

# GWP in action

2009 Annual Report



2009

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# Strategy 2009–2013

This Annual Report marks the beginning of the GWP Strategy 2009–2013. The Global Strategy builds on a decade of GWP successes and lessons learned in advocating an integrated approach to the management and development of land and water resources, and on the strategies of Regional Water Partnerships. The Global Strategy has four goals:

**Goal 1 Promote water as a key part of sustainable national development.** This means improving water resources management, putting IWRM into practice to help countries to grow and become water secure, encouraging good governance, and advocating for appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.

**Goal 2 Address critical development challenges.** This means contributing to solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change,

urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges.

**Goal 3 Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications.** This means developing the capacity to share knowledge and promoting a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.

**Goal 4 Build a more effective Network.** This means enhancing the Network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, and measuring performance to help learning and ensure financial sustainability.



The GWP Global Strategy is available from the GWP Global Secretariat and on the GWP website in various languages.

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**The Global Water Partnership vision is for a water secure world. Our mission is to support the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels.**

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is an international network created in 1996 to foster the implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM): the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of ecosystems and the environment.

GWP was founded by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

The Network is open to all organisations which recognise the principles of integrated water resources management endorsed by the Network. It includes states, government institutions (national, regional and local), intergovernmental organisations, international and national non-governmental organisations, academic and research institutions, companies and service providers in the public sector.

The Network currently comprises 13 Regional Water Partnerships and 74 Country Water Partnerships, and includes 2,176 Partners located in 153 countries.

## Cover Image:

**GWP Central America raises water issues with legislators on the need for proper water governance. In 2009, Honduras passed a national water law, an important step towards better water management.**

## Acknowledgements

GWP is grateful to the Partners whose financial and in-kind contributions help implement our Strategy and programmes. For financial information, please see page 38. GWP wishes to thank all those who have contributed to this Annual Report.

Published 2010 by the Global Water Partnership (GWP)  
Drottninggatan 33  
SE-111 51 Stockholm, SWEDEN  
Phone: +46 8 522 126 30  
Fax: +46 8 522 126 31  
Email: [gwp@gwpforum.org](mailto:gwp@gwpforum.org)  
Websites: [www.globalwaterpartnership.org](http://www.globalwaterpartnership.org),  
[www.gwptoolbox.org](http://www.gwptoolbox.org)

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ISSN: 1650-9137  
Writing, editing and design by Scriptoria  
Printed by Ätta.45



Cover: Photo by Enrique Merlos  
Photos: GWP photo library if not otherwise credited.

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## Message from the Chair



Dr Letitia A. Obeng

2009 marked the start of a new strategy period (2009–2013) for the Global Water Partnership. Our Strategy can be summed up in the GWP vision: a water secure world.

GWP's message is that the pre-condition for poverty reduction is the equitable, efficient and sustainable development and management of the world's water resources. Water is central to the world's development

challenges. Whether it is food, energy, health or economic growth – water is the nexus. Advancing development means advancing towards a water secure world, and this means that high-level decision makers must recognise the importance of water, make tough decisions about its use and follow through with financing and implementation for water management.

GWP's *modus operandi* is tailor-made to provide a substantial contribution towards water management. As a

global action network, GWP reaches out to a wide range of stakeholders, encouraging dialogue and contributing technical expertise to support the sustainable management of water resources. To do this, the GWP Network engages in social change activities: advocacy, facilitation, capacity building and knowledge sharing.

As you read about GWP outcomes and activities in 2009, what we all know becomes clearer: bringing about social and economic development is a step-by-step, long-term process. There are no easy wins, but we will continue to work hard to support this process, in close partnership with many others.

2009 brought new challenges as global economic crises impacted our work. Despite these challenges, Regional and Country Water Partnerships are making progress in implementing their work programmes. I am continually amazed that the Partnership is achieving so much, working with the relatively small monetary investment we receive. I believe that it is the other investments – the time, skills and energy of so many individuals in our global partnership freely given – that make this possible, and make me so proud of every achievement.

We will continue to work on implementing the Strategy in 2010, putting greater emphasis in particular on finding resources for Regional Water Partnerships, so we can better support activities at country level.



## Overview from the Executive Secretary



Petter Karlberg

Dr Ania Grobicki

Since joining GWP in March 2009 I have encountered, across the world, the tremendous vitality, ingenuity and resilience that has been built up over time within this unique web of partnerships. This *GWP in Action 2009 Annual Report* reflects the remarkable outcomes achieved in countries where the vital importance of water security is recognised at a high political level – for instance, through mainstreaming integrated

water resources management into national development plans, policies and processes. Through over 2,000 GWP Partner organisations, and by building upon trusted relationships and strong intellectual arguments, GWP has contributed to pushing water higher up the political agenda in many countries and regions.

In the first year of implementing the GWP Strategy 2009–2013 we have focused on consolidating processes within the Network and ensuring a sound basis for delivering on each of our four strategic goals. Also during 2009, GWP entered the climate arena in order to advocate for better adaptation to climate change through building water security and resilience. Bridges have been built and links strengthened among the water, climate and disaster-management communities. Building and maintaining active relationships with strategic allies is essential to delivering on the many diverse aspects of our Strategy, while focusing on GWP's core mission of supporting sustainable water management.

A new fundraising strategy has been implemented to ensure a stable and sustainable funding base in the changing global environment. At the same time, internal fiduciary mechanisms have been overhauled to ensure ongoing transparency and accountability. On the Network front, there has been strong growth, with 165 new Partner organisations joining GWP worldwide, and with the accreditation of our newest Regional Water Partnership, GWP Central Africa.

This dynamic and vibrant Network of Regional Water Partnerships and Country Water Partnerships presents new opportunities for transformation and innovation to help meet future challenges. *GWP in Action 2009* describes just some of the highlights, successful outcomes and lessons that have been learned during this fruitful year.

## From the Chair of the GWP Technical Committee



Matthias Sparreskog

Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi

One of the undisputed achievements of the GWP Network is its technical contribution to the water agenda. But that agenda is constantly evolving. Today we are entering an era in which water is moving to the top of the world's development agenda (where it should be). Political leaders are beginning to understand that water is at the core of critical issues such as food security, energy, climate change, urbanisation, poverty and conflict. The

GWP Technical Committee's goal is to understand the interdependencies among these issues and to identify a coherent set of insights that provides a basis for policy and concrete action.

Sound economic and social arguments influence decision makers. So we must show them why better water management is important for development. Simply drafting water resource management plans does not solve water problems. What counts is how realistic the plans are, the political buy-in, the funds available to implement them and how much they contribute to development priorities, adaptation to climate change, poverty alleviation and ecosystem health. Understanding regional and national water issues means understanding the amount of water that regions and countries have available to them, the stage of development of those water resources and the capacity of institutions and people to manage that water. Given that our understanding of these issues grows day-by-day, we should consider integrated water resources management as an approach that will constantly evolve as technical requirements and political contexts themselves change.

Keeping true to our network character, the water agenda today requires us to build on GWP's intellectual capital as well as on well-established Regional and Country Water Partnerships. My commitment, and that of the GWP Technical Committee, is to build the global reputation of GWP as a technically excellent organisation that freely exchanges knowledge and has strong alliances with Partners. This, we believe, will be a significant contribution to building a more water secure world.

### GWP at a glance

#### A Network of Partners

- A non-profit action network advocating, facilitating and supporting change processes for the sustainable management of water resources.
- A partnership of government agencies, public institutions, private companies, professional organisations, multilateral development agencies and others concerned with water issues.
- A mechanism for coordinated action, adding value to the work of many other development partners.
- A neutral platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue at global, national and local levels that connects water resources planning and operations at different scales – transboundary, regional, basin, national and local – for coherent and sustainable action.
- A resource contributing technical knowledge and building capacity for improving water management.

#### The GWP Organisation (GWPO)

- An intergovernmental agency hosted by the Government of Sweden.
- Managed by the Executive Secretary reporting to the Steering Committee.
- Accountable to the Steering Committee that directs policy and approves the work programme and budget.
- Overseen by the Sponsoring Partners – the founding members – the ultimate decision-making body that appoints the Steering Committee.

#### The Global Secretariat

- The executive body that acts as the 'Network hub'.
- Employs 20 staff as of December 2009.
- Manages GWP's finances and reports on funding received at the global level.
- Helps the Partnership exchange knowledge and resources, and ensures communication and coherence across the Network.

#### The GWP Technical Committee

- The 'technical hub' of the Network.
- At the global level, guides policy makers with insights on emerging issues, drawing on the cutting edge knowledge of world experts.
- Provides high quality, peer-reviewed and evidence-based information and background material for water resource practitioners at all levels.
- Provides advice and support, and facilitates sharing of knowledge and experiences at regional and country levels.

#### Water Partnerships (Regional, Country, Area, City, River Basin)

- The 'action hubs' that bring together sectors and interest groups to identify and discuss common water problems and to develop strategies and action plans based on the integrated water resources management (IWRM) approach.
- Have their own operational strategies, work programmes and administrative structures.
- Hosted by institutions that administer funds and employ staff on their behalf.

## Raising the political profile of water

GWP's Global Strategy argues that sustainable development will not be achieved without a water secure world. A water secure world means ending fragmented responsibility for water and integrating water resources management across all sectors such as finance, planning, agriculture, energy, tourism, industry, education and health. This integration is at the heart of our Strategy.

Because water is central to development, investing in water delivers immediate benefits as well as long-term social, economic and environmental resilience, and addresses the critical development challenges facing the world today.

### Feeding the world

Feeding the world has been a top priority for decades. The task is not getting easier. It is estimated that over the next 40 years the world will need to double its food production to meet growing populations – set to increase by around 50% over the next 50 years. As is well known, agriculture already uses more water – a finite resource – than any other human activity. This means efforts to increase food production will have to be undertaken with less water, especially as climate change puts our water resources under even greater stress.

### A world of cities

It isn't just that there are more people to feed, it is where they live. The world's urban population is expected to increase from around 3.3 billion today to over 6 billion by 2050. Partly as a result of economic development, we've become an urban world so rapidly that cities, especially in the developing world, have not kept up with providing clean water supplies, sanitation and wastewater treatment for their burgeoning populations. Leaders must ensure that sourcing water for megacities does not jeopardise the water needs of the rest of their country.

### Sharing benefits

And because water is no respecter of local or national boundaries, economic development increases the risk of serious conflict over transboundary waters. States must cooperate to share the benefits that water provides. Regional institutions and processes must be strengthened to provide a platform for countries to negotiate with their neighbours on how they will manage and use shared water.

### Climate change

As if these long-term challenges aren't enough, climate change is the great spoiler. Most climate change impacts are felt through water (or its absence): higher sea levels, more variable rainfall, more frequent and intense floods and droughts, and more desertification. With climate change, we have an opportunity to build resilience through better water management which will mitigate future threats while contributing today to poverty reduction.

### Financing and governance

Building that resilience means financing water infrastructure. But it also means reforming institutions, building their capacity and knowledge, and promoting good governance. This is about financing water resources *management*, a long-neglected area. Strong links need to be built between water and finance experts to tackle chronic underinvestment and the waste of scarce funds.

### Social change for a water secure world

Dealing with these global water issues requires commitment at the highest political level. Water security will only be reached when political leaders take the lead, make the tough decisions about the different uses of water and follow through with financing and implementation. GWP sees its role as having the technical expertise and convening power to bring together diverse stakeholders who can contribute to the social and political change processes that help bring the vision of a water secure world closer to reality. That role is told in the stories of this Annual Report.



