

# GWP in action

2008 Annual Report



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.

Global Water Partnership (GWP) is an international network created in 1996 to foster the implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM): the coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources by maximising 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 and which are committed to these principles (outlined in the application to be a Partner). It includes states, government institutions (national, regional and local), intergovernmental organisations, international and national non-governmental organisations, academic and research institutions, companies, and service providers in the public sector.

The Network currently comprises 13 Regional Water Partnerships and 73 Country Water Partnerships, and includes 2,069 Partners located in 149 countries.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

GWP is grateful to the many Partners at all levels whose financial and in-kind contributions help implement our strategy and programmes. For more financial information, please see the report on page 35. GWP wishes to thank its Regional Water Partnerships and other Partners who contributed to this Annual Report.

Published 2009 by the Global Water Partnership (GWP)  
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ISSN: 1650-9137  
Editorial assistance provided by Green Ink and Scriptoria  
Design: Svensk Information  
Printed by Elanders, 2009



Cover: Farmer Souleymane Yalpougoudou waters his market garden in a village west of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.  
Photos p. 4-5 by Petter Karlberg. Roberto Lenton by Thomas Henrikson.

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*Dr Letitia A. Obeng  
Chair*

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

**"The network has strengthened to a point where it is now able to take the next exciting step in its evolution – to become more member driven and 'bottom up' and play a more prominent and dynamic role in national development processes; reinforced by a stronger and more effective regional presence and a global profile of technical excellence."**

**I** START WITH THAT EXCERPT from the GWP Joint Donor External Evaluation because it provided focus and inspiration to one of the GWP Network's most important tasks of 2008: the development of our five-year global strategy (2009–2013).

The preparation of the strategy involved partners from all over the world. Our mission remains focused on supporting the sustainable management of water resources at all levels. Our vision is a future in which every woman, child, and man enjoys water security. This is our dream.

This focus inspired us to ramp up our outreach. But what does that mean? It means:

- engaging with all water-using sectors (agriculture, industry, health, energy, etc.) to ensure that GWP and its Partners work together to support the sustainable management of water resources which is crucial to achieving our dream;
- working to ensure that there is ownership at the highest political level of the sustainable water management agenda;
- reaching influential actors outside the water community who play a key part in achieving our mission;

- developing substantive knowledge tools on a broad range of global issues, including adaptation to climate change, food security, urbanisation, transboundary waters, and conflict resolution;
- paying greater attention to strengthening our Network and Partners by improving internal and external communications and learning. In particular, we will focus more on our Regional Water Partnerships, the engines that drive GWP, as they engage and support activities at the country and community levels.

I would like to thank all those who left active service with GWP in 2008. You played your part in helping us to achieve our mission. I would also like to pay a final tribute to GWP Bangladesh Chair Quamrul Islam Siddique who passed away in August 2008.

At the end of 2008, the GWP Steering Committee selected a new leader, Dr Ania Grobicki, to move the Network forward (see below). We are very excited at the prospect of her leadership and equally excited to implement our strategy together with our partners to make a difference in the lives of the many who yearn to live in a water secure world.



*Dr Ania Grobicki  
New Executive Secretary*

## THE NEW EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

**I**N DECEMBER 2008, GWP announced the appointment of Dr Ania Grobicki as its new Executive Secretary, effective from 11<sup>th</sup> March 2009.

Dr Grobicki's latest position was Head of Secretariat for the multi-stakeholder forum on strengthening research for health, development and equity worldwide, which was established to prepare for the 2008 Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health.

Previously, Dr Grobicki spent the majority of her working life establishing and growing a range of organisations. For ten years she managed her

own consulting firm where she worked on a broad range of water issues relating to industry, energy, agriculture, health and the environment.

Dr Grobicki also has experience with various NGOs and UN agencies. She has worked as Coordinator for the African National Congress Science and Technology Group, Coordinator for the CGIAR Challenge Program for Water and Food, and as a university lecturer in South Africa and the UK. Dr Grobicki has a BA in Economics, a BSc in Chemical Engineering and a PhD in Biotechnology from Imperial College, London.

## OVERVIEW FROM THE ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

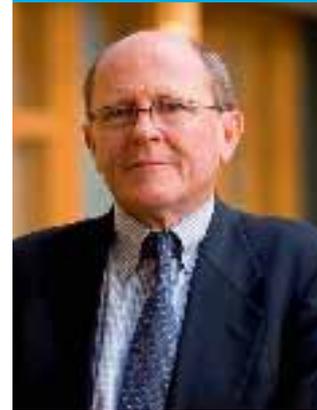
**A** YEAR OF TRANSITION – that is the most apt description of GWP in 2008. But it would be wrong to conclude that it was not also a year of action and progress. In fact, the exercise of looking back shows just how much we have achieved and moved forward:

1. 2008 saw a huge effort from GWP in developing its new global strategy. To successfully deliver the 2009–2013 global strategy (see centre spread) we need – as the 2008 GWP Joint Donor External Evaluation recommended – to “re-energise, re-strategise, and re-organise.” The first of these objectives is continuous, the second was completed with the launch of the strategy in January 2009, and the third will be carried out progressively to reinforce the Network.
2. 2008 saw a concerted effort to improve communication in the Network. Communications and knowledge management are now a ‘strategic goal’. And we have developed this

year’s GWP in Action into an Annual Report in order to give a fuller view of the Network’s activities and accomplishments during the year.

3. 2008 has been a period of big change at the Stockholm Secretariat: in addition to changes in personnel, there is a new momentum around strengthening the Network’s operations and communications in order to support our Regional Water Partnerships more effectively.

2008 marked the close of a five-year strategy period (see Appendix). Achievements during this period are impressive at all levels. Those at regional and country levels are especially remarkable when you consider GWP’s modest financial resources and the constraints this imposes on our activities. I am convinced that GWP delivers tremendous value for money, largely because we are a collaborative and catalytic network; one that could exponentially achieve even more with more resources.



*Martin Walshe*  
Acting Executive  
Secretary

## FROM THE CHAIR OF THE GWP TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

**T**HE GWP TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (TEC), which is demand-driven and regionally informed, was extraordinarily productive in 2008. Products included not only the IWRM in Practice book but also various landmark Briefs and TEC Background Papers in key areas such as climate change, financing, the ‘other side’ of the water cycle (wastewater), infrastructure, river basin management, policy change, and monitoring.

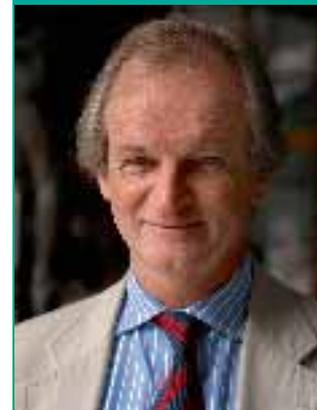
In addition, GWP TEC responded to a wide range of requests from the regions and the Secretariat, and actively contributed to ongoing strategy development and management processes dealing with change in the Network. Overall, we achieved or exceeded each of the ambitious indicators of implementation laid out in the TEC component of the GWP work plan, in virtually all areas.

As you read through the 2008 Global Highlights and the GWP Achievements of 2004–2008, you will see further evidence of the GWP TEC contribution to both the intellectual landscape and practical application of water resources management to development.

GWP TEC played an active role in developing GWP’s new global strategy. This strategy has important implications for the Technical Committee, in particular a call for even stronger leadership in addressing global issues such as climate change. GWP’s niche in this area is in the articulation of integrated approaches, and ensuring that strong IWRM plans provide the starting point for long-term adaptation and mitigation efforts.

The core challenge of adaptation to climate change will be water security, for which sound water policies and practices are key (see my interview on page 16). For this reason, in 2008, GWP TEC developed a Perspectives Paper on the subject. This paper will contribute to the fifteenth Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) to be held in Copenhagen in December 2009.

One reason why TEC has been so productive in 2008 is that its members have been actively engaged and committed to our role in enabling GWP to deliver its mission – supporting the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels.



*Dr Roberto Lenton*  
GWP Technical  
Committee Chair

# Introduction to the 2008 Annual Report

**T**HIS ANNUAL REPORT DOCUMENTS the activities of the Global Water Partnership in 2008. It tells the story of GWP's achievements during this year and presents the organisation's financial information. While the report cannot be exhaustive, it is comprehensive and represents the full spectrum of the GWP Network's performance.

**The Network.** The Global Water Partnership is a non-profit action network with a focus on water resources management and development. It is a multi-donor funded network focused on facilitating and supporting countries in change processes for the sustainable management of their water resources. GWP was established in 1996 as a multi-stakeholder partnership of government agencies, public institutions, private companies, professional organisations, multilateral development agencies and others. GWP provides a mechanism for harmonization across different national actors and internationally across different external support agencies, and a platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue at global, national and local levels.

The Partnership helps countries connect water resources planning and operations at different scales – transboundary, regional, basin, national and local – so that actions are coherent and sustainable. Instead of using the traditional development approach in which projects are often not connected, GWP works with numerous stakeholders to design strategic approaches to improving water management. This builds local capacity in the long term. GWP does not operate alone; indeed its networking approach provides a mechanism for coordinated action and adds value to the work of many other development partners.

**The Organisation.** The GWP Organisation (GWPO), established as an intergovernmental agency in Sweden, is managed by an Executive Secretary who is answerable to the Steering Committee (SC). The Steering Committee oversees policy and approves the work programme and budget of the GWPO. Steering Committee members serve in their personal capacities. The SC and its Chair are appointed by the Sponsoring Partners, comprising the ten founding members of the GWPO. The Steering Committee is chaired by Dr Letitia A. Obeng who took up her appointment on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2008.

**The GWPO Secretariat** is the executive body that acts as the 'network hub' for GWP. In December 2008 it had 18 staff members; two other members of staff had been seconded by the French government. The Secretariat

manages GWP's finances and reports on funding received at the global level. It also helps with the exchange of knowledge, resources, and ensures communication and coherence across the Network.

**The GWP Technical Committee (TEC)** is the 'technical hub' of the network. At the global level, the TEC's mandate is to guide policy makers with clear insights on emerging issues, drawing on the forward thinking of acknowledged world experts. For water resource practitioners at all levels, the TEC aims to provide high quality, peer-reviewed and evidence-based information and background material. TEC also works at the Regional and Country levels to provide advice and support, and to enable sharing of knowledge and experiences.

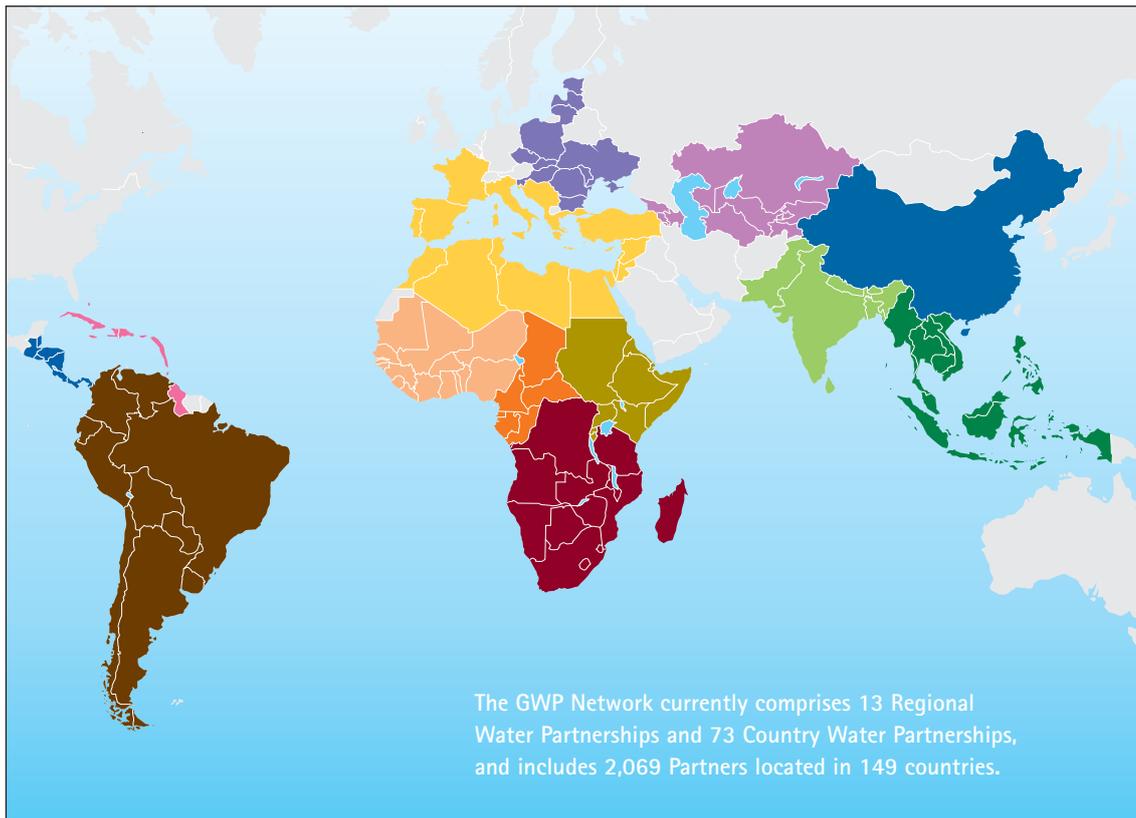
GWP has built up a network of 13 **Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs)**. These bring together various sectors and interest groups to identify and discuss common water problems and to develop action plans based on integrated water resources management (IWRM). Each RWP, and the Country Water Partnerships, Area Water Partnerships, City Water Partnerships and River Basin Partnerships that may be established in the regions, has its own operational strategy, work programme and administrative structure. The RWPs are attached to host institutions that administer funds and employ staff on their behalf.

