

# GWP in action

2010 Annual Report



2010

# About GWP

## 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 that was 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.

At the end of 2010, the Network had 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 79 Country Water Partnerships, and 2,359 Partners located in 157 countries.

GWP Region	Countries	Partners
Caribbean	20	65
Central Africa	7	123
Central America	7	156
Central and Eastern Europe	13	132
Central Asia and the Caucasus	8	147
China	1	98
Eastern Africa	8	160
Mediterranean	20	76
South America	10	257
South Asia	6	425
Southeast Asia	9	243
Southern Africa	12	200
West Africa	15	165
Global	21	112
<b>Total 2010</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>2,359</b>
<b>Total 2009</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>2,176</b>

# 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.

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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.gwp.org](http://www.gwp.org), [www.gwptoolbox.org](http://www.gwptoolbox.org)

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In Memory of  
Dr Björn Guterstam  
(1949–2010),  
GWP Senior  
Network Officer

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## Message from the Chair



The year 2010 was important for consolidating implementation of the 2009–2013 Strategy.

My visit to Pakistan and Sri Lanka towards the end of the year was informative and educational, providing a great opportunity to see the Partnership at work at city, country and regional levels. I particularly enjoyed meeting and listening to the members of the Karachi Water Partnership as they described their efforts

**Dr Letitia A. Obeng**

to conserve water, collaborate with water utility suppliers and municipalities, and raise funds in innovative ways within the city. Also, discussing the many challenges of sustainable water management with a group of Sri Lankan women professionals was a rare treat.

In 2010 climate change issues were very much in the forefront of policy debates worldwide. I was heartened to see that work by GWP China Hebei contributed to directives to incorporate efficient water use as a measure to adapt to climate change in carrying out the 12<sup>th</sup> National Five-year Plan in Hebei Province

(see page 22). This is just one example of how unrelenting work by committed Water Partnerships all over the world helps decision makers understand the benefits of an IWRM approach and, as a result, change policies and practices.

This year for the first time, Regional Days, held just before the Annual Partners Meeting, gave the Regions, Technical Committee and Global Secretariat opportunities to engage substantively on matters and issues of importance to the Partnership, in particular making the "knowledge chain" work (see page 7). Another innovation in 2010 was the GWP Annual Lecture. Ismail Serageldin, the first GWP Chair and a GWP Patron, gave the inaugural lecture.

The Partnership continued efforts to engage water-use sectors in dialogue. GWP joined others to sensitise negotiators at COP 16 to water as a key part of adaptation to climate change. In Africa, GWP, together with the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), developed a new implementation programme to support efforts to adapt to climate change (see page 17).

Sadly, in 2010, the GWP family lost long-serving Senior Network Officer Dr Björn Guterstam. Björn was an excellent friend and dedicated colleague, and is missed by us all. This annual report is dedicated to his memory.

Looking ahead, 2011 marks the first ever vote by Partners to amend the GWP Statutes and, as we approach the mid-point of our 2009–2013 Strategy, I am looking forward to reviewing our progress.



Paula Bronstein

## Overview from the Executive Secretary



**Dr Ania Grobicki**

In 2010 GWP focused firmly on implementing the four strategic goals set out in the 2009–2013 Strategy. The four strategic goals now structure work planning and reporting, and shape the GWP annual reports. As *GWP in Action 2010* shows, across the world, GWP's regional networks, Country Water Partnerships and Partner organisations, working with many other agencies, have played a significant part in developing water-wise policies, building water-wise practices and, thereby, changing people's lives for the better.

Many GWP Partners and allies say that the determined focus on delivering the GWP Strategy is making the GWP message and mission clearer and stronger. In the face of critical development challenges – compounded by the devastation caused by floods and droughts in many countries during 2010 – GWP's vision of building a water secure world is more relevant, to more people,

than ever before. Strategic alliances and relationship-building are at the heart of all that GWP does. The 2010 Consulting Partners meeting, by addressing the role of water security in catalysing regional economic development, strengthened GWP's relationships with regional development banks such as the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, and the Bank of Central America, as well as with the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility.

In 2010, additional support from the Swedish Government enabled GWP to sublease space to Partners such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI). This is creating a new international hub for water, food, energy and development issues at the secretariat in Stockholm.

During the year, GWP communications launched a completely new and dynamic website and introduced several social media tools. These were big steps forward in enabling us to serve our Partners better.

GWP's new auditors, Ernst & Young, confirmed the strength of our fiduciary mechanisms. These mechanisms, together with the robust management structure of the Global Secretariat, mean that GWP is growing, is effective and is fit for its role in bringing committed stakeholders together to build a coherent response to the grave water resources challenges many countries now face.

## From the Chair of the GWP Technical Committee



**Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi**

At the end of the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, we find ourselves confronted by many problems that require a global response: water insecurity, energy insecurity, food shortages and climate change, for example. These problems are interrelated and are becoming more so. They also have an effect well beyond national borders. Although the impacts and responses may be most evident locally, they have global and regional ramifications.

The relationships between problems are often ignored. Policy makers tend to devise partial responses to particular problems. What is needed is a suite of broad public policy planning tools that encourage free and open debate on trade-offs between uses of water, and that assess the potential ways in which water can be used to advance development and growth.

At this critical juncture – in order to meet future challenges with effective solutions and prepare ourselves adequately – we need to improve our understanding of the issues and develop coordinated responses at global and regional levels.

Pooling knowledge and understanding of the issues, and how they are interconnected, will help us design collaborative strategies at national, regional and global levels. To this end – and in accordance with GWP's strategic focus – the Technical Committee Road Map 2010–2012 (see page 8) addresses the issues of equity and IWRM, transboundary cooperation, food security, urbanisation and climate change through the prism of water security and its economics. Clearly, each issue in itself is highly complex and has multi-faceted political dimensions, and we must gain a better understanding of how they are interconnected.

The Regional and Country Water Partnerships address these issues and their interconnections on the ground. The GWP knowledge chain (see page 7) adds value to these efforts by systematically accumulating our collective intelligence. It gives us a better understanding of regional needs and experiences, transforming them into assets and solutions. In time, this will further strengthen GWP stewardship of the world's water!

## Why we do what we do

The GWP is a network of diverse Partners united by their desire to manage the world's water resources sustainably – for people, economies and the environment. By joining GWP, Partners strengthen their own efforts and, at the same time, lend their strengths to the global effort.

Our multi-stakeholder partnership embodies a core GWP belief – that only when a broad range of stakeholders work together will the way we manage water change for the better. Ultimately, good water management is about good governance – water policies, laws, financing and institutions that are transparent, coherent and integrated across sectors. We have a much better chance of developing good governance when government, civil society and the private sector work together to solve water problems. This is the thrust of GWP strategic goal 4, to build a more effective network of Partners.

## Advocating

The starting point for an effective network is advocacy. GWP Partners – locally, regionally and globally – work to make water a top policy priority. GWP dialogues in Eastern Africa, for example, have helped put water on the infrastructure agenda alongside energy, transport and communications (see page 10). GWP advocacy for an integrated approach to water management does not shy away from addressing the trade-offs between different water uses. Putting the issues firmly on the table means stakeholders can consider all perspectives when taking tough decisions about managing and using water sustainably. As a network with many stakeholders from many sectors, GWP is a 'convening power' that makes dialogues possible and can help bring about changes to policies, laws and institutions.

## Building capacity

Advocacy alone, though, is not enough. Decision makers, water professionals, and institutions must acquire the skills needed to manage water effectively. This is why another GWP core activity is helping to build capacity. This can range from supporting specific courses on participatory approaches and gender awareness to workshops on financing and flood management. For example, GWP Central Asia and Caucasus is a leading partner in capacity development for the Third Aral Sea Basin Program (see page 26).

## Sharing knowledge

To build water management skills, the right people need to be able to get the right information in the right way at the right time. GWP technical papers tackle issues ranging from effective water governance to water efficiency (see back cover). The GWP IWRM ToolBox ([www.gwptoolbox.org](http://www.gwptoolbox.org)) is an open, online knowledge centre for water management. GWP also draws on the expertise of Partners to link science and technology with policy and practice, for example in assessing private sector financing options for water in the Mediterranean (see page 11).

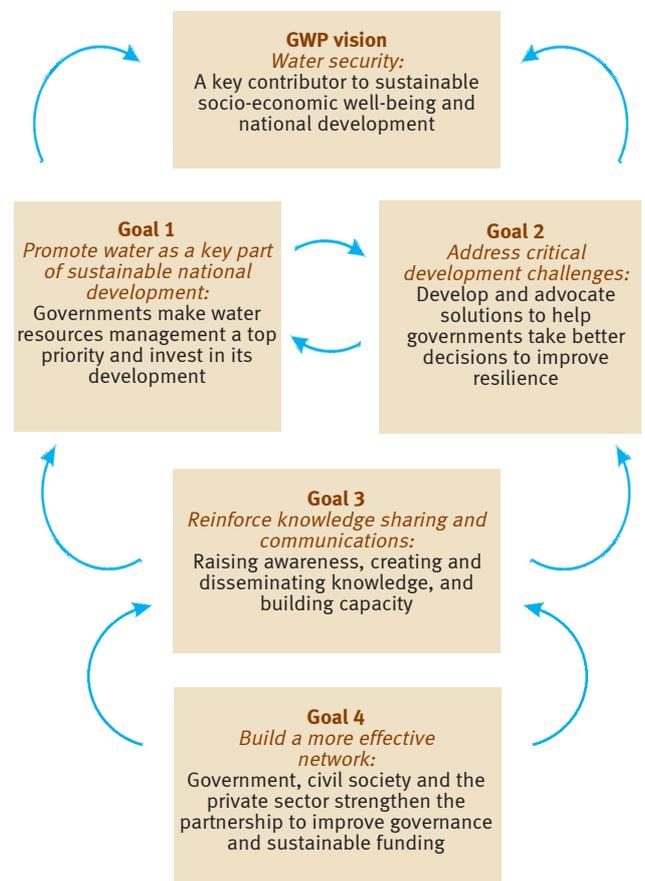
## Changing the way water is managed

Together, advocacy, capacity building and disseminating information reinforce knowledge sharing and communications, strategic goal 3. These activities, when successful, help change the way countries manage their water resources and advance strategic goal 1, to promote water as a key part of sustainable national development. This indeed is happening: the IWRM Plan for the Congo Basin (see page 9), progress with water laws in Togo (see page 10), and the development of water financing mechanisms in Argentina (see page 14) clearly demonstrate this.

GWP advances strategic goal 2, addressing critical development challenges, by focusing on putting water at the core of sustainable development: GWP works to help decision makers gain a clearer understanding of the options for tackling challenges – climate change, energy production, food production and urbanisation – that threaten water security, a requirement for poverty reduction. Because water is the basis of human life and prosperity, investing in it is crucial.

The GWP strategy captures the rationale of why we do what we do and how we create and deliver value to achieve our vision of a water secure world.

### GWP Strategy Overview



## Technical Committee: Leading policy and practice

Under the leadership of the Chair of the GWP Technical Committee appointed in October 2009, Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi, 2010 was a year of transition and consolidation. The Committee revisited its agenda, priorities and operational arrangements in order to better support the GWP 2009–2013 strategy and contribute to achieving the GWP vision of a water secure world.