## Leading policy and practice

2009 was a year of impressive output for the GWP Technical Committee. Several publications were launched at the world's largest water gathering, the 5th World Water Forum in Istanbul in March.

### Leading on water for sustainable development

***IWRM in Practice: Better Water Management for Development ... a must-read for anyone interested in sustainable development. "The book illustrates the power, and challenges, of systems thinking in combining economic, social, and environmental objectives."***

*Jeffrey Sachs, Director, Earth Institute, Colombia University*

The publication of *IWRM in Practice: Better Water Management for Development* (Earthscan-GWP 2009) was a milestone in making the case for an integrated approach to water resources management as the best hope for addressing global challenges: feeding the world, reducing poverty, meeting water and sanitation needs, and protecting ecosystems, all while adapting to climate change.

### Leading on water and climate change

In the run-up to the 15th Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-15) held in Copenhagen in December 2009, the GWP Technical Committee headlined the centrality of better water management in adapting to climate change. For example, the Perspectives Paper, *Better Water Resources Management – Greater Resilience Today, More Effective Adaptation Tomorrow*, published by GWP for the 5th World Water Forum, packaged some key messages that became the basis for articles written for the G8 and COP-15 as well as for the GWP Network itself. It also was a precursor to the more comprehensive Background Paper 14, *Water Management, Water Security and Climate Change Adaptation: Early Impacts and Essential Responses*.

### Leading on monitoring IWRM

Since Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) was generally accepted in 1992 as the recommended approach to managing water resources in a changing world, many agencies and governments have wrestled with the challenge of how to monitor implementation and performance. While IWRM is gaining ground worldwide, there is a need for a set of indicators to show how effective the integrated approach is in practice. UN-Water established a Task Force, under the World Water Assessment Programme, to review key water indicators. GWP is a member of this Task Force and is helping develop indicators to monitor progress, in particular peer review of reform processes, and social, economic and environmental impact assessment.

### The GWP technical function: applying lessons learned

Taking on board lessons learned from a review of the technical function, GWP is now:

- more fully integrating regional knowledge and experience in the work of the Technical Committee;
- improving coordination between the Technical Committee, the Global Secretariat and Regional Water Partnerships; and
- strengthening collaboration between the Technical Committee and GWP strategic allies.





**GWP Technical Committee publications 2009**

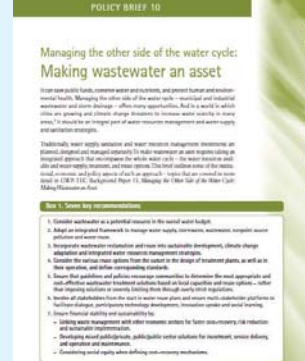
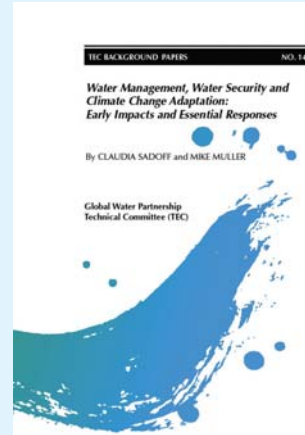
- IWRM in Practice: Better Water Management for Development*
- Policy Brief 7 *Investing in Infrastructure*
- Policy Brief 8 *Triggering Change in Water Policies*
- Policy Brief 9 *Lessons from IWRM in Practice*
- Policy Brief 10 *Making Wastewater an Asset*
- Background Paper 13 *Managing the Other Side of the Water Cycle*
- Background Paper 14 *Water Management, Water Security and Climate Change Adaptation: Early Impacts and Essential Responses*

**The New GWP Technical Committee Chair**

In October 2009, Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi became Chair of the GWP Technical Committee. Dr Ait-Kadi is President of the General Council of Agricultural Development in Morocco and Professor in the Department of Equipment and Hydraulics at the Hassan II Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine, Rabat.

Dr Ait-Kadi has been a key player in the Moroccan water sector, contributing to the new water law in 1995. He served as Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries. He was also chief agricultural negotiator for the Morocco–United States Free Trade Agreement. Dr Ait-Kadi has served as a water and irrigation expert for the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Bank.

A founding member of the World Water Council, he was president of the organising committee for the first World Water Forum in Marrakech. In recognition of his contributions, King Mohammed VI of Morocco nominated Dr Ait-Kadi as a resident member of the King Hassan II Academy of Sciences and Technology, the most prestigious scientific institution in the country.



# Goal 1: Promoting water as a key part of sustainable development

This means improving water resources management, putting IWRM into practice to help countries to grow and become water secure, encouraging good governance and advocating for appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.

## GWP recognised as giving strong support to African continental processes

### Inter-regional cooperation in Africa

Better water management will only become a reality with backing at the highest political levels. To get this high-level political buy-in, GWP Regional Water Partnerships in Africa, rather than working individually, have moved to cooperating inter-regionally to engage high-level processes in water and development.

The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) shapes Africa's water agenda. In 2009, AMCOW became a technical programme of the African Union for water and sanitation. The GWP Regional Water Partnerships in Africa (GWP Eastern, Southern, Central and West Africa, and the Mediterranean) play a crucial role in helping to translate AMCOW policies and decisions into regional action.

In January 2009, AMCOW and GWP organised a high-level meeting in Abidjan, where GWP reinforced links between the regional economic commissions and Africa's water sector. Following the Abidjan meeting, AMCOW and GWP agreed on three specific areas for cooperation in support of the AMCOW work programme and priorities:

- adaptation to climate change,
- financing infrastructure, and
- improving water governance.

## Survey accelerates pan-African cooperation

A survey of the status of IWRM, funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and carried out by GWP Eastern and Southern Africa, showed gradual but mixed progress in IWRM. In most of the 26 countries surveyed, an enabling environment is in place or being established. However, legislation generally lags behind policy reform and financing is inadequate. There are significant barriers in moving from policy and draft laws to approved legislation, full institutional development and implementation.

In 2009, GWP used the results of the survey at two important events to accelerate implementation of the pan-African framework for cooperation and to mobilise support.

The first, a side event at the Stockholm World Water Week 2009, co-convened with AMCOW, AfDB, the African Union (AU) and the African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEWS), set out what has already been done in Africa to adopt IWRM and looked at what needs to be done next. This helped further align GWP regions with pan-African priorities as set by heads of state at the 2008 African Union Sharm El Sheikh Summit. It also led to further collaboration between GWP and AfDB in preparing themes for the 2nd Africa Water Week in Johannesburg, in November.

The Stockholm side event, Beyond Declarations and Commitments in Africa: Perspectives for the Future and What is Required, identified how to accelerate progress on water issues in Africa:

- Align and integrate IWRM with national economic development planning processes.

- Improve water sector governance.
- Mobilise financing.
- Engage in dialogues with G8 countries on their commitments.
- Emphasise water as a key pillar in adaptation to climate change.
- Increase efficiency in preparing projects and find ways to pilot scaling up.
- Strengthen capacity, knowledge and information for decision making and implementation.

**"The impact of GWP in Africa has been immense. No one can refute their critical role in providing technical knowledge on water management and development in Africa. They have been a reliable and consistent partner of AMCOW."**

*Jean Bruno Itoua, AMCOW President 2007–2009*

The second important event for influencing decision makers was the 2nd Africa Water Week, in Johannesburg in November. Participants took the opportunity to target African water and finance ministers with strong messages on the need for investment in water resources management:

- GWP Eastern Africa led the session stressing the need for transboundary water management.
- GWP and AfDB organised a session on financing water resources management, urging investment

in the 'soft management' of water and sanitation, as well as in 'hard infrastructure'.

- On climate change, GWP stressed that water security means both security of supply and protection from the harm water can cause, and encouraged closer ties with the disaster risk reduction community. GWP urged water experts to step outside the 'water box' and engage with those involved in climate change adaptation.
- AMCOW launched a gender mainstreaming strategy following stakeholder events organised by GWP Eastern Africa in Mombasa (Anglophone countries) and Dakar (Francophone Africa). Strengthening the involvement of women widens the diversity of stakeholders in water management.

## Development of IWRM plans in 10 countries

In addition to advocacy at the continental level, GWP has supported countries in multi-year processes to implement IWRM. The result has been the development of IWRM plans in 10 countries, and adoption of the plans by the Governments of Zambia, Benin, Kenya, Mali and Senegal. Such country support has helped raise the political profile of water, improve policies and influence governments to increase budgets for water.



# Improving financing for water management

Until recently, financing was not a priority for most water professionals and officials. It was rare for events on water management to consider finance. Water plans often did not show where the money would come from, how they would be paid for or who would pay for them. Thinking on financing was limited to stand-alone projects or aid. It was as if finance was somebody else's problem.

**The GWP message has been clear: finance and good water governance are inextricably linked.**

Things have changed. Finance is now an essential topic in water management circles. Many publications, conferences and workshops address water financing. GWP has influenced these changes, deploying its strengths – knowledge generation, change processes and partnering with a range of actors – to make those involved in water realise that financing is not just about funding projects. GWP articulated the message that finance and good water governance are inextricably linked. National integrated water resource and water efficiency plans must be part of national development plans in order to access government and donor finance.

## Advocating at the global level

The change process started in 2000 at the 2nd World Water Forum where investing in water was one of five key agenda items. The GWP paper, *Towards Water Security: A Framework for Action*, highlighted the link between good water governance and financing, and estimated that financing needed to double to US\$180 billion a year.

The new focus on financing allowed GWP, together with the World Water Council (WWC) and organisers of the 3rd World Water Forum, to set up a high-level panel on Financing Water for All, chaired by Michel Camdessus, a former Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. The Camdessus Report, launched at the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto in 2003, sparked a plethora of studies, actions and debates, and encouraged international financial institutions – the World Bank, the Asian and African Development Banks – to extend their financing for water.

The Task Force convened by GWP and WWC to continue this momentum, chaired by Angel Gurría, former Finance Minister of Mexico, focused on the demand side. Mr Gurría now continues to promote water financing as Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), a lead player and key GWP Partner. Another member of the Task Force, GWP former chair and patron Margaret Catley-Carlson, chairs the World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Agenda Council on Water Security, working with major international corporations to help them invest in improving water security.

In parallel, the GWP Technical Committee continued to generate knowledge to support advocacy for better financing, producing two influential Background Papers. These informed an OECD and European Union Water Initiative-Finance Working Group (EUWI-FWG) programme focussing on financing water resources management as a way of dealing with threats to water security from resource depletion, pollution and climate change.

## Uptake at the country level

Engagement at the global level is only of value if it helps to underpin uptake at country level. GWP can work locally and appropriately, and get positive and sustained results on the ground.



The GWP Network, together with key allies, brings local water and finance officials together to discuss how to access finance and what governance reforms are necessary. Workshops have been held in Eastern Africa, West Africa, Central Asia and the Caucasus, South America and Central America, and six more are planned for the Mediterranean, and Central and Southern Africa. The Eastern Africa workshop influenced financing clauses in the Brazzaville Declaration at the meeting of the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) in 2007 and the African Union Sharm El Sheikh Declaration on Water in 2008.

**"... knowledge and capacity development are critical if governments are to improve financial management and meet international obligations."**

*Minister of Water for Mauritania, 2nd Africa Water Week 2009*

Building on the impetus to secure water financing for Africa, GWP and the African Development Bank convened a session on Financing Water Resources Management at the 2nd Africa Water Week in Johannesburg in November 2009. The outcome was agreement on the need to:

- build a favourable investment environment,
- balance financing for infrastructure and financing for 'soft' interventions, and
- develop a more robust economic case for investing in water.