**The 2008 Annual Report.** During 2008, GWP made many strides forward and significant contributions to global thinking on water management and its implications for development. This Annual Report focuses on progress at the global level and in the regions and countries in which GWP is active. In addition, the Annual Report includes important highlights and interviews that are not linked to a single geographic area.

The activities and accomplishments are multi-layered and multi-participatory, involving Partners, committee members, staff, and countless stakeholders at the local, regional, and global levels. It is the synergistic nature of the Network and the catalytic role of GWP that allows us to claim progress toward our mission.

2008 brought GWP to the end of the 2004–2008 strategy period. This has been a period of significant expansion, not just in the Network's size but also in its impact. An account of the Network's actions and successes between 2004 and 2008 is included as an Appendix to this Annual Report.





-  CARIBBEAN

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-  SOUTH AMERICA

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-  CENTRAL AMERICA

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-  WEST AFRICA

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-  CENTRAL AFRICA

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-  SOUTHERN AFRICA

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-  EASTERN AFRICA

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-  MEDITERRANEAN

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-  CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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-  CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS

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-  SOUTH ASIA

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-  CHINA

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-  SOUTHEAST ASIA

## GWP IN ACTION ... at the Global Level

- **GWP Technical Committee highlights**
- **Contributing to international processes**
- **Enhancing the GWP ToolBox**
- **Partnering with INBO**
- **Building capacity**
- **Financing and water**
- **Working with the EU Water Initiative**

### GWP TECHNICAL COMMITTEE HIGHLIGHTS

TEC is critically involved in most GWP activities at the global level, as well as in regional activities. TEC's role is to drive GWP's efforts to create, accumulate, and disseminate knowledge to support the integrated management of water resources.

In 2008, GWP TEC fulfilled this role through various initiatives. It provided technical support for national IWRM plans and completed the important book *Integrated Water Resources Management in Practice: Better Water Management for Development*. This illustrates IWRM principles in specific contexts, and dispels myths that the approach is impractical.

Other noteworthy activities included new thinking on water financing, i.e. funding the

overarching water resource management system rather than particular water sectors. GWP TEC presented this idea in a major publication, Background Paper 12, which complements Background Paper 7 previously published on the subject of governance (see interview on page 31).

GWP TEC also promoted a balanced IWRM approach that integrates 'hard' (infrastructure) and 'soft' (management) investments. This approach is outlined in Policy Brief 6 *How to Integrate IWRM and National Development Plans and Strategies*. GWP TEC also oversaw the improvement of GWP's knowledge-sharing platform, the ToolBox (see page 25).

### GWP CONTRIBUTES TO COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

In May 2008, GWP contributed to the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) survey on the status of IWRM planning. GWP presented its findings at the CSD-16 meeting in May 2008. Two key GWP publications used in discussions at this meeting were *Developing and Managing River Basins – the Need for Adaptive, Multilevel Collaborative Institutional Arrangements* (jointly produced with IWMI, IRD, Wageningen

GWP worked with INBO and the Comprehensive Assessment on Water Management in Agriculture to publish a *Brief on Basin Management*.



University and INBO) and *Roadmapping for Advancing IWRM* (produced with UN Water). GWP also continued working as part of the UN Water Task Force, which develops IWRM indicators.

### TOOLS FOR IWRM UPGRADED

During 2008, GWP upgraded and extended its IWRM ToolBox, an online library of best water management practice and case studies that serves water and development stakeholders. It also launched a more user-friendly web version on 1<sup>st</sup> October. The number of case studies and references in the ToolBox is steadily increasing, making it a more dynamic web tool for knowledge sharing.

As part of enhancing the ToolBox database, GWP participated in the second phase of the EU NeWater project to develop a conceptual framework for research and adaptive management of river basins. This approach integrates natural science, engineering and social science concepts and methods. GWP was also asked to act as editor of critical chapters of a NeWater Guidebook on Adaptive Water Management (Introduction and Summary). In addition, GWP prepared seven case studies using the ToolBox template. In order to effectively manage knowledge, the ToolBox web site now includes a section on ToolBox Partners. This section includes links to major IWRM knowledge 'holders', allowing easy access to up-to-date documents for water practitioners. (For more information about the ToolBox, see page 25.)

### A STRONGER PARTNERSHIP WITH INBO

GWP has strengthened its practical links with the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO) both globally and at regional levels. A joint GWP-INBO publication *A Handbook for Integrated Water Resources Management in Basins* was completed at the end of 2008 and launched at the 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum.

GWP and INBO are also working together more closely at regional levels, notably through Regional Water Partnerships' participation

in INBO events and activities in Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, South America, and Africa. GWP also worked with INBO and the Comprehensive Assessment on Water Management in Agriculture to publish a *Brief on Basin Management*. It emphasises that to cope with competing political and economic interests in basins – as well as increasing water scarcity, natural hazards, and climate change – we need governance arrangements that are adaptive, multilevel and collaborative.

### CAPACITY BUILDING WITH CAP-NET

GWP strengthened its partnership with the United Nations Development Programme's Cap-Net during 2008. It co-funded and co-organised training courses at regional and national levels under the EU-funded programme 'Capacity building for integrated water management in Africa and the Caribbean', managed by Cap-Net.

These training courses included IWRM training for trainers in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) in January 2008; gender and IWRM in Trinidad and Tobago in April; and economic instruments for policy makers in Trinidad and Tobago in September. These courses helped to build and reinforce capacities linked to IWRM and other water-related issues.

### WORKING WITH OECD ON FINANCING

GWP participated in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Member-led Task Team working on financing aspects of water and sanitation. The Task Team of the OECD Development Assistance and Environment Policy Committees produced a report, *Strategic Financial Planning for Water Supply and Sanitation*, which was launched at the 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum. GWP has also been in discussion with the OECD on expanding this work in 2009, to include the financing of water resource management.

### GWP AND EUWI HELP TO BRIDGE FINANCE AND WATER GAP

Since its creation in 2002, the EU Water Initiative (EUWI) has been closely allied with GWP. GWP serves on EUWI's Finance Working Group and, since 2003, has hosted it at the Secretariat in Stockholm. GWP received support from EUWI for water financing workshops in East and West Africa during 2007 and in Central Asia and the Caucasus in early 2008. These were followed by several country level dialogues bringing together officials from finance and water ministries. GWP also worked with Cap-Net and the EUWI Finance Working Group to produce training material on the finance and economics of water, as part of the development of IWRM plans.

# GWP IN ACTION

## ... in Central Africa

- **Regional and Country Water Partnerships launched**
- **ECCAS on the way to adopting Regional Water Policy**
- **Congo–Oubangui–Sangha Basin pursues integrated approach**

### NEW REGIONAL AND COUNTRY WATER PARTNERSHIPS

In line with GWP's strategy to create and strengthen Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs), a multi-year process came to fruition on 29<sup>th</sup> November 2008, when a new RWP was set up: GWP Central Africa (GWP-CAf). It is based in Yaounde, Cameroon, and has over 100 partners. GWP-CAf is establishing a Regional Documentation Centre on Water. And, in order to consolidate its existence, GWP-CAf is developing a regional financing mechanism that will include the creation of a Regional Solidarity Fund for Water (FORSEAU). This fund targets stakeholders from different disciplines within the region, as well as external donors and development partners.

A regional workshop, targeting trainers from tertiary institutions in the region, aimed to introduce IWRM courses into academic curricula. This was achieved in the University of Dschang (Cameroon), where courses began in 2008. Experts from GWP-CAf facilitated this change in the university's curriculum and initiated the delivery of courses. The University of Kinshasa is also working in this direction.

GWP-CAf has four Country Water Partnerships, three of which were launched in 2008: Congo in May, Central African Republic in July, and Sao Tome and Principe in October. IWRM country teams are in place to begin the process

of developing national IWRM plans. GWP-CAf is expected to lobby development partners to facilitate this process through the provision of the necessary funds.

### ECCAS ON THE WAY TO ADOPTING REGIONAL WATER POLICY

The GWP Central Africa Technical Advisory Committee had earlier worked with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and other development partners to draw up a Regional Water Policy for Central Africa. The team also produced a document proposing the creation of an IWRM unit within ECCAS. GWP-CAf is working with ECCAS to get this policy adopted by heads of states and is also helping ECCAS to embrace an integrated approach to water.

### CICOS PURSUES INTEGRATED APPROACH

GWP-CAf facilitated meetings with the Secretariat of the International Commission for the Congo–Oubangui–Sangha Basin (CICOS). The meetings reviewed CICOS's main objectives and the memorandum of understanding which it signed with GWP-CAf Technical Advisory Committee in 2005. The meetings helped CICOS shift focus to a fully integrated river basin management approach that requires both organizations to review areas of cooperation. GWP-CAf will help with technical assistance (contributing to the creation of a Strategic Action Plan for the Congo basin); capacity building (providing IWRM training to decision-making organs); case study research (catalysing institutional change); and new communication channels. GWP-CAf is now a key stakeholder and part of the CICOS group of experts and development partners.



GWP-CAf facilitated meetings which helped CICOS shift focus to a fully integrated river basin management approach.

Kenya completed its IRWM plan in March 2008 with support from GWP's Partnership for Africa's Water Development and a broad range of stakeholders.



## GWP IN ACTION ... in Eastern Africa

- Close partnership with the African Ministers' Council on Water
- Surveys indicate mixed progress
- Ethiopia, Kenya and Burundi make progress on IWRM
- Media advocacy increases coverage

### COOPERATION WITH THE AFRICAN MINISTERS' COUNCIL ON WATER

New impetus has been given to GWP's relationship with the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) in light of the African Union summit held in Sharm El Sheikh (Egypt), in June 2008. During this summit, delegates agreed to make the GWP-AMCOW Memorandum of Understanding more practical, by working jointly at the sub-regional level in areas such as financing, training, gender, and IWRM surveys. One priority is a joint meeting in 2009 between African Ministers of Finance and their counterparts in ministries responsible for water.

In 2008, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and AMCOW agreed to discuss Africa's input into the 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum at the GWP West Africa General Assembly in Abidjan in January 2009. AMCOW and other pan-African processes fully involve the GWP Africa and Mediterranean regions. The three main areas selected as the focus for GWP-AMCOW co-operation were adapting to climate change and mitigating its impact; ensuring funding for proper infrastructure; and improving water governance.

### SURVEYS SHOW MIXED PROGRESS

GWP Eastern Africa (GWP-EA), in collaboration with AMCOW and with funding from the AfDB, ran a survey of 12 countries to assess the state of IWRM planning and implementation. The three-month initiative gave participating countries the opportunity to review policies, laws, institutional frameworks and management instruments, as well as to assess achievements against milestones and highlight constraints to implementation. The surveys indicate that Africa is committed to an integrated approach and that GWP provides a credible, neutral, and multi-stakeholder platform.

