



Meike van Ginneken – “Honorary CEEtizen”

MEIKE VAN GINNEKEN has worked as a network officer in the Secretariat of the Global Water Partnership in Stockholm since 1999. She has been the liaison with GWP Central and Eastern Europe, and has visited the region around 20 times in the past two and a half years. Meike will leave GWP in December to take up another post. A few impressions on leaving.

■ You work in the GWP Secretariat in Stockholm, what is the function of the global Secretariat vis-à-vis the regions?

The Global Water Partnership is now operational in nine regions. We are highly decentralised, which means that the main function of the Secretariat is to support the regions. GWP was established in 1996, so we are still a young organisation. The Secretariat therefore also brings together the experience of the various regions. On the base of this experience we try to define future directions of the Partnership.

Also we make sure that not every region has to reinvent the wheel but rather that they can learn from the experience of more advanced regions.

As most of our regional people work part time, the Secretariat and the Resource Centres are important to push new initiatives forward, for which there is a demand in the regions.

■ How does the GWP Secretariat function to realise this?

We are a small group of professionals and some administration staff. In total around 10 staff, headed by Khalid Mohtadullah, the Executive Secretary.

We work closely together with the Technical Committee and with the GWP resource centres, in Wallingford,

UK, Horsholm Denmark, and Colombo, Sri Lanka. The fact that even the global team is working at different



places in the world, makes the use of modern means of communication crucial. I do not think that a network like GWP, which works for a large part virtually, could have worked with this speed 20 years ago. On the other hand the importance of seeing each other and having a beer together remains.

■ How will the cooperation between GWP Central and Eastern Europe be continued with you leaving the Partnership?

In September I got two new colleagues Laura Piriz and Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister. Also Per Bertilsson started in the new post of Deputy Executive Secretary. I am already working closely with Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister to hand over my

responsibilities for GWP Central and Eastern Europe. I am very happy that the team is reinforced, I hope that we will be able to give better service to our regions. I am pleased that I have three months to work together with my successor, and have full trust that the cooperation will only improve in the future.

■ In June 1999 you first met the CEE group in the Budapest meeting. What was your feeling?

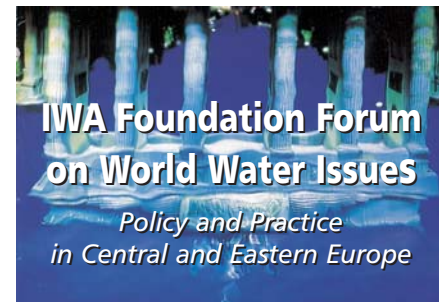
The meeting in Budapest in 1999 was my first regional meeting in the Global Water Partnership. I was very eager to learn how the Partnership and the regions were functioning. I found a group of people in CEE that was as enthusiastic as I was, but also has inexperienced with the way the GWP functions. We very much have learned our ways around GWP together.

■ And what are your feelings now?

The strength of GWP in Central and Eastern Europe is that it offers a platform for dialogue and activities within Central and Eastern Europe and within countries. This is complimentary to the cooperation that exist between EU countries and accession countries. I have had a unique opportunity to take part in this CEE group – coming from an EU country. This has given me a fresh perspective on European cooperation.

GWP CEE has come a long way in the past three years of its existence. The main achievement has been to mobilise the water community through the Vision to Action process, and to build on that mobilisation through the establishment of Country Water Clubs. Integrated Water Resources Management does not happen in Stockholm, New York or

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Over 2,000 delegates will be attending the World Congress of the International Water Association in Berlin in October 2001. The Congress presents a unique opportunity to bring together two communities – water service professionals and international water policy makers.

In a new partnership, the IWA Foundation, the Global Water Partnership and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, in collaboration with the German Environment Ministry, will be holding a Forum on World Water Issues on Tuesday the 16th of October, with a special focus on Central and Eastern Europe as a contribution towards the Bonn Freshwater Conference in December 2001.

Beginning with a global overview, the Forum will explore the challenges facing both these communities in Central and Eastern Europe. The Forum will compare and contrast experience in Central and Eastern Europe with relevant experience from other parts of the world. For example, Portugal and Greece face broadly similar problems in meeting EU requirements. South America has much relevant experience in the field of regulation.

Creating a favourable climate for investment will be a key theme. Other themes will include making the links between:

- The World Water Vision and the Regional Framework for Action.
- The reality of the water sector in Central and Eastern Europe and the requirements of the EU Framework Directive for accession to the EU.
- Policy and practice, enabling policy makers and practitioners to meet and develop a common response to the challenges.
- Practitioners in central and Eastern Europe and practitioners from Western Europe, enabling them to share problems and solutions.