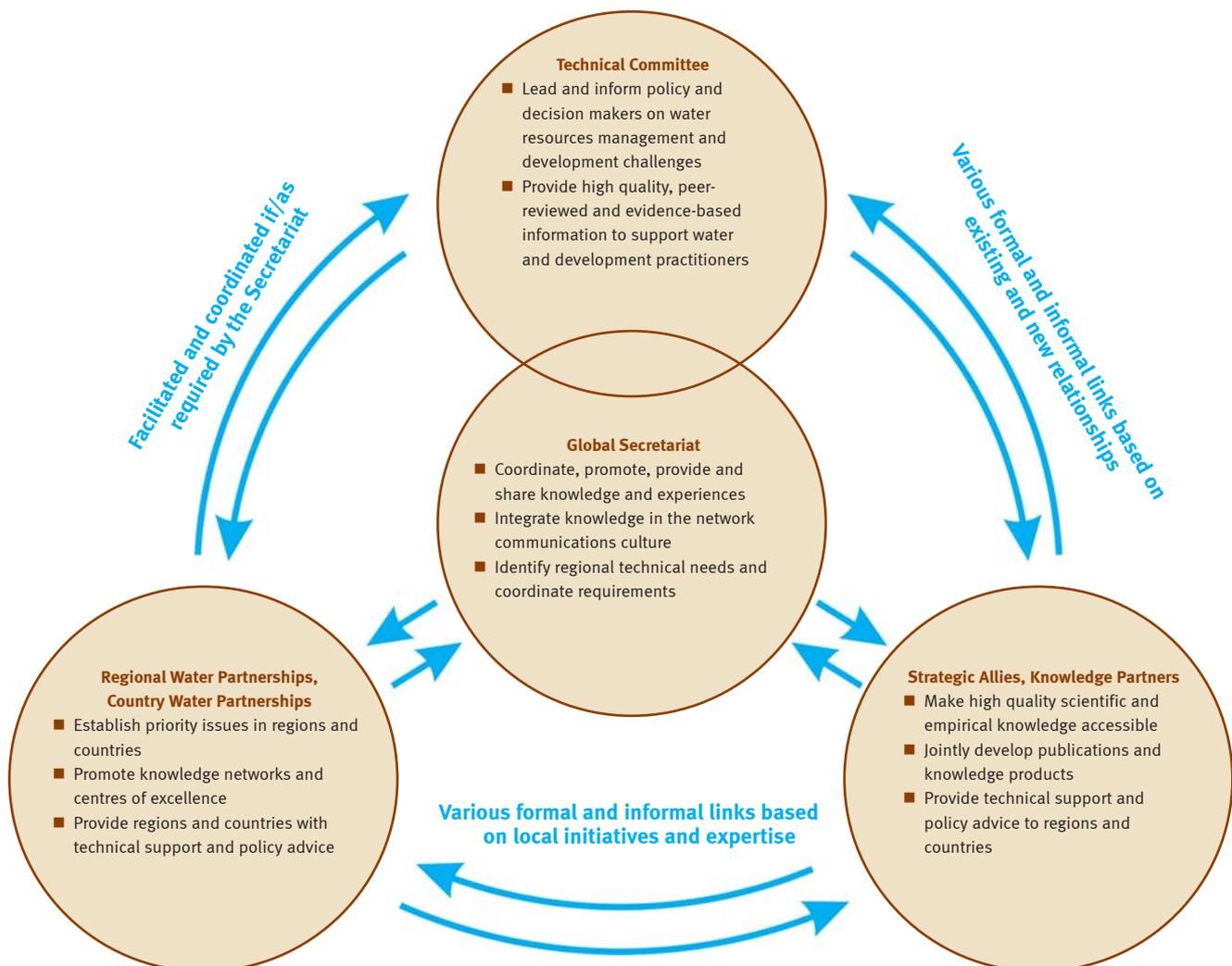
### Knowledge chain

Building on a process initiated in 2009, the Global Secretariat and the Technical Committee developed the GWP knowledge chain concept based on contributions from GWP Regions and knowledge partners. Each link in

the knowledge chain has specific responsibilities:

1. Central to the knowledge chain at the global level is the GWP Technical Committee which provides "... global intellectual leadership to keep GWP at the forefront of new ideas and challenges, and demand-driven technical support to Regional and Country Water Partnerships".
2. Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) and their technical experts share their knowledge, and benefit from knowledge shared and developed by others, including other regions, countries, Knowledge Partners and the Technical Committee.
3. Knowledge Partners (KPs) and Strategic Allies (SAs) are organisations with whom GWP carries out joint workshops, publications and other initiatives.
4. Overarching responsibility for connecting the links in the knowledge chain – to "make the knowledge chain work" – rests with the Global Secretariat.

### THE GWP KNOWLEDGE CHAIN



## New members

In 2010, after a worldwide search, the GWP Steering Committee appointed three new members to the GWP Technical Committee. The appointments took into account the Committee's existing experience and expertise, its regional mix, gender (four women, three men) and anticipated areas of work.

The new members are Tushaar Shah, a Senior Fellow of the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) in Sri Lanka, Dale Whittington, professor in the Departments of Environmental Sciences & Engineering, and City & Regional Planning at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (USA), and at the Manchester Business School (UK), and Wouter Lincklaen Arriens, Lead Water Resources Specialist at the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

## Road Map 2010–2012

The Technical Committee Road Map 2010–2012 is well-focused and solution-oriented. The Road Map addresses equity and IWRM, the economics of water security, transboundary cooperation, integrated urban water management and the water–food security–climate change nexus. In addressing these issues, the Technical Committee adds value in three ways:

- (i) Clarifying and creating greater understanding of the issues by examining them through the prism of water security – the strategic focus of GWP;
- (ii) Providing guidance to the Network on ways to address these core issues on the ground; and
- (iii) Delivering on the GWP strategy through a knowledge chain that links the work of the Technical Committee with inputs from RWPs and CWP – as well as from leading international actors and selected Knowledge Partners – in a veritable knowledge 'universe'.



## Supporting and advocating

Throughout the year, the Committee supported and advised the Chair and Executive Secretary, by co-authoring papers and presentations for example. One of the papers, *Water scarcity and global megacities*, was a chapter in *Tackling the World Water Crisis – Reshaping the Future of Foreign Policy*, a publication of the Foreign Policy Centre, one of the UK's most prominent independent foreign affairs think tanks.

### Advocating at meetings

The Technical Committee Chair contributed to several international and regional conferences in 2010:

- *Expert Consultation Workshop on Finance and Water in North Africa and the Wider Mediterranean Region*, February;
- *Mekong River Commission Pre-Summit Conference*, April;
- *Strategic Workshop on Accounting for Water Scarcity and Pollution in the Rules of International Trade*, November;
- Consultation on proposed new programme on Integrated Drought Management, November; and
- First meeting of the International Steering Committee for the Bonn 2011 conference on *The Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus – Water Resources in the Green Economy*, December.

The Chair also gave the keynote address, *Exploring the Role of Water Security in Regional Economic Development*, at the GWP 2010 Consulting Partners meeting.

# 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.

## CENTRAL AFRICA

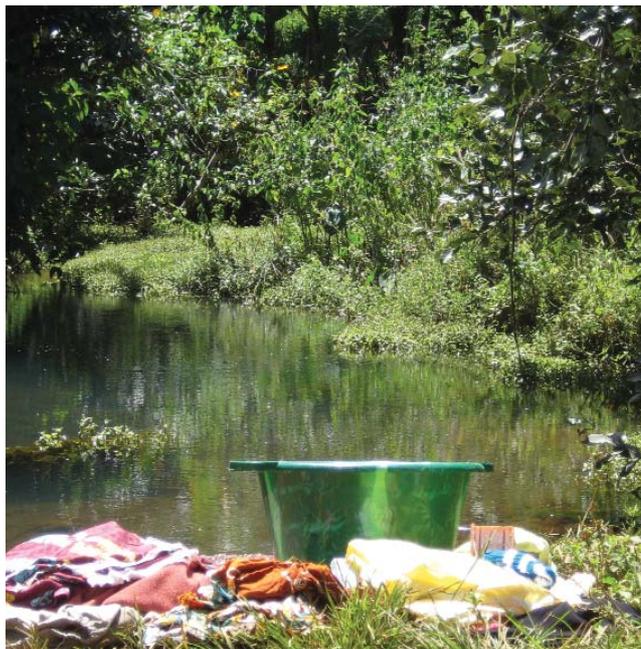
### Funding allocated for development of Regional Water Policy

The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and key donors such as the African Development Bank signed an agreement providing funds to translate the Regional Water Policy adopted by heads of state in October 2009 into action. The allocation of funding is a crucial step along the road to improving water management in the region.

GWP Central Africa has worked assiduously with Partners within the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) IWRM programme to help develop the Regional Water Policy, encourage IWRM approaches and persuade development Partners to honour their financial commitments. Once heads of state had demonstrated political will by endorsing the Regional Water Policy, GWP Central Africa followed up to ensure action on funding. GWP Central Africa is now contributing to getting the IWRM coordination unit up and running.

### Ministers focus on financing water in national development

In June, GWP Central Africa gathered senior officials from water, finance and economic ministries in nine out of ten countries in the region to discuss sustainable funding in the water sector for the first time ever. GWP studies showing the dire state of government budgets



for water in each country presented at the workshop in Douala, Cameroon, drove home the need to address water financing in order to meet commitments made by the African Union heads of state and government at Sharm el-Sheikh in 2008 and bring the Central African Regional Water Policy to life. The workshop broadened the understanding of directors in water and finance ministries of the importance of water in economic development and the need to allocate a bigger share of national budgets to the water sector.

### Approval of IWRM action plan paves way for realising Congo Basin potential

The approval of the IWRM Strategic Action Plan for the Congo Basin by the International Commission for the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha basin (CICOS) in late 2010 paves the way for realising the vast potential of the catchment. GWP Central Africa has pursued this goal diligently, gradually influencing CICOS to shift from purely navigational issues to a broader IWRM approach, and garnering political support for structured basin management.

The shift to an IWRM approach by CICOS encouraged donors to sponsor the development and validation of the Strategic Action Plan. The Plan has attracted financial support from the African Development Bank (AfDB), Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) and other partners. Three of four GWP Central Africa Country Water Partnerships established so far, Cameroon, Congo and Central African Republic could be central in carrying the Strategy forward.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Bridges built across sectors

From 2007, the annual Southern African Development Community (SADC) Multi-Stakeholder Water Dialogues, organised by GWP Southern Africa on behalf of the SADC Water Division, have informed action plans at regional, river basin, national and local levels. Although the Dialogues encourage cross-sectoral integration, until now they have largely been regarded as meetings for 'water people'.

Significantly, the 2010 Dialogue brought together delegates from sectors other than water. Stakeholders in the water, agriculture, health and energy sectors perceived that they have common goals – adapting to climate change, shaping regional water infrastructure and leveraging financing for water – and that many other sectors have a role to play in water management and development. Communicators and the media played a critical part, translating technical jargon into language all could understand and explaining the relevance of an IWRM approach to development issues.

In view of broadening multi-stakeholder support for the 2010 Dialogue, two private sector donors and four regional donors set up a basket funding arrangement. Whereas the Danish International Development Assistance (Danida) support for the Dialogues ended in 2009, these new donors supported the 2010 Dialogue and will do so again in 2011. This will help bridge the gap in Danida funding until it resumes in full in 2012.

## EASTERN AFRICA

### Water firmly on infrastructure agenda

In a breakthrough for water, the 7<sup>th</sup> African Development Forum held in Addis Ababa in October put water on the infrastructure agenda alongside energy, transport and communications. This marked a turning point in overcoming resistance to large water projects stemming from negative perceptions of social and environmental impacts. Key decision makers at last acknowledged the role of water in climate change, food security and economic development.

Guidelines for managing development projects prepared under the Sustainable Water Infrastructure Development (SWID) initiative have helped policy and decision makers, managers and professionals, and civil society recognise that, if managed appropriately,

developing water infrastructure can have significant social, economic and environmental benefits. SWID was initiated in July 2007 by GWP Eastern Africa and GWP Southern Africa during the Partnership for Africa's Water Development programme, with InWent, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) supporting the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and Eastern Africa Community (EAC). The work initiated by GWP and some regional Partners has been taken up by the regional economic communities who now own the programme and have allocated resources to support it.

## WESTERN AFRICA

### Togo Parliament adopts new water law

In 2010, the Togo Parliament passed a new water law that embraced IWRM principles. Adoption of an IWRM plan to turn words into action is pending. These milestones on the path to better water management were achieved in part as a result of sustained effort by GWP Togo. The Country Water Partnership was involved in consultations on the law and plan from the beginning. GWP West Africa also met regularly with the Directorate of Water and Sanitation and the Directorate of Hydraulics, and shared experiences of IWRM in other countries which it had documented. The meetings and case studies gave officials an understanding of how different countries put IWRM into practice.

GWP West Africa also helped organise capacity building seminars for the project *Improving water management and governance in African countries through support in the development and implementation of IWRM plans*. This is being carried out with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)-DHI Centre for Water and Environment and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Water Resources Coordination Centre (WRCC).



## THE MEDITERRANEAN

### IWRM and Coastal Zone Management framework established

The integrated methodological framework (IMF) for integrated water resources management and integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) in the Mediterranean was finalised in 2010, the outcome of specialist technical work and extensive consultation. The IMF takes into account groundwater, aquifers, biodiversity, coastal waters and climate change, and will provide the framework for a new generation of management plans for coastal areas. The first work under the IMF will be a pilot project in the Buna-Bojana area which is shared by Albania and Montenegro.

GWP Mediterranean, the Priority Action Programme of the UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan (PAP/RAC MAP/UNEP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) helped develop the framework under the Global Environmental Facility Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystems (GEF MedPartnership) and the Mediterranean Component of the European Union Water Initiative (MED-EUWI).