Results showed progress in developing IWRM, but with varied achievements across the region. Five countries have approved water policies – although only two fully address IWRM issues – and three others have draft policies awaiting parliamentary approval. Only Uganda showed evidence of an effective coordinating body, while five other countries were developing similar groups. Three countries had national water management plans already, and five others were at the development stage.

### ETHIOPIA, KENYA AND BURUNDI PROGRESS ON INTEGRATED APPROACH

GWP Ethiopia launched pilot projects in the Berki and Messena watersheds to promote IWRM, establish a framework for broader stakeholder participation, and enhance grassroots-level water management practices. The federal government is now taking steps to manage water

resources across hydrological boundaries and is creating River Basin Organisations (RBOs). GWP Ethiopia provided technical support in establishing the Abbay RBO as a pilot project.

Kenya completed its IWRM plan in March 2008 with support from GWP's Partnership for Africa's Water Development and a broad range of stakeholders. GWP-EA helped the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to develop a plan that was acceptable to the government and water sector stakeholders. In addition, Kenyan agencies realise that there is a need for increased financing of the water sector, and a need to mainstream IWRM and the Water Efficiency Plan into poverty eradication plans.

Burundi identified the need to address water resources management, climate change and the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In response, GWP-EA facilitated a multi-stakeholder process informed by thematic groups on tourism, water resources, energy, sanitation, transport, environment and water supply. As a

result, over 20 organisations signed up for accreditation to GWP Burundi and government interest has increased. A communication strategy to support an integrated approach is being implemented.

#### CLIMATE CHANGE, WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND THE MEDIA

Journalists' capacity to report on climate change and water resource issues is being enhanced through a collaborative program involving GWP-EA, the Global Environment Facility, the International Waters Program, the African Network for Environmental Journalists, the African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEWS) and others. Improved reporting can only be assessed over a long period of time, but there is evidence that coverage has already increased. As a result of two media field trips, 35 stories appeared in print and in electronic media. The 'advertising value equivalent' stemming from these stories is estimated at USD 10,000.

## GWP IN ACTION ... in Southern Africa

- Multi-stakeholder dialogue on climate change
- Informing policy in the Zambezi basin
- Malawi and Zambia finalise IWRM plans

#### DIALOGUE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

In May 2008, GWP Southern Africa (GWP-SA) organised one of the region's major annual events: the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) multi-stakeholder dialogue on water. The theme, *Rising above the climate change threat towards security*, targeted the energy, health, environment and agriculture sectors. Discussions focused on likely hydrological changes and how these will affect different sectors, especially those concerned with food, energy and water. The debates were broadcast on five international TV channels throughout Africa, increasing the reach and influence of the meeting. GWP-SA organised the gathering in response to the finding by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that Southern Africa is acutely vulnerable to climate change effects.

Following the dialogue, GWP-SA facilitated participation by the Minister of Natural Resources from Lesotho in a World Water Council panel discussion at World Water Week in Stockholm. The Minister presented the outcomes and recommendations put forward by Southern

African stakeholders. GWP-SA also works closely with SADC to increase understanding among policy makers and to present a regional voice at global climate change meetings.

#### RESEARCH TO INFORM POLICY IN THE ZAMBEZI BASIN

GWP-SA has been asked to spearhead an initiative to ensure that researchers get more involved in the implementation of the Zambezi IWRM strategy. Already, GWP-SA has played an important role in developing this strategy through stakeholder consultations. At the 2008 annual



GWP-SA works closely with SADC to increase understanding among policy makers and to present a regional voice at global climate change meetings.

symposium for WaterNet (*Water and Sustainable Development for Improved Livelihoods*), the Water Research Fund for Southern Africa and GWP-SA brought together researchers and policy makers from the eight riparian states located in the Zambezi basin. They discussed how research should play a pivotal role in implementing the

Zambezi strategy. Participants acknowledged that policy makers should base their decisions on the knowledge provided by research and that a formal strategy should be developed to enhance collaboration between the two groups.

GWP's high-level engagement with the African Ministers' Council on Water reflects a continent-wide engagement with five GWP regions.



Sean Strydom/PHOTENIX

## MALAWI AND ZAMBIA FINALISE IWRM PLANS

In 2008, following a three-year facilitation process led by GWP-SA, Malawi and Zambia completed their IWRM plans in alliance with GWP's Partnership for Africa's Water Development (PAWD) and with financial support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Prospects for implementation in both countries are good because the plans were developed with broad stakeholder participation, creating a strong sense of national ownership. Both Zambia and Malawi have developed concept notes for a range of implementation projects.

The Zambia plan is aligned with the country's long-term National Vision and its Fifth National Development Plan. The four focal areas are water resources management; water infrastructure development; water utilisation; and capacity building, monitoring and evaluation. The Malawi plan focuses on five areas: the enabling environment for IWRM; integrated catchment management; water utilisation; institutional capacity building; and IWRM implementation and institutional coordination.

## INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY AND INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

**T**HE POPULAR PERCEPTION of IWRM is that it has focused on water and management and neglected the potential benefits of taking an integrated approach to water development, in particular the construction of water resources infrastructure. As a result, infrastructure tends to be left out of national IWRM plans and IWRM tends to be left out of infrastructure plans. During 2008, GWP completed a Policy Brief on the subject. The brief emphasised the following five key lessons:

- Recognise that investment in water resource infrastructure is a critical element of an approach to managing water resources to transform vulnerable societies into resilient societies, and, more generally, to achieve national development goals.
- Putting an integrated approach into practice should include any essential infrastructure needed for development. However, hard investments in infrastructure must be coupled with soft institutional investments, including an appropriate policy and legal environment, robust institutions and adequate participation from stakeholders.
- The balance between infrastructure investment and institutional investment is situation-dependent – with the weight of the former being the greatest in low-income countries without much in the way of existing infrastructure, and the latter being the greatest in middle or high-income countries that have already invested heavily in infrastructural development.
- Undertake a comprehensive options assessment at each stage of the infrastructure project life cycle from planning, implementation, operation and maintenance through to de-commissioning.
- Take a very long-term view of water resources infrastructure, paying attention to climate variability and change, the dynamic nature of society's values and needs and the time-bound nature of benefits and costs.

*(These lessons are taken from Policy Brief 6, produced by GWP TEC, which benefited from significant contributions from GWP Southern Africa.)*



# GWP IN ACTION

## ... in West Africa

- **Mali and Senegal now have IWRM plans**
- **Roadmaps underway in seven nations**
- **GWP Benin working to save the Okpara Dam**

### MALI AND SENEGAL FINALISE IWRM PLANS

In 2008, the governments of Mali and Senegal moved closer towards more sustainable management of water resources by finalising their national IWRM plans. This also means a step towards meeting the UN Millennium Development Goal target on access to clean drinking water.

The IWRM plans have been developed through a four-year process involving major water stakeholder groups in each country. Technical support is provided by GWP West Africa (GWP-WA) through PAWD, and with funding from CIDA. The two Country Water Partnerships played an important part in ensuring that civil society and private sector actors were involved in the planning process. Senegal has already secured funding for the implementation of its IWRM plan. As GWP in Action was being edited, Mali convened a roundtable of donors in February 2009 to discuss its implementation phase and obtain financial support for it.

### IWRM PLANS UNDERWAY IN SEVEN NATIONS

The programme “Improving water management and governance in African countries through supporting the development and implementation of IWRM Plans”—co-funded by the EU and UNEP—is assisting seven countries to design

their IWRM roadmaps and plans. In 2007, Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia and Togo developed roadmaps, which collate available information and guide stakeholders on how to formulate national plans. In 2008, the programme helped these countries to implement their roadmaps, while assisting four other countries to develop roadmaps (Guinea, Sierra Leone, Bissau Guinea and The Gambia). This work is a joint effort among the UNEP, DHI Water and Environment, the Economic Community of West African States and GWP-WA. The Country Water Partnerships (CWP) are key actors where they exist and actions are being taken to help countries without CWPs to set them up.

### SAVING THE OKPARA DAM

GWP Benin has been working with all important water sector organisations and national authorities to deal with threats to the water supply of the country’s third largest town. The dam of Okpara that supplies the city with potable water is degrading seriously due to human activities that are polluting the water and silting it up. It is feared that, if nothing is done, the dam’s spillway may break, depriving 200,000 people of their only source of safe drinking water.

The dialogue initiated by Benin’s CWP in partnership with the General Directorate of Water and the National Company of Waters of Benin has initiated immediate, mid- and long-term proposals to deal with the problem. Donors who were invited to three days of dialogue committed their support for GWP Benin and the Benin government in implementing the proposals.

With the assistance of GWP, 15 countries have developed or are currently developing IWRM plans: 12 are in Africa.



# GWP IN ACTION

## ... in the Mediterranean

- Lebanon and Egypt: targeted assistance to IWRM and WSS planning
- Transboundary water management in Southeastern Europe
- Toward a comprehensive water strategy

### CONTRIBUTING TO IWRM AND WSS PLANS IN LEBANON AND EGYPT

During 2008, GWP Mediterranean (GWP-Med) helped Egypt and Lebanon with their water supply and sanitation (WSS) and IWRM planning respectively. The assistance was provided within the framework of the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI), through country dialogues on water, and with support of the MEDA Water Programme of the European Commission and Greece that leads MED EUWI.

In Lebanon, GWP-Med assisted the Lebanese Ministry of Energy and Water in reviewing the country's ten-year National Strategic Plan for Water (2000–2009). Drawing on a multi-stakeholder process, it also helped launch the preparation of a national IWRM plan within the Lebanese reconstruction process.

In Egypt, GWP-Med paid special attention to sustainable planning for access to and affordability of water services, implemented in close collaboration with the Egyptian Holding Company for Water and Wastewater and the OECD. It aimed to elaborate socially and politically acceptable financing scenarios and affordability assessments for water supply and sanitation. Through multi-stakeholder consultation, activities contributed to the elaboration of the new 30-year Egyptian National Master Plan for Water and Waste Water and the Rural Sanitation Strategy. These strategies are also linked to the IWRM framework of the National Water Resources Plan 2017.

### BUILDING COLLABORATION IN TRANSBOUNDARY HOTSPOTS

A significant step toward collaboration among riparian countries took place when GWP-Med helped organise a consultation meeting and workshop on IWRM in the extended Drin River Basin, held in November 2008 in Skhoder Lake, Albania. It performed this task in its role as Technical Facilitator of the Petersberg Phase II/ Athens Declaration Process for transboundary water resources management in Southeastern



In Lebanon, GWP-Med assisted the Lebanese Ministry of Energy and Water in reviewing the country's ten-year National Strategic Plan for Water (2000–2009).

Europe, which includes the extended Drin River Basin and the Nestos River Basin.

Fifty decision makers and experts attended the workshop, which included a special session promoting the GWP ToolBox as a knowledge-sharing and capacity-building tool for IWRM. There was unanimous and formal approval by the riparian countries to launch systematic cooperation and action for joint management of the river basin. As a first step, a finalised work plan will undergo a full consultation process within the framework of the Petersberg process.

Similar consultative activities were implemented in the Nestos/Mesta River Basin, with the active collaboration of GWP-Med and GWP-Bulgaria and with the support of the Swiss government.

After three years of intensive consultative activities and capacity-building workshops, there is now an active community practising transboundary water resources management in Southeastern Europe. This community includes more than 150 decision makers and experts from 15 countries and has a wider audience of more than 300 other players. A knowledge base has been created and is available on a website facilitated by GWP-Med.

### TOWARD A COMPREHENSIVE WATER STRATEGY FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

GWP-Med helped prepare for the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Water, held in December 2008 at the Dead Sea, Jordan. Within the MED EUWI framework, GWP-Med organised the preparatory Water Directors Conference in July 2008 in Athens. Participants at this conference discussed papers on four themes: water governance, climate change, water financing, and water demand management. The first

two of these papers were drafted by GWP-Med. The Water Directors recommended that a comprehensive water strategy for the Mediterranean should be developed.

Also in preparation for the Ministerial Conference, GWP-Med together with other partners organised the Civil Society Conference in December. The conference offered stakeholders the opportunity to share experiences on issues such as public participation, technical matters and private sector engagement.

A declaration from the ministerial conference provided important recommendations for IWRM and water supply and sanitation, stated an agreement to elaborate a new water strategy in the Mediterranean within the framework of the Union for the Mediterranean, and encouraged enhanced collaboration among water organisations and initiatives.