Policy and Practice in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) – Berlin, 16 October 2001

Morning – POLICY INTO PRACTICE

8.45 Registration

9.15 Preview to the day – Peter Scherer, IWA Congress President

9.30 Introductory address – Dr Christoph Bertram, Director Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, Berlin.

The interaction between politics and practice in EU and CEE countries, potential conflicts caused by shortage of resources and international crisis management.

9.50 Keynote address – Sir Richard Jolly, Chair of Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council

An overview of international water policy including Vision21 and the WSSCC Iguacu Action plan, focusing the comments on Central and Eastern Europe.

10.10 Keynote address – Jozsef Gayer, Chair of Global Water Partnership – CEE Technical Advisory Committee

Challenges for Integrated Water Resources Management in the Central and Eastern Europe region, drawing on the regional GWP Framework for Action.

10.30 Break

11.00 Panel Discussion – 1-1½ hours Chaired by Janusz Kindler, Global Water Partnership – CEE Technical Advisory Committee, all morning speakers participating in the panel

Topic – Water For Development and the accession process. What can politicians and professionals contribute to make the transition efficient taking into account local conditions?

Participants – Major actors in Central and Eastern Europe (including the media, politicians, water professionals, environmentalists, agencies, regulators, utilities).

12.30 Lunch

Afternoon – PRACTICE DELIVERING THE POLICY

2.00 Keynote address – Thomas Maier, Director of Municipal and Environmental Infrastructure, EBRD

Creating a favourable climate for investment in the water utilities of Central and Eastern Europe

2.20 Case Studies – Water sector reform, and financing – Chair Theo Martijn

• Regulation

Alejo Molinari, Argentina

• Public Private Partnerships

Dr. Eng. Costin Berevoianu,

President The Romanian Water Association

Gunda Roestel, Gelsenwasser

3.20 Panel Discussion – 1-1½ hours, Chair Jerry Gilbert, all afternoon speakers participating in the panel

Topic – Sustainable water development needs effective financing and utilities. What are the requirements for attracting investment and winning customer support?

4.40 Keynote – The Right Hon John Gummer MP

Pulling together the main themes of the day for IWA to take to the Bonn conference

5.00 Concluding remarks – Tony Milburn, Executive Director IWA



Global Water Partnership
CEETAC



Dear Colleague

I am very pleased to invite you to a unique event which will take place during the IWA World Water Congress in Berlin on Tuesday the 16th of October, starting at 8.45 am.

The Forum is a unique collaboration between the IWA Foundation, the Global Water Partnership and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council. Those attending will be senior policy makers and water utility executives from the region together with senior executives from water utilities in Western Europe. (For the detailed programme see box.)

The event will be held in the prestigious German Institute for International and Security Affairs. Its full name in German is Deutsche Institut für Internationale Politik und Sicherheit – Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik and the address is Ludwigkirchplatz 3-4 10719, Berlin. It is probably best to go straight to the Institute but there will be a shuttle bus between the main Congress building and the Institute.

Looking forward to meeting you at the Forum,

Nick King,
Director, IWA Foundation

Meike van Ginneken – “Honorary CEETizen” (continued from page 1)

Budapest, it is a process that needs commitment and cooperation in countries. The country partnership can well form the nucleus of future IWRM in the countries in CEE, and can support starting implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive.

Since 1999 the Central and Eastern Europe Technical Advisory Committee has grown up to become an engine of many activities, but also a close group of friends. I have enjoyed the work with CEE thoroughly, and have often wondered where I could have found a better group of mentors on water management in accession countries.

■ *I am sure, that this region still has “some lessons to be learned”. What do you see as the challenges that GWP CEE is still facing?*

The Global Water Partnership in Central and Eastern Europe has developed very fast. We have focused on action first. This has been productive, we would for instance never have had such a high-quality regional Vision and Framework for Action ready for The Hague if we would have started setting up an organisation first. The challenge at the moment is to consolidate activities and sustain an open network of people and institutions involved in all ten countries. The regional NGO meeting in cooperation with WWF-Danube-Carpathian Programme was a good first step to reach out to Non Governmental Organisations and requires a follow up. The mini-ministerial conference on World Water Week was a first approach to politicians, this relation also needs to be strengthened. Only if we get all stakeholders on board can the Partnership offer a dancing floor for IWRM.

