can act and help on local, regional and global levels for those without access?
- The best way to enable civil society to make "informed choices" and take matters in their own hands is provide society/scientist with timely and accurate hydrologic data by evaluating and upgrading observation networks.
- What are the mechanisms through which conservation and development of water resources happen?
- What should we do during the droughts in Africa?

5. Water for energy, energy for water

- What potential for energy savings is associated with various water efficiency measures and various sanitation alternatives? (8%)
- Can water for energy be complementary to water for food? (8%)
- What are the costs and benefits of desalination in different contexts? Where and when can it be an alternative water supply in a context of increasing energy prices? At which acceptable costs for the environnent? (5%)
- Biofuels: How to minimize their impacts on water quantity and quality? How can their development contribute to poverty alleviation, water and food security and reduction of CO2 emissions? (5%)
- How can research answer the question of how biofuels affect regional and global water balances and how will this influence prices for agricultural products? (3%)
- What is the real impact of dams and hydropower on greenhouse gas emissions? (3%)
- There seems to be an urgent need for certification of biofuels to ensure proper management etc. How can the water sector at large contribute to this? (1%)
- How can the usage of water for energy/energy for water ensure sustainability? (no vote option)
- How to minimize the "water footprint" of electricity generation and the "carbon footprint" in water management? (no vote option)

- How to reconcile environmental and developmental concerns in hydropower development? (no vote option)
- Will the topic of geothermal be evaluated within the theme "energy for water"? (no vote option)
- How economic is it to use other renewable energy resources instead of hydroelectric plants to protect water resources? (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- How can the development of biofuels from sewage ponds' algae contribute to preventing the unsustainable use of biofuel production?
- Can all of the questions above be answered without timely and accurate atmospheric, surface and sub-surface observations?
- Can the Forum take the initiative of taking advantage of water resources at different altitudes for water balancing and production of hydroelectric energy irrespective of political issues of different nations?
- We are poisoning the water so what can be done about stopping that?
- When can we get a better of water energy in Africa and particularly in the sub-regions?
- Will carbon sequestration be at the expense of freshwater?

6. Water and food for ending poverty and hunger

- How to get more crop per drop, in particular through modernization of irrigation methods at all levels (where it is still a rather primitive technology as compared to many other fields of business)? (9%)
- Can we improve our understanding of the evolution of food diets? What will be its impacts and what consequences for water resources management and virtual water trade? (8%)
- How to promote and develop supplementary irrigation/basic water management for small scale farming? (6%)
- Can water development efforts for agricultural improvements be sustainable and contribute to poverty reduction without major breakthrough in the international trade and subsidy regimes? (6%)
- Concrete lined canals are indispensable to increasing the water use efficiency of water for food, but it gives considerable damage to ecosystems. How can the efficiency increase of water for food can coincide with preservation of ecosystems? How can both eco-friendly and efficient irrigation facilities be developed? (5%)
- Do you have in your country size of maximal water limitation in case of drought? (1%)
- Can water infrastructure development contribute to ensuring access to water by pro-poor? (no vote option)
- How can service delivery of complex interactions (e.g. as in agricultural water management) be mainstreamed into the debate of public-private partnerships and be adapted to context specificity and institutional and asset endowments frameworks? (no vote option)
- How can water be managed more effectively for sustainable agriculture to continue to be a key pathway out of poverty and means to achieve food security, especially for the poor? (no vote option)
- Is it possible to keep an extraordinary amount of stock in cereals in order to mitigate the effects of global warming? (no vote option)

- Re-interpreting the strategic approach in water production, consumption and industrial utilities. (no vote option)
- The effects of urbanization on underground water reserves? (no vote option)
- How could we assess water as an element of support for global peace? (no vote option)
- How could the problems and threats due to the unequal distribution of water resources on earth be turned into opportunities and cooperation? (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- Can any of these questions be answered without timely and accurate atmospheric, surface and sub-surface observations?
- How can we be assured in developing countries to reduce lack of water supply and poverty?
- How does habitat conservation and resource conservation contribute to poverty alleviation?
- How we can utilize water resources for the benefit of poor people to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger?
- It appears that individuals and communities may be aware of the coming water crises but are unwilling to change consumption patterns until they experience local consequences (i.e. shortages) which restrict their opportunities not only for development but for continued livelihood. How can they be made aware of and convinced to change their destructive or unsustainable behaviours before the threshold of permanent damage (to both ecosystems and societies) is passed?
- We have lots of water but it is being poisoned and how do we make the guilty stop poisoning it?
- Building awareness of the consumptive water use for food and fuel-wood production, the trade-offs involved and the link to streamflow depletion and closing river basins.
- Evaluation of water scarcity-driven future food trade requirements between water-rich regions, hosting some 25% of the world population, and the water-scarce regions, hosting the other 75%
- Coping with local, regional and global risks linked to groundwater over-exploitation in world breadbasket regions