The 2nd Africa Water Week helped to build capacity on financing issues and will inform the 2010 meeting of African water and finance ministers. As the Minister of Water for Mauritania emphasised, such "knowledge and capacity development are critical if governments are to improve financial management and meet international obligations".

In Central America, a 2009 GWP-led workshop in Antigua, Guatemala, brought together government water and finance officials, who do not normally interact, to discuss matters of common interest. The meeting demonstrated how important it is to improve coordination to ensure there is a budget for improving water management. As a result, financing measures are now part of the Central American and Dominican Republic Water and Sanitation Forum (FOCARD-APS) 2010 action plan and there will be national workshops to develop water financing strategies.

In South America, at a similar regional workshop held in Colombia, senior professionals and officials from the finance and water sectors shared financing success stories, experiences in establishing trust funds for conserving water sources, institutional reform in municipalities, governance, multilateral funding and micro-financing. They also came to an informal agreement to cooperate. GWP puts great emphasis on facilitating south-to-south exchanges and supporting this capacity building.

**... participants called on GWP to provide more knowledge and experiences on economic and financial options for water financing.**

GWP policy and knowledge building work has triggered a wealth of activity on financing water across much of the developing world. This would not have been possible without our many Partners, in particular local organisations, the European Union Water Initiative-Finance Working Group, the United Nations Development Programme's Cap-Net programme and the OECD. Our core donors have provided the funding that has enabled GWP to sustain support for these change processes. While it is difficult to measure impact, the higher profile of water financing clearly indicates the value of this work.



## In West Africa

### Benin adopts integrated approach in new water policy

In Benin, four years of lobbying and workshops culminated in the adoption by the Government, in July 2009, of a new water policy based on the IWRM approach. GWP Benin led efforts, working with parliamentarians, ministries, civil society, local communities and water user organisations, and establishing a task force. GWP Benin also arranged for consultants to review the first draft of the policy and organised a national workshop to validate the final draft.

Now, the focus is on the water law soon to be brought before Parliament. GWP Benin continues to lead, arranging workshops and face-to-face discussions with the Parliamentary Commission to explain the importance of a proper legal framework for water management.

A key part of the strategy to develop a legal framework for water management in Benin was to engage the media. GWP Benin kept the Network of Journalists of Benin on Water and Sanitation fully briefed, providing information, background and stories on the issues. The resulting articles and radio programmes drew attention to the lack of a proper legal framework and how a new water law could provide this.

### Donors commit to Mali IWRM Plan

GWP West Africa helped GWP Mali respond to a Government request to organise a donor round table in February 2009 to secure funding to implement the Mali IWRM Plan. Donors committed to fund 85% of the envisaged cost of implementing agreed measures. The Government committed the other 15%. This was the culmination of a long process spearheaded by GWP Mali to involve major water sector and civil society stakeholders in the development of the Plan (see *GWP in Action 2008 Annual Report*, page 14).

## In Central Africa

### Central Africa adopts regional water policy

GWP Central Africa technical experts helped the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) draft the regional water policy aligning country water policies within a coherent regional framework. The experts analysed the water sectors in the countries, met with ECCAS to explain the results and offered guidance on an IWRM approach in the context of national development plans. The regional water policy was adopted by ECCAS heads of states and governments at their Kinshasa Summit in October. Part of the implementation will be the creation of a specialised institution within ECCAS which will be responsible for water resources management.

Financing from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) IWRM programme enabled GWP Central Africa to provide support to develop the regional policy. This included outlining the institutions needed to implement the policy and developing a funding proposal. As a result, implementation is underway, financed by the African Water Facility (AfWF), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Economic Community of Central



At the 2nd Africa Water Week, GWP Executive Secretary Dr Ania Grobicki and GWP Southern Africa Regional Chair Reggie Tekateka (right) follow up with South African Minister and MP Trevor Manuel at the GWP booth.



GWP technical expertise and its neutral platform contributed to Central Africa's water policy.

African States (ECCAS). GWP Central Africa, working with ECCAS, is developing a mechanism for improving financing, based on studies carried out in four countries.

### Congo Basin: from navigation to integration

Central Africa is home to the largest river basin in Africa, the Congo Basin. The partnership between GWP Central Africa and the Congo Basin Commission (CICOS) has shifted the focus of the Commission from navigation to the broader perspective of integrated river basin management. GWP Central Africa is now helping elaborate a strategic action plan for the Basin.

### Parliamentarians in Cameroon invite dialogue on IWRM

The Cameroon branch of the Central African Network of Parliamentarians for the Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems (REPAR) invited GWP Central Africa to discussions on IWRM and the environment. GWP Central Africa and the REPAR Secretariat are now identifying areas where they can work together to embed IWRM in national regulations.

## In Southern Africa

### Zambian IWRM Plan guides World Bank Country Assistance Strategy

As a result of the efforts of GWP Zambia, the Zambia Fifth National Development Plan, launched in 2008, takes an IWRM approach. The IWRM Plan guided the development of the World Bank Country Assistance Strategy that recommends supporting water resources management projects that have a direct impact on national development. GWP Zambia has been asked to facilitate the development of a National Investment Brief on water resources for agriculture and energy on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Zambian Government.

**"To the facilitator of the process, Zambia Water Partnership ... I have no doubt that you will lead the process effectively and efficiently and give us the product in time. I acknowledge your competencies in this area as you played the same role in the development of the [IWRM] Plan. I must state that, as Government, we cherish the partnership that we have established with you."**  
*Zambia Minister for Energy and Water Development, Mr Kenneth Konga*



Food security cannot be achieved without water security.

## Better water management helps thousands access clean water

Through Swaziland's National IWRM planning, GWP Swaziland facilitated a grassroots IWRM process to address water resource management challenges in Kalanga, Swaziland. The issues included pollution of water in the community earth dam, deteriorating health because of poor water quality and overexploitation of available water.

GWP Swaziland showed villagers how IWRM could deal with these problems and, as a result, the community fenced off the earth dam, built a water trough for animals and drilled boreholes to tap additional reserves. A gardening scheme and sanitary facilities in homesteads further improved the situation.

This grassroots IWRM initiative succeeded because GWP Swaziland catalysed support not only from the community, but also from service providers, the private sector and local authorities. More than 9,000 people now benefit from clean water.

## In Eastern Africa

### Burundi validates IWRM Plan

In December, 120 people, including members of parliamentary committees, director generals, representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), other multilateral organisations, and international and local NGOs validated the Burundi IWRM Plan and demanded immediate implementation. The Plan is now being turned into project proposals to be submitted to donors and the Government for funding.

## In the Mediterranean

### Integrating groundwater in water policies

In south-eastern Europe, water policies tend to neglect groundwater. GWP Mediterranean works to integrate groundwater issues into water policies, particularly transboundary karst aquifers, through

programmes such as the Management of the Dinaric Arc Karst Transboundary Aquifer System (DIKTAS). GWP Mediterranean leads the component on Strategic Communication and Stakeholder Involvement.

### Informing cooperation on transboundary water management

GWP Mediterranean presented a set of assessments of the status of transboundary rivers, lakes and aquifers of south-eastern Europe during the fifth session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention), in November, in Geneva. This was part of a larger effort coordinated by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Water Convention Secretariat to inform cooperation on transboundary water management.

### Pioneering consultations on Lebanese Water Plan

The review of the Lebanese National 2000–2009 Water Plan is being done through a ground-breaking multi-stakeholder consultation. Dialogues are leading to cooperation among Lebanese stakeholders in developing a National Integrated Water Resources Management Plan for the next ten years. For Lebanon, inviting stakeholders to take part in such a process is a pioneering step.

Two consultations have already been organised, the latest in April 2009. A draft list of recommendations

#### GWP in the Mediterranean

GWP Mediterranean actively participates in several region-wide initiatives, including the recent elaboration of the new Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean within the framework of the Union for the Mediterranean. Moreover, GWP Mediterranean acts as the technical facilitator for a number of regional processes, such as the Mediterranean Component of the European Union Water Initiative, the joint Petersberg Phase II/Athens Declaration Process and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem, to name a few.





**Tourism is a sector placing additional strains on water resources.**

was drawn up and feedback is coming in from those who participated and from other stakeholders. The next step is to seek agreement on the recommendations and set up task forces to address the recommendations.

## Towards a shared vision in the Drin Basin

The Drin Dialogue, a consultation coordinated by GWP Mediterranean and other actors, was officially launched in November 2009. The Dialogue aims to develop a shared vision for sustainable management among Drin Basin countries and stakeholders. In 2009, GWP Mediterranean and the German Federal Ministry of Environment organised a study visit to Lake Bodensee for the new Lake Skadar/Shkoder Basin Commission, Albania. Water issues facilitate cooperation in this politically sensitive area.

## Water financing strategy completed in Egypt

During 2009, GWP Mediterranean continued to facilitate the Mediterranean-European Union Water Initiative (MED-EUWI) Water Policy Dialogue in Egypt in close cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The

Dialogue concluded in May with a Financing Strategy for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Greater Cairo. The Strategy raised awareness among Egyptian stakeholders of the magnitude of the sector's financing deficit. The Strategy takes into account households' abilities to pay water tariffs and sets out options and alternative scenarios for bridging the fast-growing financing gap.

## In Central and Eastern Europe

### GWP in Central and Eastern Europe

GWP Central and Eastern Europe works in the context of European Union (EU) water policies, in particular the EU Neighbourhood Policies and the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD). Country Water Partnerships create a better understanding of IWRM in the context of the WFD. Promoting water as a part of national development is a particular challenge in preparing the Danube Strategy.

## First steps towards a Bic River basin management plan

Promoting the IWRM approach means first making those involved in water management aware of IWRM principles, how they can be applied in their context and the main benefits of doing so. The Bic River basin in the Republic of Moldova presents both problems for water management – pollution and waste disposal – and opportunities – flood protection, tourism and organic farming.

GWP Moldova and GWP Central and Eastern Europe are facilitating the development of an action plan to integrate water resources management in the Basin. The first step was to bring together local authorities at a workshop which involved local authorities and key stakeholders. GWP Moldova has been asked to take the lead in improving planning and management practices, drawing on GWP resources and experience. Local authorities, for their part, undertook to allocate resources to develop a management plan for the basin.

## Bulgaria aligns local and regional basin plans

GWP Bulgaria is helping local groups see how they fit into broader regional perspectives such as the European Water Framework Directive (WFD). As the European Commission (EC) provides funds for IWRM projects, an understanding of the broader picture helps local groups formulate their submissions according to EC requirements. In addition, GWP Bulgaria translates GWP knowledge documents into Bulgarian and gets Partners involved. GWP Bulgaria also shared recommendations from the regional European Water Conference 2009 in April in Brussels with local water directorates.

## In Central Asia and Caucasus

### Progress on ways forward in the Aral Sea basin

In response to a decision of Heads of the Central Asian States to address the critical issues of water resources, climate change and ecosystem loss in the Aral Sea basin, GWP Central Asia and Caucasus became the platform for policy dialogues in all eight Central Asian nations. These dialogues raised awareness of the links between water governance and water users, agriculture, land-use planning, energy, industry, environment and health, and showed how IWRM contributes to national development objectives.

The sessions built on years of advocating for IWRM jointly with local NGOs. In 2009, for example, activities organised for the Day of Kura and Araks Rivers in Yerevan, Tbilisi and Baku for the sixth year

#### GWP in Central Asia and Caucasus

The most challenging issues in the Caucasus are poor water supplies and sanitation, degradation of ecosystems, floods and, in some areas, water scarcity. In Central Asia the key challenge is also ecosystem degradation in addition to increasing water deficiency. Transboundary issues are a challenge in both sub-regions.

running attracted public attention to water issues and the problems of these transboundary rivers.