I also hope that GWP Central and Eastern Europe will make full use of new opportunities offered through the Partnership in the future. The Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment offers an opportunity to build bridges between sectors, and the joint efforts of ICID, WWF and GWP is very promising. The Tool-Box on Integrated Water Management can become an important mechanism for disseminating experiences. Also the network of River Basin Organisations that was started in Central and Eastern Europe in cooperation with INBO is a good initiative. Through all these initiatives more partners can be involved, and the GWP network can really trigger a large amount of activities. GWP is not – and is not intended to be – a traditional organisation with a large staff and an impressive office. We are a network, and work through our partners.

■ *The fact that you are leaving us (GWP) does mean an “adieu” or just a “good bye”?*

I am not saying adieu, you will sure see me back. I will be leaving the Partnership in December to go to Washington to set up a new partnership programme between the Dutch and the World Bank on water supply and sanitation. I am looking forward to continue cooperation with GWP, and with my friends and colleagues in Central and Eastern Europe. I will say “tot ziens” or as the Germans say “auf Wiedersehen”. And – as an EU citizen – I am looking forward to say “welcome” to all of you when joining the EU in the coming years.

Mónika Jetzin

FINANCIAL FLOWS AND AFFORDABILITY IN WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE CEE REGION

A study was launched



In the past decade, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) continued their efforts to address water management problems in the very unique context of a transition. Among others a Water Vision for 2025 was formulated and presented on the II. World Water Forum. From the study prepared it became clear that CEE countries have to make significant investments to implement the EU Water Framework Directive and eventually to reach the Water Vision. A number of challenging questions emerges. What are the investment needs and levels of annual costs? Can we afford these levels? How to schedule and prioritise actions? Which technical and economical tools do we have? How and at what extent to realise economic recovery? Or in short, how to mobilise financial resources for the water sector in a sustainable manner?

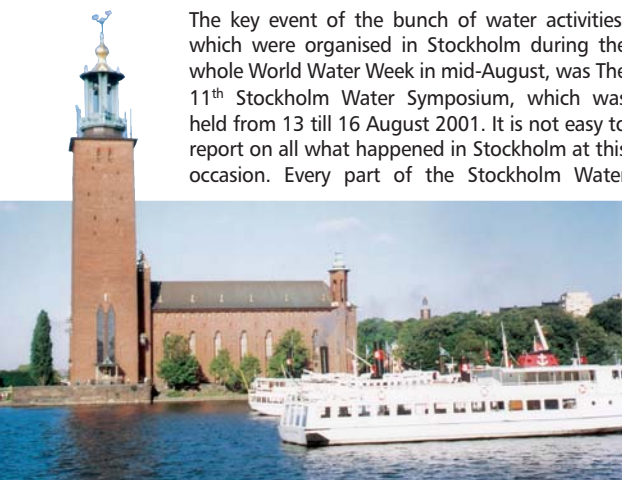
The objective of the project initiated by GWP CEETAC is to try to answer the above questions. As a first step a preparatory expert meeting was held 2-3 September in Budapest. Professors László Somlyódy (Hungary) and Krzysztof

Berbeka (Poland) presented needs of integrated water resources management and the methodology suggested to analyse financial flows. Participants offered overviews on the topic for selected countries: Estonia (Eva Kraav), Hungary (Kálmán Buzás and Adrienne Clement), Lithuania (Daiva Semenine), Poland (Maciej Lorek) and Slovakia (Danka Thalmeinerova). Their work was supported by Professor J. Winpenny and Dr. Eduardo Cardadeiro from Portugal.

Topics of lectures and subsequent brainstorming covered among others the analyses of the present state and future needs in the CEE region, cost components (municipal, industrial, agricultural etc.) and source categories, cost requirements and funding sources for various time horizons, distinction between costs of meeting the CEE Water Vision and costs of implementing the EU Water Framework Directive, aggregation of the expenditures to be spent, guidelines of country data collections, identification of case studies in order to cover specific features, common methodology and terminology to be employed, extension of estimates and dissemination of results to the entire CEE region.

As a result of the workshop a draft work plan was agreed upon. The report of the study is planned to be completed second half of 2002 such that it can be presented at the III. World Water Forum in Kyoto in March 2003.

László Somlyódy (Hungary)
and Krzysztof Berbeka (Poland)



The key event of the bunch of water activities, which were organised in Stockholm during the whole World Water Week in mid-August, was The 11th Stockholm Water Symposium, which was held from 13 till 16 August 2001. It is not easy to report on all what happened in Stockholm at this occasion. Every part of the Stockholm Water

Week was very important, interesting and inspiring. For this reason, it would deserve separate attention and both professional and public media coverage.