### Private sector investment issues for water assessed

As part of ongoing national policy dialogues in Egypt and Lebanon within the framework of MED-EUWI and the GEF MedPartnership, GWP Mediterranean and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) assessed issues for governments to consider regarding private sector investment in the water sector. This involved technical and policy analyses as well as interviewing key government, non-government and private sector players, and arranging multi-lateral consultations.

The assessments contributed to a better understanding of the challenges and emerging opportunities for further engaging out-of-the-box Partners in the water agenda, particularly at a time of re-organisation and reform in countries in the region. A similar assessment is scheduled to start in Tunisia in 2011.

### Adoption of Strategy waits for political resolution

With the technical and administrative support of GWP

Mediterranean in the framework of MED-EUWI, the Water Expert Group of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) put the draft Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean before the UfM *Ministerial Conference on Water* in April 2010. However, the Strategy stalled on political disagreement over references to 'occupied territories'. Once this issue is resolved, the draft Strategy is ready to be adopted and a plan to translate the Strategy into action can be developed.

### Rainwater harvesting contributes to drought management

GWP Mediterranean promotes rainwater harvesting (RWH) as a way to manage drought on islands in the region. RWH can help islands become more water secure and adapt to climate change. A multi-year programme to pilot small and medium-scale RWH systems in public buildings is underway on seven islands in the Cyclades, in the Aegean Sea, Greece. Technicians have been trained, and an educational resource, *The Gift of Rain*, and activities for schools have been developed. The Coca Cola 3E and Coca Cola Hellas *Mission Water* corporate social responsibility programme supports the project and collaborates in carrying out activities.

## CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

### Danube Strategy includes integrated approach

In December 2010 the European Commission adopted the European Union Strategy for the Danube Region, the first ever guide to medium-term development of the Danube area. As a result of GWP Central and Eastern Europe interventions, the Strategy now includes important IWRM principles. GWP has been pushing for these – sustainable water management, alternative treatments for wastewater in small communities and consideration for marginalised groups in planning water services – on a wide front for many years.

### Grass roots engaged in water needs of Slovak communities

GWP Slovakia has been introducing the IWRM approach to the Association of Municipalities, using the guide *Sustainable Sanitation in Central and Eastern Europe* prepared by GWP Central and Eastern Europe as a key resource. The guide shows how municipalities can develop water and sanitation services in small



communities that are often overlooked by government and the private sector.

One municipality, Richnava, commissioned GWP Slovakia to do a study on wastewater, the first time any Slovakian municipality had examined options using independent experts. Although the municipality has not been able to act on any of the recommendations because of issues such as property rights, the study did kick off discussions on ways to remove these barriers. Not least, the bottom-up approach advocated by GWP has set a clear precedent for involving citizens in decision making in the future.

## CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS

### Helping put water laws into practice

Building on the adoption of new water laws by Kazakhstan in 2003, Armenia in 2007 and Uzbekistan in 2009, GWP Central Asia and Caucasus (CACENA) pressed on to help put laws into practice. This requires persistence to change attitudes and behaviour – of the national and local authorities responsible for water, the environment, energy, agriculture and basins, and of parliamentarians. GWP CACENA continued to put forward GWP knowledge resources to build the capacity of national and international agencies involved in water issues. In 2010, ten workshops and training sessions were organised by the region's Country Water Partnerships. The main target groups were water practitioners in newly-established water councils.

## CHINA

### Leaders act on recommendations of 4<sup>th</sup> Wei River Forum

Government leaders attached great importance to the recommendations of the 4<sup>th</sup> Wei River Forum, held in October 2010 and organised by GWP China-Shaanxi together with Shaanxi Principal Water Resources Department. GWP China-Shaanxi took a lead in preparing the agenda and submitting the recommendations to local government leaders.

The agreement by provincial agencies to revise the comprehensive management plan for the Wei River – emphasising flood protection and improving water quality – attracted significant media attention. The revised plan commits RMB 60.7 billion (about US\$9.3 billion) to control floods, maintain ecological flows and treat wastewater. Most significantly, the plan also sets up a new institution to carry out the plan, the Wei River Management Headquarters, headed by the Vice Governor and managed by the Director General of the Water Resources Department.

### Beginning to serve 12 million people through cooperation

Dongting Lake is the second largest freshwater lake in China and its basin is home to nearly 12 million people. Due to overuse, silting, sedimentation and decreasing inflows from the Yangtze River during the dry season, the environment is deteriorating, water shortages are more frequent and wetlands are shrinking. GWP China-Hunan had a hand in preparing the Dongting Lake Management Rules but, to apply the Rules, transboundary authorities and government departments need to cooperate. In December 2010, GWP China-Hunan, together with the Hunan Provincial Water Resources Department, arranged the *Meeting on Collaboration for Protecting Dongting Lake* to encourage governmental agencies to cooperate on transboundary areas. The goal is to establish collaborative means for disaster management and to implement existing management mechanisms.



## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Cooperation in ASEAN reinforced

In 2010 the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and GWP Southeast Asia held their first joint workshop, *Risks and Impacts from Extreme Events of Floods in ASEAN Countries*, setting a clear precedent for future cooperation. GWP Southeast Asia was asked to partner in arranging the workshop because of the key role it played in setting up the ASEAN Working Group on Water Resources Management (AWGWRM) which put water firmly on the ASEAN agenda.

At the workshop it was agreed to set up a help desk with the support of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Centre for Water Hazard (ICHAHM). Strengthening links with AWGWRM opens channels for GWP Southeast Asia to influence government water policies in the region.

### Ties with UNESCAP strengthened

In 2010, for the first time, GWP Southeast Asia and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) jointly organised the Expert Group Meeting, *Monitoring Investment and Results in the Water Sector in Asia and Pacific*, strengthening ties between the two organisations. The meeting took place at *Asian Development Bank Water Week 2010*, in October in Manila.

The closer ties between GWP Southeast Asia and UNESCAP provide opportunities to extend their co-operation in technical areas. In light of this, the planned review of IWRM in Southeast Asia that GWP Southeast Asia is doing for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will also serve as an important input to UNESCAP work to monitor investments in water in the region and prepare a road map for water security.



## SOUTH ASIA

### Precedent for IWRM planning set in Wainganga River Basin, Maharashtra

For the first time the Government of India has selected a non-government organisation, GWP India West Zone Water Partnership (WZWP) Coordinating Agency, Gomukh Trust, to prepare an integrated water resources development and management plan. Gomukh Trust was chosen to develop the plan for the Wainganga River Basin because it has built a vibrant, trusted platform for negotiating water issues involving the community, government, NGOs and the private sector.

This marks a major change in the mindset of government agencies. The initiative has substantially changed the situation in four districts. Procedures have become more transparent. Polarisation and confrontation has changed to co-operation and appreciation of mutual interests. This is a major step towards integration.

Development and management of water resources for river basins in India are still at the planning stage. The Wainganga River is a tributary of the Godavari River, the first major river for which an IWRM plan is being developed. The initiative of GWP India WZWP Coordinating Agency to take the lead in developing the IWRM plan sets a promising precedent for planning IWRM in basins in India.

### Villages involved in basin water management

Meetings of local water partnerships in June 2010 gave community groups in 45 villages in the Ramial and Indrajeet basins opportunities to present on-the-ground water issues that concerned them to revenue, irrigation, and agriculture and fisheries officials. These meetings built on work begun in 2008 by GWP India and the Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (AIRA) to build micro-area water partnerships (MAWP), local area water partnerships (LAWP) and an area water partnership (AWP) for Ramial and Indrajeet. The partnerships give farmers, fishers and women opportunities to seek out and press for suitable water management arrangements. The LAWPs and AWP have developed a rapport with government officials that paves the way for managing water as a common property in a manner that considers sustainability and the needs of all stakeholders.

## CENTRAL AMERICA

### Sustainable use of water planned in El Salvador

In June 2010 the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) El Salvador proposed that GWP Central America and GWP El Salvador should facilitate processes to develop a water policy, a national water strategy and an IWRM plan. The invitation recognised the enormous contributions GWP Central America and GWP El Salvador have made since 2006 to promote the importance of IWRM planning for sustainable use of water in government circles. MARN will lead the planning process starting in 2011. Trust in GWP as a key stakeholder and ally to technically support and facilitate these processes is based on participation by government officials in various meetings organised by GWP, such as the IWRM planning workshop held in 2008 in Peru.

## SOUTH AMERICA

### Moving towards water financing in Argentina

The Consejo Hídrico Federal (COHIFE) delegate, one of the participants in a regional meeting on finance in the water sector held in March 2009, was instrumental in arranging for a workshop on the issue in Argentina in November 2010. This is a prime example of how global and regional collaboration – the 2009 meeting was organised by the South America Regional Water Partnership and supported by the GWP Global Secretariat and the European Union Water Initiative (EUWI) – can advance national processes.

The workshop in Argentina, the *First National Workshop on the Economic Value of Water*, was organised by the Secretariat for Environment and Sustainable Development, Tierra del Fuego Province, under the auspices of COHIFE, the umbrella organisation for the 23 provincial governments.

GWP Argentina developed the agenda, drafted a financing framework, set out the issues for discussion groups, and brought in technical expertise from the Universidad Externado de Colombia, a GWP Partner. GWP Argentina provided participants with the GWP-Cap-Net training manual *Economics in Sustainable Water Management* – a key resource for informing discussions – and made presentations.

The workshop led provincial water directors to agree to promote the development of a legal framework that reflects the economic value of water, sets out financing mechanisms and embraces IWRM principles. Several directors went away with the intention of organising inter-provincial meetings in 2011 to exchange experiences on water charges and legislation.

### Basin governance strengthened in Peru

Melting glaciers and mining operations are just two of the challenges facing the Ocoña River Basin. GWP Peru and partner, the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP), have worked unremittingly since 2003 to put the foundations for IWRM in place in the basin. The political will built through dialogues raising awareness of the need to use IWRM to ensure sustainable use of water and expressed in the Water Act of March 2009 led, in 2010, to recognition by the two regional governments that share the basin, Ayacucho and Arequipa, of the importance of IWRM for sustainable development of the 16,000 km<sup>2</sup> catchment. Both Ayacucho and Arequipa have taken the important step of setting up groups to support water governance.

The next challenge for GWP Peru and PUCP is to support the establishment of a basin council that embraces both regional governments in one institutional framework and involves public, private and civil society sectors in integrated water management.

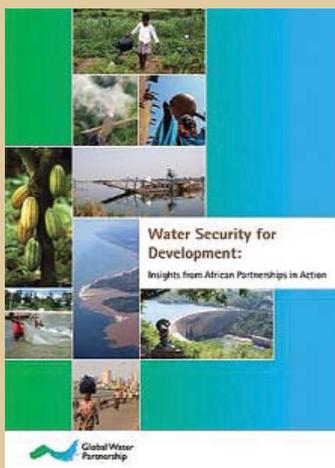


## MAKING A DIFFERENCE TO WATER MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA

Bringing about change in how we manage water takes time. Often we seem to progress at a snail's pace. It takes years, if not decades, to influence attitudes, educate different groups of people, convince decision makers and prompt politicians to take action. It takes government commitment, popular involvement, financial resources, capacity building and Partners of all kinds to work together in ways they have never done before.

### One of many change agents

GWP cannot and does not try to bring about change alone. GWP provides a neutral platform in complex scenarios by bringing together the various actors into safe spaces for free and open discussion. Knowledgeable about IWRM, GWP Partners feed information into dialogues, bring in experts to advise, share experiences of what worked and what didn't work elsewhere, and help put in place practical rules and regulations to govern water. The transformations in water management taking place in Africa are good examples of how GWP's work as one of many agents of change is making a difference.



#### Sharing insights on partnerships for development

In 2010 GWP published a new report, *Water Security for Development: Insights from African partnerships in action*, sharing the lessons learned from a five-year programme to develop IWRM plans in 13 African countries. The report draws on GWP experiences and shows how partnerships can successfully address challenges in managing water resources.

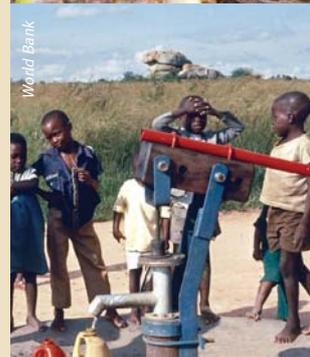
The insights from GWP experiences in the water sector are equally applicable to development in other sectors. Perhaps the most important lesson is that processes which are owned and driven by the people themselves can produce more meaningful results, although they take longer.