## In China

#### GWP in China

GWP China is a lead player in convening high-level round tables bringing together stakeholders across sectors and ministries at national, river basin and provincial levels to incorporate the IWRM approach into water-related legislation and development. In particular, the four Provincial Water Partnerships in Fujian, Hebei, Hunan and Shaanxi, and the Yellow River Water Partnership use their convening power to tackle issues of water security, sanitation, food, energy security, water disputes and climate change adaptation.

### Rural development boosted by Provincial Water Partnerships

GWP Provincial Water Partnerships in Fujian, Hebei, Hunan and Shaanxi are key players in implementing two rural development policies – The Water Saving Society and The New Countryside Development. Farmers, shown the value of using IWRM tools by their water users associations, manage rural development around water resources. This integrated approach improves supplies of safe drinking water, and water for irrigation, sanitation, the environment and energy.

In Fujian Province, the Department of Water Resources is encouraging water user organisations to take an IWRM approach. As advocated by GWP China Fujian, the Department, instead of just improving water supplies, has switched to increasing productivity per unit of water, increasing production per unit area and increasing awareness of the links between land, water and the environment. The Department of Water Resources has also forged links with other departments, such as health and livestock. The aim is to raise production to give farmers better livelihoods. By December 2009, 2,376 water users associations organised by GWP China Fujian were managing 3,160,000 mu (210,670 hectares) of irrigated farmland.

## Wei River environmental problems get attention

Water scarcity, pollution, floods and soil erosion are problems affecting the Wei River, the largest tributary of the Yellow River. GWP China Shaanxi brought together representatives from government ministries, women's groups, scientific institutions and the media to decide on ways to address these problems. The group indentified four strategies:

1. Accelerate the Wei River Five-Year Integrated Management Plan.
2. Enforce regulations on pollution and construction.
3. Build infrastructure to increase water supplies.
4. Encourage integrated management practices to reduce silting and flooding.

The dialogue raised awareness of the need to use water efficiently and maintain water quality, particularly in the south to north inter-basin transfer scheme.

development and management. The dialogue on river basin management in September, organised by GWP Vietnam for scientists, NGOs and development partners to share experiences of river basin organisations from Vietnam and Southeast Asia, triggered this endorsement by the authorities of an integrated approach.



Countries need to build institutional capacity at the basin level.

## In Southeast Asia

### Vietnam recommends integrated approach

Government agencies in Vietnam recommended that river basin organisations should be strengthened by following an IWRM approach. This is important progress because it paves the way for a wide range of stakeholders to participate in water resources

#### GWP in Southeast Asia

Rapid urbanisation and industrialisation stress water resources in Southeast Asia. Pollution of surface and groundwater is rising. One-third of agricultural land in Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries lies in potential flood zones. Urban areas are increasingly endangered by floods. GWP Southeast Asia has developed a strong relationship with ASEAN and the ASEAN Working Group on Water Resources Management (AWGWRM) in order to foster the IWRM approach.

## In South Asia

### Commitment to reduce dependency on groundwater in Bangladesh

Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority has undertaken to reduce dependency on groundwater from 87% to 50% by 2015. Ministries for rural development, cooperatives, water resources, environment, forests, shipping, industry, law, labour and other agencies committed their full support to this measure to address unsustainable extraction of groundwater. GWP Bangladesh will organise annual follow-up meetings of the new coordinating body set up to monitor progress.

A dialogue organised by GWP Bangladesh at the request of local government was instrumental in rallying support for this move. Stakeholders were able to examine the potential for surface water to supply growing urban needs and reduce dependence on groundwater.

## MEDITERRANEAN

71 Partners, 18 countries

- *Progress in Mediterranean Strategy for Water:* GWP provided technical and administrative assistance, including the drafting of chapters on water governance and on climate change adaptation (see page 28).
- *Financing strategy completed in Egypt:* GWP facilitated the process, resulting in a strategy that addresses the financing deficit for water supply and sanitation, and that led to extending the strategy to include financing for water resources management as a follow-up action (see page 17).

## CENTRAL AMERICA

146 Partners, 7 countries

- *Costa Rica adopts IWRM plan:* GWP helped to develop the national strategy, trained civil society organisations, and provided technical support and a platform for consultation (see page 23).
- *Honduras passes water law:* GWP worked with legislators to explain IWRM benefits, advised on technical issues and supported the consultation process (see page 24).

## CARIBBEAN

54 Partners, 20 countries

- *Regional water portfolio agreed by ministers:* An important step on the road to a regional IWRM plan was taken at a high-level GWP forum. Agreement facilitates embedding IWRM firmly in national development processes (see page 23).
- *Water tariff reform in Grenada:* GWP organised workshops to encourage debate and assess options among stakeholders (see page 23).

## SOUTH AMERICA

250 Partners, 10 countries

- *Peruvian national water agency adopts GWP knowledge tools:* Two GWP books were publicly recognised as important references for water management (see page 34).
- *Land Management Act incorporates IWRM and river basin as management unit:* GWP gave advice on the new law in the province of Mendoza, Argentina (see page 24).

## WEST AFRICA

71 Partners, 16 countries

- *Benin adopts IWRM plan:* GWP led the four-year effort, culminating in July in the adoption by the Government of a new water policy (see page 14).
- *Donors commit funds for Mali IWRM:* GWP spearheaded the effort to secure donor support for the IWRM plan (see page 14).

## CENTRAL AFRICA

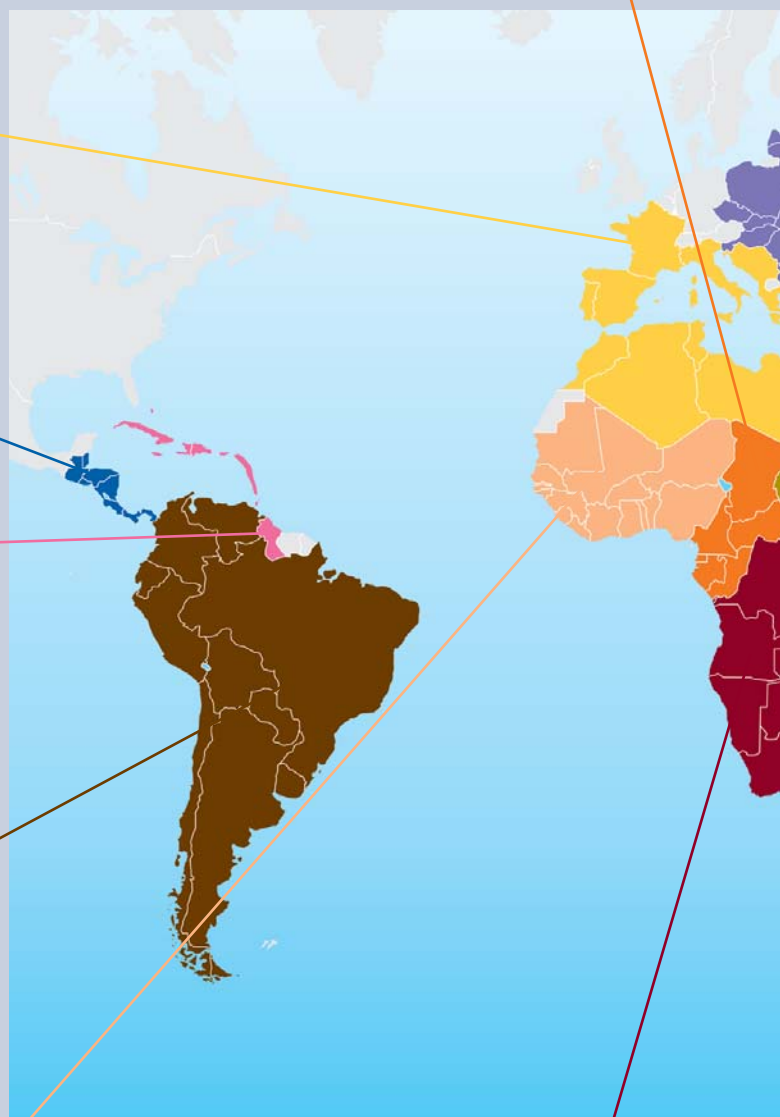
119 Partners, 6 countries

- *Central Africa adopts regional water policy:* GWP experts helped the Economic Community of Central African States draft the policy, adopted by heads of states in October (see page 14).
- *Congo Basin shifts focus:* The Congo Basin Commission began with a mandate on navigation, but, with GWP help, has shifted to an integrated river basin management approach (see page 15).

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

200 Partners, 12 countries

- *IWRM adopted for Country Assistance Strategy by World Bank:* The IWRM plan in Zambia, an outcome of GWP efforts, is a pillar for the World Bank's Country Assistance Strategy 2009 (see page 15).
- *Better grassroots water management:* GWP catalysed stakeholders in Kalanga, Swaziland, to deal with pollution, helping more than 9,000 people gain access to clean water (see page 16).



**CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE**

132 Partners, 13 countries

- *Danube concludes stakeholder consultations:* GWP convened dialogues that provided stakeholder input into a new river basin plan (see page 28).
- *First steps toward a Bic River basin plan:* GWP was asked to take the lead in improving planning and management practices, drawing on GWP knowledge and experience (see page 17).

**CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS**

147 Partners, 8 countries

- *Heads of state want progress on Aral Sea basin:* GWP organised round tables and training seminars to help find common ground on Aral Sea basin transboundary issues (see page 18).
- *Water and climate change action:* GWP gave technical advice to countries to improve water quality and to become more water efficient to adapt to climate change (see page 29).

**CHINA**

97 Partners

- *Environmental problems get attention:* A GWP dialogue convened stakeholders to urgently address problems of the Wei River, the largest tributary of the Yellow River (see page 19).
- *Water boosts rural development:* GWP helped Fujian's Department of Water Resources to increase water productivity to improve rural livelihoods (see page 18).

**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

216 Partners, 8 countries

- *Vietnam endorses IWRM approach:* Government organisations, at a dialogue organised by GWP, adopted a recommendation to strengthen river basin organisations, paving the way for public participation (see page 19).
- *Tackling water quality in urban areas:* Indonesia catalysed creation of the Pesanggrahan Clean River Stakeholder Forum to improve water quality in a catchment in west Jakarta (see page 29).

**SOUTH ASIA**

412 Partners, 6 countries

- *Common regional framework agreed:* Stakeholders in the transboundary Ganges–Brahmaputra basin agreed on a framework for managing flood disasters, a consensus which emerged at a GWP-convened meeting. Agreement was also reached on framework activities in countries (see page 29).
- *Groundwater use in Dhaka to be reduced:* GWP contributed to understanding alternatives to groundwater and options for improving surface water quality. Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority undertook to reduce dependency on groundwater from 87% to 50% by 2015 (see page 19).

**GLOBAL**

There are 102 Partners from 20 countries that are not associated with a developing world region

- *Eight new GWP technical resources:* GWP published *IWRM in Practice*, showcasing implementation, and a Background Paper on climate change, making the case for putting water at the top of the climate change adaptation agenda (see page 8).
- *Better understanding brought to financing issues:* GWP partnered with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and European Union Water Initiative-Finance Working Group (EUWI-FWG) to analyse and better understand financing issues related to water resources management. GWP also co-convened the financing theme at the 5th World Water Forum and at the 2nd Africa Water Week (see page 12).

**EASTERN AFRICA**

159 Partners, 8 countries

- *Burundi validates IWRM Plan:* Local and international agencies expressed strong support for implementing Burundi's IWRM Plan at a GWP-convened meeting (see page 16).
- *Gender mainstreaming launched:* GWP, with others, worked to advocate special measures to ensure gender mainstreaming in all water and sanitation policies (see page 11).