## "When you talk about climate change, you talk about water"

### Q&A ON CLIMATE CHANGE, WITH DR ROBERTO LENTON

#### How central is the issue of water to climate change and who will be most affected?

Water is central to climate change adaptation. Water is to adaptation what energy has been to the mitigation debate. It is the principal medium through which people will experience the impacts of climate change. Impacts on health or agriculture, for example, will all have something to do with water, such as increased cases of malaria or dengue fever due to higher mosquito populations in areas of increased rainfall.

The most vulnerable are those who live in the poorest countries because climate change poses a 'double whammy' threat: first, the poorest countries tend to have tropical climates and therefore will likely experience the greatest increases in climate variability, and second, they have less ability to cope because of a lack of infrastructure and effective management practices.

#### What can be expected in terms of the specific effects of climate change on water resources?

On a global level and over a long time scale, the projections are fairly well known. As you get more fine-tuned, in terms of time and area, our ability to be specific is reduced – it's difficult to pin down what the climate will be like in a particular city in 2020. Despite that, our ability to predict variations in climate one season in advance in some areas is reasonably good. There have been enormous advances in science on that front, much of it based on predicting the potential effects of El Niño. This kind of information is very useful in coping with climate variability and building capacity to adapt.

#### What are some potential conflicts that may arise? How can these best be addressed over the short and long term?

It's important to identify potential conflicts between mitigation and adaptation. An immediate example is desalination, which could be seen as a response to

water scarcity and thus an adaptation strategy. But although desalination is appropriate in certain places, it is not a global solution since the enormous amounts of energy required could result in a higher use of non-renewable energy sources, thereby negatively affecting the mitigation side of the equation.

Another example of mitigation-adaptation conflict is the 'high-flying roses' of Kenya. Irrigating this high-value cash crop in Kenya is seen as a positive adaptive strategy that enables the country to afford imported water-intensive foods, but which comes at the cost of a heavy carbon footprint from the jet freighters needed to transport the goods. It goes the other way as well: the cultivation of crops for biofuels may be an appropriate response from the point of view of mitigation, but the large quantities of water needed have implications for water management and thus for adaptation to climate change.

The best way to address conflicts is to be conscious of the economic, social and environmental costs of different approaches, and to assess them against their impacts for mitigation and adaptation, looking for win-win scenarios.

#### How does the integrated approach help us manage the impact of climate change?

When you talk about climate change, you talk about water. IWRM is not a panacea, but if you look specifically at what needs to be done to adapt to climate change, it involves managing and structuring trade-offs, balancing environmental, economic and social equity considerations, combining hard and soft strategies, and managing both demand and supply. The IWRM approach allows us to do this. It is more a consequence of what is needed rather than a prescription for the way forward.

*Dr Roberto Lenton is Chair of the Technical Committee of the Global Water Partnership.*



## GWP IN ACTION

# ... in Central and Eastern Europe

- **Integrated approach implemented locally in Slovakia**
- **Danube Day highlights role of Country Water Partnerships**
- **GWP increases knowledge of sanitation issues**

### IWRM GOES LOCAL IN SLOVAKIA

In May 2008, the Slovak Association of Villages and Towns (ZMOS) embedded the integrated approach and sustainable sanitation into its *Strategy on IWRM in Municipalities and their River Basins*. This is the result of cooperation between ZMOS and GWP Central and Eastern Europe (GWP-CEE) established during a 2007 national dialogue. Prior to its adoption, the strategy was reviewed by GWP Slovakia and the GWP-CEE Regional Secretariat, and has been accepted as a reference document for the GWP ToolBox.

ZMOS presented the strategy document during World Water Week in Stockholm and at the Zaragoza Water Expo in August 2008. The strategy recommends the GWP-CEE book *Sustainable Sanitation in Central and Eastern Europe: Addressing the Needs of Small and Medium-Size Settlements* (translated into Slovak) in solving wastewater treatment and drinking water problems in local municipalities. ZMOS, which represents more than 2,500 towns and villages, also succeeded in getting IWRM incorporated into the development strategy of Slovakia.

### DANUBE DAY GIVES IWRM HIGHER PROFILE

In June 2008, the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) for the first time entrusted GWP-CEE with the organisation of Danube Day at the World Water Expo in Zaragoza, Spain. GWP Hungary organised the day's events, with support from ICPDR, GWP-CEE, the Hungarian Ministries of Economy, Environment and Water, and Country Water Partnerships from Romania and Bulgaria, among others. Focusing on the theme *Water and Sustainable Development*, the Expo covered 60 acres and drew more than seven million people – including 2,000 international water experts. The increase in visibility for GWP led to requests from national government institutions to participate in Country Water Partnerships.

### HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE ADDRESSES EUROPE'S SANITATION WOES

In January 2008, GWP-CEE – together with Women in Europe for a Common Future, the European Water Partnership, KIWA Water Research, Coalition Clean Baltic, and Coram Industries – organised a high-level policy dialogue on *EU Sanitation Policies and Practices in the 2008 International Year of Sanitation* in Brussels, Belgium.

GWP-CEE contributed with presenters, experts and collateral material such as the book *Sustainable Sanitation in Central and Eastern Europe: Addressing the Needs of Small and Medium-Size Settlements*. The book, which is free and

## INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SANITATION 2008

**T**HE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SANITATION (IYS) 2008 provided an opportunity to re-think existing notions surrounding sanitation and waste in the context of sustainable development.

When the eight UN Millennium Development Goals were first outlined in 2000, a key target under goal number seven focused on reducing by 50 per cent the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015. At the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg in 2002, the urgency of 2.6 billion people without safe sanitation services prompted a target on basic sanitation to be added to that goal.

Are we on track to meet this target? Unfortunately, the answer is "no". The sanitation goal is not on track even though the IYS was successful in terms of raising the issue higher on the political agenda. In many of the poorest countries, it will probably take more than the seven remaining years to build

facilities on the ground. It is unlikely that this target will be met in the majority of the poorest countries, and plans must be in place to make sure momentum is maintained after 2015.

During 2008, GWP took the opportunity to focus on the often-neglected 'other side' of sanitation – the management of the whole water/waste cycle at the city level, within an integrated approach to water resources management. The result, published in February 2009, was *Managing the Other Side of the Water Cycle*, GWP TEC Background Paper 13, which looks at options for closing the loop between human settlements' discharges and their surrounding watersheds.

In 2008, three GWP regions also placed IYS activities high on their agenda. For more information, see regional sections on China, Central and Eastern Europe, and Central Asia and Caucasus.

downloadable from the GWP and ToolBox websites, addresses the European sanitation problem within the context of IWRM and the UN MDGs, and identifies gaps in European Union (EU) policy and at the national level. It has been translated into 12 CEE languages, and Russian. The book helps local managers to find technically viable solutions that are affordable

and designed to avoid pollution of ground and surface waters.

The Brussels seminar aimed to raise awareness and stimulate political will within the EU and the European Commission on the need for safer management of wastewater in rural settlements with populations under 2,000.

## GWP IN ACTION

# ... in Central Asia and Caucasus

As part of the International Year of Sanitation 2008, GWP CACENA initiated national reviews of the state of water supply and sanitation in each of the region's eight countries.



- **Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan launch Country Water Partnerships**
- **Assistance to water utilities**
- **Present and future challenges for young water professionals**

### TWO NEW COUNTRY WATER PARTNERSHIPS

Since 2004 the Finnish government has provided support to GWP Central Asia and Caucasus (GWP CACENA). One result has been the establishment of five Country Water Partnerships, including Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in 2008. These CWP's give governments much-needed support in preparing water resource management plans, and enable GWP CACENA to boost awareness among high-level policy makers, and build capacity in environmental and water organisations.

GWP CACENA has communicated its experience in the new book *IWRM: Putting Good Theory into Real Practice, Central Asian Experience*, published in Russian and launched in September 2008 at the meeting of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination held in Almaty, Kazakhstan. GWP CACENA also supported the English translation. Focusing on case studies and analysis by specialists and scientists, the book examines experience of adapting IWRM principles to the arid conditions in the Fergana Valley of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, where

pilot projects were launched in 2002. GWP CACENA was involved in capacity building components of these projects.

### WATER UTILITIES SEEK ASSISTANCE

At a regional meeting of the Uzbekistan Central Asia and South Caucasus Water Utilities Network (CASCWUN), held in Tashkent in March 2008, representatives of 14 water utilities from seven CACENA countries signed an agreement on the network's statutes and a programme of joint activities for 2008–2009. GWP CACENA and the Asian Development Bank provided support to these water operators for the meeting and for network formation.

GWP CACENA is now working to secure technical assistance grants for a follow-up programme. As part of the International Year of Sanitation 2008, GWP CACENA initiated national reviews of the state of water supply and sanitation in each of the region's eight countries. These national reviews will be published in a summary report for presentation at an inter-regional GWP meeting in Kiev in May 2009.

### YOUNG PROFESSIONALS PREPARE TO ADDRESS WATER CHALLENGES

GWP CACENA has enlisted the support of the Helsinki University of Technology and the Water and Development Group to implement IWRM principles on the ground. The programme brings together outstanding young water professionals from eight CACENA countries and Finland with water and environmental experts, to share knowledge and to network. The participants identify existing and potential water-related development challenges, develop future water scenarios that apply the integrated approach at the local and regional level, and identify ways to involve young professionals and universities in GWP activities. One output is the book *Central Asian Waters: Social, Economic, Environmental and Governance Puzzle*, available online.



# PUSHING WATER HIGHER UP THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: 2009–2013 Global Strategy



"Recognising the new challenges, GWP has developed a new intervention strategy. This strategy makes the organisation fit for the future and guarantees the continuation of the important role that GWP is playing in improving the integrated planning and management of the world's water resources. It is an honour for me to be Patron of such an influential organisation."  
*HRH Prince of Orange*

**T**HE GLOBAL WATER PARTNERSHIP COMPLETED its new global strategy in December 2008. Since 1996, GWP's educational and advocacy role for an integrated approach to the management and development of water resources has contributed to changes in policies and legislation. The new strategy aims to build on those successes by pushing water higher up the development agenda.

A Writing Group under the leadership of the acting Executive Secretary, Martin Walshe, developed the text in consultation with a Strategy Group led by the GWP Chair, Letitia A Obeng, and comprising Luis Garcia and Jean-François Donzier of the GWP Steering Committee, Wayne Joseph and Michael Scoullos on behalf of the GWP Regional Chairs and Roberto Lenton, GWP Technical Committee Chair.

"The Strategy has been developed during a difficult period. Development efforts are threatened due to unprecedented economic and financial volatility, and increased uncertainty facing the world. We are however excited that we can build on our past, and position ourselves to contribute to addressing urgent water-related challenges."  
*Dr Letitia A. Obeng, Chair*

"The GWP Strategy 2009–2013 was the result of a full year of consultations, including Network-wide meetings in Bahrain and Stockholm in 2008, and took on comments from the GWP Technical Committee, our Finance Partners, and the GWP Steering Committee. The Strategy truly represents the aims of the GWP Network. We would like to thank all those partners who contributed to the development of the Strategy."  
*Martin Walshe, Acting Executive Secretary*

*HRH The Prince  
of Orange  
Willem-Alexander  
Patron of the Global  
Water Partnership*

The Strategy is  
available online at  
[www.gwpforum.org](http://www.gwpforum.org)

# Strategic Goals 2009–2013

**GOAL 1: Promote water as a key part of sustainable national development.** This goal focuses on improving water resources management, putting IWRM into practice to help countries towards growth and water security emphasising an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.

## Outcome 1a

Where policies and plans are in place, governments incorporate them into national development processes and implement them with support from others.

## Outcome 1b

Where policies and plans are not in place or weak, governments develop them, incorporate them into national development processes and implement them with support from others.

## Outcome 1c

Non-government actors, including GWP, civil society and external support agencies, work together to build local capacities and help governments implement their policies and plans.

## GOAL 2: Address critical development challenges.

This goal focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.

## Outcome 2a

National and regional policy makers, civic organisations, water managers and international development agencies take into account the links between water and climate change, and develop solutions for adapting the management of water resources to climate change.

## Outcome 2b

National and regional policy makers, civic organisations, water managers and international development agencies address critical development challenges, particularly food security, urbanisation and conflict resolution.