7. Multiple use and functions of water services

- How to ensure an absolute priority to the satisfaction of vital domestic water needs in contexts of intense stress on water resources? (8%)
- What balance between irrigated agriculture and rainfed agriculture to optimize the protection of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and increase food production? (4%)
- What are the main obstacles to an enhanced integration of demand- and supply-driven water management policies? How could they be overcome? (4%)
- How can irrigation be boosted by new technologies? (4%)
- How will climate change and climate variability affect rainfed agriculture? (4%)
- What can be done to curb ineffective use of water for irrigation and consequent overspending of water? (3%)
- Paddy rice is the main staple crop in monsoon-climate Asian countries where more than one-third of the world's population lives. In these areas, water balance has historically been maintained between irrigation water and other multiple uses of water, such as for domestic purposes, feeding ground water, allowing aquaculture and

ecosystems, etc. How can the water use efficiency in food production be increased while keeping those multiple effect/usage of water for food? (3%)

- How can we promote eco sanitation and composting and "beat" the cost argument? (3%)
- How will inland water transport be developed? Could it contribute/play a significant role in the reduction of CO2 emissions? In which countries? Could it play a valid role in urban revitalization by utilising waterfronts? (2%)
- Can IWRM permit to avoid damage from water security in irrigation? (1%)
- How can waterborne transportation (WT) contribute a significant role in the reduction of CO2 emissions and sustainable development? (no vote option)
- How can we encourage multiple use of water infrastructure for the benefit of the poor? (no vote option)
- How can we promote positive impacts on natural ecosystems provided by agricultural water? (no vote option)
- Is water infrastructure development able to impact positively the achievement of MDGs? (no vote option)
- Why are the most effective mechanisms to encourage multiple use of water systems of the benefit of the poor, particularly in peri-urban and rural areas (e.g. for improved hygiene, horticulture, livestock, cottage industry, etc.)? (no vote option)
- What should be done to mitigate leakages and losses in water supply? (no vote option)
- What is the general opinion about converting irrigation networks into pressured (piped) networks and their rehabilitation? (no vote option)
- Why isn't enough importance paid to saving in agricultural irrigation? (no vote option)
- Problems related to the illegal and legal irrigation from water basins. (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- Using water that has been poisoned by compactor garbage trucks as is outlined in my flickr site,http://www.flickr.com/photos/bharbara/collections/72157603541114578/ is causing illness and destruction and I want to know how to stop this from happening?
- What is a better policy for the supply and irrigation management in Africa?

Theme 3: Managing and Protecting Water Resources and their Supply Systems to Meet Human and Environmental Needs

8. Basin management and transboundary cooperation

- How can we create more ways of cooperation so to prevent conflicts over water-use? (6%)
- What tools and decision making processes should be developed/used in different contexts for optimal water allocation to optimize the economic, social and environmental benefits? (6%)
- What does IWRM mean for river basin management and transboundary waters? Are IWRM plans not a vehicle for sharing strategies and solutions to transboundary river problems? Are there other mechanisms to achieve integrated planning and effective implementation of strategies across political boundaries? (5%)
- In which cases and for which purposes can basin authorities be a solution to water pollution problems? What alternatives in situations where they are not? (4%)
- Do international treaties have to be adjusted to accommodate a re-distribution of water in international basins using human rights and the right to water as fundamental principles? (3%)