We would like, therefore, to write an appetiser inviting to look for more information. Here, it is our intention to inform about a few details in general, and suggest everybody to visit the web page of the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) to read more details (www.siw.org) about the Stockholm Water Week.

Nearly 1100 participants from 123 countries did attend the Symposium this year. There were 300 abstracts submitted and only 80 could have been selected for presentation at the Symposium.

The motto of this year's Stockholm Water Symposium was “Building Bridges Through Dialogue”. This motto was in different ways fulfilled in a very rich program of plenary sessions and nine workshops. These workshops were focusing on following topics:

1. Relation between industry and other water interests in a catchment context – facilitated stakeholder dialogue
2. Driving forces and incentives for change towards sustainable water development
3. Catchment-based governance – compromise building and institutional arrangements
4. Bridge building between water and energy
5. Dams, environment and regional development
6. Linkages between flood risks and land use change

7. Trade-offs in water for food and environmental security (see the related proposal of CEE on page 4)

8. Challenges of expanding ecological sanitation into urban areas

9. How to increase the status of water issues in governance and in public perception.

A special side event “Partnership Day” was organized by GWP (see separate article on page 3).

The final chord of the Stockholm Symposia is the award of the Stockholm Water Prize which is endowed annually to a person for his/her outstanding contributions to the understanding, the management, the conservation and the sustainable use of world's water resources. The Stockholm Water Prize is under the patronage of His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden. The laureate of Stockholm Water Prize-2001 is Professor

Arizpe Complex, General Motors de Mexico, which showed that more products could be manufactured with less water.

We wish every water professional would be able to visit at least once an event similar to World Water Week. We even wish that every water interested person would be able to attend at least once. And because it would be unrealistic to wish that every water user should be able to attend, we have to try to inform every water user about the basics of knowledge we have gained. Why?

To build bridges and to be able to have a dialogue with another person, another region, another professional society, another political party, and/or another country and even another part of the globe requires good knowledge and understanding not only of what is around me, but to have also some idea, what is the situation

interesting, messages may have to be cut into sequence of short messages, etc. There are at the same time many other actors to raise awareness, including schools and water companies. It was stressed that since educational material can easily be reused over and over again, a Worldwide Archive for such material might be an interesting action to pursue.”

In our opinion, general education and education to critical thinking is the best way of achieving positive changes and attitudes in the society worldwide. But these changes are coming relatively slowly as the generations grow and get older, and can hardly be speeded up. For this reason, we have to find ways to disseminate information and knowledge in all possible ways. But it is not an easy task. We may use as an example plenary speeches at the Stockholm Water Symposium. There were excellent presentations, which were really breath taking. And there were presentations, which just filled the time, devoted to them, which were presented by speaker without any empathy to the audience, not using a single slide to visualise what the speaker is talking about. Such presentations are extremely difficult to follow and their communication efficiency is poor if any.

As for the next Symposium, shouldn't there be a workshop on how to learn scientists and practitioners to communicate words to general public, how to teach politicians to express clearly their ideas. This would be a success for all the participants.

The preliminary topic of next the Stockholm Water Symposium “Balancing Competing Water Users – Present Status and New Prospects” is a promising one for achieving this success. The Symposium will be held on 12-15 August 2002.

Petr Dolejs (the Czech Republic)
and Bernardas Paukstys (Lithuania)



Stockholm Water Week 2001

Takashi Asano from the University of California at Davis, USA. He was awarded the prize (which includes a 150,000 USD award and a crystal Orrefors sculpture) for his prominent contributions to efficient use of water in the domain of wastewater reclamation, recycling and reuse.

We all know that water is life, and future life belongs to young generations. Therefore the Stockholm Junior Water Prize is established to support the interest of young people in water environment and science issues. HRH Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden is Patron of the Stockholm Junior Water Prize. Young representatives of 18 countries were among the finalists of the Junior Water Prize – 2001, and the crystal sculpture and a USD 5,000 award was endowed to Swedish boys Magnus Isacson, Johan Nilvebrant and Rasmus Öman for the removal of metal ions from leachate.

In recent years business and industry have begun to take an increasingly proactive and positive role in regard to local, regional, national and international water issues. To further stimulate corporate contribution to sustainable water development and to minimised water consumption and pollution load on the environment The Stockholm Industry Water Award has been established. The winner of the award – 2001 is Ramos

of “those others over there”. Earlier Stockholm symposia have shown that there will be no water security without a radical shift in thinking. The scale of the current water-related problems and the expectations for the near future suggest that water can no longer be neglected also in a socio-economic development context.