## Outcome 2c

International actors and multi-lateral policy processes work with a clearer understanding of the options available for tackling emerging and ongoing challenges facing water resources through objective and incisive intellectual contributions from GWP and its partners.

## GOAL 3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications.

This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.

## Outcome 3a

Global entities, such as UN agencies, multi- and bilaterals, and the corporate world are better informed through GWP knowledge dissemination about issues related to managing the world's water resources.

## Outcome 3b

Stakeholders, including governments, finance and planning ministries, NGOs, the private sector and youth, have better access to relevant and practical knowledge, and more capacity to share that knowledge.

## Outcome 3c

GWP embeds a communications culture across the Partnership and stakeholders at all levels take up strategic information and key messages.

## GOAL 4: Build 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.

## Outcome 4a

GWP strengthens and builds the capacity of RWPs so they carry out their work plans more effectively, and provide support to the Country Water Partnerships.

## Outcome 4b

The Global Water Partnership Organisation and the Regional Water Partnerships undertake a change process to improve organisation and management, and streamline financial, administrative and governance structures across the Partnership. GWPO and the RWPs fully incorporate an Outcome Mapping approach as a way to plan, monitor and evaluate the success of annual work plans.

## Outcome 4c

GWPO, RWPs and Country Water Partnerships access new and diverse sources of funding for GWP activities while increasing funding from traditional sources.

# GWP IN ACTION

## ... in China

- GWP China hosts 7<sup>th</sup> high-level roundtable
- Yellow River requires restoration
- GWP China Fujian catalyzes grassroots
- Yangtze River basin partnership

### HIGH-LEVEL ROUNDTABLE TAKES ON WATER AND SANITATION

In the context of the 2008 International Year of Sanitation, GWP China organised its 7<sup>th</sup> High-Level Roundtable Meeting. Its aims were to facilitate policy on safe drinking water, speed up the development of rural sanitation, and promote cooperation among relevant sectors on water and sanitation issues. The meeting was held in Beijing on 8<sup>th</sup> April and was co-organised with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the EU Delegation to China, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Chinese Hydraulic Engineering Society. Over 100 representatives from governmental agencies, the private sector, research institutions, UN organisations and civil society stakeholders participated. The neutral platform provided by GWP China enabled this rare gathering of senior leaders from all key ministries.

Delegates reached a consensus on the need to focus on providing safe drinking water and improved sanitation, and on continued financing. Participants also stressed that better coordination

of activities among respective sectors and stakeholders – including international organisations – is key to attaining the UN MDGs.

### RESTORING THE YELLOW RIVER

The rich biodiversity of the Yellow River estuary wetland needs protection against erosion, salinisation and desertification. The GWP China Yellow River Water Partnership (GWP China-YRWP) has been working to do this since 2005 when, based on requests from the Chinese government, it successfully set up a platform for stakeholders to evaluate, discuss and agree on policies to restore the health of the Yellow River.

In October 2007, at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Yellow River Forum in Dongying City, Shandong Province, GWP China-YRWP organised a workshop on sustainable water resources management and delta ecosystem maintenance. Partly as a result, in early 2008, the annual urban development plan was revised by Dongying City to incorporate protection of estuary wetland ecosystems.

In May 2008, GWP China-YRWP organised a 112-stakeholder dialogue on the Loess Plateau (LP) watershed to discuss improvements in local water use. It was concluded that soil erosion management in the LP region had been a great success in terms of a new management model of 'participatory small watershed management' that reduced poverty. The model involved effective communication and joint planning and implementation among farmers, communities and local governments in the

GWP China Hunan was created as a neutral platform among environmental groups, fisheries, farmers and water resources managers.



Chen Zhuo/Getty Images

watershed. The meeting called on the government to increase emphasis on soil and water conservation; change the economic environment in the LP region as soon as possible; ratify the third phase of a World Bank loan for a LP project; and ratify a proposal of a sand retention project.

### IWRM IMPLEMENTATION IN FUJIAN PROVINCE

The Fujian Provincial Water Resources Department has found that establishing Water Users Associations (WUAs) is one of the best approaches to improving the integrated management of small-scale water projects in rural areas. Since 2006, GWP China Fujian has worked with the Department in organising WUA workshops and has facilitated the implementation of a new policy for countryside development.

In October 2009, about 100 participants from various cities and counties met for one WUA workshop. Local organisers arranged on-site visits to enable participants to discuss issues with farmers. Such meetings foster an integrated approach at the grassroots level and help the water sector become more sustainable. The numbers tell the story: last year saw 1,568 WUAs

set up in rural areas with a total of 2,128 established to date.

The Fujian WUA organisations are an innovative experiment in rural development and a first step in achieving the new vision for the countryside promoted by GWP China. Through leveraging reliable delivery of water, they link better water management to increased productivity and rural incomes.

### PARTNERSHIP FOR THE YANGTZE RIVER

In April 2008, GWP China Hunan was established following discussions on the environmental problems of pollution and shore erosion at Dong Ting Lake. These discussions started in 2007 at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yangtze River Forum. GWP China Hunan was created as a neutral platform among environmental groups, fisheries, farmers and water resources managers. During its first year, this first Provincial Water Partnership of the Yangtze River basin set up its strategy and work plan to be implemented from 2009. The first key activity is a *Workshop on Collaboration for Wetland Protection in Dong Ting Lake Basin*, a step towards improved collaboration in provincial transboundary areas in accordance with IWRM principles.

## GWP IN ACTION ... in Southeast Asia

- Mekong River to benefit from reform
- New Indonesian council for water
- Knowledge sharing through local ToolBox

### MEKONG RIVER IN CAMBODIA TO BENEFIT FROM REFORM

In 2008, GWP's Basin Functional Water Partnership (BFWP) secured the agreement of the Royal Government of Cambodia, through the Cambodia National Mekong Committee and the Provincial Governor of Kratie, to lay a foundation for IWRM reform in the four sub-basins of the Mekong River in Cambodia. The BFWP is jointly funded by GWP and the Asian Development Bank. The agreement was achieved by setting up, in 2007, a Basin Coordinating Committee for Development (BCCD) covering two of the shared basin provinces of Kratie and Monduliri.

GWP Cambodia played an important role in the establishment of the BCCD by organising a series of multi-stakeholder dialogues on an integrated approach to water resources in 2007. It first organised a National Workshop on IWRM Awareness and Planning in Kampong

Cham province, co-sponsored by GWP and Cap-Net/AguaJaring. This workshop exchanged knowledge, experiences and best practices on water resources development and management, and the application of IWRM in Cambodia, especially in the pilot project areas of Kratie and Monduliri. This was followed by basin level workshops and activities targeting a range of stakeholders.

The BCCD is an important institutional development for promoting an integrated approach in the sub-basins of the Mekong River. It coordinates the development, management and protection of the basins, providing guidance to the provincial development committees, and overseeing the implementation of the Law on Water Resources Management in Cambodia. Even though Cambodia introduced IWRM through this water law in 2007, there was no application of best practice at the basin level. Some agencies resisted this initiative at first, but after training on the subject, became strong supporters. BCCD is expected to play significant role in Cambodia's roadmap for IWRM implementation.

IWRM reform got a boost from the government of Indonesia in 2008, with a newly established multi-stakeholder National Water Resources Council.



### NEW INDONESIAN COUNCIL FOR WATER RESOURCES

IWRM reform got a boost from the government of Indonesia in 2008, with a newly established multi-stakeholder National Water Resources Council, which replaces the National Water Resources Management Coordination Team (NWRMCT). The government also stipulated revisions of two regulations that deal with reform in surface and groundwater management, to encourage more public participation and to clarify institutional responsibilities at all levels.

GWP Indonesia's role in this process goes back to 2004–2006 when it organised several rounds of dialogue on various types of river basins, in

cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works and NWRMCT. The comprehensive framework document for advancing IWRM implementation, prepared by GWP Indonesia, was adopted by the government in 2006. The Minister of Public Works is following up on the new revisions at central, regional and river basin levels.

Also, in August 2008, GWP Indonesia held a training workshop for 60 journalists. This fostered understanding in the media about the relationship between water resources management and environmental sustainability.

### KNOWLEDGE SHARING THROUGH LOCAL TOOLBOX

Partners and stakeholders in Southeast Asia now have a user-friendly, online IWRM database of case studies and reference materials. The idea for developing a GWP Southeast Asia (GWP-SEA) ToolBox was hatched in August 2005. Staff at GWP SEA thought that a 'country gateway' approach to the GWP ToolBox might help a user find country-specific information, covering river basins in his or her country, for example, or articles on water-related problems that the country was facing.

A prototype GWP-SEA website was developed in 2006. The GWP-SEA ToolBox website was reconfigured in 2007 to host the online database of cases from other SEA countries. In 2008, country ToolBoxes for seven countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) were set up. These are now being populated with country-specific information, including water-related laws and descriptions of the institutions in each country that are involved in IWRM.

## GWP IN ACTION ... in South Asia

- Regional cooperation in flood mitigation
- Sri Lanka works for water integrity
- Himalayan Transboundary dialogue
- Local effectiveness increases in India
- Karachi Water Partnership reaches one million

### FLOODING CREATES URGENCY FOR TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION

The Kosi River, a Ganges tributary, regularly breaks its banks. However, the floods of 2008 brought unprecedented devastation to more than three million people, causing immense suffering

in Nepal and India. Apart from environmental causes and human negligence, the flooding was exacerbated by a lack of coordination between India and Nepal. In response, GWP-India, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation's Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) and GWP South Asia (GWP-SAS) organised a multi-stakeholder forum in November 2008 to promote greater cooperation in flood mitigation.

Participants included experts from each country in the region as well as representatives from the SDMC, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD),

local NGOs, government officials, and researchers. The meeting created a sense of urgency and a willingness to continue the dialogue initiated by ICIMOD and the World Meteorological Organization in promoting regional cooperation for flood risk reduction.

GWP-SAS completed a study on *Regional Cooperation for Flood Disaster Management in the Ganges and Brahmaputra River Basins*, the synthesis of which was shared at a regional meeting in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in January 2009. The study identifies the need for a basin-wide flood management strategy. It also emphasises the need to establish a flood information-sharing network between riparian countries and an appropriate institutional mechanism to improve forecasting reliability, and recommends capacity building of key institutions involved in early warning systems.

## SRI LANKA FIGHTS CORRUPTION

In 2008, GWP Sri Lanka began work with the Water Integrity Network (WIN) to fight illicit and unregulated river sand mining that adversely affects riverine communities. The organisations produced an integrated package of awareness-raising activities, including brochures, posters, and a documentary, and engaged in regular dialogue with relevant agencies. "Agency representatives were invited to attend all our programmes and were getting blasted for their inaction by members of the community," noted Kusum Athukorala, Deputy Chair of GWP Sri Lanka. Police attendance was more than 150% of the GWP target in all community dialogues.

As *GWP in Action 2008* was being edited, the Daily Mirror in Sri Lanka reported the arrest of seven illegal sand miners by Bingiriya police on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2009. In a separate article on the

## WHEN KNOWLEDGE BECOMES EMPOWERMENT: THE GWP TOOLBOX

"**K**NOWLEDGE IS POWER," it is often said. But empowerment lies in the sharing of knowledge. When knowledge is not shared, it stagnates and opportunities for connection and growth are lost. How can we ensure that valuable knowledge on water management is actually applied as it evolves, instead of being left on the page?

GWP's ToolBox is an online collection of practices for managing water resources at all levels. It includes a free library of case studies and references open to anyone who is interested in understanding and applying an integrated approach to water resources management.

2008 marked a watershed year for the online version of the ToolBox, and can be summed up in one word: revitalisation. A major investment was made to enhance the website in both content and presentation. This investment generated a new aspiration to position the ToolBox as central to GWP's knowledge management efforts.

A ToolBox Officer based in the Global Secretariat led efforts to review and correct each section of the existing database, simplify the structure and navigation of the site, improve links, and upgrade the search engine. The ToolBox Officer examined and updated the case studies, references, and tools, with the help of the GWP Technical Committee, GWP regions, alliance organisations, and other stakeholders. The site was successfully re-launched on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2008.

"Students were addressing specific problems (economy, poverty, governance, and ecosystems) in water resources management and were looking for potential solutions. Thanks to the ToolBox, we did the job in half the usual time. The biggest advantage of using the ToolBox instead of Google is that we have 'certified knowledge' instead of simply keyword matching. This means that the number of mistakes, simplifications and myths in the students' papers are fewer and this makes my life easier. Please continue your efforts."