- What processes have proven to be most successful in which situations, and which have proven to be failures? Why? How can we address these shortcomings in the future? How can we help others learn from these successes and failures? (3%)
- How can we promote catchment management including pollution control and stakeholder participation in transboundary water resources management? How can we ensure that the downstream water users contribute to the management of catchments upstream? (3%)
- How can the right mix be found between using technology to enhance our scientific understanding of water resources and river basins and keeping processes simple? (2%)
- Do international treaties have to be adjusted to be able to deal with exchange between different (hydropower<>irrigation) use? How can integrated basin management models (socio-economic and hydrological) be used for this purpose? (1%)
- What processes have been developed and proven to help key stakeholders understand the issues relating to their basin and work with each other to resolve in a mutually agreeable and sustainable manner? (1%)
- What tools are available to inform and facilitate the processes developed? (1%)
- How to strengthen participation levels of communities and civil society in transboundary water management? (no vote option)
- What are the main obstacles blocking the ratification of the UN Convention on the Law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses? (no vote option)
- How should we handle wastewater for protection of the global environment? (no vote option)
- What is the institutional mechanism to enable protection and restoration of a lake as source of a river in its whole river basin? (no vote option)
- How do river basin organisations intervene on basin water issues, such as allocating water for water users or resolving water conflicts? (no vote option)
- How can we promote stakeholder participation in the restoration of water environments in trans-governmental waters—lake/river basin? (no vote option)
- How to better use natural groundwater processes for the improvement of the quality of drinking water sources? (no vote option)
- Borders of water basin management? What is the status of local authorities? (no vote option)
- How should the international agreements be formed for better productivity in using the global water potential? (no vote option)
- What could be the effects and solutions for water transfer between water basins in an economic, environmental and social point of view? (no vote option)
- Water transfer between water basins - Best Management Practicer (no vote option)
- Are the regulation efforts for basin management at an adequate level? What are the difficulties and solution suggestions for implementation of the regulations concerned? (no vote option)
- Integrated water management in Turkey (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- Is there such a thing as an objective volume of water that is "equitable" and "reasonable" to be allocated between countries that share a transboundary basin?
- What kind of Basin management and transboundary water cooperation in Africa?

9. Ensuring adequate water resources and storage infrastructure to meet agricultural, energy and urban needs

- Could carbon markets provide new opportunities to financing water storage infrastructure/measures? If so, how to proceed? (13%)
- Should widespread household- and community-scale rainwater harvesting and storage be emphasized over larger centralized storage schemes? (9%)
- How can we create financing instruments for (eco)-sanitation at a household, community (urban and/ or rural) and national level? (8%)
- How can we promote options assessment in infrastructure taking into account environmental consideration? (6%)
- How should the concept of IWRM be applied in river basins for the appropriate water utilisation? (no vote option)
- Is just natural water enough as water resources? (no vote option)
- How do we develop new water resources with minimizing negative environmental impact? (no vote option)
- How do we follow-up the livelihood of the relocated people in the reservoir area? (no vote option)
- How do we transfer and adjust experiences on water resources management of developed countries to the developing countries, in order to achieve better water infrastructure management? (no vote option)
- How can inland water transport be integrated into urban and regional development? (no vote option)
- How can we meet the increased demand for food (globally 67% in the next 25-30 years) particularly under increased scarcity of water and land, and what storages, infrastructure investments and processes are required to achieve this, and where should this be focused? (no vote option)
- What storage and improvements in infrastructure are required for national and global food security, and to meet the food, energy and water needs of an urbanising population?
- Security of Dams - Importance in terms of energy & water supply security? (no vote option)
- How can we promote close relation with water policies and urban planning including water use efficiency in water users sectors? (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- How to optimize the demand between various users in river basins?
- How to protect and manage the water resources and the supply systems in Africa?

10. Preserving natural ecosystems

- What strategies and policies should be taken to promote the consideration of ecosystems in water development, management and use? (13%)
- Water pollution by pharmaceutical ingredients (including endocrine disruptors): Which impacts on ecosystems and health? Which preventative and curative measures? (12%)
- How can frameworks such as the EWF directive be used to curb use of pollutants? (3%)
- How can developing countries forecast the impact of climate change on aquatic ecosystems under different scenarios? (3%)
- What strategies can be adopted to deal with storm water volume and pollution in the face of more extreme weather events and increased urbanization? (3%)
- How can the value of natural ecosystems as efficient climate change mitigation tools be promoted? (3%)

- Are there changes to infrastructure design (roadways, gutters, culverts) or to engineering of pollution sources (cars and trucks, petrol and oil formulations) that would mitigate damage to natural systems? (1%)
- What size of limitation can be permitted for ecosystem of delta? (1%)
- To what extent should mineral requirements be emphasized in water supplies particularly in desalinated water used for domestic purposes? (0%)
- Is water resources development aiming at securing water volume and area to preserve an ecosystem under the water and waterside necessary? (no vote option)
- Should river environments with biodiversity be conserved? (no vote option)
- How can we promote positive impacts on natural ecosystems provided by agricultural water? (no vote option)
- How should we deal with water environmental conservation such as water pollution control? (no vote option)
- How can mycoremediation be used to ameliorate the impact of pollutants on aquatic environments? (no vote option)
- What is the reasonable balance between development and preservation of ecosystems to maintain healthy water and river environments in urban areas? (no vote option)
- What should be the preliminary measures for defining the factors polluting water resources and preventing these factors? What is the level of adequateness of legal and penal sanctions against pollutants? (no vote option)
- What should be the preliminary measures for defining the factors polluting water resources and preventing these factors? What is the level of adequateness of legal and penal sanctions against pollutants? (no vote option)
- Change in water quality - how can the amount of micro pollutants be removed? (no vote option)
- Focusing on recycling of water in industrial and other manufacturing sectors, paying attention to environmental balance not to affect the sustainability of the ecosystem negatively. (no vote option)
- What are the measures for preventing the contraction of wetlands? (no vote option)
- How could the problem of the negative effects of water structures today (dams, reservoirs, etc.) on historical places and world cultural heritage be solved? Could there be a global approach on this issue developed? (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- How can developing countries effectively plan observation sites and systems to forecast the impact of climate change on aquatic ecosystems under different scenarios?
- How can we promote positive impacts on natural ecosystems provided by agricultural water?
- How to deal with problems of jeopardizing of the aquatic ecosystems subjected to human interferences?
- How to manage and to meet the needs through the preservation of natural ecosystems in AFRICA AND THE WORLD?