2009 Highlights



Better management of water resources makes for improved water supply.

## Push for low-cost water saving in northeast India

Discussions on the water crisis in eastern and north-eastern India between groups that seldom interact made them realise that they need to work together to come up with feasible solutions. Technical and financial support from GWP India and GWP South Asia helped to create an enabling platform for researchers and policy makers to examine low-cost water saving technologies through evidence-based research. GWP India is now funding a Partner pilot project in five villages in West Bengal (see box, right).

### GWP in South Asia

The priorities for GWP South Asia are to address poverty, agricultural productivity, water supply and sanitation, and to encourage adoption of IWRM principles to address climate change impacts. A critical overarching issue, water governance, drives the thrust to promote dialogue through political round tables and ensure water is part of national development plans. Encouraging participatory decision making and transparency will help reduce corruption and promote equity.

## Villages in Nepal resolve water problems

Perennial rivers, lakes and plenty of rain once blessed communities in the Ilam District in the eastern hills of Nepal with abundant water. But, with a growing

## Farmers' incomes boosted twentyfold in West Bengal

Farmers find it hard to make a living in the low lying, saline coastal areas in West Bengal. Their fields are waterlogged and the soil eroded. By digging out ponds to harvest rainwater and using the excavated earth to build embankments they can now grow three crops a year instead of one – paddy rice on flat land and vegetables, such as pumpkin and gourds, on embankments and bamboo structures above the ponds. Ducks and fish raised in the rainwater harvesting ponds add yet more value to the new water-wise farming system. As well as boosting incomes nearly twentyfold, adapting low-cost rainwater harvesting to this particular environment has helped conserve groundwater and also saves energy as farmers no longer have to buy fuel for pumping groundwater. People also do not have to move away as there is plenty of work.

*Source: GWP India, Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Rural Development Wing Ramkrishna Ashram, Nimpith, West Bengal*

population, small hydropower plants, capture of water resources by certain groups and less water in streams and rivers, some sections of the community are not getting the water they need. GWP Nepal worked in four villages, explaining rights and responsibilities under the national water policy and telling villagers about the benefits of an integrated approach. GWP Nepal also started consultations to show communities how to make inventories of water resources and water use. Communities have now set up Local Water Partnerships as a way to address their problems and find solutions.

## GWP Bhutan drafted water vision, policy and legislation

In 2001, the Bhutan Government requested the newly formed GWP Bhutan to draft a water vision and policy for the country. By 2002, GWP Bhutan, with support from GWP South Asia, had involved stakeholders and prepared the draft. GWP Bhutan then drew up the Bhutan Water Act, subsequently taken up and finalised by the National Environment Commission.

The bill has been delayed by political changes, but Parliament is expected to pass the Act in 2010. The whole process has embedded IWRM concepts firmly into national planning in Bhutan.

## In the Caribbean

### Political backing for Caribbean water portfolio

Since 2005, GWP Caribbean and one of its Partners, the Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association (CWWA), have brought together ministers and other senior government officials every year to discuss water issues and explain the benefits of IWRM. At the last high-level session, in St. Thomas, US Virgin Islands, in October, these efforts bore fruit. Three ministers responsible for water signed an agreement endorsing water as a substantive regional portfolio.

This agreement reinforces initiatives to prioritise water on the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) agenda and to develop a regional IWRM action plan. The agreement will also help embed IWRM firmly in national development processes in the Caribbean and will be a powerful tool for moving water issues forward politically.

### Water tariff reform in Grenada

Outdated legislation and ageing infrastructure in Grenada need to be addressed to meet rising demand

#### GWP in the Caribbean

Many countries in the Caribbean are Small Island Developing States, characterised by limited resources, fragile environments and susceptibility to natural hazards. The region has shifted from agrarian to industrial economies, resulting in new and competing demands for water for agricultural, industrial, tourism and domestic uses. Many countries face challenges in water financing and governance, loss of ecosystems and dwindling fresh water resources. Climate change is expected to significantly raise sea levels, increase saltwater intrusion, flooding and hurricanes, and decrease rainfall.



In the Caribbean, where there is growing competition for freshwater among sectors, GWP works to get political backing for water management.

for water and sewage services, and boost inadequate revenues. One of the tricky issues the water authority is addressing is a review of water tariffs. Following a report on water tariffs by PricewaterhouseCoopers and the Caribbean Basin Water Management Programme (CBWMP), GWP Caribbean is organising workshops to encourage debate and assess options for water financing.

## In Central America

### Central American regional water strategy on its way to leaders

GWP Central America has had a major input into the Central America IWRM strategy and action plan. The strategy and plan, to be presented to presidents in the region for signing in 2010, set out a regional IWRM agenda for water over the next ten years. The drafting process drew together agencies related to water, improving coordination and ensuring that the new strategy and plan harmonise with other regional strategies and plans.

### Costa Rica adopts national IWRM plan

Costa Rica officially launched an IWRM plan in November 2009, the first country in Central America to do so and the result of six years of work. GWP Costa Rica was a key player in this, first working to develop the national strategy and then providing technical support and training to civil society organisations and public sector agencies. *Continued...*

## GWP in Central America

The main water challenge in Central America is weak governance – overlapping responsibilities among regulatory, supervisory and implementation agencies. Moreover, water administration is often centralised in capital cities, but fragmented across institutions. The need for national policies and sound legal frameworks is clear. Since 2002 GWP Central America has been working to raise awareness among legislators of the need for proper water governance, advising on the preparation of water legislation and organising training. Strong alliances with the Central American Integration System (SICA) and other regional actors reinforce these efforts. As a result, two countries have passed a national water law (Nicaragua and Honduras).

GWP Costa Rica involvement ensured meaningful debate and broad consultation. Success stemmed from a better understanding of IWRM, an awareness of the importance of community participation and from drawing on the strengths of the various institutions concerned with water issues.

The launch of the plan is an opportunity to bring together all water-related sectors and provide training on water financing to ensure sustainable funding.

## Honduras passes national water law

For nearly ten years, GWP Central America has been working with legislators in Honduras to explain the benefits of IWRM and advise on technical aspects as they drafted and refined water legislation. In August, the National Congress, after a broad consultation process supported by GWP Central America, finally approved a new national water law in 2009.

GWP Central America, as well as funding stakeholder meetings to discuss water issues, also organised regional conferences for congressional representatives and government legal advisors. These were important for explaining IWRM approaches and for sharing experiences inter-regionally among Central American countries.

## In South America

### GWP in South America

Water abounds in South America. The continent has 28% of the world's freshwater resources but only 6% of the world's population. The region contains three of the largest river basins in the world: the Amazon, Orinoco and Rio de la Plata. It also boasts the Guarani Aquifer, one of the world's largest groundwater bodies, extending to more than 1,200,000 square kilometres. Nevertheless, water supplies from the Andes are threatened by glacial melt due to global warming. Land clearance, forest fires and fragmentation also endanger water resources in the Amazon region.

## Land management act in Argentina takes integrated approach

The Land Management and Land Use Act in Mendoza, Argentina, passed in July, is the first in the country to take an integrated approach to basin management. The new approach stems from advice given by GWP Argentina to the Mendoza Inspections Council and discussions with provincial legislative authorities while the law was being drafted. GWP Argentina has now been invited to sit on the State Council created by the new law to develop the Strategic Development Plan.



Water in South America, though plentiful, is not evenly distributed. Glacial melt, deforestation and urbanisation are just a few of the challenges that GWP is helping water managers address.



## Goal 2: Addressing critical development challenges

This means contributing to solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges.

### In Southern Africa

#### Dialogues lead to climate change adaptation strategy in Southern Africa

GWP Southern Africa, in partnership with political (Southern African Development Community) and scientific partners (Regional Climate Change Programme), has been facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogues on climate change adaptation. These dialogues led to capacity development sessions for policy makers from the energy, agricultural, health, finance and water sectors in Southern African Development Community (SADC) member states.

Some sessions prepared SADC representatives for the negotiations at COP-15. Other sessions deepened understanding of the impacts of climate change across sectors and the importance of an integrated approach in dealing with climate change adaptation.

Regional processes over the last two years are bearing fruit. The SADC Water Resources Technical Committee is building on a preliminary framework for a SADC climate change adaptation strategy developed in 2009 by InWEnt, a German development agency, and GWP Southern Africa. A regional donor has committed support.

#### Partners address food security in Limpopo Basin

Policy makers and researchers are key stakeholders in water management who seldom interact. GWP Southern Africa encouraged researchers working in the Limpopo Basin to present their findings – on agricultural water management issues, and interventions to address food security and poverty – to the Limpopo Basin Commission and to share information with the SADC Water Division. Agricultural sector policy makers in the four riparian states

belonging to the Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) were also invited to presentations.

As a result, researchers, Limpopo Basin Commission officials and regional and national stakeholders are now working together. All took part in a workshop to design further research. This meant that national and basin policy makers could contribute their views on the key issues that need to be addressed. Commission officials, because they are better informed, are more likely to own and use research findings to the benefit of Basin countries.



Challenges of water are real for the livelihoods of the nomadic peoples of the Sahel.

### In West Africa

#### Linking water to climate change in Mali

In November 2009, GWP Mali, with technical and financial support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), organised a

## Strengthening the link between the water and climate agendas

**Water is central to the world's development challenges. Whether it is food security, poverty reduction, economic growth, energy production or human health – water is the nexus. Climate change is the spoiler. No matter how successful mitigation efforts might be, people will experience the impacts of climate change through water.**

Adapting to climate change is a serious long-term development problem. Providing leadership in making clear the links between water and climate change was an important thrust in 2009, and a key element of the GWP Strategy.

Critical development goals provide an entry point for action to address water management challenges. GWP joined forces with many other organisations to seize the opportunity offered by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 2009 COP-15 Copenhagen negotiations to advocate for a global framework in which water resources management is acknowledged as a key investment for adapting to climate change. Though advocacy was focused and determined, the outcome of Copenhagen was disappointing. The emphasis was on the climate change mitigation framework rather than on vital adaptation measures. Nevertheless, GWP is committed to addressing this issue over the life of its Strategy although it may be some time before outcomes are seen.

### Positioning water in the climate change debate

**... while energy is a key to climate change mitigation, water should become a central focus for adaptation.**

In line with the new GWP strategy related to climate change, GWP applied to be, and was accredited as, an intergovernmental observer of the UNFCCC in 2009. Across the world, the GWP Network worked through the year to impress on climate change negotiators that investing in better water management is an investment in adaptation to climate change. GWP reiterated the message that investing in better water resources management ensures greater resilience today, and more effective adaptation tomorrow – to ministers and policy makers at the G8 meeting in L'Aquila in July, at Stockholm World Water Week in August, at the 3rd Water Climate Conference in Geneva in September, at the UNFCCC negotiations in Barcelona in November and finally at COP-15 itself.

### The partnership principle

GWP regions were also fully engaged in change processes on climate change, in particular through the Danish Government's year-long Dialogue on Adaptation to Climate Change for Land and Water Management. In Copenhagen, Hanoi, Bamako and Mombasa, GWP interventions were plentiful and significant. One clear result, incorporated into the Dialogue's final Nairobi Statement, was the endorsement of GWP Eastern Africa's proposal to include a clause stating that partnership would be important in implementing any adaptation strategies:



**"Forging partnerships and working through networks will create the diversity and creativity necessary to support land and water management for adaptation to climate change."**

*The Nairobi Statement on Land and Water Management for Adaptation to Climate Change, 17 April 2009*

At COP-15, despite widespread examples cited by country delegates and prominent speakers illustrating how people will experience the effects of climate change through water, the negotiators did not discuss the crucial subject of what adaptation entails and thus missed the central role of water.