### Unremitting effort

Over the five years 2006–2010, four GWP Regional Water Partnerships and thirteen Country Water Partnerships in Africa worked unremittingly to encourage adoption and implementation of integrated approaches to water resources management and development. A wide range of donors supported the effort, recognising the need for long-term engagement – the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Netherlands Directorate General of Development Cooperation (DGIS), the US State Department, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the European Commission and other donors who channelled their support through GWP.

### Bringing about participation

The participatory approach inherent in IWRM and introduced by GWP brought stakeholders from different sectors together to voice their concerns, articulate the challenges, discuss solutions and prepare IWRM plans. In many countries, this participatory approach gave stakeholders the confidence to push for a higher profile for water on development agendas. As a result, many





countries have developed IWRM plans, and water has been integrated into national development plans, poverty reduction strategy papers and national budgets.

## Supporting governments

Advocacy to change attitudes is a first step. Then, for change to happen, governments need to act. GWP has developed close working relationships with the national governments which have committed to reform water management, reinforcing their efforts by providing technical expertise and water resource knowledge, and arranging consultations to engage key stakeholders on options for better management and development of water resources. These dialogues have played a key part in involving stakeholders previously accustomed to the consultancy approach.

### Moving towards better water management in 13 African countries – Cameroon, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Swaziland and Zambia

#### IWRM gains acceptance

- Benin, Malawi, Mali and Zambia have integrated water into national development plans and poverty reduction strategy papers.
- Benin, Eritrea and Swaziland have drafted or updated water policies; Benin has developed new water legislation; and Cape Verde has developed a new legal framework for administering water resources.
- All 13 countries have made progress in moving towards better institutional remits and coordination and, in some cases, have proposed new institutional frameworks.

#### Water management capacity boosted

- Eritrea has developed regulations for water use and water infrastructure permits, and guidelines for water quality; Cape Verde has reviewed guidelines for water management.
- All countries have made progress towards improved water resources knowledge bases; Cape Verde has set up a geographic information system for data management.
- Capacity building programmes have boosted local capacity and improved understanding of integrated approaches to water management.

#### Investment and financing augmented

- Benin, Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia have developed water financing strategies (as part of national IWRM plans).
- Denmark and Netherlands have contributed €1.6 million to support the development of an IWRM plan in Benin.
- Donors (African Development Bank, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Sweden and the World Health Organization) have pledged nearly €20 million to implement the Mali IWRM plan.
- Malawi raised the water sector budget by 64 percent in the 2005/06 financial year.
- Cape Verde has developed a water pricing strategy.

#### Local water security achieved

- The Okpara Dam has improved water security for 200,000 inhabitants in Benin's third largest city.
- 9,600 people affected by polluted water in the Kalanga Community, Swaziland, have gained access to clean water and suffer fewer water-related illnesses.
- Better access to water in the Berki River Basin, Ethiopia, has reduced water-related conflict.

## Turning plans into action

In many of the 13 countries, stakeholders have begun to change their water management practices. Governments and development Partners have committed investments and initiated implementation of components of the IWRM plans even before national plans have been finalised:

- The African Development Bank is supporting implementation of components of the IWRM plan in Senegal.
- The World Bank Country Water Assistance Strategy (CWRAS) for Zambia used the IWRM plan as a basis for developing the CWRAS and supporting the water programmes in the country's Fifth National Development Plan.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), recognising the successful work of Zambia Water Partnership in facilitating development of the IWRM Plan, requested GWP Zambia to facilitate development of an Investment Brief for expanding the utilisation of water resources for agriculture and energy.
- The Dutch Embassy, Danish International Development Agency (Danida) and Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), as part of their support to the Benin IWRM planning process, worked with GWP Benin to engage policy makers and parliamentarians in Benin to push forward water legislation.
- The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Danida, the African Development Bank and other donors are supporting implementation of the Mali IWRM plan.
- The Swiss Development Agency worked with GWP Mali to advocate for integrating climate change issues into national development plans and sector policies in Mali.
- The Southern African Development Community (SADC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) continued their collaboration with GWP in these regions to encourage regional cooperation on water management.
- The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) continue to collaborate with GWP regions in Africa to support the implementation of the Sharm El Sheikh Declaration on water and sanitation.

## Unveiling a pan-African initiative to adapt to climate change

National governments will also lead a new pan-African programme to support adaptation to climate change. The new *Water, Climate and Development Programme*, jointly developed by GWP and AMCOW, was unveiled just before the 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 16) at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Africa Water Week in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in November. GWP will help national governments work with regional economic communities and river basin organisations, and AMCOW will direct policy and integrate efforts across the African Union.

***"In the face of climate change, partnerships such as those launched in the Water, Climate and Development Programme with Global Water Partnership represent a good first step."***

*Hon. Edna Molewa, Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa, and President of AMCOW, at 3<sup>rd</sup> Africa Water Week*

At the same event, GWP supported AMCOW in a two-day session on *Water, Climate and Development Challenges*. On behalf of the African Development Bank, GWP also provided inputs to a session on financing investment in water for growth and development. GWP was also actively involved in discussions on water and urbanisation, and strengthening water institutions and water management capacity.



## 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.

### CENTRAL AFRICA

#### IWRM incorporated into urban management in Cameroon

Although integrating IWRM into existing management structures is a long-term endeavour, taking a consultative approach raises awareness, fosters community participation and encourages different sectors to coordinate their efforts. As a result of a workshop in 2008 and training course in 2009 organised by GWP Cameroon, the Douala Urban Council incorporated IWRM approaches into its 2011 work plan. This is just a first step and GWP Cameroon will carry on supporting the Douala Urban Council in turning the plan into action.

### SOUTHERN AFRICA

#### Climate change mainstreamed in the Zambia Development Plan

The Zambian Government mainstreamed adaptation to climate change in the water chapter of the 6<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan. This is the result of close collaboration between the Ministry of Energy and Water Development, the Water Sector Advisory Group (WSAG) under the Ministry of Finance and National Planning, and other stakeholders fostered by GWP Zambia. The water sector was the first sector to incorporate adaptation to climate change into the National Development Plan, which influenced the government to request other sectors to do the same. Major investment in developing trust and a solid track record of technical support positioned GWP Zambia to influence the policy processes involved in drawing up the water chapter.



The work carried out by GWP Zambia and other Partners with the WSAG has also helped advance the Zambia Water Resources Management Bill which is currently before Parliament.

### EASTERN AFRICA

#### Tools for effective agricultural water management developed

GWP Eastern Africa has helped the African Development Bank Agricultural Water Management initiative develop tools for agricultural water management, and indicators to measure their effectiveness. Agricultural water management is a critical issue in Africa as over 80 percent of water abstracted from rivers and groundwater is used in agriculture.

### THE MEDITERRANEAN

#### Shared vision for the Drin Basin draws closer

The Drin Dialogue, a systematic process coordinated by GWP Mediterranean, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other actors, has advanced consultation among Drin Basin countries and stakeholders on a shared vision for sustainable management. In 2010, this involved organising national and regional workshops for government and other stakeholders. For the first time, the technical assessment considered the entire hydrographical system, a significant step towards integrated water management.

## Encouraging participation in transboundary water resources

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia share the Sava River Basin. As the after effects of the devastating war in the region have subsided, these countries have started to cooperate on environmental issues. The development of the Sava River Basin Plan is an example. Nevertheless, involving all the stakeholders is a sensitive task. In 2010 GWP Mediterranean began collaborating with the International Sava River Basin Commission, the UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe (BRESCE) and the Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE) to prepare a Sava River Stakeholders Involvement Plan and develop practical tools to engage local and national Partners in cooperating to manage shared water resources.

## CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

### Changing the attitudes of farmers and local authorities

GWP Slovakia, GWP Hungary and GWP Ukraine worked with municipalities, river basin organisations, NGOs, farmers and urban planning authorities to develop a workable partnership to manage flood risks in the transboundary Bodrog River Basin. The 18-month project resulted in practical measures to restore the floodplain and improve flood protection.

Funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF), the project addressed the competing interests of farmers and planners that needed to be taken into account when restoring the Bodrog Basin floodplain ecosystem, improving biodiversity and reducing the risk of flooding. Early involvement of local stakeholders was a critical factor in getting consensus, for instance, on the design of sluices. Public involvement had positive side effects, such as eliminating illegal disposal and curtailing releases of untreated wastewater. Involving farmers makes them more amenable to requests to forgo some of their activities in favour of floodplain restoration, even though this may affect their profits.

Exchange visits between countries were enormously useful in identifying common opportunities and benefits, not only in managing floods but also in



cultural and social spheres, and for tourism. A strategy developed during the project set out ways for stakeholders to cooperate in putting in place flood management through river basin planning processes.

### Stakeholders adopted urban action plan in Moldova

The Chisinau city action plan, formally adopted in December 2010, involved multi-faceted consultations between urban planners, water authorities, transport agencies, monitoring institutes, universities, and other important stakeholders, all with their own interests and technical vocabularies. As a neutral facilitator, GWP Moldova helped this diverse set of stakeholders realise that good water management is important for all.

To do this, GWP Moldova organised field trips, and consultations and seminars for schools, forest departments, institutes and NGOs. These opportunities for people to talk face-to-face away from rigid bureaucratic planning processes fostered a much better understanding of how water issues and urban development are connected. As a result, water management strategies are firmly anchored in the city urban plan.



# HIGHLIGHTS 2010

**MEDITERRANEAN** 76 Partners, 20 countries

- Water and coastal zone management integrated (page 11).
- Consultations on water investments in Egypt and Lebanon completed (page 11).

**CENTRAL AMERICA** 156 Partners, 7 countries

- El Salvador planning sustainable use of water (page 14).
- Water recognised as a key issue for economic development and tackling climate change (page 23).

**CARIBBEAN** 65 Partners, 20 countries

- Portable exhibition model demonstrated how rainwater harvesting works (page 23).
- Workshop helped journalists cover water issues (page 29).

**SOUTH AMERICA** 257 Partners, 10 countries

- Water financing mechanisms advanced in Argentina (page 14).
- Water governance strengthened in the Ocoña basin in Peru (page 14).

**WEST AFRICA** 165 Partners, 15 countries

- Harmonising training in water science in Francophone Africa (page 27).
- Togo progressed with water laws (page 10).

**CENTRAL AFRICA** 123 Partners, 7 countries

- Crucial funding for regional water policy agreed (page 9).
- IWRM action plan for Congo Basin approved (page 9).

**SOUTHERN AFRICA** 200 Partners, 12 countries

- Adaptation to climate change mainstreamed in Zambia's water plans (page 18).
- Limpopo policy makers advocated collaboration on research (page 27).



**CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE** 132 Partners, 13 countries

- Danube Strategy reflects integrated approach for better water management (page 11).
- GWP facilitated communication between government and non-government bodies (page 34).

**CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS** 147 Partners, 8 countries

- GWP promoted better understanding to put water laws into practice (page 12).
- Pooled experience showed how to make domestic wastewater safe for agriculture in Armenia (page 22).

**CHINA** 98 Partners

- Government leaders adopted recommendations of 4<sup>th</sup> Wei River Forum (page 12).
- Recommendations for efficient water use taken up in 12<sup>th</sup> five-year plan (page 22).

**SOUTHEAST ASIA** 243 Partners, 9 countries

- Cooperation in ASEAN reinforced (page 13).
- GWP network pooled resources to build capacity in Myanmar (page 29).

**SOUTH ASIA** 425 Partners, 6 countries

- Wainganga River Basin sets precedent for IWRM planning in India (page 13).
- Water quality during pilgrim festivals improved in Sri Lanka (page 29).

**EASTERN AFRICA** 160 Partners, 8 countries

- Water made the infrastructure agenda (page 10).
- Value of cultural and traditional systems in managing water debated (page 27).

**GLOBAL** 112 Partners from 21 countries that are not associated with a developing world region.

- As an inter-governmental organisation accredited to the UNFCCC, GWP was invited to make a statement at the high-level closing session of COP 16 in Cancun, Mexico (page 24).
- GWP engaged regional development banks at the Consulting Partners Meeting (page 37).



## CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS

### Domestic wastewater made safe for agriculture in Armenia

Since December 2009, GWP Armenia and its Partners have been deeply involved in solving household wastewater treatment problems. As a result of long-time lobbying, in 2010 funds from the United Nations Development Programme Global Environment Facility (UNDP/GEF) were granted to address wastewater treatment in Parakar, Armenia, where it was a serious problem.