11. Managing and protecting surface, ground, soil and rainwater

- How to better integrate the protection of groundwater resources in urbanised areas with sanitation policies? (8%)
- What are the priority measures to better integrate groundwater, surface and rain water resource management? How could they be better implemented? (8%)
- How could development imperatives and preservation of the ecosystem be balanced in river basin management and water resources management? (5%)

- What policies should govern groundwater recharge measures to ensure water quality safety and stabilize the water table? (3%)
- What is the contribution of rainwater harvesting to climate change adaptation and poverty alleviation and how can rainwater be included in water policies in both rural and urban policies? (3%)
- How can increased monitoring improve management and protection of water resources?(3%)
- How to set up awareness-raising activities and more advertisement about rainwater collection systems? (2%)
- How do you promote conjunctive use of ground and surface water taking the environmental needs into consideration? (2%)
- How much water, in terms of both quality and quantity, is needed for the ecosystem? (1%)
- What are the basic measures for mountain and highland pastures for improving the social welfare of the people living there, for preventing them from settling in lower lying estuaries? (1%)
- How to avoid illegal wells, are there any success stories? (1%)
- How much return flow can you use in case of drought? (0%)
- What are the main obstacles preventing sustainable management of transboundary groundwater? (no vote option)
- How should we deal with water environmental conservation such as water pollution control? (no vote option)
- What strategies or approaches are effective to improve surface water resources and river environments in urbanised areas? (no vote option)
- Watershed zone management preventing illegal settings in the watershed zones... How can pollution of surface reservoirs be prevented by illegal settlements? (no vote option)
- Protecting forests for quality water production? (no vote option)
- It is hard to rehabilitate underground water when the quantity and quality balance is interrupted. What could be done in such a case? (no vote option)
- What is the current condition and usage rate of natural water resources on earth? What should be done for minimum resource usage? (no vote option)
- The underground water gradient in plains of Harran, Ceylanpınar and Kızıltepe causes groundwater flow towards Syria and this issue is neglected. It should be revived. (no vote option)
- What are the effects of pollution caused by domestic & industrial wastewaters? What should be done to mitigate these effects and reuse wastewater? (no vote option)
- How much do we know about the quality of underground water in Turkey? (no vote option)
- Do you think geophysics methods are well made use of in researches for geothermal and underground water? (no vote option)
- Usage of geothermal resources? (no vote option)
- Storage of clean water underground? (no vote option)
- How much can we store of our existing water potential and how much of it can we manage? (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- How to save and protect the better wells in Africa and the world?
- Water pollution abatement to secure safe raw water sources to secure worldwide safe drinking water supply

Theme 4: Governance & Management

12. Implementing the right to water and sanitation for improved access

- How can the recommendations emerging from the 2008 Year of Sanitation be effectively implemented? (10%)
- What appropriate measures should be promoted at various levels (from national to local) to make the right to water and sanitation a tool to raise water higher on the political agenda? (10%)
- How to clarify the duties that correspond to the rights to water and sanitation (nature of, entity responsible for those duties). (8%)
- Can the right to sanitation become an enforceable right? How can it be implemented in practice? (6%)
- How to put in place international campaigns for promoting national legislation? (3%)
- What progress has been made internationally on the recognition and implementation of the Human Right to Water? (no vote option)
- Through which types of measures could groundwater withdrawals be best controlled by users to reduce groundwater mining? At what costs and for which efficiency? (no vote option)
- What strategies can be adopted to deal with water pollution in the face of increased urbanisation? (no vote option)
- After the right to water has been recognised in national legislation, what further steps should be put in place to make the right to water effective in a country? (no vote option)
- What are the pros and cons of different stakeholders of rights-based approaches in water? How can such rights be enforced? By whom? At what social cost and benefit? (no vote option)
- Rights to safe drinking water. What can be done to achieve WHO Drinking Water Standards in underdeveloped nations? (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- Should water utilities be allowed to connect illegal settlers to public networks without being authorised by land owners?
- Which kind of policy can you give us and our governments to implement the right to water and sanitation issues in the world?