**"Delegates from around the world chosen to decide our fate have deliberately removed the one element that can tip the scales."**

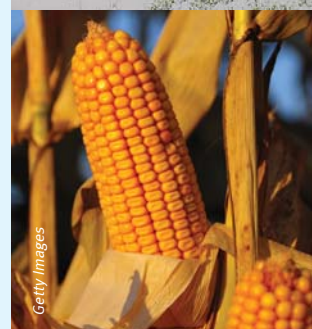
*Copenhagen's Missing Ingredient: Water, by James G. Workman, Los Angeles Times, 30 November 2009, who acknowledged the contribution of a GWP position paper to this article*

Nevertheless, by engaging in the climate change agenda, GWP has strengthened the Network's ability to pursue long-term advocacy and has laid the foundations for ongoing efforts.

## Facilitating African women's negotiating skills

Few women from developing countries have opportunities to voice their views in global debates and those that do are often ill-equipped. To begin changing this, GWP Eastern Africa, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Global Gender and Climate Change Alliance (GGCA) gave government representatives and climate researchers from 37 African countries training on gender dimensions of adverse climate and how to incorporate and defend these concerns when drafting legal texts for COP-15 negotiations. Ms Rejoice Mabudafhasi, South Africa's Deputy Minister of Environment and Water Affairs, steered the orientation session on climate change and gender on behalf of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), the body charged with responsibility for preparing the Common African Position by African heads of state.

Lessons learned in 2009 are informing the way forward in 2010. As *GWP in Action 2009* goes to press, further engagements with the UNFCCC are intensifying and Beyond COP-15 dialogues in Africa are being pursued to identify practical ways to adapt to climate change.



## GWP IN ACTION 2009 ANNUAL REPORT

national meeting to discuss two important documents adopted by the Government – the National Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management and the National Adaptation Programme of Action. The meeting identified clear synergies in the objectives and plans in the two documents, but found that these are not reflected in working relationships between water and adaptation teams.

The conclusions and recommendations were endorsed at a high-level meeting, marking significant progress in linking adapting to climate change with improving water management.

A by-product of this dialogue was *Managing Water to Adapt to Climate Change*, a film about water management in Mali, produced by GWP, GWP Mali and SDC. It was launched at COP-15 and carried the message that better water management is key to climate change adaptation.

Climate change – one of four thematic chapters – is a critical challenge that the strategy now addresses. For the region to prosper, national and regional policy makers, civil society organisations and water managers must consider the links between water and climate change, and develop ways to adapt the management of water resources accordingly.

### Progress on Strategy for Water

GWP Mediterranean assisted with moving the Strategy for Water forward by technically and administratively supporting the Water Expert Group of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM). GWP Mediterranean provided a range of services to the process, such as preparing the Strategy's terms of reference and co-organising stakeholder consultation workshops among, for example, civil society and parliamentarians.

## In the Mediterranean

### Strategy for Water recognises links between water and climate change

GWP Mediterranean, in its ongoing work with countries to help develop a regional water strategy, assisted with the technical drafting of the chapter on water governance and the chapter on climate change adaptation. These chapters include recommendations on enhanced water management, climate-proof infrastructure and adaptation as ways to reduce the impact of climate change while maintaining socioeconomic development.



GWP plays a key role in developing the new Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean.

## In Central and Eastern Europe

### New basin management plan for Danube

In 2009, the International Commission on the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) launched its new river basin plan. GWP Central and Eastern Europe supported dialogues that provided opportunities for stakeholders to think through and consider how the plan could have optimal benefits all round.

The public consultation on the draft Danube River Basin Management Plan extended to all organisations and citizens' groups likely to be affected. GWP Central and Eastern Europe co-organised the Second ICPDR Stakeholder Forum in June, in Bratislava, Slovakia, which brought in organisations from the 14 Danube countries to discuss the draft plan before it was finalised.

GWP supports transboundary dialogue in the Danube River basin by:

- involving stakeholders in basin countries,
- organising inter-ministerial round tables at national level to develop integrated responses,

- sharing knowledge on best practices in transboundary water management,
- facilitating links with international organisations,
- sharing knowledge and information on climate change adaptation strategies, and
- stimulating financing of programmes and projects.

## In Central Asia and Caucasus

### Addressing water quality and use in the face of climate change

At the 5th World Water Forum in Istanbul in March, participants from Central Asia and the Caucasus agreed to improve water efficiency and water quality as immediate actions to adapt to climate change. They pointed to the value of GWP as a platform on which to discuss transboundary cooperation and endorsed IWRM as the principle for ongoing water sector reforms. The Tajik Minister of Land and Water undertook to consider less water consuming crops in Tajik agriculture to improve water efficiency. In view of successful dialogues to date, the Asian Development Bank committed to support further dialogues.

## In China

### Capacity to deal with disasters enhanced

A two-year capacity building initiative organised by GWP China Fujian and provincial agencies led the Fujian Provincial Government to establish a video command-and-consult system in 15,000 villages to reduce the impact of extreme weather along the coast. In December, GWP China Fujian organised a workshop on Countermeasures for Extreme Climatic Events in the Coastal Areas to exchange experiences on the system and to offer practical advice on managing water in the context of climate change.

## In Southeast Asia

### Urban water quality tackled in Indonesia

Pollution and waste water resulting from urbanisation seriously threaten water supplies in many developing countries. GWP Indonesia was the catalyst for the creation of the Pesanggrahan Clean River Stakeholder Forum, an initiative to improve water quality in an urbanised catchment in west Jakarta.

GWP Indonesia made sure that all stakeholders in the densely populated urban watershed were consulted. It was a slow process, but stakeholders eventually agreed to set up the Forum. Building on the understanding generated through the dialogues, the Forum will work towards the long-term goal of clean water in the Pesanggrahan River.

## In South Asia

### Common regional framework agreed for managing floods

Water managers in the transboundary Ganges–Brahmaputra basin need to have a common approach to dealing with frequent devastating floods. Water experts and representatives of disaster management agencies, development banks and donor agencies have now agreed on a common regional framework for managing flood disasters in the basin. The consensus emerged from a meeting in Dhaka in January 2009 where representatives from Bangladesh, India and Nepal shared their experiences and reviewed a draft of the framework.

The Dhaka meeting, organised by GWP Bangladesh and the Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) with funds from GWP, clarified understanding of the kinds of know-how, human resources and institutions needed to deal with floods, and how countries could cooperate. Having come to a consensus, countries agreed on follow-up actions, and the World Bank and GWP Bangladesh undertook to organise a meeting for donors to discuss how they could support the regional framework.

### Water management and climate change

A round table on Water, Livelihood and Adaptation to Climate Change organised by GWP India and GWP South Asia in November in New Delhi, advocated integrating national and regional strategies to deal with climate change. Those present urged governments to harmonise IWRM, national development plans and climate adaptation strategies, and to develop integrated information systems to predict, plan for and cope with climate variability.

### Awareness raised on links between water and climate change in Sri Lanka

GWP Sri Lanka and Partners organised a conference at the University of Colombo in December to raise awareness on the links between water and climate change. The academic communities, because they influence both students and extension curricula, can be excellent IWRM champions. The university agreed to support a 2010 public awareness campaign on adapting to climate change.

## In the Caribbean

### Youth become climate change champions

Today's youth are the climate change champions of the future. Students who took part in a one-day workshop drew a vulnerability map of Barbados showing tourist spots, farms, fishing villages, towns and shopping centres that would be affected by climate change. The map brought home the implications of climate change. The December workshop, organised by GWP Caribbean and run by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), built on previous initiatives to raise awareness of climate change among youth.

### Disaster risk reduction in Guyana

GWP Caribbean also delivers workshops across the region on preparing for disasters. Based on materials developed by Caribbean WaterNet, the workshops cover IWRM and disaster risk reduction (DRR), the implications of climate variability for water management, policies and legislation affecting community DRR and the economics of disasters and emergency responses. The latest workshop, in Guyana

in December, targeted water, wastewater and disaster managers, legal practitioners, and non-government and civil society organisations.

## In Central America

### Awareness raised of water and climate change in Honduras and Panama

A study by the Central American Integration System (SICA) and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL) showed that increasing emissions and global inaction will change the climate in Central America considerably. To highlight the findings and show how better water management can help adapt to climate change, GWP Central America organised the VII Central American Conference of Legislators on the theme of climate change and IWRM, in San José, Costa Rica, in September. GWP Central America also organised two other events to raise awareness of the importance of this issue.

### Climate change and water scarcity

Honduras is experiencing the consequences of the El Niño phenomenon – a lack of rain on the Pacific side – resulting in severe drought. The water supply situation is critical. GWP Honduras helped the National Water and Sanitation Agency (SANAA) to organise a Forum on Scarcity of Water in Honduras in November. This brought together representatives from a wide range of NGOs, government institutions and journalists to consider solutions.

## In South America

### Education on climate change in Peru boosted

As the climate changes and glaciers retreat, the impact on water supplies will affect Andean countries. A course for 40 secondary school teachers on Climate Change, Glacier Retreat and IWRM, organised by GWP Peru and Partners in Cuzco in September, presented what is known about the retreat of glaciers, what could happen as the climate changes and how adopting IWRM could lessen the risk of negative effects. The course gave teachers knowledge and information they can incorporate into curricula.

# Goal 3: Reinforcing knowledge sharing and communications

This means developing the capacity to share knowledge and promoting a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.

## In West Africa

### Economic and financial tools learned in Mali

With the support of GWP West Africa and the West Africa Capacity Building Network (WA-Net), GWP Mali trained 30 Partners to use economic and financial IWRM tools. The training course, in February in Bamako, Mali, showed Partners how to implement IWRM appropriately at different scales.

## In Southern Africa

### First course on IWRM as a tool for adapting to climate change

Twenty-two participants from four countries attended the first GWP Southern Africa course on IWRM as a tool for adapting to climate change, in Maputo, Mozambique, in July. So that more people can take advantage of the course, it is now being developed as an e-learning programme in four languages – English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

## In the Mediterranean

### GWP knowledge for water managers

To raise awareness on IWRM planning and implementation practices, and in response to a request from the Tunisian Government, GWP Mediterranean held a four-day training course in Tunis in October. The course targeted middle managers in the Water Resources Department and used the methodology and resources of the ToolBox and the GWP library. It will be followed up with assessments on IWRM planning. The course was organised in collaboration with the Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture and the Hydraulic Resources and United Nations Environment Programme Collaborating Centre on Water and Environment (UNEP UCC/DHI).

## In Central Asia and Caucasus

### Sharing information on water supply and sanitation

Sharing information between countries strengthens the GWP Network and augments its country contributions. The GWP Country Water Partnerships in all eight countries in the region conducted policy dialogues and training seminars reviewing water and sanitation services. The review identified what is needed to rehabilitate water and sewage systems to provide safe and accessible drinking water and sanitation. This is vital information for countries making plans for infrastructure. The target is capacity development for key players, not only involving water specialists, but also water users and others.

## In China

### Sharing experiences at the grassroots level in Fujian

Together with the Provincial Water Resources Department, GWP China Fujian edited, published and disseminated a booklet, *Practice, Mechanism and Vitality*. The booklet shares grassroots experiences of water user associations to encourage more farmers to become involved in managing rural water supplies and water use.