Wastewater from this community of 10,000 people degrades land and pollutes underground water. GWP Armenia found an innovative way – a household wastewater lagoon – to deal with the problem and trained stakeholders to operate and maintain it. GWP also helped set up a scheme to collect wastewater treatment charges from householders and charge fees for using the treated wastewater for irrigation. These payments will cover operation and maintenance costs.

## CHINA

### A step towards better climate policy

The High-Level Round Table (HLRT) on Climate Change and Water Security, held in China in April and jointly sponsored by GWP China and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), was another step on the long road to better water policies. The HLRT created a better understanding of the role of water in adapting to climate change and a consensus on ways to protect water security. The meeting drew the attention of the Government to the need for all sectors to collaborate and consider water resource issues when making policies.

The HLRT is one of many influences that may have had some bearing on the Central Government decision to provide more resources to speed up reform and development in the water sector over the next 5 to 10 years.



### GWP Central Asia and the Caucasus publications 2010

- CD *GWP Central Asia and the Caucasus Publications 2002–2009* (Russian, funded by Finland).
- CD *IWRM Experience in Central Asia* (Publications and reports from all five countries 1995–2010, Russian and English, funded by Finland).
- *GWP Technical Committee Background Paper No. 14* (Russian).
- GWP Central Asia and the Caucasus booklet *Network for Water Security* (English).
- Cap-Net Manual *IWRM as a Tool for Adaptation to Climate Change* (Russian).
- *GWP Strategy 2009–2013* (Russian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Georgian and Turkmen).
- GWP Uzbekistan *IWRM in Low Lands of Amudarya* (Russian).

### Efficient water use incorporated in 12<sup>th</sup> five-year plan

GWP China Hebei and Hebei Provincial Senior Scientists Association jointly organised a workshop, *Low-carbon Economy and Rational Use of Water Resources*, in Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, in October. Recommendations from the workshop, four of which concerned efficient use of water, were conveyed to provincial leaders. One, the Governor, directed relevant agencies to follow the recommendations for efficient water use in carrying out the 12<sup>th</sup> National Five-year Plan (2011–2015) which has saving water as a key strategy to adapt to climate change.

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Integrated flood management dialogues underway in Malaysia

In 2010 GWP Malaysia organised the second pilot national workshop on integrated flood management. This brought together staff from the Department of Irrigation and Drainage, the National Safety Council, Town and Country Planning Department, the Malaysian Remote Sensing Agency and town councils. This broad participation across agencies illustrates the government's appreciation of the capacity building value of the workshops. Malaysia CWP will follow up on the pilot national workshops with a state dialogue in 2011.

## SOUTH ASIA

### Tackling an opportunity for IWRM in Sri Lanka

In 2009 the Uva Provincial Council and National Water Supply and Drainage Board sought help from GWP Sri Lanka to set up a provincial water resources committee. This request was prompted by a new government policy recommending that provincial water resources committees should be set up to manage drinking water at river basin scale. The Uva Water Resources Committee, launched in November 2009 at a workshop, *Institutional Framework for IWRM Planning and Allocation of Water Resources in Uva Province for Uma Oya and Badullu Oya Basins*, is the first such committee to be formed in Sri Lanka.

The committee became fully functional in 2010: it has made an inventory of resources and is developing criteria to allocate and rationalise water use, especially during periods of low flow. This has led to a marked reduction in industrial pollution and an improvement in river flows due to better regulation of releases from the reservoir.

In December, GWP Sri Lanka set up a similar committee for Menik Ganga, an adjacent basin also facing water supply and quality challenges. Key factors positioning GWP Sri Lanka to play a part in organising these committees are knowledge of IWRM, and experience in setting up area water partnerships and promoting river basin organisations. The new committees, although currently focused on improving the supply and quality of drinking water, provide an opportunity to promote IWRM approaches, and emphasise the importance of basin-level organisation and management.

## THE CARIBBEAN

### Rainwater harvesting for water security

GWP Caribbean developed a rooftop rainwater harvesting system as a way to address water security in rural communities. Rain water is collected in a tank. A system of pipes diverts the first flush of dirty water and carries the rest of the water through filters to a storage tank.

To popularise the system GWP Caribbean built a model which can be dismantled and shipped to various events, along with advocacy materials (posters and leaflets) explaining how it works. Interpretative panels provide technical and practical information on rainwater

harvesting, and on health and safety. The model is already popular – it received an award at the Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association 2010 Annual Conference and Exhibition – and will make the rounds of the region for community demonstrations in 2011.

## CENTRAL AMERICA

### IWRM emerging as key for development and addressing climate change

In 2010 the Central American Bank of Economic Integration (CABEI) and GWP Central America decided to draw up a formal agreement to advance IWRM as a fundamental approach to dealing with water security, climate change and achieving the Millennium Development Goals nationally and regionally. The agreement was the result of meetings with bank representatives, successful joint initiatives and the participation of the CABEI Vice President in the 2010 GWP Consulting Partners Meeting.

The new arrangement will raise the profile of water on the CABEI agenda and provide opportunities for GWP Central America and CABEI to collaborate on climate change, water and regional development.

### Dialogue on climate change policy kicks off

In 2010 the El Salvador Ministry of Environment started to prepare a climate change policy. GWP El Salvador and the National Foundation for Development (FUNDE), with financial support from Lutheran World Relief (LWR), arranged national consultations to encourage an exchange of ideas between the government and other stakeholders on a national climate change policy.

In June 2010 consultations kicked off with three regional workshops attended by more than 200 representatives of municipal and national government, NGOs and water user associations. The workshops, organised by GWP El Salvador, helped participants appreciate the challenges presented by climate change. They had the opportunity to exchange information, and propose ways they could adapt and become less vulnerable to climate change.

GWP El Salvador arranged an event to publicise the outcomes of the workshops. One key outcome was that FUNDE and LWR officials undertook to incorporate the results of the consultations in the national climate change policy.



## WATER, CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT

Water security is a key part of sustainable development and economic growth. Countries that are water secure are also more resilient to climate change. Throughout 2010 GWP, together with other advocates, made strenuous efforts to shape high-level initiatives to manage water better, and to stress the importance of water on critical climate change and development agendas. GWP also partnered in practical programmes that tackle water, climate and development on the ground.

### Advocating for an integrated approach to water, climate and development

**Pressing for water in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) adaptation programmes**

Although IWRM was recognised as the right approach to manage water at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 – a decision reiterated in Johannesburg ten years later – there is still no single UN organisation devoted to water, and water is typically marginalised in the UNFCCC negotiations.

The UNFCCC negotiations in Bonn, in June, were a significant opportunity for stressing yet again the need to put water firmly on the climate change agenda. At this key meeting in the run-up to the 16<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 16), in Cancún, Mexico, in December, the GWP with Executive Secretary, Dr Ania Grobicki and others, advocated strongly for water, climate and development to be integrated in UNFCCC work on adaptation.

***"Water is the medium that links together many different challenges..."***

*Dr Ania Grobicki, GWP Executive Secretary, UNFCCC climate change negotiations, Bonn, June 2010*

Dr Grobicki emphasised that IWRM is an adaptive process that recognises the interconnectedness of development issues. She stressed that investing in water resource management strengthens the ability of countries to adapt to new demands and external pressures such as climate change.

**Reiterating the message at COP 16**

GWP Chair Dr Letitia A. Obeng reiterated this message at the high-level closing session of COP 16. The GWP statement presented to the UNFCCC called on the 193 UNFCCC countries to make sustainable water resources management and disaster risk management an integral part of the global response to climate change.

***"There are other approaches to adaptation, but to build a water secure world in the face of climate change, the global community has to make water resources management a top strategic priority."***

*Dr Letitia A. Obeng, GWP Chair, COP 16 Cancún*

**Maintaining momentum**

As COP 16 entered its second week, it seemed that at last water was getting more attention than it did at the UN Climate Conference COP 15 in Copenhagen in 2009, due in large part to the work of groups such as the Water and Climate Coalition of which GWP is a collaborative partner. The meetings that led up to COP 15 had removed all references to water from the negotiating text. Water advocates were dismayed. They felt that any treaty not mentioning water, especially in the key area of adaptation, would be seriously deficient.

But, at COP 16, the tide turned. National delegations issued statements on the *importance* of water in the negotiating texts. The ball began rolling on the eve of the negotiations when the foreign ministers of the Green Group of six countries issued a statement highlighting the link between water and climate and identifying water as "a crucial element of any climate change action". The



Group – including Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Iceland, Singapore, Slovenia and the United Arab Emirates – encouraged greater emphasis on water management in climate adaptation.

GWP Chair Letitia A. Obeng, summing up progress made during 2010, said "This kind of focus on water was not [evident] in Copenhagen".

## Partnering in integrating water, climate and development

### Helping shape a new global climate service

Joining the effort to integrate water and climate issues, GWP was one of the organisations involved in a meeting organised by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in Geneva, in January 2010, to shape a high-level task force for the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS). The GFCS task force will be responsible for developing and launching this important new service to make science-based climate information more easily available to those on the ground around the world so they can better prepare for climate change.

### Taking an IWRM approach to tackling both climate change and development

GWP is committed to advocating for IWRM as part of water-wise national and regional strategies to deal with climate change and advance development. To advance work in this area, in 2010 GWP joined the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP), a programme of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) of the UNFCCC. The NWP works to help developing countries understand and assess the likely impacts of climate change, their vulnerability and what practical action they can take to adapt to changes.

### Advancing disaster management

More intense typhoons and monsoons, and rises in sea level will make many more people more vulnerable to disaster, particularly in low-lying areas and island countries like the Maldives. As climate change unfolds and disasters become more frequent, new and innovative ways to protect the vulnerable will need to be found, for example by setting up institutions that integrate disaster management and water management.

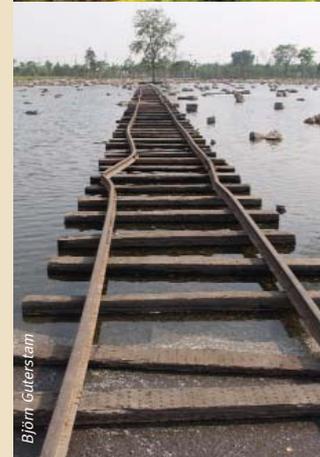
### Setting up a flood management HelpDesk

The Integrated Flood Management HelpDesk (IFM HelpDesk) is one such innovative institution that GWP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) set up. This HelpDesk provides countries with impartial guidance on flood management policy and strategy, and setting up arrangements to deal with flood issues. Since the HelpDesk was launched in June 2009, 26 requests from 14 countries have been received and addressed.

### Advancing integrated drought management

As well as suffering more frequent devastating floods, over the past 25 years the world has become more drought-prone. More frequent and more widespread droughts, intensified by global warming and climate change, have a major impact on food security – especially for the vulnerable – and can have major long-term socioeconomic costs.

In November, GWP and the WMO met together with key international knowledge partners and major stakeholders such as the Red Cross, to advance the proposed Integrated Drought Management Programme. This will approach drought management in a way that cuts across sectoral, disciplinary and institutional jurisdictions. The Programme will coordinate scientific information from around the globe, and share knowledge and best practices for drought risk management to guide policy and management. *(continued)*





The Integrated Drought Management Programme is based on four key principles:

- Shifting the focus from reactive to proactive measures;
- Integrating vertical planning and decision-making processes at regional, national and community levels;
- Promoting the evolution of a consistent knowledge base; and
- Building the capacity of stakeholders and supporting drought management efforts.

## Advancing on the ground

### Helping recover from floods in Pakistan

In 2010 Pakistan endured one of the country's most devastating floods – possibly the worst ever. GWP Pakistan, together with other organisations, helped provide immediate relief to hard-hit remote communities. Through the Karachi Water Partnership, a GWP Partner, the Hisaar Foundation, appealed for Rs 10 million (about US\$118,000) for immediate flood relief, in particular to provide safe drinking water. GWP Pakistan in collaboration with its Area Water Partnerships also:

- Prepared an early recovery plan;
- Provided hygiene education to volunteers;
- Helped rescue people affected by flooding;
- Provided tents, water coolers, chlorinating tablets, sleeping rugs, etc.;
- Distributed health information; and
- Provided basic communal sanitation facilities.

In the aftermath of the floods GWP Pakistan helped rehabilitate and resettle the displaced, restore jobs and sow crops.

A special session at the annual GWP Consulting Partners Meeting in Stockholm in September recognised the significant lessons the Pakistan floods have for disaster and water management. The session highlighted the need to put IWRM at the forefront of national development policy in Pakistan.