13. Improving performance through regulatory approaches

- Through which types of measures could non point source pollution of surface and groundwater be reduced? (14%)
- What policies should govern groundwater recharge measures to ensure water quality safety and stabilize the water table? (10%)
- Through which types of measures could groundwater withdrawals be best controlled by users to reduce groundwater mining? At what costs and for which efficiency? (6%)
- What strategies can be adopted to deal with storm water volume and pollution in the face of more extreme weather events and increased urbanization? Are there changes to infrastructure design (roadways, gutters, culverts) or to engineering of pollution sources (cars and trucks, petrol and oil formulations) that would mitigate damage to natural systems? (3%)
- How to implement the WEF directive approach? (2%)

- Can government temporarily install a higher limit for use saline ground water in compensation to lack of fresh? (1%)
- Given the fragility of many states and the predominance of traditional land and water governance in such states, what are the perspectives of enforcement approaches to regulations of public and private goods such as land and water? (no vote option)
- How best could regulatory and market-based approaches complement each other in order to preserve water bodies, meet water needs and adapt to climate change threats? (no vote option)
- What strategies can be adopted to deal with water pollution in the face of increased urbanisation? (no vote option)
- What should be done to reuse wastewater? (no vote option)
- Improvement of local inspection mechanisms (how to improve local entities for inspection, treatment, usage and reuse) (no vote option)
- Policies necessary to implement in order to use minimum water and receive maximum productivity in land use and implementation (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- How can monitoring and observation sites/systems provide automated responses when key hydrologic criteria are established and alarmed?
- How to improve our performances through the good approaches given by the experts?
- I find the questions too technical for such an important subject: another dimension to the issue: What are the regulatory approaches that have managed to actually improve the service to customers in a sustainable way?

14. Ethics, transparency, and empowerment of stakeholders

- What does "participation of users" really mean at the different geographic levels of water resources and water services management? (14%)
- How to empower the village council for water governance at grass-root level? (8%)
- Costing and pricing water services: what priority measures to increase transparency? Should international standard(s) be designed to improve the situation? (7%)
- What are the different models of user participation (elected water commissioners, water user boards, etc.) and what are the different conditions for their effectiveness? (6%)
- What are the advantages/disadvantages to international guidelines vs. international standards? (3%)
- How can we "add" / integrate "outcome" into monitoring systems and reward a good process? (3%)
- For empowerment of stakeholders, what should we do? (no vote option)
- How can we share precise information on water resources among stakeholders in basins? (no vote option)
- What is the appropriate organisational arrangement to draw the cooperation and collaboration among water-related ministries in National Government? (no vote option)
- How to coordinate the roles and needs of public sectors, private sectors and habitants, in order to reach the consensus about IWRM among all kinds of stakeholders, with coexistence of water values as an economical property as well as public? (no vote option)
- How can we strengthen local authorities for a better management of water services and water resources? (no vote option)

- Is water a natural resource? If so, shouldn't countries have the right to privilege its use, just like petroleum and natural gas? (no vote option)
- It is often said that water will be valuable like petroleum. What is the reason for this? What suggestions and measures are brought along in the world? (no vote option)
- What uses can the international organizations have for having the water-related organizations work effectively? (no vote option)
- How should the political commitment be stated in finding solutions for corporal problems of water-related associations in developing and underdeveloped countries? (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- How to sensitize the rural community people for water use with the government and the management of ethics, transparency and for a better empowerment of the stakeholders towards Africa or poorest countries?