*Professor Tomasz Okuszko of the Division of Hydrology and Water Resources at Warsaw University of Life Sciences*



Significant efforts have been made to remobilise the regional ToolBox focal (contact) points that now exist in most of the regions. Specific activities were carried out to support capacity-building, including the facilitation of local regional and national ToolBox initiatives. The ToolBox Officer helped organise training courses in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus, the Mediterranean, and China. In 2008, twenty-five case studies from the regions were added to the ToolBox.

The Karachi Water Partnership set up a school water rehabilitation programme, 'women and water' networks and reached over one million people with water-saving guidelines.



Sebastian D'Souza

same day, the paper reported that the Sri Lankan government intends to introduce more stringent laws against illegal sand mining. Police from Bingiriya had participated in the GWP-WIN programmes.

According to the *Daily Mirror* article, "The Government considers sand mining a vital requirement for the construction industry and infrastructure development but sand mining must not affect the environment." Illegal sand mining contributes to river-bank collapse and lowers water tables, causing havoc to ecosystems, water needs and the livelihoods of fishermen. The resulting erosion also undermines bridges and irrigation infrastructure, leading to the loss of productive land.

### GWP INDIA RESTRUCTURES FOR GREATER EFFECTIVENESS

In 2008, GWP India stakeholders agreed to establish Zonal Water Partnerships (ZWPs) so that IWRM could be made effective at the state as well as at the local and community level. This move was taken in light of India's huge and diverse population, and multiple state identities, conditions and priorities that meant the country should be treated in similar conceptual terms to a region.

The country established six ZWPs with strong governance structures that enable stakeholders to address particular issues. The zones are not based on rigid administrative boundaries, but configured according to hydrological units, so there is scope to address local contexts and issues that have inter-zonal implications. Membership in the zones covers about 150 cross-sectoral institutions. Some ZWPs include members of the GWP India board, allowing zones to highlight priority

issues at the national level. As a first activity, the ZWPs helped generate information relating to inter-state water sharing and best practices in conflict resolution.

### ROUNDTABLE ON HIMALAYAN RIVERS

On 30<sup>th</sup> April 2008, a high-level gathering met in New Delhi to discuss the rivers of the Greater Himalayas. The objective was to increase understanding among stakeholders and decision makers about how the Himalayan rivers affect livelihoods in the Ganges-Brahmaputra basin. The common rivers flow into China, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. Sharing this common source has the potential to heighten regional conflict.

Participants agreed that all countries must manage transboundary rivers together to make the region water secure. The meeting also reviewed the potential consequences of climatic variability. The meeting was convened by the Chair of GWP-SAS, and was the first time that GWP-SAS formally played such a prominent role in this sensitive area.

### FIRST URBAN WATER PARTNERSHIP IN PAKISTAN

2008 saw the consolidation of a new kind of GWP partnership: the Karachi Water Partnership (KWP). This urban water partnership was launched in April 2007 with support from GWP Pakistan. In December 2008, KWP completed its first phase in building the capacity of institutions to improve water management in urban areas. KWP signed seven memorandums of understandings with city-based institutions, including the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board. It also set up a Town Area Water Partnership in one of the 18 Towns of Karachi. This partnership served as a model, reaching over one million people with water-saving guidelines for homes, schools, factories and offices. It also began a school water rehabilitation programme, and set up 'women and water' networks.

Of the 300-plus partners in the KWP, each one signed a pledge to conserve and better manage water and sewerage at home and places of work/study, and in public spaces. During 2008, three conferences (including a partners' conference with 250 people) and six workshops and dialogues were held, as well as 35 stakeholder group meetings to institutionalise the programme. The partnership raised USD 70,000 in cash and in kind, of which only 17 per cent came from institutional sources (e.g. Cap-Net). The rest came from individual and corporate entities in Karachi, and city and town governments. GWP provided support to one Town of Karachi for its set of dialogues at the start of 2009.



Collecting stones for check dams in Jamaica to reduce soil erosion.



## GWP IN ACTION ... in the Caribbean

- Grenada incorporates integrated approach
- Haiti finds gender balance
- Environmental solutions in Jamaica

### A NATIONAL WATER POLICY FOR GRENADA

The GWP Caribbean (GWP-C) publication the *Grenada Review of Legislation with respect to the Water Sector* helped set in motion a process that led, in 2008, to Grenada becoming one of four Caribbean countries with a water policy. The legislation calls for “an institutional framework for integrated management of water resources”, placing IWRM at the top of the agenda.

The process that led to the creation of this water policy began in 2006 when GWP-C, the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute and the UNEP Collaborating Center on Water and Environment organised a workshop to discuss ways to help Grenada develop an IWRM road-map. The first step was to develop a national water policy incorporating IWRM principles. A multi-sectoral Cabinet-appointed steering committee, chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries, was set up to manage the drafting of the policy in 2007. Three consultants were hired to draft the policy, and it was completed in October 2007. Along with the water policy, a Water Sector Review and a Framework for Water Policy Implementation were also prepared. In February 2008, a review of legislation with respect to the water sector was completed and the first set of consultations held. Another review of the legislation has just been completed. The entire process was funded by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

### FINDING A GENDER BALANCE IN HAITI

When GWP-C and the NGO group Haiti Survie hosted the first IWRM workshop in September

2007, they were surprised to discover no women among its 30 participants. In its presentations, a GWP-C Steering Committee member changed her presentation to highlight the Dublin Principle, “Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water”. Participants responded with a request for a follow-up workshop for women on the same issues.

In May 2008, GWP-C organised that follow-up workshop in Jean Rabel, Haiti. Over 60 people attended – 30 of whom were women – representing community leaders from both political and civil society. The aim was to work with the community to improve knowledge, discuss values, attitudes and commitment, and introduce the skills needed to protect and improve the environment. The resulting GWP-C Steering Committee consists of five men and four women and focuses on developing projects to coordinate reforestation and conservation efforts in the area.

### JAMAICANS ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Jamaicans in Somerset are building check dams to reduce soil erosion with funding from the European Union and the UK-based development agency Christian Aid. The Women’s Resource and Outreach Center (WROC) helped draft the funding proposal in consultation with a working group of farmers and community members. The need to involve farmers and relevant stakeholders in finding environmental solutions came out of a workshop hosted by GWP-C and WROC in February 2007 on *Maintaining Sustainable Water Resources*, which was attended by 73 people representing cash crop and poultry farmers, students and relevant government ministries and agencies. GWP-C helped facilitate the process, bringing relevant issues to the table and contributing to the successful proposal in 2008.

# GWP IN ACTION

## ... in Central America

- Water linked to national development in Guatemala
- El Salvador increases water investment after awareness campaign
- Regional approach to water resources management reactivated

### GUATEMALA PUTS WATER ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

GWP Guatemala was invited to participate in the Water Cabinet created by the President of Guatemala in August 2008. The Cabinet represents a national effort to promote IWRM at the highest levels (it is coordinated by the country's vice-president and made up of ten ministers). Its purpose is to coordinate government efforts to breach the gap between water management and national development goals and objectives, especially those related to the UN MDGs.

The technical secretariat of the Cabinet is the responsibility of the General Planning Secretariat (SEGEPLAN), a GWP Partner. Specifically, the Water Cabinet will seek the approval of the national water and sanitation plan and update the IWRM Policy and its implementation. GWP Guatemala supports the Cabinet by facilitating water dialogues that promote better water governance, as part of consultation processes for the development and approval of policy instruments relating to IWRM.

### RESEARCH LEADS TO INCREASE IN WATER AND SANITATION BUDGET

Three El Salvadoran water networks, GWP El Salvador, the Network of Water and Sanitation of El Salvador (RASES) and Foro del Agua, worked together to produce a research study showing that spending on water and sanitation in the country had been steadily decreasing. The findings of this study were made public in October 2008 at a forum on financing water and sanitation, attended by 175 people from various national institutions and water users. The alliance also held two press conferences and participated in radio interviews. It also arranged meetings with congressmen from different political parties and with the chair of the National Authority for Water and Sewerage (ANDA) and representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN).

In December, the Legislative Assembly of El Salvador approved the renegotiation of the



GWP Guatemala was invited to participate in the Water Cabinet created by the President of Guatemala in August 2008.

country's foreign debt to allocate USD 30 million for investment in water management. Moreover, ANDA and MARN are seeking to obtain funds from the Spanish development cooperation agency AECID and the Inter-American Development Bank.

### CENTRAL AMERICAN IWRM STRATEGY REACTIVATED

GWP Central America and other organisations have contributed to reactivating Central America's IWRM Strategy (ECAGIRH), which had been lying fallow since 2006 due to lack of finances. During a meeting organised by the Central American Commission for the Environment and Development (CCAD) – made up of environment ministers from Central American countries – GWP Central America and the Central American Network of Water and Sanitation (RRAS-CA) highlighted the need to update the strategy document. The updated document was followed by a consultation process and has been submitted by the Central American Integration System (SICA) for validation by the region's environment ministries.

CCAD identified GWP Central America as a neutral actor who can facilitate the preparation of a roadmap to put the region's IWRM strategy into practice. The strategy is an important framework because it identifies synergies between regional organisations involved in water resources management, establishes a common agenda at inter-ministerial level in the seven countries of the region, and gives a vision for developing the water sector's contribution to regional development over the next ten years.

# GWP IN ACTION

## ... in South America

The Lima Seminar issued a major Declaration on water.



- Surge of interest in integrated approach has roots in GWP initiative
- South–South initiative brings IWRM to Lusophone countries

### LIMA DECLARATION FOR IWRM

With representatives from 22 Ibero–American countries present, the Declaration of Lima was adopted at the *Seminar on national IWRM plans in the Ibero–American context* held on 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> March 2008. This Declaration urged nations to support and engage in IWRM planning and implementation, including through the establishment of a legal and institutional framework, and to strengthen capacity for financing water initiatives.

The Lima Seminar, which had its roots in GWP proposals put forward in 2006, was hosted by the National Institute of Natural Resources of the Ministry of Agriculture of Peru (INRENA), with support from GWP, the Brazilian National Water Agency (ANA), the Community of Andean Nations (CAN), and the Spanish Ministry of Environment, which chairs the Ibero–American Conference of Directors of Water (CODIA). The event included GWP representatives from Central and South American countries.

As a response to the commitments expressed in the Declaration, GWP and its partner, the EUWI Finance Working Group, intend to hold two water financing workshops in Central and South America. The Lima Seminar also helped to increase political will in El Salvador to develop a national IWRM plan.

As well as having a regional impact, the Lima Declaration has also been important for IWRM in Peru. The Peruvian government created the National Water Authority on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2008 (just two weeks after the Lima Declaration was issued) as well as the National System of Water Resources in June 2008. These developments

also followed on from a conference for legislators organised by GWP Peru with support from the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in June 2007.

### GWP BOOSTS IWRM DIALOGUE IN PORTUGUESE

The lack of information in Portuguese is a major constraint to promoting an integrated approach to water management. An important South–South initiative addressing this problem is the Lusophone Water Partnership (LWP), designed to promote IWRM among the almost 230 million people who are part of the Lusophone (Portuguese-speaking) community.

The LWP, launched in 2006 by GWP in co-operation with Cap–Net Brazil, advanced in 2008 with training and knowledge-sharing events. These included technical meetings at ANA (Brazil's National Water Agency) and with the Okavango River Basin Permanent Commission (Angola), which brought together representatives from Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique. Involvement of academic institutions such as the University of Cape Verde's Higher Institute of Education reflects an increased recognition of the LWP as a platform supporting sound management of water resources in Portuguese-speaking countries.

ANA, a member of GWP Brazil, has been instrumental in developing strong technical links with some African Portuguese-speaking countries.

Since 2001, Brazil's Ministry of Science and Technology has had a fund (CTHidro) to develop IWRM actions, and has opened a special financial line (Pro–Africa), for projects involving universities and research centres in Lusophone African countries. GWP Brazil and Cap–Net Brazil helped to set up this fund. Examples of this initiative are the technical cooperation between Brazil and Mozambique to develop information systems and decision support models for regional development, and a workshop in Cape Verde to be held in November 2009, supported by GWP, Cap–Net and CTHidro, and involving the Luso–Brazilian Network of Environmental Studies.