### Stakeholders brought together to work on Aral Sea

The Aral Sea has shrunk to just 9 percent of its volume in 1960. Regional consultations to reverse this man-made disaster have resulted in an action plan that has now been endorsed by the Presidents of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. GWP CACENA, in coordination with the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), helped develop the action plan, drawing on the technical expertise of GWP Partners and making GWP publications available to stakeholders. As a neutral platform, GWP CACENA was instrumental in developing regional water management capacity and involving regional stakeholders.

### Readying for disasters in Sri Lanka

Although Sri Lanka has a Cabinet-approved integrated water policy, a lack of political commitment means it is not being implemented. However, more frequent climate-related disasters have prompted the government to prepare a new flood and drought management policy. The new policy will share data with the earlier water policy, and is a window of opportunity to reinforce the push to implement IWRM.

Building on this momentum, in November 2010, GWP Sri Lanka organised a *Climate Change Adaptation National Dialogue*, a joint activity with the Centre for Climate Change Studies of the Department of Meteorology, the Disaster Management Centre and the Ministry of Disaster Management. The 50 participants recommended setting up sound arrangements to coordinate access to hydrological data, and to share data and information on issues related to water and climate change.

## 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.

### WEST AFRICA

#### Harmonising training in water science in Francophone Africa

GWP West Africa played a key role in a series of meetings that agreed on a training module for water science for higher degrees – bachelors, masters and doctorates – throughout Francophone Africa. This is a major contribution towards harmonising training in water sciences in the region. During the development of the module, GWP West Africa showed lecturers and researchers how the GWP ToolBox can be used in training.

### SOUTHERN AFRICA

#### Research feeds into planning in the Limpopo River Basin

Dedication to consultation and communication paid off in 2010 as policy makers established and consolidated a relationship with researchers in the Challenge Programme on Water and Food (CPWF) in the Limpopo River Basin. Previously, research carried out in the Basin did not feed in to the Limpopo Basin Commission (LIMCOM). This has changed. The CPWF team has been invited to participate officially in LIMCOM meetings and feed research results into development planning – a big step forward. LIMCOM is now an advocate for collaborative research and is calling for other official Limpopo Basin projects to team up under Commission leadership.

This is just one example of how GWP Southern Africa, working as a knowledge broker in the CPWF in the Limpopo Basin since 2008, has helped direct the research agenda to strategic policy and decision making processes.



### EASTERN AFRICA

#### Debating the role of cultural and traditional systems in managing water

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and GWP Eastern Africa held consultations on the role of traditional and cultural value systems in enhancing cooperation over national and transboundary public goods. The consultations and subsequent report advance debate on measures to address gender and social equity in water management.

### THE MEDITERRANEAN

#### Consultations on finance and water support Mediterranean water strategy

Experiences and recommendations from an *Expert Consultation Workshop on Finance and Water in North Africa and the Wider Mediterranean Region* held in February 2010, in Madrid, were fed into the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean (SWM) process. The inputs are particularly relevant to the financing chapter.

The workshop was an opportunity for the 70 participants – representing governments, the private sector, civil society, international financing institutions and the donor community – to discuss options for financing the water sector at national and regional levels and examine the challenges they face. The findings of the workshop will also feed into the meeting of African Ministers of Finance and Ministers of Water that the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) are planning to hold with support from the EU Water Initiative Finance Working Group (EUWI-FWG), GWP and others.

## CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

### Future generations alerted to the need to use the Danube sustainably

GWP Hungary brought together a team of water and communication experts to organise the 2010 Danube Box competition, one of the most popular annual educational contests in Hungary. More than 400 secondary schools throughout the country took part. "Everyone knows that water is important and scarce, but there are still many cases of water being wasted. Working with youth is an effective tool to talk about water problems and change behaviour," commented Monika Jetzin, GWP Hungary Project Manager. The contest helped children understand the need to protect the Danube and use it wisely and sustainably.

## CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS

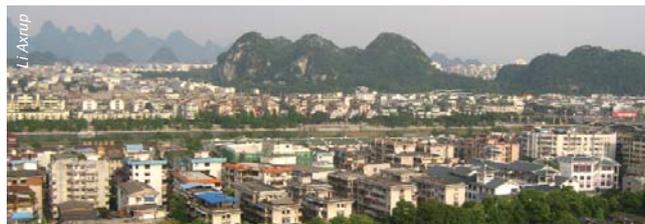
### Study informs report on water security

GWP CACENA made the first study of water supply and sanitation in the eight CACENA countries from an IWRM perspective. The study assessed the technical aspects of water infrastructure, and reviewed regulatory frameworks and institutions for water supply, public involvement and financing, including subsidies and cross subsidies. Results of the study were used in the *Asian Development Bank Outlook on Water Security* to be published in 2011.

## CHINA

### Recommendations for better water management in the Loess Plateau

GWP China Yellow River, together with the Yellow River



#### Prize-winning partnership

The Yellow River Conservancy Commission (YRCC), which hosts GWP China Yellow River, won the Lee Kuan Yew Water Prize 2010 for its outstanding accomplishments in integrated river basin management.

YRCC's innovative policies and solutions have brought about widespread and sustainable social, economic and environmental benefits. In just 10 years, the remarkable transformation of China's second longest river by YRCC has secured water supply for over one hundred million people, restored extensive areas of wetlands and biodiversity, and protected some 90 million people living in the flood-prone areas of the Yellow River from devastating floods.

Since 2005 YRCC and GWP China Yellow River have worked closely together to organise consultations among the nine riparian provinces and sectors such as agriculture, environment, industry and urban planning. The consultations explored ways to restore the health of the Yellow River, and helped to formulate river basin regulations.

Source: <http://www.watercentre.org/news/yellow-river-conservancy-commission-wins-2010-lee-kuan-yew-water-prize>

Research Institute, provided technical experts and speakers and organised the workshop, *Efficient Use of Water Resources and Ecological Compensation*, in September 2010 in Zhengzhou, Henan.

The Loess Plateau is an area of around 640,000 km<sup>2</sup> spanning the upper-middle reaches of the Yellow River. The workshop put forward two recommendations for using water more efficiently and rehabilitating the ecology: starting the western line of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project and building the third ecological shield in the Yellow River, Huai River and Hai River basins.

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Network resources pooled to build capacity in Myanmar

GWP Myanmar and GWP Southeast Asia organised a five-day regional training-of-trainers course on river basin organisations in Yangon, Myanmar, in March. In order to meet the considerable diversity of participant needs the course was structured around short presentations and sessions for sharing experiences.

To make the workshop happen, the Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Government of Union of Myanmar and the Myanmar Water Partnership drew on a network of trainers from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Cap-Net, AguaJaring (Southeast Asia Capacity Building Network for IWRM), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), UNEP-DHI Centre for Water and Environment, Hydro Master and GWP Southeast Asia. Their success in arranging the workshop showed that significant initiatives to share knowledge can be launched by drawing on expertise from around the network.



Getty Images

### Sharing knowledge on conflict resolution and negotiation in Vietnam

The Vietnam Water Partnership brought together trainers from the Vietnam Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, UNESCAP and Cap-Net for the first time. Trainers shared their knowledge at a training-of-trainers course, *Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness for Water Security*, addressing conflict resolution and negotiation skills for IWRM. This is another example of how a Country Water Partnership can use the network to draw on regional knowledge and foster collaboration.

## SOUTH ASIA

### Water quality during pilgrimages in Sri Lanka improved

The Menik Ganga Area Water Partnership (AWP) together with local and temple authorities, local traders and youth groups helped protect water supplies during the one-week Sella Kataragama festival in July. The annual festival attracts 100,000 pilgrims, putting a strain on water supplies – at their lowest at this time of year – and polluting streams.

Banners, posters and handbills handed out to pilgrims as they arrived, together with announcements over public address systems and strategically placed bins for biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste, reduced pollution and improved water quality for pilgrims and downstream settlements.

Managing water resources during the festival was just one part of an action plan for allocating and using water developed by stakeholders in 2010. A sub-basin committee set up to resolve water issues downstream from the middle reaches of the river (Buttala Division) addressed distribution of water from a newly built reservoir, and effluent from a sugar plantation and factory.

## THE CARIBBEAN

### Media workshops boost journalists' understanding of water issues

GWP Caribbean took a cue from the experiences of other Regional Water Partnerships – particularly GWP Central America and GWP West Africa – who have found that the media is one of the best channels for creating awareness about water issues among the general public. *(continued)*



## SHARING KNOWLEDGE THROUGH THE GWP TOOLBOX

The GWP Toolbox is an online free and open database, with a library of case studies and references for better approaches to the management of water resources on a local, national, regional and global level. In 2010, the GWP Toolbox was significantly upgraded with new resources. The most important improvement was to add new instruments requested by Toolbox users:

- Policies for adaptation to climate change (A1.3);
- Vulnerability assessment (C9.5);
- Guidelines on water infrastructure implementation (C2.5); and
- Debates on water footprint tools (C1.6).

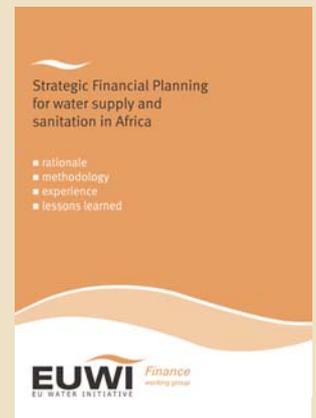
In 2010, 15 GWP Country Water Partnerships in Europe and Africa presented their experiences in IWRM planning to the Toolbox. This meant that 2010 marked the most case studies – 21 – uploaded in recent years.

## With GWP allies

GWP strategic allies – the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM), WMO, Groundwater Management Advisory Team (GW-MATE) and the World Bank – have shared new knowledge products in the Toolbox, strengthening the sections on groundwater plans (C2.3) and risk assessment (C2.5). This is one way in which GWP partnerships and alliances add value to the Toolbox and demonstrate the importance of the Toolbox as a knowledge broker.

The Toolbox has also contributed to other shared knowledge initiatives such as the Sustainable Sanitation and Water Management Toolbox, the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network, and the Dundee United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Centre.

A new publication on *Strategic Financial Planning for water supply and sanitation in Africa* was published by the European Union Water Initiative Finance Working Group with the support of the Government of Lesotho, the European Commission, DFID, OECD and GWP. This report discusses the funding challenges for water supply and sanitation. It analyses sources of finance - using the 3Ts (tariffs, taxes, and transfers). Objectives and processes of Strategic Financial Planning (SFP) are provided; a quantitative tool (FEASIBLE) is applied in cases of Lesotho, Egypt and Kyrgyz Republic. SFP aims to overcome investment problems by putting the future finances of water supply and sanitation onto a sustainable basis. GWP hosts the EUWI-FWG at the global secretariat.



## Contributing to synthesising research for adaptive water governance

Twin2Go ([www.twin2go.uos.de](http://www.twin2go.uos.de)) is a project that reviews, consolidates and synthesises research on integrated water resources management in basins around the world. The GWP Knowledge Management Officer represents GWP on the Twin2Go Advisory Board. The project draws together research relevant to policies for adaptive water governance in the context of climate change. Twin2Go also promotes dialogues to share research results with practitioners and high-level decision makers. GWP contributes advice on best practices and tools for developing water management strategies and policies.



GWP Caribbean kicked off by organising a workshop for media representatives in December 2010. This drew journalists from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and introduced them to IWRM and how it relates to current issues such as climate change, health, food and disasters. Journalists who took part in the workshop subsequently wrote articles on, for example, rainwater harvesting, water pricing and water conservation, all important issues in the region. As well as the workshop, GWP began including journalists in capacity building activities to help them understand the issues so that they can report on them appropriately for audiences in their countries.

This success in engaging the media on water issues has prompted the water authority in Trinidad and Tobago to ask GWP Caribbean to do more training for the media in 2011. The workshop itself led to the launch of a regional IWRM journalists' network.

## CENTRAL AMERICA

### Progress towards IWRM in the journalism curriculum

In 2010 GWP Central America approached the University of Panama to discuss putting water issues in the journalism curriculum. This is another step in proactively engaging the media on water issues and builds on the success of the IWRM journalists' network established in 2004, and on outreach to students, teachers and researchers in higher education.

### Economic instruments applied to transboundary basins

Central America has 120 major river basins, of which 23 (36 percent of the regional territory) are shared. In June 2010, GWP Central America and Zamorano International University, Honduras, organised a regional training workshop on how to apply economic and financial instruments such as tariffs, taxes and transfers in shared basins, some of which cross national borders. The workshop was also supported by the Programa de Desarrollo de Zonas Fronterizas en América Central. Participants used the GWP Cap-Net Manual, *Economics in Sustainable Water Management*, as a key resource. This initiative followed up on a 2009 workshop on water and finance held in Guatemala (see page 13, *GWP in Action 2009*).

