

Improving Ecosystem Sustainability and Human Well-being



Safe water systems for citizens



Cycle Gap



A water-wise bio-





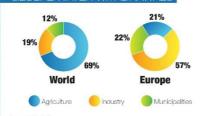
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WATER IN FIGURES

WORLD WATER RESOURC



Source: Shiklomanov, I. A. 1993. World fresh water resources. Water in Crisis: A Guide to the World's Fresh Water Resources. Peter H. Gleick (ed), pp.13-24. New York and Oxford, Oxford University Press.



Source: FAO. 2015

THE WATER WE FA



(L/1kg)

Source: WaterFootprint network, Virtual Water by Tony Allan, 2011

WATER IS WORK

78% of the jobs constituting the global workforce are water-dependent. Employment in the water sector increased by 1,5 times since 1991.





Source: UN Water World Development Report, 2016

ATER IS BENEFICIAL

Water supports terrestrial biodiversity. The loss and degradation of biodiversity compromise ecosystems and all the services they deliver, including the supply of clean water.

PROVISIONING SERVICES SUPPORTING SERVICES Wood and Fiber FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEM

CULTURAL SERVICES Educational

Nutrient Cycling Soil Formation Primary Production Habitat provision

REGULATING SERVICES Climate Regulation Flood Regulation Water Purification

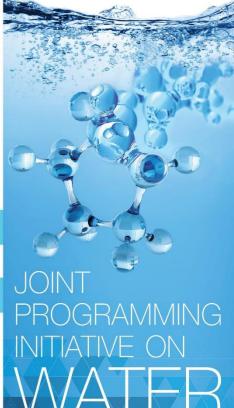
Over the last 20 years

O of natural disasters are water related

4. 1 billion people injured

US\$ 1,891 billion of losses





WATER CHALLENGES FOR A CHANGING WORLD

www.wateripi.eu

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Water Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) was formally approved by the European Council in December 2011. It is dedicated to tackling the ambitious challenge of achieving sustainable water systems for a sustainable economy in Europe and abroad.

Progress towards alignment of national research programmes and agendas, which is a crucial priority enabling the optimal use of national research funds. Agreement on a Common Vision necessary to work together and address common challenges. This document outlines the objectives the Water JPI is aiming to achieve by 2020.

Building a Strategic Research and

Innovation Agenda (SRIA) that

presents and prioritises Research,

Development and Innovation

(RDI) needs. The SRIA sets

guiding principles and

future.

Engaging Stakeholders is

essential to ensure that the Water

JPI addresses the needs of society

and develop practical solutions.

The Water JPI Advisory Boards ensure that

the new knowledge is effectively transferred to

end-users and

adopted.

identifies policy-relevant

research priorities for the

Increasing International Cooperation is a key priority activity for the Water JPI in order to reach a critical mass to provide efficient solutions in tackling our Global Societal Challenges on water.

Interaction with the EC in order to enhance knowledge and capacity that strengthens the EU leadership of water RDI activities and support their national alignment.

> Completion of a comprehensive water RDI mapping, including the creation of a Projects Database that provides the most up-to-date inventory of existing water-related research projects, enables linkages among research institutes and increase awareness on research







Establishment of the Water JPI Communication & Dissemination Strategy in 2013 to reach a vast range of waterrelated research and innovation stakeholders in Europe and abroad through various communication channels and facilitate the engagement of the public at large.



The Water JPI is composed of 23 member countries and 3 observer countries.



and provides an opportunity for enhanced cross-border programme collaboration resulting in a larger critical mass of resources and increased impact of research. Water JPI Members Water JPI Observers

> The Water JPI relies on 30 Partners (i.e. countries involved in at least one activity) and is progressing discussions with Argentina, Chile, Hungary, India, Thailand, USA and Vietnam to get them involved in future actions.



23 member countries 3 observer countries European Commission