The question is how to achieve this goal of shifting in thinking? In the closing speech of Prof. Malin Falkenmark, she pointed out:

“It is seen as imperative to increase the status of water in society and among politicians and policy makers. Politicians are however difficult to reach since they are in the “reelection business” and in that sense prisoners of their voters. Politicians have therefore to be reached through their voters, i.e. through public information with media as a main – although by no means the sole – instrument. Working with media is unfortunately subject to severe constraints due to the unwritten collective rules of that community: stories have to have local relevance, preferably be linked to local individuals, local newspapers are to be preferred to less receptive national ones, the message has to be properly tailored to be



CENTRAL AND EAST EUROPEAN NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANISATIONS – CEE NBO



A twinning initiative of the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and the International Network of Basin Organisations (INBO) has been launched during the CEETAC meeting in Budapest earlier this year. It led to preparation of a seminar on "Central and East European Network of Basin Organisations – CEE NBO". As the President of INBO – Mr. Tomasz Walczykiewicz, resides in Poland, Warsaw has been chosen for the event. The seminar aimed toward creating a network of basin organisations in Central and Eastern Europe and fostering Integrated Water Resources Management through East-to-East exchange of knowledge, ideas and information.

The seminar was held 22-23 June 2001 at the Faculty of Environmental Engineering of the Warsaw University of Technology (WUT). Twenty-two participants represented 9 CEE GWP countries. Also Mr. Lionel Robaux from INBO (France) honoured the seminar with his presence. First day of the seminar was devoted to main issues of the river basin organisations. After welcome by Professor Janusz Kindler (President of GWP-Poland) and opening address of Mrs. Iwona Koza (Polish Ministry of Environment), Mr. Tomasz Walczykiewicz, President of INBO, presented some aspects of river basin organisations in the Central and Eastern Europe. Second day of discussion was crucial for the success of the seminar. Two important documents have been worked out: the Declaration of Warsaw and the Statutory Document of the new organisation – Central & East European Network of Basin Organisations, CEE NBO. Deep and thorough discussion concerned all aspects of CEE NBO. As the result, all participants supported the idea of setting the new sub-organisation of INBO, which will be closely collaborating with GWP CEE. They all agreed to sign the Declaration of Warsaw and adhere to the new organisation – the Declaration of Warsaw is presented below

Romanian delegation offered hosting the next meeting of CEE NBO. The meeting will be held in Bucharest in the beginning of the year 2002.

M. Nawalany, J. Kindler (CEETAC GWP), T. Walczykiewicz (INBO)

DECLARATION OF WARSAW

Representatives of INBO members, organizations and administrations in charge of water management in their country and of basin organizations (established or being set up) in Central and Eastern European countries with the support of interested bi- and multi-lateral cooperation agencies gathered in Warsaw on 22 and 23 June 2001, within the framework of the **International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO)**.

The delegates declared that they already apply or intend to apply, the following common principles:

- the implementation, on the scale of basins, of an integrated water resource management, which aims at preventing natural and dangerous hazards and disasters and also at rationally and equitably meeting the various uses, to achieve sustainable economic development and to protect and restore the aquatic environment;
- the creation of financing systems for water management (based on the «user-polluter-pays» principle and the «public interest» concept) for multiyear development, equipment and protection programs;
- the setting up of partnerships to associate national Authorities, and possibly competent international institutions, with local authorities, water users and concerned non-governmental organizations in the planning and management of basin organizations;
- the developing of the information capacities of these partners' representatives to enable them to fully assume the responsibilities and missions assigned to them within the framework of the basin policy.

They agreed – within the limits of their mandate – to adhere to INBO, to pursue INBO objectives and to participate in its joint projects

and, in addition, to keep the Network regularly informed of their activities in order to develop a wider cooperation among its members.

Furthermore, through this participation, they agreed to promote the benefits of integrated basin management, thus contributing to the development of this approach in the Central and Eastern Europe especially for implementing the Water Framework Directive of the European Union.

In accordance with the INBO statutes approved during the Zakopane General Assembly (Poland, October 2000), and in particular with article 11 of the statute, the delegates emphasized the need for the creation of a Central and Eastern European Network of Basin Organizations (CEENBO).

They wished that such an initiative be developed in the region in cooperation with the regional GWP CEE.

Especially, the representatives declared, that CEENBO will be:

- created in conformity with INBO objectives and the statutes,
- consistent with INBO general program, approved in 2000 (especially to implement the INBO/GWP Associated Program in the region),
- implemented in partnership with the INBO members of other geographic regions.

The representatives empowered INBO President, Tomasz Walczykiewicz, as well as the GWP CEE and the GWP-Poland, to prepare CEENBO draft statutes and to organize, with the INBO and GWP support, the first General Assembly of CEENBO before the next INBO General Assembly.