15. Optimizing public and private roles in water services

- What institutional arrangements should be implemented to make best use of the respective qualities/virtues of the public and private sectors? (15%)
- How to teach stakeholders about real participation (and not just hearings)? How to implement accepted policies into real practise? (121%)
- How to interface management of a public good (government) with projects (mostly private enterprise)? (5%)
- Can public society assist in this matter? (1%)
- How to promote institutional diversity, in addition to biodiversity? (no vote option)
- Which is the best level (city, region, nation…) to decide on the way drinking water and sanitation services should be rendered, and what obligations/limitations should be imposed by law? (no vote option)
- Which is the use of innovative management intervention tools (such as Strategic Institutional Positioning) in the water sector? (no vote option)
- How can tourism sector be positioned within the water-politician axis? (no vote option)
- How could the protection of water resources be legally secured in urban/rural planning? (no vote option)
- Effects (interaction) of tourism development plans on usage of water resources (no vote option)
- Participatory approach in investments for developing water resources (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- How can the private sector be interested to make the necessary investments in the water and sanitation sector?
- How to optimize the community areas, the public and private roles in water services in Africa?
- How can the community be made to own and manage water services effectively?
- Should water authorities have the right to choose the way to manage their water services or should their options be limited by law?
- What are the key elements of the relationship between the responsible water authority and its operator (public or private) that must be formalised to ensure efficient delivery of water services to water-users? Is "contractualisation" the way forward?
- What institutional arrangements should be implemented to make best use of the respective qualities/virtues of the public and private sectors?

16. Institutional arrangements for efficient and effective water resource management

- What are the major obstacles to proper maintenance of infrastructure? What are the key policy measures to implement in order to ensure sustainability of various types of water infrastructure? (15%)
- What would be the best way of training local people to maintain their own systems (vocational training)? How to involve non-traditional groups? (7%)
- Are there any strategies that might sustain water and sanitation services when governments have failed due to conflict or disorganization? (4%)
- What measures could be taken to integrate private pumping practices with the surface water management in irrigated systems? (3%)
- How can dams be safely maintained, taking into account cost recovery and lack of funding with governments? (3%)
- Should government compensate to former investment for more effective use of water? (2%)
- To what extent would an International Framework Convention on Water, as currently exists for climate change, contribute to sustainable water management? (no vote option)
- What gaps lie between water pollution control policies and their implementation to ensure safe water supply? What actions are necessary to fill the gaps? (no vote option)
- Is it possible to have water resources management aiming at sustainability? (no vote option)
- What is the appropriate organisational arrangements to draw the cooperation and collaboration among water-related ministries in National Government? (no vote option)
- How can Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) be promoted to achieve more efficient and effective water use? (no vote option)
- What should be the role and obligations of the central government to help stimulate better performance from decentralised water utilities? What should central governments do to allow decentralised water authorities to perform their tasks? (no vote option)
- What is the future of water-based tourism activities? (no vote option)
- How should the relation between land use, water and tourism be? (no vote option)
- Revising the procedures and principles of water basin management (no vote option)
- How should the rationalist use of water in tourism sector be? (no vote option)
- Taking into consideration the national problem of drought implementation of close-circuit systems on a national and social basis (no vote option)
- Status of the responsibilities of State Waterworks (DSİ) and increase of tasks and responsibilities of Municipalities (no vote option)
- Role of local authorities in sanctions and (absolute, short, long-term) effective uses of protected areas of dams for drinking water supply (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- Clear targets and appropriate means are necessary for all operators to deliver the expected results of policy objectives. How should governments establish their own related commitments?
- After decentralisation how to structure and adjust national financial constraints to answer both national and local needs? How should the central government facilitate access of local water bodies to finance?

- How can the national budget process better deal with water management?
- What should central government do to allow decentralised water authorities to perform their task?
- Which is the main organization to arrange for a lasting and an effective water management in the world?

Theme 5: Finance

17. Sustainable financing for the water sector

- Under what circumstances is micro-financing an effective strategy for providing sustainable water and sanitation services? (14%)
- Should central and local governments allow local water authorities to access the private capital market to ensure investments in development and management of the systems? (9%)
- What is the current application of the recommendations proposed by the Camdessus Report to allow for sub-sovereign financing? (9%)
- Cost-recovery: what are the pros and cons of water meters in different contexts? How to determine the appropriate level (householding, building...) for their installation? (5%)
- Why are private water companies the best placed to access financing? (2%)
- Who should pay for installing water metering networks in irrigated system? (1%)
- How could conflicts resulting from unequal distribution of water resources within local groups in countries, especially in underdeveloped regions of Asia, Africa and South America be prevented? (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- What are really the main sustainable means of financing the local water authorities and their systems in the world?