## THE MEDITERRANEAN

### Networking among Mediterranean journalists reinforced

In 2010 GWP Mediterranean and the Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development continued, for the eighth year, to feed information and material on water issues and processes in the region to members of the Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Environment and Sustainable Development (COMJESD). COMJESD has more than 50 members and covers 18 Mediterranean countries.

The annual COMJESD Meeting was held alongside the meeting of the Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development on 15 December, in Cairo. The focus was on developments in key regional processes, particularly the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean, the Euro-Med Horizon 2020 Initiative to de-pollute the Mediterranean and the GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean. Ninety parliamentarians, media and stakeholders representing nearly all Mediterranean countries took part in the two events.



## REACHING OUT THROUGH COMMUNICATIONS

For GWP, 2010 was a year of outreach. Major workshops for journalists in Central America, South America, the Caribbean and West Africa, advocacy, knowledge sharing, a totally new GWP website, and reaching out through social media supported GWP efforts to promote understanding of water issues from grass roots to the highest levels.

### Raising awareness in the media

The media is often a critical link between policy makers and the public. The media focus on environmental issues is growing, especially in the light of global interest in climate change. But reporting on water issues can be complex and involve many different points of view. GWP's 2009–2013 strategy recognises the importance of advocacy and communications in explaining water issues and placing them at the top of the development agenda.

GWP regularly organises awareness-raising workshops for journalists. GWP West Africa, GWP Central America and GWP Mediterranean have for several years also managed networks for the journalists who cover environmental and water issues in their regions. They organise annual training workshops including field trips, this year in Ghana and Panama, on topics such as climate change and water resources management.

In 2010, these networks inspired the Caribbean to organise workshops for journalists as a first step in creating media networks for boosting understanding about water resources management. These resulted in significant media coverage of water issues.

GWP Peru arranged three workshops for journalists to help them understand the links between the hydrological cycle, climate change, glacier melting and IWRM in the Andes-Amazon area.

In all, 75 media workers took part and several expressed an interest in forming a GWP South America journalists' network. An important outcome of the workshop in Piura was the commitment by the representative of the newspaper *El Tiempo* to organise a workshop on IWRM for journalists. This will reach out to many more media professionals.

In December, GWP Caribbean partnered with the Caribbean Broadcasting Union to host its first regional media workshop on IWRM (see page 31).

### Training journalists in Ghana

GWP West Africa and GWP Ghana organised a regional training course for journalists and representatives of basin organisations on the contribution of large water infrastructures to the sustainable development of countries in West Africa in Accra, in May 2010. This was the fourth course for journalists in West Africa, arranged under the auspices of the Ghana Ministries of Information and Water Resources, Works and Housing with funding from the European Commission.

The course helped the media understand the challenges for water resources management and development, and the need to adapt to climate change. About 40 print, radio, TV and online journalists from 15 West African countries took part.

The course was in three parts. The first two days were devoted to presentations by specialists, followed by discussions between the participants and representatives of basin management organisations. On the third day, there were field visits to the Akosombo Dam to meet local communities and meetings with the Akosombo Dam management, to learn about the systems in



place and to hear people's opinions. Journalists spent the last two days writing articles and editing a print newsletter, and recording and editing a radio magazine.

Addressing the opening session, Nii Boi Ayibotele, Chairman of GWP Ghana, said environmental degradation was increasing. As most countries in West Africa shared one or more rivers, there was a need for common regional action to sustain the environment. He said participants would have an opportunity to discuss a regional policy to ensure that water was managed in a sustainable way.

## Empowering the Network through the internet and social media

In line with GWP work to get the right information to the right people at the right time, in 2010 the Global Secretariat and the regional offices expanded their use of the internet and social media. GWP invested in a new website (its first in more than 10 years) and set up social networks to encourage knowledge sharing and advocacy around water management issues.

### GWP social networks for knowledge sharing and advocacy

#### YouTube GWP Live channel

- Sharing GWP-related videos
- Sharing quality water-related videos made by other agencies

#### GWP on Facebook

- Sharing activities and successes
- Highlighting important news and events in the water world

#### GWP LinkedIn for water professionals

- A place for discussions about water issues
- Job opportunities both within and outside GWP

#### Flickr Global Water Partnership photostream

- Online photo library for global publications
- Sharing photos for regional publications

#### Slideshare GWP page

- Sharing presentations during or immediately after workshops and conferences
- Highlighting GWP knowledge, outreach and successes

#### Twitter GWPNews

- The Global Secretariat's regular update of news and recommended links



GWP Slideshare Page



GWP Flickr Page



GWP Twitter Page



GWP YouTube Page



## Goal 4: Building a more effective network

This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.

### CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

#### Links between government and non-government bodies facilitated

Over the years, GWP Romania and GWP Ukraine have stepped in to facilitate communication between government and non-government actors on water, health and the environment. This has helped shape ways and tools to translate the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Water and Health Protocol Initiative into action. GWP advances action on the protocol by making state departments and the public aware of the right to information on water and health through contributions to consultations and by organising workshops.

In 2010, GWP Romania organised a workshop on information and public participation in water and health related issues for representatives from 20 countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

UNECE, recognising the importance of GWP as a broker, signed a Memorandum of Understanding making GWP Central and Eastern Europe a partner in preparing for the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of UNECE Environment Ministers to be held in Astana, in 2011. This formal inclusion of GWP in UNECE consultation and decision making processes is a significant milestone and an opportunity to strengthen GWP's role as broker.

### SOUTHEAST ASIA

#### GWP Laos accredited

GWP Laos, established in 2003, passed an important milestone in 2010 when it became an accredited Country Water Partnership. Thirteen new Partners were registered and certified, strengthening cooperation on water issues in the country.

### SOUTH AMERICA

#### GWP Chile accredited

In April 2010, GWP Chile became an accredited Country Water Partnership. Earthquakes and tsunamis have wreaked havoc on water resources in Chile, for example on water services, dams, irrigation, and flood protection and pollution control. GWP Chile will support efforts to move forward in a way that recognises that water is a critical resource for development in the country.

### STRENGTHENING STRATEGIC ALLIANCES

#### Cementing partnership with INBO

As strategic allies, GWP and the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO) strengthened their collaboration with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding at the November GWP Steering Committee meeting. In addition, the GWP Chair took part in debates and discussions at the INBO General Assembly, *The Adaptation to Consequences of Climate Change in Basins: Tools for action*, in Dakar, Senegal, in January 2010. In May, INBO hosted the meeting of the GWP Technical Committee which allowed both organisations to share and expand on their technical experiences.

#### Promoting synergies with Cap-Net

GWP and Cap-Net continued their multi-year collaboration in IWRM and capacity building. In March 2010, the two organisations signed a formal Memorandum of Understanding covering cooperation to increase coherence and transparency, and coordinate efforts to optimise synergies and mutual benefits. Cap-Net and GWP will collaborate in building capacity for implementation of IWRM principles, and in identifying and delivering training.

#### Partnering with Sanitation and Water for All

Sanitation and Water for All is a global partnership between developing countries, donors, multi-lateral agencies, civil society and other development partners. Recognising that countries and organisations around the world achieve more by working together than alone, it is a transparent, accountable and results-oriented framework for action that provides a common vision, values and principles. In joining this initiative as a partner, GWP will reinforce an integrated approach to dismantle barriers to achieving universal access to drinking water and sustainable sanitation.

## GWP PARTNERS ON THE PARTNERSHIP

GWP partners with more than 2,300 organisations that share its aims and values in tackling the sustainable development, management and use of water resources. Partners share information and experiences freely, and draw on each other for advice and assistance.

### Benefits of partnering with GWP

- Opportunities to interact with other Partners;
- Help with identifying critical water issues;
- Opportunities to match one Partner's needs with another's resources;
- Opportunities to help to shape the IWRM approach;
- Access to information from around the globe;
- Practical help;
- Capacity building opportunities; and
- Mobilising a voice for women.

Different Partners appreciate different aspects of the Partnership depending on their particular circumstances. Here, in their own words, GWP Partners speak about what the Partnership means to them.

### Opportunities to interact with other Partners

Viviana Salas of the Bioparques Civil Partnership, Venezuela, is pleased about the way the Partnership helps her to recognise potential allies through "being part of a global network that includes members from all sectors: public, private, academia, communities and NGOs".

### Help with identifying critical water issues

The Hebei Provincial Hydraulic Engineering Society in China says it "learned valuable empirical experiences...more ideas about water management through the case studies in the GWP ToolBox and online communication. We have learned more about legal, administrative, economic and technical tools to manage water resources in an integrated way. In addition, we have realised the importance of letting the public participate in the management of water resources".

Another Partner in China, the Shaanxi Provincial River and Reservoir Administration, says "We let ourselves be guided by the new idea that diverse departments should be involved, the concerns of stakeholders should be heard, and opinions from all corners of society should be collected".

James Dalton, Water Management Adviser at the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), says the benefits of Partnership include "first of all access to a wider network of policy makers and influencing organisations, especially regionally. Secondly...the identification of gaps in global approaches and policies for water management. This especially concerns ecosystems and the role they play in providing water, and acting as the sink for wastewater and other pollutants".

### Opportunities to match one Partner's needs with another's resources

Riad Nurmohamed, researcher at Anton De Kom University in Suriname, values the rapid access the GWP Network gives him to the people he needs. "It's easy to get experts for specific problems like the capacity-building process in Suriname or review of research. Also it's easy to request funding to solve specific small-scale water-related needs, for example, training programmes and research."

Zalilah Selamat of the National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia (NAHRIM) agrees. "GWP has established a wide range and far-reaching network in various water-related sectors. This helps





NAHRIM in getting the right contacts...As a Partner of GWP, NAHRIM has also benefitted from its programmes, publications, dialogues and forums. Capacity building programmes are especially useful to NAHRIM in realising the capacities of its own human resources..."

### Opportunities to help to shape the IWRM approach

For Pablo Enrique Quijivix and René Estuardo Barreno at Agua del Pueblo, Guatemala, partnership brings a welcome opportunity to develop the IWRM concept. They say "It is very valuable to have the possibility to sit with other institutions of different sorts such as governments, international cooperation agencies, enterprises, academia, the private sector...to discuss the theme of IWRM as a topic of national interest". And they appreciate "the information that GWP provides about experiences, research, debates and contradictions that at the global level are generated in the IWRM theme".



### Access to information from around the globe

Professor MS Rathore, Director of the Centre for Environment and Development Study in the Indian state of Rajasthan finds that being a GWP Partner gives him "a platform to share our views on water resource management with the national and international community, and to help to highlight the problems of desert or arid and semi-arid areas and seek intellectual and other support for the region. Being a GWP Partner helps in building a global perspective..."

### Practical help

Camille F Jepang Sandjong, in charge of the IUCN Regional Programme on Wetlands and Water, Western and Central Africa Programme, says "GWP's support contributed to the reflection on how to structure the Programme on Wetlands and Water and how to launch it. GWP is still participating in the deployment of the Programme in some water basins."



### Training opportunities

Ana del Sagrario Hernández at Asdepromipo (Asociación para el Desarrollo y Protección de la Microcuenca) in El Salvador says "As Partners of GWP...we had the opportunity to participate in different training workshops and events related to IWRM, such as General Assemblies at the regional level, forums, and the Water Fair. GWP also helped us to present and promote the La Poza micro-basin through the elaboration of a Toolbox case study".

### Mobilising a voice for women

Ana del Sagrario Hernández adds "We also value more the participation of women who play a key role in the supply of water for the family, as it is established in one of GWP's principles. In our process, which is supported significantly by GWP, women's empowerment, capacities and strength have been increased, as leaders in the local organisation and by participating in the execution and administration of different activities and projects".

*Any organisation that agrees with the Dublin-Rio Principles can become a Partner of GWP. It is free and application forms are available on the GWP website.*



## Exploring water and development at the GWP Consulting Partners Meeting 2010

The annual Consulting Partners Meeting gives Partners the opportunity to discuss policy and strategy. In 2010 the theme of the meeting, held in Stockholm in September, was *Exploring the Role of Water Security in Regional Economic Development*. Dr Ismail Serageldin (pictured right), a GWP Patron, gave the first GWP Annual Lecture, *Global Challenges and Water Security: Threats and opportunities*. There was also a special session on the flood catastrophe in Pakistan (see page 26).