The delegates requested the INBO President and the Permanent Technical Secretariat to ensure the widest possible dissemination of this «Declaration of Warsaw».

Declared in Warsaw, 23 June 2001

Proposed terms of engagement for partnerships under GWP

The GWP is a family of autonomous partnerships.

What however makes a partnership a GWP partnership? What are the minimum requirements to make sure that a partnership serves the overall agenda and that GWP's institutional identity is maintained? How to maintain the minimum requirements and what to do when they are not followed? These questions are becoming more urgent now that many new country and regional water partnerships have come up. At present 19 country water partnerships (CWPs) have been established world-wide – many of them very recently – and there are several in the making in the CEE countries and other regions as well. There is one regional water partnership (Southern Africa) and preparations have started for another three. Though the partnership is autonomous, it is very important that a corporate identity and standard is maintained and that the different partnerships contribute to the overall GWP objectives. At the same time the informality that characterizes GWP's work is an important strength should not be lost.

The minimum requirements for the incipient CWPs have been endorsed by the GWP Steering Committee in New York, December 2000. It has been agreed that without losing the flexibility that is the largest GWP strength, a CWP should:

- be open, inclusive and balanced;
- effectively promote IWRM;
- ensure financial and operational accountability;
- participate in national, regional and global programmes;
- establish procedure for quality control.

These general requirements have been further discussed and elaborated at the CEETAC meeting in Prague on 29 June, 2001. The meeting was attended by about 30 participants from 10 CEE countries (3 people per country). The discussion was facilitated by the GWP consultant Frank van Steenbergen. It was agreed that the minimum requirements are needed to help maintain a corporate identity and standard and also to safeguard GWP objectives and facilitate accountability.

After a one day of fruitful brain-storming discussions the participants of the meeting agreed on the following issues:

- minimum requirements are the guiding principles for the CWPs;
- activities should start first and the minimum requirements implemented later;
- most feasible way to develop CWP is to associate it with the existing host institution which is respected and accountable. It is important, however, to keep independence. If such an institution does not exist a new entity could be established;
- at the initial stage CWP consists of individual membership but the long-term goal should be institutional membership. Efforts should be used to engage non traditional stakeholders;
- governing body (council, board, advisory committee, etc.) consisting of at least 3 members with a balance in backgrounds should be elected by the members. The council should include a chair and a treasurer;
- the council meets at least 4 times a year. The work programme, new and previous annual budgets have to be approved by the general meeting of the partnership;
- CWP remains lean as an organization and outsources the activities that partners themselves can not undertake;
- for a day-to-day CWP operations a minimum secretariat should be established;
- besides country programmes, partnerships are ready to participate in the concerted regional and global activities coordinated accordingly;

- active partners are the CWP vehicle;
- building partnerships takes time. CWPs in the CEE countries are at the different stages of development.
- quality control system has to be established in the partnership. Results of CWP activities should be reviewed first of all by the RTAC.

How to use these minimum requirements?

Primarily the minimum requirements are meant to provide a framework and clarify what is collectively expected from the partnerships. GWP considers the development of on the ground partnerships an important vehicle to promote IWRM. The spirit is to support and help develop the new partnerships get started and mature. It is also understood that the new partnerships will require time before they can meet the minimum requirements.

Meeting – or being on the way to meet the minimum requirements will bring the following benefits to a partnership:

- It is recognized as the one GWP partnership for the area;
- It can use the name GWP-Area and GWP logo
- It takes part in the GWP programmes.

Discussion on CWPs has been conducted also during the Stockholm Water Week in August.

The following terms of partnership were developed on the CWP day and are presented for discussion. These proposed terms of partnership are minimum set that can be elaborated upon by the partnership concerned.

Draft terms of partnership

The mission of the Global Water Partnership is to promote integrated resource management and more specifically to support countries in the sustainable management of their water resources. The Global Water Partnership does this through promoting awareness and political will, developing water partnerships and alliances, initiating key debates and supporting action in integrated water resource management.

Partners to a partnership under GWP are expected to:

- Subscribe to the Dublin Principles (holistic water management, water as an economic and social good, water management preferably at the lowest appropriate level and recognition of women as water managers) and subscribe to IWRM as a process of coordinated development and management water and land resources, in order to maximize the resulting economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems
- Will actively promote IWRM on the ground and will introduce IWRM principles within their own activities and within their own organization;
- Are prepared to work in partnership programmes of the GWP, and share information and provide services as is reasonable;
- Subscribe to the minimum requirements for the partnership.