18. Pricing strategies as a tool for a sustainable water sector

- How to balance the cost of new expansion of water and sanitation systems between those who have and do not have access to the service? (14%)
- Could private water providers be associated with the development of public water services? How and to what extent? (5%)
- What are the best tarification or cost recovering practices for the poor or very poor persons or families? (5%)
- How to ensure payment of maintenance costs for infrastructure? Should specific financial measures be designed for that purpose? (4%)
- Can pricing strategies ever be fair if there is no transparency and reporting on real cost of service provision? (3%)
- How can we change the cost thinking into "investment thinking" including looking at the best way to finance daily-cost afterwards? (3%)
- Can proper pricing be available for water through market approaches, although the demand and supply of water is influenced greatly by weather? (no vote option)
- Under which context-specific scenarios would cost-recovery from (primary and secondary) consumers/users/beneficiaries contribute to the sustainability of the intended effects of use of physical and organisational infrastructure? (no vote option)
- Where do cost-recovery considerations consider and respect the user perspective on accessibility of law enforcement/dispute resolution/claim settlement when

(monopolistic) providers breach contractual terms of water deliver (quantity, quality, timing, etc.) and consequential damage to health, dignity, livelihoods? (no vote option)
- What is the price of water? (no vote option)
- Legal basis for water usage and water rights (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- How could public-private partnerships best meet the standards of the consumer and supply/demand chain in water management, at a central level?
- How should one estimate revenue requirements to ensure financial sustainability of WATSAN services? Should revenue requirements be fully recovered through water tariffs? Or should full cost recovery be a long term goal? And if so, how can one ensure financial sustainability in the short run?
- How to draw a good strategy to ensure the effective fairness and sustainable policy of water pricing in the poorest countries in the world?
- How to make budget subsidies sustainable enough over time to complement user payments in ways that allow water utilities to anticipate needs and make necessary investments?
- Is there (business) fairness in sustainability?

19. Pro-poor financing policies and strategies

- What should pro-poor policies and strategies concretely contain to give access to water and sanitation to poor people and especially the poorest (slums, villages, popular suburbs ...) over one billion? (8%)
- How can new policies be put in place combining investment and capacity development for management of systems? (8%)
- What are the best financial measures or decisions (tarification, subsisdies etc..) that facilitate the access of the poorest people to water and sanitation? What are the best practices? (5%)
- What are (which capitalisation could be available for?) the innovating, alternative or most adapted and low-cost techniques allowing poor people, and especially the poorest (little villages, slums, popular suburbs containing over one billion people) in developing countries to have access to water and sanitation? (5%)
- What are the effects of pre-poor policies and for which level of cross-subsidy do they start to have perverse effects? (3%)
- Are the pro-poor financing strategies really affecting the poor? (3%)
- Do cross-subsidies mechanisms really have positive redistributive effects? (2%)
- What are the lessons learnt from the use of Output Based Aid in pro-poor water projects? (no vote option)
- Is water a right or a property? (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- What can be done for the poor that livc in wealthy countries who are polluting the waterways as is shown in my flickr site http://www.flickr.com/photos/bharbara/collections/72157603541114578/ addressing this poisoning from 1991 to 2003?

Theme 6: Education, Knowledge and Capacity Building

20. Education, knowledge and capacity-development strategies

- How can education partnerships (e.g. UNESCO IHP/IHE programmes) be used as a basis for capacity development? (10%)
- Should a framework for the evaluation of water educational programmes be designed? On which basis and how could it best be used? (8%)
- How to develop and strengthen cooperation between local authorities from North and South and make this a useful tool for capacity building? (7%)
- Should training and/or education start at the level of farmers? If so, how can this be transferred to those who are illiterate with no ICT infrastructure? (5%)
- How to "implement" vocational training and who should be doing this (since basic education and academic training have a "homw" but vocational training (basic level) has not? (5%)
- Could twinning programs be used to pair cities or countries facing similar climate-change scenarios, for mutual learning? (3%)
- What should be the capacity-building strategy? (no vote option)
- Capacity-building water professionals has led to a myopic “silo” view on water development options: How can the embeddedness of the water agenda be best reflected in CB programmes for the water and sanitation sector? (no vote option)
- How to develop university water curricula more towards institutional, management and policy issues? There is heavy bias now towards treatment technologies or water monitoring in nature. These will not improve service provision to people who need them. (no vote option)
- What is the most effective method to improve farmers’ capacities to practice Participatory Irrigation Management? (no vote option)
- What methods can be used for effective knowledge transfers between water utilities (in the framework of water operators partnerships)? (no vote option)
- How could active local participation into water decisions be realized? (no vote option)
- Are the proper implementation examples on the reflection of conscious use of water on Ministry of National Education shared? (no vote option)
- Importance for education of users of water in rural areas on a national level and creation of such an awareness (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- How can the lessons of (environmental) education and awareness be applied to the context of sustainable water management in developing nations and threatened communities? How can education become capacity-building for communal or mutual resource management?
- What are the main capacity building strategies for the poorest countries and particularly in Africa?