## In Southeast Asia

### Knowledge sharing positions GWP to advocate for IWRM across the region

A regional workshop, River Basin Organisation and Management, held in June in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, strategically positioned GWP Southeast Asia to advocate for IWRM through river basin organisations across Southeast Asia. *Continued...*

## Sharing knowledge at all levels

The GWP IWRM ToolBox – an online repository of water management knowledge, case studies and references – is one of the ways that GWP shares up-to-date information with a global audience. The key to its usefulness is that it gives examples of how IWRM principles can be applied in different contexts. The ToolBox is dynamic and, in 2009, was updated and improved further.

One measure of the ToolBox's success is its widespread use in academia as well as at grassroots level. For practitioners, or those studying to be practitioners, there are sound case studies of IWRM in practice – dealing with issues such as water and sanitation, health and agriculture. For academics, the ToolBox is a window to complex policy reform processes and an extensive resource for developing postgraduate courses.

### GWP ToolBox: Sharing knowledge from grassroots to academia

The ERASMUS Programme, **Corvinus University, Budapest, Hungary**, uses the ToolBox in water resources management education.

Postgraduate students at **Hohai University, Nanjing, China**, receive training on IWRM principles based on ToolBox tools.

**Short-term courses for water practitioners** on Integrated Environment and Water Management, organised by DHI-Water, Denmark, make use of the ToolBox.

**Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) courses** on IWRM and transboundary water management rely on the ToolBox.

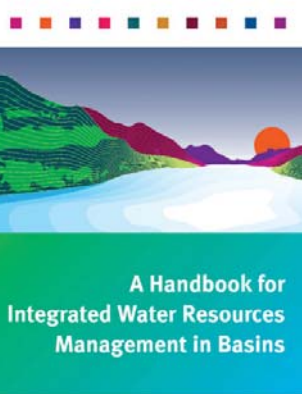
ToolBox case studies are used in training manuals at the Centre of Cooperation for Sustainable Development in **Almaty, Kazakhstan**. This Centre organises programmes for the recently established River Basin Councils. The ToolBox was presented and incorporated into training materials for a Training of Trainers in December 2009.

**GWP Southern Africa** in cooperation with WaterNet trains students on how to apply ToolBox tools in practical situations.

Similar training courses are at the heart of capacity building programmes organised with GWP allies such as Cap-Net, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and SIWI.

Almost every Country Water Partnership in Southern Africa runs ToolBox courses. Training kits are being developed for use in day-to-day management of water resources in Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Tanzania and Malawi, placing the ToolBox front and centre in the drive to develop and implement IWRM plans.

In 2009, this model was taken up by GWP West Africa for training university professors who wanted to use the ToolBox to teach students. Two rounds of training, in Bamako in French and in Accra in English, trained 40 professors in innovative ways of teaching water and environmental management using the ToolBox.





Over 100 representatives from river basin organisations, national and local government, academia, NGOs and the private sector shared information on what is happening in basin water management in Southeast Asian countries. As most countries in the region are moving towards IWRM through river basin organisations, bringing these people together was a significant step forward. Local Partners provided half the funding for the workshop, showing their willingness to support IWRM initiatives.

The links forged between those who attended the workshop will lead to exchanges of knowledge and experience, speeding uptake of IWRM approaches throughout the region. Those present agreed on priorities for GWP Southeast Asia. The information shared at the workshop will be captured for the GWP ToolBox, making it more widely accessible.

## In Central America

### Media improves awareness of need for better water management

GWP Central America and Country Water Partnerships have created strong relationships with journalists. These have led to media coverage of water issues, and greater understanding of the need to manage



To raise awareness of critical water issues, GWP Central America runs training workshops for journalists.

water resources sustainably. In 2009, relationships with journalists were strengthened through training, press releases and frequent communication. Membership of the Journalists' Network grew from 104 in 2008 to 115 in 2009.

**"... with the support of GWP during 2009 I was able to write different articles about water that received positive comments because they helped to create awareness on the importance of water resources."**

*Edgar Quiñonez, Guatemalan journalist and member of the Journalists' Network*

### Four countries share IWRM experiences

Partners in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua have documented their experiences of applying the IWRM approach to water and sanitation. Four publications will help to promote and institutionalise IWRM for water and sanitation.

## South to South

### Lusophone Water Partnership builds capacity

The Lusophone Water Partnership encourages Portuguese-speaking communities – in Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, East Timor and São Tomé and Príncipe – to exchange experiences and share knowledge. The citizens of these countries not only share language or ethnic roots, but also face similar challenges in managing water resources.

**"... the Lusophone Water Partnership is being consolidated and I consider that the Maputo event was a significant step forward."**

*Ms Ninon Machado, Director of Instituto Ipanema (GWP Partner in Brazil)*

Cap-Net, GWP Brazil, WaterNet and GWP Mozambique organised capacity building for 22 participants from four Lusophone countries, Angola, Brazil, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe, in Maputo, in July.

## In South America

### Communicators' Network ensures clear messages in Brazil

For three years, GWP Brazil has organised an event to strengthen links between water and society. The 2009 meeting, held in September, saw the National System for Water Resources Management (Sistema Nacional de Recursos Hídricos-SINGREH) launch a Communicators' Network. SINGREH sets communication guidelines for the government agencies, basin committees and water user groups that share responsibility for managing water. The new network will help communicators in different parts of SINGREH speak with one voice when using the mass media to encourage the public to get involved in water issues and to call on leaders to take action. Better communication on water issues will, in turn, strengthen water governance.

### Two GWP books guide Peruvian action on basin management

The second edition of *Methodological Contributions to the Development of Plans for Integrated Basin Management*, published in September by the Peruvian Catholic University (PUCP), GWP Peru and GWP South America, has been adopted as a basic reference for staff of the National Water Agency (ANA) in Peru.

Another book, *Programme for Building Institutional and Operational Basis for IWRM for the Zaña River Basin*, published by the Applied Geography Research Center of the PUCP, the Center for Social Studies (CESS) and GWP Peru, describes how IWRM methods were applied in the Zaña Basin and sets out a roadmap for adapting these methods to other areas.

The Director of the ANA publicly recognised the books as important contributions to IWRM in the country. In addition, he has requested GWP Peru to join forces with ANA to implement the recently approved Water Resources Act.



Getty Images

# Goal 4: Building a more effective Network

This means enhancing the Network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, and measuring performance to help learning and ensure financial sustainability.

## Improving financial sustainability

To enhance and diversify fundraising capacity, GWP worked during the year to expand the financial resource base through new and existing funding sources. To implement the 2009–2013 Strategy and achieve GWP goals, more financial resources will be needed at all levels. To maintain and increase funds from traditional sources, and support fundraising from new sources, GWP published *Fundraising for Water Partnerships: A Practical Guide*.

## Measuring performance

The 2009–2013 Global Strategy commits GWP to a performance management tool called Outcome Mapping which is particularly relevant to complex development work. In 2009 GWP continued to train the regions in how to use this tool, emphasising the requirement to report on social and institutional change.

## Inter-regional collaboration grows

Bringing together key players from different regions enables them to learn from each other, make useful contacts and build networks – all essential for region-to-region collaboration. (See Lusophone Water Partnership, page 33.)

In May, in Kiev, Ukraine, GWP Central Asia and Caucasus and GWP Central and Eastern Europe brought together professionals from eight countries to share perspectives on water supply and sanitation as a component of IWRM. This improved their understanding of how water supply and sanitation fit into IWRM and how they can meet the requirements

of, for example, the European Union Water Framework Directive (WFD). Participants realised that although Central and Eastern Europe is quite different from the Caucasus and Central Asia in terms of infrastructure, IWRM tools can still be applied. In particular, the IWRM approach is central to delivering better water services, and national development strategies.

## Partnering and building alliances

GWP continues to strengthen the Network by building stronger alliances with strategic allies.

### With Cap-Net: To build capacity in IWRM in Africa and the Caribbean

Capacity Building in Integrated Water Management for Africa and the Caribbean 2006–2009 was a programme managed by Cap-Net, the international network for capacity-building in IWRM. Together with GWP's facilitation of national IWRM planning, nine training workshops, reaching over 150 water managers and decision makers, were held during the life of the programme. There were two workshops in 2009:

- Kigali, Rwanda, National Training on IWRM, organised by GWP Eastern Africa, and
- Maputo, Mozambique, Climate Change and Water Resources, organised by GWP Southern Africa and WaterNet for African Portuguese-speaking countries as part of the strengthening of the Lusophone Water Partnership.

Trainees have been putting what they learned from the courses into direct use in national IWRM planning processes, particularly in countries supported by GWP's Partnership for Africa's Water Development (PAWD) programme. *Continued...*

## Translating strategy into action

The GWP annual Consulting Partners meeting, in Stockholm in August, took as its theme, Implementing the GWP strategy 2009–2013. The meeting testified to Partners' eagerness to describe their activities, share their experiences, exchange ideas and learn from others. In particular, tackling the need to boost the capacity of the Network to manage and share knowledge, and to raise funds and capitalise on seed funds, was an important step forward in implementing the strategy.

### Key messages from the workshop Promoting Water as a Key Part of Sustainable National Development

- Reform institutions, and adopt and enforce water-related legislation at country and, where appropriate, regional level to implement IWRM and ensure good water governance.
- Actively engage regional economic communities to promote and develop regional policies.
- Pay urgent attention to groundwater management and protection as a part of IWRM policy at sub-national, national and transboundary levels.
- Make land use an integral part of IWRM policy because it has a critical influence on water resources.

### Key messages from the workshop Addressing Critical Development Challenges

- Support development of national IWRM plans because they are a prerequisite for successful transboundary management.
- Play a stronger role in addressing food security in relation to water.
- Play a critical role in ensuring that adaptation to climate change is integrated into IWRM plans.

### Conclusions of the Consulting Partners meeting

Partners concluded that there is growing desire for regions to present and share their activities, exchange ideas and learn from others. Two of the greatest needs are to increase the capacity of the Network to:

- manage and share knowledge, and
- raise funds and capitalise on seed funds.





The GWP Regional and Country Water Partnerships, by linking regional capacity building networks to intergovernmental water organisations and governments, helped articulate capacity building needs and identify target groups for training. In several cases, joint activities transferred knowledge and experience to trainees in a position to put skills and concepts directly into practice. This raised the profile of Country Water Partnerships as key instruments for articulating the demand for capacity building at national levels. As a result, courses have been widely replicated, extending the reach of the programme and contributing to sustainable water management.

The new training materials that GWP helped put together, for example for the course on Economic and Financial Instruments for IWRM, are now widely used by regional capacity building networks, the European Union Water Initiative Finance Working Group and universities. These materials are available on the GWP ToolBox and Cap-Net websites.

### **With UN-Water: to assess progress in IWRM**

In the last two years, UN-Water and GWP have collaborated in assessing global progress in IWRM planning and implementation. GWP is also contributing to the *World Water Development Report 4* that will be published in 2010. In addition, GWP is involved in two UN-Water Task Forces, on Climate Change, and on Monitoring and Indicators.

### **With WMO: Flood Management HelpDesk**

The launch of the Flood Management HelpDesk by GWP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in June at the 2nd Meeting of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was the result of long-term GWP-WMO collaboration on integrated flood management. The HelpDesk, drawing on regional technical capacity, tailors support to local needs. Those who need to deal with floods can now get extensive support, information and advice on-line.

### **With INBO: Handbook for Integrated Water Resources Management in Basins**

There is a dynamic relationship between basin stakeholders and central governments who have to work together to ensure the meeting of sustainable development goals. To support this, GWP and the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO) produced *A Handbook for Integrated Water Resources Management in Basins* to improve the governance of freshwater resources. Written primarily for basin managers and government officials who need to take decisions related to water management, the content can be applied regardless of the context (developed or developing countries, humid or arid conditions). This practical guide shares lessons across countries and regions.