Frank van Steenbergen
and Bernardas Pauksty



The 3rd World Water Forum

Kick-off meeting – KYOTO, June 3-5 2001 (continued)

My observations from the Kick-off meeting in Kyoto

Unlike of the Second World Water Forum, the kick-off meeting of the WWF3 was organised as the "open discussion" or as "brainstorming meeting". Except of official opening addresses of the first day, participants have made no presentations. On June 4, 2001 two brainstorming sessions have taken place in the International Conference Hall in Kyoto. In the morning session all participants, subdivided into small groups, have been creating and discussing potential topics for WWF3. From the proposed large number of topics, the following 27 have passed to the afternoon session:

1 Meeting Basic Needs, 2 Securing the Food Supply, 3 Protecting Ecosystems, 4 Sharing Water Resources, 5 Managing Risks, 6 Valuing Water, 7 Governing Water

Wisely, 8 Dialogue on Water, Food Security, and Ecosystems, 9 Climate Change and Water Management, 10 Financing of Water, 11 Securing Knowledge Base, 12 Water for Industry and Energy, 13 Urban Water, 14 Small Islands and Water Management, 15 Dialogue with NGOs and Stakeholders at WWF3, 16 Interaction of the Ministerial Conference and Forum, 17 Water Fair/Festivals Japan, 18 Water Voices/Virtual Water Forum, 19 Youth: bringing a fresh perspective raising awareness, 20 Water quality Japan, 21 Public Private Partnership (PPP) in water Japan, 22 River basin management, 23 Search for water in all universe: Myths and legends on water, 24 Capacity building government with institutional arrangements for integrated water resources management, 25 Water and Gender, 26 Rain Water Harvesting (RWH), 27 External Communications and Publicity

After some discussion topics 12 and 24 have been removed during the after-

noon session. Participants have proposed also preliminary contents of the 25 remaining topics. Detail description of the topics can be found in the Netscape under:

<http://www.worldwaterforum.org/>.

Interestingly, neither particular structure nor the leading concept (similar to "The Water Vision" of WWF2) have been suggested for the Third World Water Forum. The Japanese hosts clearly intended to create an arena for open and democratic discussion. The exception was an IT technology, the *Virtual Water Forum*, which the hosts were offering to the Forum participants as a *specialité de la maison* prepared to gear global discussion on water problems. This special, Internet-oriented information tool is meant to facilitate and coordinate wide scope of water-oriented issues as well as the multitude of water experts and users. The "Internet discussion" is expected to result in ultimate structure and contents of the WWF3. All 25 topics generated at the kick-off meeting will be addressed in the discussion. Naturally, new topics and new ideas are welcome by the WWF3 organisers. New topics can be introduced by anybody but they need to be approved by the WWF3 organisers. Discussions on all topics will be "managed" by renowned specialists of the subject. They are expected to steer the Internet discussions. Naturally, chair-

men themselves need to be approved and ultimately appointed by the WWF3. As the result, for the next 12 months all concepts and the structure of the WWF3 will be in the state of continual change and modifications before they ultimately mature and stabilise.

Except for risks, which such an approach brings, there are advantages too. Clearly, GWP may introduce and prepare its own session on aspects of the Integrated Water Resources Management, specific for the GWP Regions. According to this convener, the IWRM concept can be discussed in terms of the chosen 25 topics or only in terms of some selected topics. The IWRM should be presented as the working concept through the case studies from which others may learn good practices and be aware of bad ones. In particular session on IWRM may be linked with topics like *Governing Water Wisely* and/or *Climate Change and Water Management* as these two topics will become the focus of the WWF3. The other two interesting topics are:

- water, food and environment
- financial flows

Discussion on our Eastern European GWP Region's active presence and involvement in the Third World Water Forum begins...

Marek Nawalany,
member of the GWP CEETAC

BACKGROUND

Following the World Water Vision and Framework for Action process, that ended with the 2nd World Water Forum in March 2000 in The Hague, many felt that there had been insufficient interaction between the agricultural and the environmental sectors.

Therefore nine of the primary international actors in the fields of water resources management, water resources research, environmental conservation and health have established a dialogue process to examine the question of future water needs for nature and food production. The Global Dialogue as envisaged in the "Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment Proposal (Final Version, May 2001)" is a process that helps build bridges between agricultural and environmental communities on water resources issues, by improving the linkages between the sectoral approaches. Read and download the full proposal at www.iwmi.org/dialogue

CEE countries have been invited to enter into this process focussing on region specific problems including EU approximation. The following is an excerpt of the proposal prepared by CEE working group (Janusz Kindler CEETAC, Ijjas István and Ferenc Ligetvári, ICID and Charlie Avis, WWF Danube-Carpathian Programme) and presented with success during the Stockholm Water Week in August.