GWP believes South–South cooperation is critical to an integrated approach that takes into account historical, social, environmental and cultural contexts. Moreover, such initiatives can complement and strengthen the inter-regional work of African RWPs in which Portuguese is spoken.

# "Water is a safe haven for investment"

## Q&A ON WATER GOVERNANCE AND FINANCING, WITH ALAN HALL

### **Water is an interconnected resource. What are the implications for water governance?**

Water doesn't have an institutional home. It doesn't have a champion in the bureaucracy. It tends to be spread among many ministries (agriculture, industry, etc.). Therefore, you have no voice for water that is heard at higher levels of government.

How do we manage something so fragmented? The idea of IWRM is to bring together different sectors in horizontal and vertical integration. You have to negotiate horizontally between ministries, who are competing for funds, as well as vertically, from the highest levels of central government to the local community. Many stakeholders must have a say because their lives are affected.

### **What are the current obstacles to effective water financing?**

With the present economic crisis, financing has become even more difficult to access. There are two messages: "exploit opportunities" and "be prepared". Water is a safe haven for investment so there is potential to capitalise on fiscal stimulus packages and make more strategic use of official development aid and lending from multi-lateral development banks.

As a new OECD report shows, there are really only three sources of financing: taxes (government budgets), tariffs (user fees), and transfers (grants, charities, etc.). Loans and other financial instruments all have to be paid back from these sources. This is why the notion that drinking water services should be free is untenable: they are never free, because they are paid for either through taxes or tariffs. This is one of the biggest obstacles to getting enough financing for water services.

Water people can frighten away investment – including government funding. For example, the idea of water as a human right can result in a conceptual mix-up, because it often leads to the conclusion that water services should be free. The two don't relate. While it may be argued that people should have a right of access to a certain amount of domestic water, that doesn't mean that providing water services has to be free nor that the 'right' applies to all uses of water.

### **What evidence is there for economic returns on water investments?**

There has been too much focus on the microeconomic (project) returns on investment rather than the macro-economic benefits of water. The ministries of finance

and planning, who are really looking at the big development picture, don't see water in that picture. No-one is providing data on its macroeconomic value in terms of how it benefits the entire country. To get more investment from government, water advocates need to emphasise macroeconomic benefits more strongly.

There are public goods like environmental protection that can only access money through taxation, whereas water for domestic purposes, agriculture and industry can access it from the users. The argument that water services should be free is detrimental to meeting service targets and results in the poor being left without services and having to pay high costs, either in their own time and health, or to unregulated providers.

Of the three sources of funds – taxes, tariffs, and transfers – in a rich country with 100 per cent service to the population, about 95 per cent of the financing for drinking water comes from the users and the remaining from government. Contrast this to a poor country with 50 per cent service coverage or less, where roughly 30 per cent of funds would come from users, 30 per cent from taxes, and the rest from loans and grants and development aid. This works against expanding coverage and is not sustainable over the long term.

### **How can the integrated approach bring changes to both financing and governance?**

Without good governance, the money may be lost to corruption or inefficiency. And you can't have good governance without adequate financing. In GWP's terms, good governance refers to the administrative system, the institutions, the laws, the rules and regulations. All these form the mechanism through which the voice of the poorest can be heard.

As for financing and governance, GWP helps regional partners share documentation and, importantly, discussion through workshops. The written word – especially as it is usually English – has very little impact outside of a small readership. Much of the communication in poorer countries is verbal, through dialogues and meetings. So GWP focuses on exchanging ideas through dialogue, rather than relying just on the printed word.

*Alan Hall is a GWP Senior Advisor with more than 30 years of experience in development as a water sector and water policy specialist. His involvement in GWP started in 1999 with the development of the Framework for Action presented at the 2<sup>nd</sup> World Water Forum.*



## APPENDIX

# Summary of GWP Achievements:

This section provides a summary of selected achievements of the GWP Network during the strategy period 2004–2008. In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development called for countries to develop national IWRM plans. Supporting that call was a major focus of GWP strategy and activities.

EVIDENCE OF GWP'S IMPACT is found in the growing discussion and acceptance of the integrated approach to water resources management. One 2008 highlight of GWP's catalytic role was the presentation of an official UN survey on IWRM at CSD-16 in March. Issues of water financing and governance are now high on the political agenda of many countries.

## WATER POLICY AND STRATEGY

### GLOBAL ACTION

- IWRM planning now has a higher profile internationally, particularly through the CSD. Throughout the 2004–2008 period, GWP played an active role in all CSD sessions devoted to water resources management, in particular the CSD-12 and CSD-13 sessions in 2004 and 2005 which reviewed options to implement commitments in the areas of water and sanitation, and the CSD-16 session in 2008 which further reviewed progress. At the CSD-16 session in 2008, GWP helped organise a side-event to demonstrate progress on IWRM planning and incorporation in National Development Plans and promoted, with the Danish government and UN-Water, proposals for *Roadmapping for Advancing Integrated Water Resources Management Processes* (a joint GWP and UN-Water publication). Key publications used at CSD discussions included the GWP Technical Committee's Background Paper 10 on *IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans*, *Catalyzing Change: A Handbook for Developing Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans*, and numerous briefs prepared under the Catalyzing Change series. Virtually all delegations to CSD-16 emphasised the need for advancing the implementation of IWRM approaches.
- Numerous technical publications have been disseminated to enhance knowledge and facilitate the application of integrated approaches, as well as to demonstrate that such approaches are widespread in many different countries. A major achievement was the preparation of *Integrated Water Resources Management in Practice: Better Water Management for Development*, which illustrates through case studies how IWRM principles have been applied in a variety of contexts. The book was published by Earthscan and launched at the 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in Istanbul in 2009.
- GWP has contributed to the global dialogue through the active engagement of senior personnel in the major global policy processes carried out during this period, including the UN Millennium Project Task Force on Water and Sanitation and the UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation. For example, the report of the UN Millennium Project Task Force on Water and Sanitation, which was co-coordinated by the TEC Chair and a TEC member and included both the GWP Chair and the former TEC Chair as members, devoted one of its four parts to water resources management and included a strong recommendation on IWRM. The United Nations Secretary General's Advisory Board, which has included the GWP Chair and a TEC member since its inception, played a strong role in keeping a spotlight on IWRM, including through a call from the Secretary General that all countries report on their progress on IWRM plans at the 2008 session of the CSD.
- GWP has been very actively engaged in World Water Forums during this period. For the 4<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in Mexico in 2006, GWP acted as 'beacon' for the IWRM theme and wrote the framework paper for this theme, which shaped the debate on IWRM. GWP, together with the World Water Council (WWC), also acted as the beacon for the financing water theme and in preparing the Gurría report launched at the Forum (see below). That same year, the GWP Chair and TEC Chair served on the Advisory Committee for the influential 2006 UN Human Development Report *Beyond Scarcity: Power, Poverty and the Global Water Crisis*, which highlighted the need for an integrated approach to water resources management.

# Looking back on 2004–2008

- GWP has also shaped the debate around indicators for water resources management. GWP has been an active member of the UN Water Task Force on Indicators and Reporting since its establishment in 2006, helping to develop the guidelines that accompanied the call from the Secretary General to all countries to report on their progress on IWRM plans. In addition, the Experts Group on Indicators established in 2008 by the World Water Assessment Programme is co-chaired by a member of GWP's Technical Committee.

## REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ACTION

- GWP's high-level engagement with the African Ministers' Council on Water reflects a continent-wide engagement with five GWP regions. Other significant region-wide relationships include those with the Southern Africa Development Community, the Association of South East Asian Nations, the Economic Community of West African States, and the Economic Community of Central African States.
- GWP organised four Conferences for Legislators (Costa Rica 2002, Panama 2003, El Salvador 2004 and Honduras 2006) and kept regular communication with the participants, which increased the level of understanding of IWRM issues among legislators and their advisors, who were also reached to ensure more continuity. The Lagunilla Declaration (2002), signed by the legislators present at the first Conference played a key role promoting regional cooperation, the development of water legislation in each country, and the incorporation of a more participatory and integrated approach to water management. All the above is reflected in the content quality of all water bills currently under scrutiny, and Nicaragua's Water Act.
- With the assistance of GWP, 15 countries have developed or are currently developing IWRM plans: 12 in Africa (Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Senegal and Zambia) and El Salvador, Indonesia, and Kazakhstan.
- There were more than 2,000 institutional partners by the end of 2008, an increase from 1,100 at the beginning of 2005.
- By the end of 2008, 12 regional partnerships had become fully accredited multi-stakeholder Regional Water Partnerships, compared with four in 2004.

- Special focus on the country level has resulted in the number of Country Water Partnerships almost trebling in the last five years: more than 70 had formed by the end of 2008, compared with 25 at the end of 2003.

## KNOWLEDGE SHARING FOR ACTION

### INTELLECTUAL RESOURCES

- The fundamental elements of the integrated approach are detailed in the GWP TEC Background Papers series, three of which were published in 2004–08. Translations into many languages have extended the reach of the papers, which are used extensively throughout the world for education and awareness raising.
- In 2004–08, six Policy Briefs and five Technical Briefs were published as part of the *Catalyzing Change* series to support countries' efforts to prepare integrated and water efficiency strategies and plans. In 2008, Policy Brief 6 was published: *How to integrate IWRM and national development plans and strategies and why this needs to be done in the era of aid effectiveness*.
- The GWP IWRM ToolBox – an online library of good water management practice and case studies that serves water and development stakeholders – underwent major improvements in 2007–2008. The database was reviewed, corrected and exported to a more technologically advanced and user-friendly web platform. A four-person Technical Committee working group was formed to support the ToolBox Officer and the upgrading of content.
- Working with EU NeWater, GWP helped develop a conceptual framework for research and adaptive management of river basins that integrates natural science, engineering and social science methodologies.
- A joint INBO–GWP Task Force of experts was set up to oversee the publication of *A Handbook for IWRM in Basins*. Completed in 2008, this handbook was launched at the 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum.

### CAPACITY BUILDING AND WATER FINANCING

- Based on the ToolBox, GWP Central and Eastern Europe developed a comprehensive set of resources on capacity building.





- With GWP support, the Capacity Building Network produced several products supporting IWRM capacity building.
- GWP, in conjunction with the WWC, established the World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure, which produced a highly influential report, *Financing Water for All*. The report was presented at the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Water Forum in Kyoto in March 2003 and many of its recommendations were adopted by the World Bank and several regional banks.
- A second Task Force on Financing Water for All, created by the WWC and GWP during 2004–2006, and chaired by Angel Gurría, ex-Minister of Finance, Mexico, raised the issue of weak demand for financing. The Gurría report was launched at the 4<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in Mexico.
- GWP supported three workshops in 2005 in India, South Africa and Egypt on financing water for agriculture. The OECD drew on the outcomes of these workshops in its development of a major programme on financing water, and GWP participated in the OECD Task Team on financing.
- In a further effort to provide water and development professionals with better knowledge, GWP TEC published *Water Financing and Governance, Background Paper 12*, in 2008.
- GWP carried out informal stakeholder surveys in 2005 and 2007 to assess progress on meeting the World Summit on Sustainable Development target on IWRM planning. Based on these surveys, GWP contributed to the CSD survey that was presented at the CSD-16 meeting and to the development of IWRM indicators.
- In several countries, Regional Water Partnerships have worked with UNEP on their ‘2015 Roadmapping’ project, which enabled them to target countries that are not covered by GWP activities. An international conference in April 2007 in Denmark focused on working beyond the 2005 target.
- In March 2006, the WWC held in Mexico the 4<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum with the support of GWP, which coordinated many sessions. GWP TEC prepared the IWRM theme document, was the convener for the cross-cutting financing theme, and facilitated the ministerial conference on financing.