21. Water science and technology: appropriate and innovative solutions for the 21st Century to address the needs of society

- How can traditional and local techniques be combined with advanced technology to produce the most effective solutions to water problems? (16%)
- Are decentralized, smaller-scale water and sanitation systems suitable alternatives, for which cities and at which time scale? What would be the technological gaps to overcome? (11%)
- How can water treatment technologies be widely disseminated and how can these technologies be absorbed by developing scientific societies? (5%)
- What technology gaps must be overcome to reduce pollution: for example (a) re-engineering cars and fuels to reduce pollution from road surfaces; (b) new bio-tech

solution to render faeces inert; (c) cropping changes to reduce use of fertilizers and pesticides?(3%)

- How can small-scale systems and business operation models be used to improve water access and delivery? (3%)
- How can religion and/or local ethics be incorporated in convincing farmers to use the most efficient way of irrigation? (1%)
- Which out-of-the-box innovations from the non-water and sanitation sector may offer perspectives for application in the W&S sector? (no vote option)
- How can the national and regional participants (NGOs) make more use of the existing water protection methods to use water resources more efficiently? What contributions can they achieve? (no vote option)
- The importance of data and information systems in water resources management (no vote option)
- How should the effective monitoring and inspection methods be against pollutants in water basins? (no vote option)
- Flood warning systems (no vote option)
- Exchange of observations (no vote option)
- Establishing geographical information system-based water data system, planning and directing water basin planning tasks over this system (no vote option)
- How can continental/global climate models be incorporated into operation to improve water supply, delivery and water saving to spread development of early warning systems under climate change and risk management? (no vote option)

New suggestions:

- How can indigenous peoples and their knowledge contribute to these and other policy matters in an empowering and sustaining way?
- Which are the appropriate and innovative solutions for the 21st Century in the developing countries?

22. Using the assets of professional associations and networks to achieve the Millennium Development Goals

- How can institutions be encouraged to work together to cooperate on monitoring issues? (14%)
- How can adequate financial and other support be obtained for the development of the technology needed to solve water problems? (8%)
- Could the water professional associations develop a global monitoring system to keep track of the progress or of difficulties on water issues? (7%)
- What are the criteria (practise) for really successful partnership that overcame the gap in "power" differences? (9%)
- How is attention given to education of stakeholders for climate change adaptation? (4%)
- Is there any association that has networks covering almost all of the world to improve the global water environment? (no vote option)
- How can we develop a knowledge-sharing mechanism among policy-makers, water experts and other stakeholders to effectively promote water quality management? (no vote option)
- Does IWRM depend on characteristics of hydrology, water uses (rice cropping, upland cropping, domestic and industrial use) and levels of socio-economic progress in the region? Therefore, do we need the indigenous IWRM guideline for the relevant river basin? (no vote option)

- In the context that agricultural water is the main user of water and is multi-function, how can experts' activities on irrigation and agriculture be enhanced to solve water problems as a whole? (no vote option)
- If professional associations and networks embrace the MDGs, how can the "divide" (mistrust) between government (all levels, i.e. decentralised, judiciary, legislative and executive branches), harmonised donors (Paris Declaration), Civil Society (farmer organisations, ombudsmen) effectively partner together? (no vote option)
- How should organizations for the modern and functional irrigation be realized?

New suggestions:

- How should governments support professional networks as a component of its water strategy?
- Which are are the main road of professional using of networks and associations as a good policy and strategy in the developing countries?

23. Data for All (New Topic)

- Who is responsible for collecting & storing the data?
- Who should pay for the data?
- Who owns the data?
- Should we share data?
- How to pride open access to data for scientific and operational purposes
- What mechanism and instruments/tools exist to improve the data sharing process?
- Why are institutions & organizations protective of the data they collect?
- How can we use technology to facilitate data access, mining & knowledge acquisition?
- What lessons can we learn from online giants such as Google, Yahoo, etc., in the area of data handling, sharing and visualization?
- How can the water sector benefit from unified personalized information platforms (GoogleEarth, YouTube, TomTom etc)?
- Are we prepared for future developments such as a single digital earth model (that combines geographical, hydro-geological, ecological, climatologically models)?
- Is it possible for us to understand 80% of the water cycle with just 20% of data?
- Are there techniques that identify the most important & significant components of data that gives us the majority of the picture in relation to the water cycle?
- In countries that are data scarce (developing countries), can we demonstrate that a little data (but the most important) goes a long way in our understanding of the water cycle?
- Are there good examples where limited but focussed data collection activities provided a major impact on the understanding of the water cycle and hence supported effective, efficient design & management?

24. Water and Culture (New Topic)

No questions have been defined to date