WHY A DIALOGUE ON WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT IN CEE?

At CEE level, the need for a Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment follows most directly from – depending on one's perspective:

- the danger of further environmental degradation,
- significant changes in political, economic and social structures in last 10-15 years,
- development threats to environment and water as a result of economic growth and EU accession processes,
- opportunities and obstacles as a result of changing policy frameworks (e.g. EU Water Framework Directive, EU Common Agricultural Policy reform),
- poor integration and coordination of policies, instruments and programmes.

CENTRAL AND EAST EUROPEAN DIALOGUE ON WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT – THE CEE DIALOGUE

The CEE Dialogue as envisaged is a process that helps build bridges between agricul-

tural and environmental communities on water resources issues, by improving the linkages between the sectoral approaches.

The CEE Dialogue will be very much focused on EU accession and the influence of the Common Agricultural Policy on water resources management in the CEE region.

The agricultural impacts on water status are a major concern across Europe – both in terms of water quantity and quality. There

differences will be taken into account when assessing approaches and tools for reconciling water and agriculture in this region of Europe. Special attention should be given to ensuring the experience, concerns and priorities of the countries in CEE are taken into consideration in the development of the river basin management plans under the WFD.

The overall objective of the CEE Dialogue is to develop a science-based consen-

Dialogue on

WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

are obvious regional differences, for example between north-west Europe, the Mediterranean and CEE countries. Apart from the impacts on the biodiversity and landscape of Europe, this 'water stress' threatens human health and the long-term sustainability of food production. Direct impacts include over-abstraction of groundwater and pollution of ground and surface waters due to excessive fertiliser application. But there are also ecosystem shifts that have resulted from intensification of agricultural practice during the last 50 years or so. Eutrophication has become widespread across the continent, causing significant damage to rivers, lakes and wetlands and resulting in economic losses. As a result of drastic physical alteration, such as loss of natural vegetation cover and regulation of river systems, the landscape now has a reduced capacity to store and eliminate nutrients and pesticides. All of the current impacts are likely to be accentuated by climate change.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CEE DIALOGUE

The new European Union Water Framework Directive became into force. The EU-candidate countries of the CEE Region will have to comply with this Directive which requires national and international co-operation in river basin management. One of the main guiding principles for effective river basin management is that of sustainable rural development in which agriculture is a key component of multifunctional rural areas.

There are significant differences between the current 15 EU Member States and the countries in the CEE Region. These

differences will be taken into account when assessing approaches and tools for reconciling water and agriculture in this region of Europe. Special attention should be given to ensuring the experience, concerns and priorities of the countries in CEE are taken into consideration in the development of the river basin management plans under the WFD.

The specific objectives are:

- To strengthen the knowledge base on this topic, and develop conceptual, research and assessment tools to clearly understand the situation.
- To develop programmes of measures for sustainable water management in agricultural production at the regional, national and local level in CEE countries.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The development objective of the proposed CEE Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment is to improve water resources management for agricultural production and environmental security in the CEE countries.

INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE

Build bridges between agricultural and environmental communities on water resources issues, by improving the linkages between the sectoral approaches that dominate policymaking and implementation, particularly at national level.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

1. Establish and strengthen a viable dialogue, at primarily regional, national and local levels.
2. Draw together, maintain and improve the required knowledge base for the Dialogue.

3. Create a platform for local or basin scale activities that enhance agricultural production and environmental security in order to enhance the exchange of experience and the development and identification of best practices.

4. Raise awareness amongst the relevant actors and stakeholders.

The Dialogue deals with water management for agriculture in general, including irrigated and rainfed agriculture, drainage, flood management, erosion control, and large scale as well as small and micro-scale farming. Agriculture will be broadly defined, including food and cash crops, aquaculture, livestock and agroforestry. Environmental issues will include water quality as well as aquatic and land-based ecosystems, and will look at biodiversity for its own sake as well as goods and services provided by nature, including capture fisheries.

The key issues that need consideration in the Dialogue:

- Assessment of (minimum) water requirements of ecosystems – allocation of water to various uses
- Scales of actions – actions need to be taken at national and sub-national level
- Participatory analysis as a techno-political process
- Defining irrigation and rainfed agriculture – needs to consider all water management for agriculture
- Institutional and organisational aspects of water management in agriculture
- New models of land management and rural development for CEE (WWF Vision of Sustainable Rural Development)