***"It's important that we can tell decision makers: Here's what we do, here's where we are, and this is what we need."*** Mike Muller, GWP Technical Committee

The Consulting Partners Meeting explored how to engage successfully with other water stakeholders to achieve water security and outlined opportunities and actions for moving forward.

### How GWP can advance water security

- Promote water security at the water-energy-food nexus.
- Identify opportunities for regional cooperation.
- Encourage regional economic agendas to integrate water.
- Reinforce the role of IWRM in water security in technical and political dialogues.
- Catalyse multi-sector dialogues on challenges and solutions in water.



### Opportunities for GWP

- GWP can help bridge the gaps between governments and society, and global talk and local action.
- The GWP Technical Committee can provide important knowledge products to contribute to a better understanding of water security, and provide evidence of the importance of water for economic growth and development.
- Financing agencies can give positive feedback of effective GWP work to bi-lateral donors.

### What GWP should do

- Establish relationships with financing agencies in the regions.
- Proactively seek trust funds and technical assistance funds.
- Build relationships to help access the huge pot of climate-related 'green funds'.
- Access funds from private corporations.
- Tap the flexible funds of the African Wildlife Foundation for small programmes in fragile states.
- Broaden work on IWRM to address the concerns of policy makers about water security.
- Share success stories that link IWRM and adaptation to climate change to persuade financing agencies to put 'water and climate change' higher on their agendas.
- Map local funding opportunities and find openings where GWP can add value.

# Financial Report 2010

## GLOBALY-RAISED INCOME

In 2010, ten financial partners provided funds through GWPO\*: Denmark, the European Commission, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. They contributed a total of €7.3 million, of which €1.5 million was for designated activities. (In 2009, 12 financial partners contributed €8.5 million, of which €2.1 million was for designated activities.)

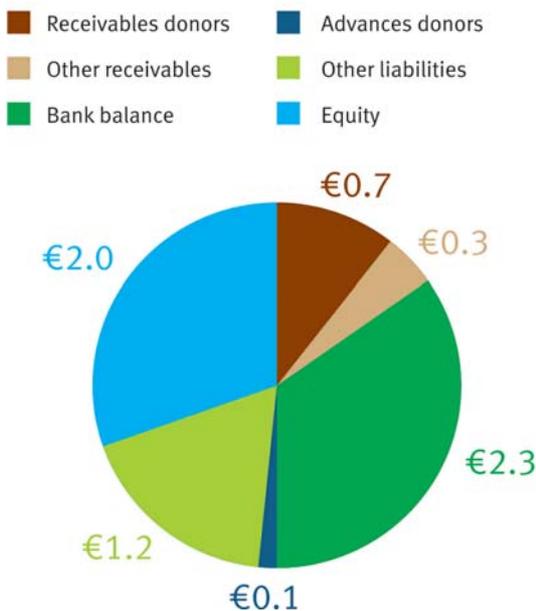
## LOCALLY-RAISED INCOME

Regions and countries are encouraged to raise their own funds. During 2010, regions and countries raised €1.0 million, a decrease of €0.8 million compared to 2009.

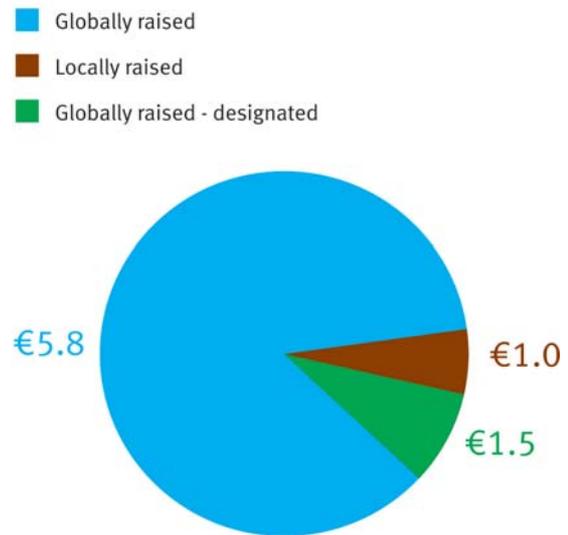
## IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

The contributions reported in the Annual Financial Report do not include funds provided in-kind from governments, organisations or individuals. 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 €100,000 during 2010. GWP Regional Water Partnerships reported in-kind contributions of approximately €500,000 in 2010.

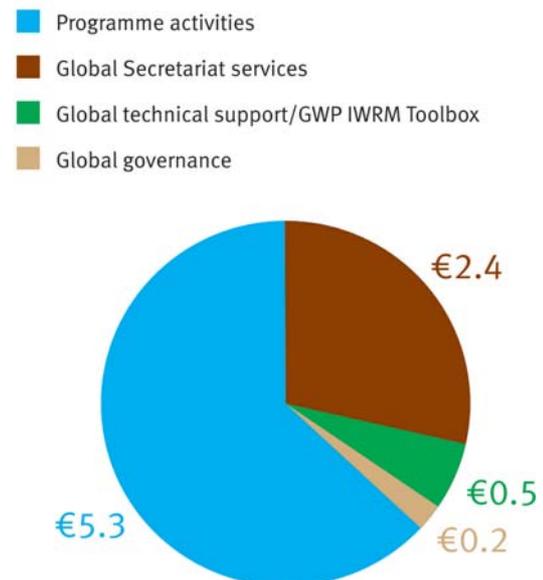
## Balance Sheet 31<sup>st</sup> December 2010 (€ million)



## Income 2010 (€ million)



## Expenditure 2010 (€ million)



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

\*GWPO (GWP Organisation) is the intergovernmental agency created to support the Global Water Partnership network.

## GWP PATRONS

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

Information below is correct as of December 2010. The most up-to-date information is available at [www.gwp.org](http://www.gwp.org).

## GWP SPONSORING PARTNERS

GWP Sponsoring Partners are states and international organisations that signed the Memorandum of Understanding establishing the GWPO in 2002 – the inter-governmental 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
- Netherlands
- Pakistan
- Sweden
- The World Bank
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

## GWP TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

- Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair, Morocco
- Akiça Bahri, Tunisia
- Uma Lele, India
- Wouter Lincklaen Arriens, The Netherlands
- Mike Muller, South Africa
- Humberto Peña, Chile
- Claudia Sadoff, USA
- Tushaar Shah, India
- Dale Whittington, USA
- Patricia Wouters, Canada

## GWP REGIONAL SECRETARIATS

Region	Chair	Coordinator	Location
Caribbean	Trevor Thompson	Avril Alexander	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad
Central Africa	Jean Pierre Bidjocka	Chi Christopher Tamu	Yaounde, Cameroon
Central America	Enrique Merlos	Fabiola Tábora	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Central and Eastern Europe	Martina Zupan	Milan Matuska	Bratislava, Slovakia
Central Asia and Caucasus	Yusup Kamalov	Vadim Sokolov	Tashkent, Uzbekistan
China	Wang Shucheng	Zheng Rugang	Beijing, China
Eastern Africa	Evariste Sinarinzi	Simon Thuo	Entebbe, Uganda
Mediterranean	Michael Scoullios	Vangelis Constantianos	Athens, Greece
South America	Santiago Ruiz Freites	Milenka Sojachenski	Montevideo, Uruguay
South Asia	Sardar Muhammad Tariq	Ranjith Ratnayake	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

- Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary
- Martin Walshe, Deputy Executive Secretary (to April 2010)
- Helena Gunnmo-Lind, Executive Assistant
- Li Axrup, Legal Officer
- Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister, Senior Network Officer
- Steven Downey, Head of Communications
- Karin Dreik, Financial Officer
- Matt Evans, Web Communications & IT Strategy Officer
- Gabriela Grau, Senior Network Officer
- Marie Gunnarsson, Head of Human Resources (to June 2010)
- Björn Guterstam, Senior Network Officer
- Aly Kerdany, Senior Network Officer
- Helene Komlos Grill, Communications Officer
- Karin Linde-Klerholm, Network Operations Team Coordinator
- Sandra Lindholm, Financial Assistant
- John Metzger, Head of Network Operations (as of August 2010)
- Peter Nyman, Financial Officer (maternity replacement for Karin Dreik, as of July 2010)
- Catharina Sahlin-Tegnander, Head of Finance & Administration
- Alex Simalabwi, Senior Network Officer
- Suzanne Strömberg, Office Services Manager & Human Resources Officer
- Danka Thalmeinerova, Knowledge Management Officer
- Aurélie Vitry, Network Officer

## GWP STEERING COMMITTEE

- Chair**
- Letitia A Obeng, Ghana
- Elected Members**
- Ramon Alikpala, Philippines
- Alice Bouman-Dentener, Netherlands
- Elisa Colom, Guatemala
- Oscar Cordeiro, Brazil
- Jean-François Donzier, France
- Stanley Dhram Ragh Rampair, Jamaica
- Kenzo Hiroki, Japan
- Agnes Kalibbala, Uganda
- Dorothy Manuel, Zimbabwe
- Eugene Stakhiv, USA
- Gangyan Zhou, China
- Ex-Officio**
- Zafar Adeel, Chair, UN Water
- Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary, Global Water Partnership
- Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair, GWP Technical Committee
- Reginald Tekateka, GWP Regional Chairs Representative, South Africa
- Permanent Observers**
- The World Bank
- United Nations Development Programme
- World Water Council
- Financial Partners Group Representative, currently Department for International Development (DFID)

## GWP SENIOR ADVISORS

(engaged by the Global Secretariat in 2010)

- Piers Cross, South Africa
- Stephen Foster, United Kingdom
- Alan Hall, United Kingdom
- Merylyn Hedger, United Kingdom
- Torkil Jønch-Clausen, Denmark
- Khalid Mohtadullah, Pakistan

## GWP AMBASSADORS

- Johan Holmberg, former GWP Executive Secretary (1996-1999)
- Suresh P Prabhu, former Chair of GWP South Asia (2004-2009)

## GWP TECHNICAL COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

Most publications are available in other languages. Visit [www.gwp.org](http://www.gwp.org).

### BACKGROUND PAPERS

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Background Paper 1	Regulation and Private Participation in the Water and Sanitation Sector (1998)
Background Paper 2	Water as a Social and Economic Good: How to put the principle into practice (1998)
Background Paper 3	The Dublin Principles for Water as Reflected in a Comparative Assessment of Institutional and Legal Arrangements for IWRM (1999)
Background Paper 4	Integrated Water Resources Management (2000)
Background Paper 5	Letter to my Minister (2000)
Background Paper 6	Risk and Integrated Water Resources Management (2002)
Background Paper 7	Effective Water Governance (2003)
Background Paper 8	Poverty Reduction and IWRM (2003)
Background Paper 9	Water Management and Ecosystems: Living with change (2003)
Background Paper 10	IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans by 2005: Why, what and how? (2004)
Background Paper 11	Urban Water and Sanitation Services: An IWRM approach (2006)
Background Paper 12	Water Financing and Governance (2008)
Background Paper 13	Managing the Other Side of the Water Cycle: Making wastewater an asset (2009)
Background Paper 14	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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Policy Brief 1	Unlocking the Door to Social Development and Economic Growth: How a more integrated approach to water can help (2004)
Policy Brief 2	Water and Sustainable Development: Lessons from Chile (2006)
Policy Brief 3	Gender Mainstreaming: An essential component of sustainable water management (2006)
Policy Brief 4	How IWRM Will Contribute to Achieving the MDGs (2006)
Policy Brief 5	Climate Change Adaptation and IWRM: An initial overview (2007)
Policy Brief 6	How to Integrate IWRM and National Development Plans and Strategies and Why This Needs to be Done in the Era of Aid Effectiveness (2008)
Policy Brief 7	Investing in Infrastructure: The value of an IWRM approach (2009)
Policy Brief 8	Triggering Change in Water Policies (2009)
Policy Brief 9	Lessons from IWRM in Practice (2009)
Policy Brief 10	Managing the Other Side of the Water Cycle: Making wastewater an asset (2009)

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### TECHNICAL BRIEFS

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Technical Brief 1	Checklist for Change: Defining areas for action in an IWRM strategy or plan (2006)
Technical Brief 2	Tools for Keeping IWRM Strategic Planning on Track (2006)
Technical Brief 3	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for IWRM Strategies and Plans (2006)
Technical Brief 4	Taking an Integrated Approach to Improving Water Efficiency (2006)
Technical Brief 5	Mainstreaming Gender in IWRM Strategies and Plans: Practical steps for practitioners (2006)