#### PARTNERING FOR KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND SUPPORT TO REGIONS AND COUNTRIES

## LINKS TO OTHER FRAMEWORKS, SECTORS AND ISSUES

### PARTNERSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

- Since its creation in 2002, the EU Water Initiative (EUWI) has been closely allied with GWP. GWP serves on EUWI’s Finance Working Groups and, since 2003, has hosted it at the Secretariat in Stockholm. GWP also hosts MED-EUWI and received support from the EUWI for financing workshops in East Africa and West Africa in 2007, and Central Asia and Caucasus in 2008. These were followed by several country level dialogues bringing together officials from finance and water ministries.
- GWP forged a partnership with the World Economic Forum in Davos in October 2006 with GWP enabling discussion of water issues with the private sector. GWP contributed to the preparation of a major report on water in January 2008. Corporate leaders began to recognise the critical importance of water to their business through the CEO Water Mandate.
- The vulnerability of communities in Central and Eastern Europe to flash floods was the focus of a partnership between GWP and the Associated Programme for Flood Management (APFM), under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization.
- The APFM served as a platform for a pilot project in Bangladesh, India and Nepal that focused on a community approach to flood management.
- GWP contributed substantially to the content of *Developing and managing river basins: the need for adaptive, multilevel, collaborative institutional arrangements*, published in 2008 as Issue Brief 12 in the series *Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture*.
- GWP worked with Cap-Net and the EUWI Finance Working Group to produce training material on the financing and economics of water. In 2008, the *Report on Financing Workshops* was published as well as *Economics in Sustainable Water Management*.

# 2008 Financial Report

## Excerpt from the Audited Accounts

### CORE CONTRIBUTIONS

Core contributions are unrestricted contributions to be used for any of GWPO's purposes within the GWP Strategy and Work Plan. Fourteen core donors (the same number as in 2007) channelled funds through GWPO in 2008: Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, the International Office for Water, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the USA. They contributed a total of USD 9.7 million (9.5M 2007). Core funding through the GWPO Secretariat during 2004–2008 has remained stable at USD 9–10 million. Core contributions for 2009 are estimated to remain at the same level.

### LOCALLY RAISED FUNDS

GWP regions are encouraged to raise their own funds. During 2008, USD 2.4 million was raised by the regions and countries, an increase of USD 0.6 million compared to 2007.

### IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

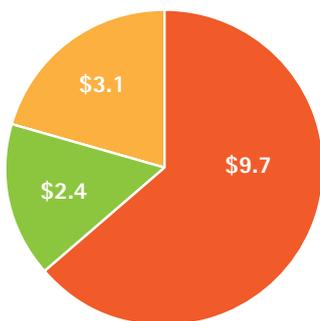
In-kind contributions are, according to Swedish accounting principles, not to be reported in the Income Statement. Nevertheless, in-kind contributions are gratefully recognised as a substantial source of funding at all levels.

### PROGRAMME FUNDING

Programme contributions are contributions with specific restrictions issued by the donors. Restricted funds of USD 3.1 million designated to specific programmes were provided by Canada, the European Commission, Finland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the USA.

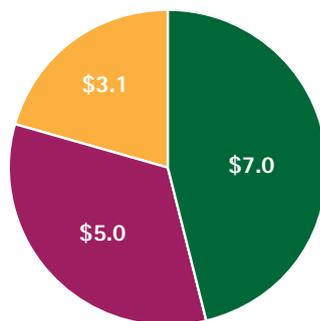
**GWP is grateful for the contributions made by all its Partners and other stakeholders.**

INCOME 2008



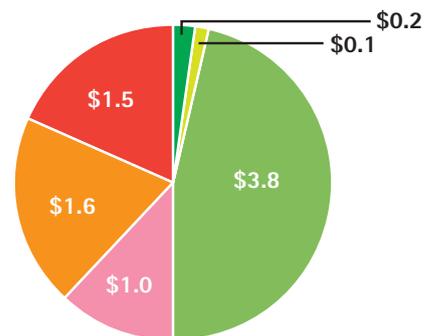
- Core GWPO
- Locally raised
- Programmes

EXPENDITURES 2008



- Regional
- Global
- Programmes

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER 2008



- Equity
- Other liabilities
- Advances from donors
- Receivables RWPs
- Other receivables
- Bank balance

All figures are in U.S. \$ (millions).

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

## GWP PATRONS

HRH The Prince of Orange Willem-Alexander  
Kingdom of the Netherlands

Ismail Serageldin  
GWP founder and former Chair (1996–2000)

Kadar Asmal  
Former Minister of Water Affairs, South Africa

Margaret Catley-Carlson  
GWP former Chair (2000–2008)

All information below is correct as of December 2008. The most current information is available at [www.gwpforum.org](http://www.gwpforum.org).

## GWP STEERING COMMITTEE

### CHAIR

Letitia Obeng Washington, DC, USA

### ELECTED MEMBERS

Shaden Abdel Gawad	Cairo, Egypt
Maria Angelica Alegria	Santiago, Chile
Nafisa Barot	Ahmadabad, India
Gordana Beltram (to 11/2008)	Ljubljana, Slovenia
Bert Diphooorn (to mid 2008)	Nairobi, Kenya
Jean-Francois Donzier	Paris, France
Luis García (to 11/2008)	Fairfax, USA
Zhimin Meng	Beijing, China
Aniruddhe Mukerjee (to 11/2008)	Bhopal, India
Barbara Schreiner (to mid 2008)	Pretoria, South Africa
Alfred Simpson	Kelvin Grove, Australia
Salmah Zakaria (to 11/2008)	Selangor, Malaysia

### CO-SPONSORS

Vahid Alavian	World Bank	Washington, DC, USA
Daniel Klasander	Sida	Stockholm, Sweden
Joakim Harlin	UNDP	Stockholm, Sweden
Guy Howard	DFID	East Kilbride, United Kingdom

### OBSERVERS

Francois Muenger (Alternate to German Representative)	SDC	Bern, Switzerland
Peter De Vries (Alternate to French Representative)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	The Hague, The Netherlands
Jean-Christophe Deberre (Alternate to Dutch Representative)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Paris, France
Andreas Kuck (Alternate to Swiss Representative)	GTZ	Eschborn, Germany

### EX-OFFICIO

Pasquale Steduto	UN Water Representative	Rome, Italy
Martin Walshe	GWP Acting Executive Secretary	Stockholm, Sweden
Roberto Lenton	GWP TEC Chair	New York, USA
Wayne Joseph	GWP Regional Chairs Representative	St. Joseph, Trinidad

### PERMANENT OBSERVER

Ger Bergkamp	World Water Council Executive Director	Marseille, France
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## GWP TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Roberto Lenton, Chair	New York, USA
Akiça Bahri	Accra, Ghana
Hartmut Brühl	Unna, Germany
Simi Kamal	Karachi, Pakistan
Mike Muller	Johannesburg, South Africa
Uma Lele	Washington, DC, USA
Humberto Peña	Santiago, Chile
Claudia Sadoff	Kathmandu, Nepal
Patricia Wouters	Dundee, United Kingdom
Xiaoliu Yang	Beijing, China

## REGIONAL SECRETARIATS

REGION	CHAIR	COORDINATOR	LOCATION
Central Asia and Caucasus	Nino Chkhobadze	Vadim Sokolov	Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Central Africa	Jean Pierre Bidjocka	Chi Christopher Tamu	Yaounde, Cameroon
Caribbean	Wayne Joseph	Paul Hinds	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad
Central and Eastern Europe	Liviu Popescu	Milan Matuska	Bratislava, Slovakia
Central America	Salvador Montenegro	Fabiola Tábora	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
China	Dong Zheren	Zheng Rugang	Beijing, China
Eastern Africa	Evariste Sinarinzi ( <i>Deputy Chair</i> )	Simon Thuo	Entebbe, Uganda
Mediterranean	Michael Scoullous	Vangelis Constantianos	Athens, Greece
South America	Gisela Forattini	Daniel Allasia ( <i>to 9/08</i> )	Montevideo, Uruguay
South Asia	Suresh Prabhu	A. Perumal	Bangalore, India
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

## GLOBAL SECRETARIAT STAFF

Martin Walshe	Acting Executive Secretary
Li Axrup	Legal Officer
Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister	Network Officer, Southeast Asia, South Asia, Caribbean
Steven Downey	Head of Communications
Gabriela Grau	Network Officer, South America, Central America
Marie Gunnarsson	Head of Human Resources and Administration
Helena Gunnmo-Lind	Executive Assistant to the Executive Secretary
Björn Guterstam	Network Officer, Central Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Caucasus, China
Axel Julié	Network Officer, West and Central Africa
Aly Kerdany	Network Officer, Southern Africa, Eastern Africa, Mediterranean
Helene Komlos Grill	Communications Officer
Karin Linde-Klerholm	Network Team Assistant
Sandra Lindholm	Financial Assistant
Karin Nordmark	Financial Officer
Peter Nyman	Financial Officer
Catharina Sahlin-Tegnander	Head of Finance
Suzanne Strömberg	Office Services Manager and HR Officer
Danka Thalmeinerova	Toolbox Officer
Sofia Vanner	EUWI Programme Officer
Aurélie Vitry	Network Support Officer

## SENIOR ADVISORS

(engaged by the Stockholm Secretariat in 2008)

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



Zhang Yanlin/Getty Images

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AECID</b>	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (Spanish international development cooperation agency)	<b>IWRM</b>	Integrated water resources management
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank	<b>IYS</b>	International Year of Sanitation
<b>AMCOW</b>	African Ministers' Council on Water	<b>KWP</b>	Karachi Water Partnership
<b>ANA</b>	Agência Nacional de Águas (National Water Agency), Brazil	<b>LP</b>	Loess Plateau
<b>ANDA</b>	Administración Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados (National Authority for Water and Sewerage), El Salvador	<b>LWP</b>	Lusophone Water Partnership
<b>ANEW</b>	African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation	<b>MARN</b>	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Ministry of Environment and National Resources), El Salvador
<b>APFM</b>	Associated Programme for Flood Management	<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>BCCD</b>	Basin Coordinating Committee for Development	<b>MED EUWI</b>	Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative
<b>BFWP</b>	Basin Functional Water Partnership	<b>NWRMCT</b>	National Water Resources Management Coordination Team
<b>CACENA</b>	Central Asia and Caucasus	<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>CCAD</b>	Central American Commission for the Environment and Development	<b>PAWD</b>	Partnership for Africa's Water Development
<b>CICOS</b>	Commission Internationale du Bassin Congo-Oubangui-Sangha (International Commission for the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin)	<b>RASES</b>	Red de Agua y Saneamiento de El Salvador (Network of Water and Sanitation of El Salvador)
<b>CIDA</b>	Canadian International Development Agency	<b>RBO</b>	River Basin Organisation
<b>CSD</b>	Commission on Sustainable Development	<b>RWP</b>	Regional Water Partnership
<b>CWP</b>	Country Water Partnership	<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development, UK	<b>SC</b>	Steering Committee
<b>ECCAS</b>	Economic Community of Central African States	<b>SDMC</b>	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Disaster Management Centre
<b>EUWI</b>	European Union Water Initiative	<b>SEGEPLAN</b>	Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia (General Planning Secretariat), Guatemala
<b>FORSEAU</b>	Fonds régional de solidarité pour l'eau (Regional Solidarity Fund for Water)	<b>Sida</b>	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
<b>GWP</b>	Global Water Partnership	<b>TEC</b>	GWP Technical Committee
<b>GWPO</b>	Global Water Partnership Organisation	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>ICIMOD</b>	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>ICPDR</b>	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>INBO</b>	International Network of River Basin Organizations	<b>WIN</b>	Water Integrity Network
<b>IRD</b>	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France	<b>WROC</b>	Women's Resource and Outreach Center
<b>IWMI</b>	International Water Management Institute	<b>WSS</b>	Water supply and sanitation
		<b>WUA</b>	Water Users Association
		<b>WWC</b>	World Water Council
		<b>ZMOS</b>	Združenie Miest a Obcí Slovenska (Slovak Association of Villages and Towns)
		<b>ZWP</b>	Zonal Water Partnership

# GWP TEC Publications

published by December 2008

Most publications below are available in other languages.

## TEC BACKGROUND PAPERS

*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 (1999)

*Background Paper 4*

Integrated Water Resources Management (2000)

*Background Paper 5*

Letter to my Minister (2000)

*Background Paper 6*

Risk and IWRM (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 (2004)

*Background Paper 11*

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

*Background Paper 12*

Water Financing and Governance (2008)

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

## POLICY BRIEFS

*Policy Brief 1*

Practical Steps for Making National Water Management Plans (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 (2007)

*Policy Brief 6*

How to Integrate IWRM and National Development Plans and Strategies (2008)

## TECHNICAL BRIEFS

*Technical Brief 1*

Checklists 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 (2006)