## Financial Report 2009

### Core contributions

Core contributions are unrestricted contributions that can be used to implement the GWP Strategy and Work Plans. Twelve core donors channelled funds through GWPO in 2009: Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. They contributed a total of €6.4 million (compared to €6.6 million in 2008).

### Locally raised funds

GWP regions are encouraged to raise their own funds. During 2009, €1.8 million was raised by the regions and countries, an increase of €0.2 million compared to 2008.

### In-kind contributions

In-kind contributions are, according to Swedish accounting principles, not to be reported in the Income Statement. Nevertheless, in-kind contributions are gratefully recognised as a substantial source of funding. GWPO received in-kind contributions from France at an estimated value of €250,000 during 2009. GWP Regional Water Partnerships reported in-kind contributions of approximately €650,000.

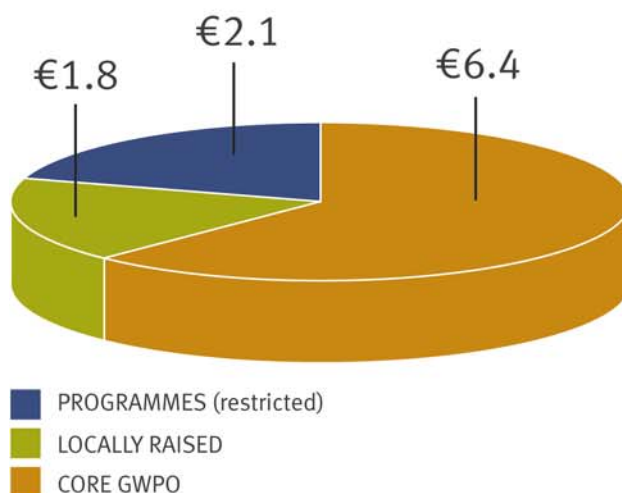
### Programme funding

Programme contributions are contributions restricted to specific programmes. Restricted funds of €2.1 million were provided by the European Commission, Finland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

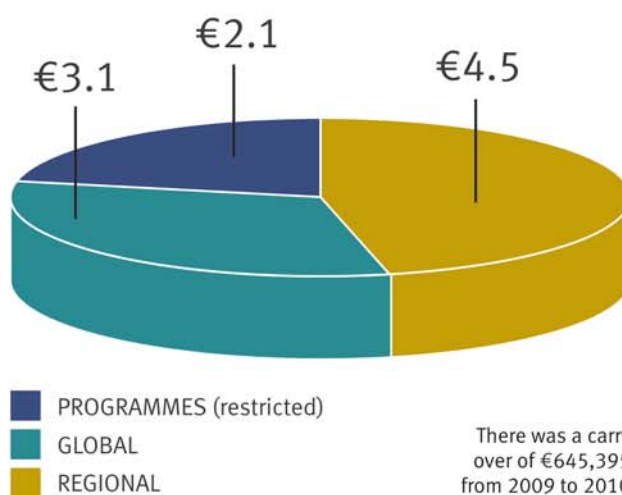
**GWP is grateful for the support of its donors which makes our accomplishments possible.**

The complete Audited Accounts are available on request from the GWP Secretariat in Stockholm and on our website.

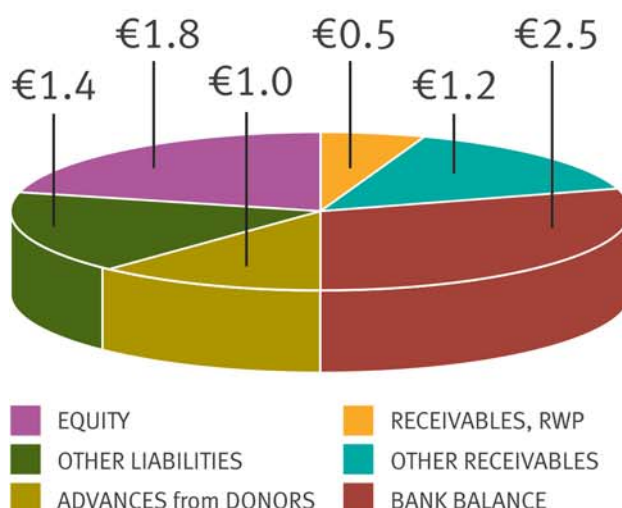
INCOME 2009 (MILLION EURO)



EXPENDITURES 2009 (MILLION EURO)



BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER 2009 (MILLION EURO)



## GWP Patrons

- HRH The Prince of Orange Willem-Alexander, Kingdom of the Netherlands
- Ismail Serageldin, GWP founder and former Chair (1996–2000)
- Kadar Asmal, former Minister of Water Affairs, South Africa
- Margaret Catley-Carlson, GWP former Chair (2001–2007)

Information below is correct as of December 2009. The most current information is available at [www.globalwaterpartnership.org](http://www.globalwaterpartnership.org).

## GWP Sponsoring Partners

States and international organisations that signed the Memorandum of Understanding establishing the GWPO in 2002 – the intergovernmental organisation which is the legal representative of the GWP Network. The Sponsoring Partners appoint the Chair, members of the Steering Committee and the Auditor.

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| ■ Argentina      | ■ Chile                                   |
| ■ Denmark        | ■ Hungary                                 |
| ■ Jordan         | ■ The Netherlands                         |
| ■ Pakistan       | ■ Sweden                                  |
| ■ The World Bank | ■ World Meteorological Organization (WMO) |

## GWP Technical Committee

- Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair, Rabat, Morocco
- Akiça Bahri, Accra, Ghana
- Uma Lele, Washington DC, United States
- Mike Muller, Johannesburg, South Africa
- Humberto Peña, Santiago, Chile
- Claudia Sadoff, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Patricia Wouters, Dundee, United Kingdom
- Simi Kamal, Karachi, Pakistan (to June 2009)
- Xiaoliu Yang, Beijing, China (to June 2009)
- Roberto Lenton, New York, USA, was GWP Technical Committee Chair to end of July 2009.
- Hartmut Bruhl, Unna, Germany, was a member to June 2009 and Interim Chair July to October.

## GWP Regional Secretariats

REGION	CHAIR	COORDINATOR	LOCATION
Caribbean	Jacob Opadeyi	Avril Alexander	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad
Central Africa	Jean Pierre Bidjocka	Chi Christopher Tamu	Yaounde, Cameroon
Central America	Tomás Fernández	Fabiola Táborá	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Central and Eastern Europe	Liviu Popescu	Milan Matuska	Bratislava, Slovakia
Central Asia and Caucasus	Nino Chkhobadze	Vadim Sokolov	Tashkent, Uzbekistan
China	Wang Shucheng	Zheng Rugang	Beijing, China
Eastern Africa	Evariste Sinarinzi	Simon Thuo	Entebbe, Uganda
Mediterranean	Michael Scoullous	Vangelis Constantianos	Athens, Greece
South America	Santiago Ruiz Freites	(Vacant in 2009)	Montevideo, Uruguay
South Asia	Suresh Prabhu	A. Perumal	Colombo, Sri Lanka
Southeast Asia	Siswoko Sastrodihardjo	Djoko Sasongko	Jakarta, Indonesia
Southern Africa	Reginald Tekateka	Ruth Beukman	Pretoria, South Africa
West Africa	Hama Arba Diallo	Dam Mogbante	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

## GWP Global Secretariat Staff

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary</li> <li>■ Martin Walshe, Deputy Executive Secretary</li> <li>■ Helena Gunnmo-Lind, Executive Assistant to the Executive Secretary</li> <li>■ Li Axrup, Legal Officer</li> <li>■ Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister, Senior Network Officer</li> <li>■ Steven Downey, Head of Communications</li> <li>■ Matt Evans, Web Communications &amp; IT Strategy Officer</li> <li>■ Gabriela Grau, Senior Network Officer</li> <li>■ Marie Gunnarsson, Head of Human Resources</li> <li>■ Björn Guterstam, Senior Network Officer</li> <li>■ Aly Kerdany, Senior Network Officer</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Helene Komlos Grill, Communications Officer</li> <li>■ Karin Linde-Klerholm, Network Operations Team Coordinator</li> <li>■ Sandra Lindholm, Financial Assistant</li> <li>■ Karin Nordmark, Financial Officer</li> <li>■ Catharina Sahlin-Tegnander, Head of Finance &amp; Administration</li> <li>■ Alex Simalabwi, Programme Administrator &amp; Network Support Officer</li> <li>■ Suzanne Strömberg, Office Services Manager &amp; HR Officer</li> <li>■ Danka Thalmeinerova, ToolBox Officer</li> <li>■ Aurélie Vitry, Network Officer</li> <li>■ Peter Nyman, Financial Officer (to April 2009)</li> <li>■ Axel Julié, Senior Network Officer (to August 2009)</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

## GWP Steering Committee

### Chair

- Letitia A Obeng, Washington DC, USA

### Elected Members

- Shaden Abdel Gawad, Cairo, Egypt
- María Angelica Algeria, Santiago, Chile
- Ramon Alikpala, Pasiq City, Philippines
- Nafisa Barot, Gujarat, India
- Oscar Cordeiro, Brasilia, Brazil
- Jean-François Donzier, Paris, France
- Stanley Dhram Ragh Rampair, Kingston, Jamaica
- Saiyed Hashim, New Delhi, India (to October 2009)
- Kenzo Hiroki, Tokyo, Japan
- Agnes Kalibbala, Nairobi, Kenya
- Dorothy Manuel, Maryland, USA
- Eugene Stakhiv, Alexandria, USA

### Co-Sponsors

- Julia Bucknall, The World Bank, Washington DC, USA
- Joakim Harlin, United Nations Development Programme, Stockholm, Sweden

### Observers

- Guy Howard, Department for International Development (DFID), East Kilbride, UK (Financing Partner Representative)

### Ex-Officio

- Pasquale Steduto, UN Water Representative, Rome, Italy
- Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary, Global Water Partnership
- Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair GWP Technical Committee
- Reginald Tekateka, GWP Regional Chairs Representative, Pretoria, South Africa

### Permanent Observers

- Ger Bergkamp, World Water Council, Marseille, France

## GWP Senior Advisors

Engaged by the Global Secretariat in 2009.

- Alan Hall, Oxford, England
- Torkil Jønch-Clausen, Vientiane, Laos
- Johan Holmberg, Stockholm, Sweden
- Khalid Mohtadullah, Lahore, Pakistan

# GWP Technical Committee Publications

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## BACKGROUND PAPERS

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**Water as a Social and Economic Good: How to Put the Principle into Practice** (1998)

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**The Dublin Principles for Water** (1999)

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**Integrated Water Resources Management** (2000)

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**Letter to my Minister** (2000)

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**Urban Water and Sanitation Services: An IWRM Approach** (2006)

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**Water Financing and Governance** (2008)

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**Managing the Other Side of the Water Cycle: Making Wastewater an Asset** (2009)

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**Water Management, Water Security and Climate Change Adaptation: Early Impacts and Essential Responses** (2009)

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**Catalyzing Change: A Handbook for Developing IWRM and Water Efficiency Strategies** (2004)

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## POLICY BRIEFS

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**Practical Steps for Making National Water Management Plans** (2004)

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**Water and Sustainable Development: Lessons from Chile** (2006)

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**Gender Mainstreaming: An Essential Component of Sustainable Water Management** (2006)

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**How IWRM will Contribute to Achieving the MDGs** (2006)

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## TECHNICAL BRIEFS

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**Tools for Keeping IWRM Strategic Planning on Track** (2006)

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