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 WSSC (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 advance regions.
- As member 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 Prietz 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 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 the 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 with the same experience 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 western countries. This is complimentary to the cooperation that exist between EU countries and access 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 (continued on page 2).

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 Bittihn, Director Stiftung Wissen-
The interaction between politics and practice in EU and CEE coun-
tries, potential conflicts caused by shortage of resources and interna-
tional crisis management.
9.50 keynote address – Sir Richard Jolly, Chair of Water Supply & Sanita-
tion Collaborative Council.
An overview of international water policy including Vision 21 and the
WSSC Agenda 21 Action plan, focusing on the comments on Central and
Eastern Europe.
10.10 keynote address - Jaffay Gaye, 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 Frame-
work for Action.
10.30 Break
11.00 Panel Discussion – 1½ hours Chaired by Janice Kindler, Global Water
Partnership – CEE Technical Advisory Committee, all morning speakers par-
ticipating 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, agen-
cies, regulators, utilities).
12.30 Lunch

Afternoon - PRACTICE DELIVERING THE POLICY

2.00 Keynote address – Thomas Mayer, Director of Municipal and Envir-
onmental 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 Martín
• Regulation
   • Aljoša Mršić, Serbia
   • Craig Conlin, Estonia
   • Pravda – water privatisation
   • Pravda – water privatisation
3.20 Panel Discussion – 1½ hours, Chair Jenny Gilbert. all afternoon speak-
ers participating in the panel.
Topic – Sustainable water development needs effective financing and utili-
ish. What are the requirements for attracting investment and win-
ing customer support?
4.40 Keynote – The Right Hon John Gummer MP
Pulling together the main themes of the day for BIA to take to the Bonn
Conference
5.00 Concluding remarks – Tony Milburn, Executive Director IWA

Over 2,000 delegates will be attending the IWA International Water Association in Berlin in October 2001. The Congress presents a unique opportunity to bring together two communities - water serv-
ices professionals and international water poli-
cy makers.
In a new partnership, the IWA Founda-
tion, 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 East-
ern Europe. The Forum will compare and contrast experience in Central and Eastern Europe with relevant experience from other parts of the world. For example, legal 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 invest-
ment 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 East-

ern 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 solu-
tions.

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 presti-
gious 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 Ludwigsplatz
4-6 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
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 who can finance it? How can we afford these levels? How to schedule and prioritise actions? Which technological solutions ensure the long-term sustainability of the solutions? 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 CEE-TAC is to try to answer the above questions. As a first step a preparatory expert meeting was held 2-3 September 2001 in Budapest. Professors László Somlyödy (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 (Kálman Buzas and Adrienne Clement), Lithuania (Daina Semienietė), Poland (Maciej Lorek) and Slovakia (Danša Thalmann-ová). 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 expectations of the management of water resources in CEE and of costs of implementing the EU Water Framework Directive, aggregation of the expenditures to be spent, guidelines of country data collections, identification of the country specific features, common methodology and terminology to be applied, extension of existing approaches 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 World Water Forum in Kyoto in March 2003.

László Somlyödy (Hungary) and Krzysztof Berbeka (Poland)
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 if they are not met? 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 worldwide – 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 partnerships are 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 at its meeting in Brussels in 1999. 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 procedures for quality control.

These general requirements have been further discussed and elaborated at the CEE TAC meeting in Prague on 29 June, 2001. The meeting was attended by about 30 participants from 16 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;
- requirements 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, 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 assembly of the partnership;
- CWP remains lean as an organization and outsources the activities that partners themselves can 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 programmes and global activities coordinated according;
- active partners are the CWP vehicle;
- building partnerships takes time. CWPs in the countries are at different stages of development;
- quality control system has to be established in the partnership. Results of CWP work 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 partners. GWP considers the development of country and/or ground partnerships as a support for the promotion of IWRM. The spirit is to support and help develop the new partnerships get started and matures. It is also understood that the new partnerships will require time both to become the minimum requirements.

Meeting – or being on the way to meeting 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 of 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;
- Contribute to minimum requirements for the partnership.

Frank van Steenbergen and Bernadetha Paukstys

Representatives of INBO members, organization 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 multilateral 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-pay» 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 foster or a wider cooperation among its members.

Furthermore, through this participation, they agreed to promote the benefits of integrated basin management, thus contributing to basin organization 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 European Commission. Especially, the representatives declared, that CEENBO will be – created in conformity with INBO objectives and the statute;
- 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 INBO/GWP Associated Program with the INBO and GWP support, the first General Assembly of CEENBO before the next INBO Assembly in November.

The delegates requested the INBO President and the Secretariat to work on the basis of these principles and to ensure the widest possible dissemination of this Declaration of Warsaw.

Declared in Warsaw, 23 June 2001

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

DECLARATION OF WARSAW

CENTRAL AND EAST EUROPEAN NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANISATIONS – CEE NBO

A twoing initiative of the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and the International Network of Basin Organisations (INBO) has been launched during the CEE TAC 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. Alto Mr. Lionel Roubaix 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 and 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 to host the next meeting of CEE NBO. The meeting will be held in Bucharest in the beginning of the year 2002.

M. Nawalany, J. Kindler (CEE TAC GWP), T. Walczykiewicz (INBO)
My observations from the kick-off meeting in Kyoto

Unlike of the Second World Water Forum, the kick-off meeting of the WWF3 was organized as the “open discussion” or as “brainstorming session”. 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:


BACKGROUND

Following the World Water Vision and Framework for Action for process, that ended with the Second World Water Forum in March 2000 in The Hague, many countries have expressed that the intersectoral linkages between the agricultural and environmental communities on water resources issues, by improving the linkages between the sectoral approaches. Read and discussion the full proposal at www.iwmi.org/dialogue

CEE countries have been invited to enter the 27 topics on basin scale. The CEE group consisting of: Janusz Kindler CEETAC (Hungary), József István (ICID, Hungary) and Charlie Avis, WWF, have established a dialogue process to examine the sectoral approaches.

The CEE Dialogue will be very much focused on the basin scale. It is an effort of the Common Agricultural Policy on water resources management in the CEE region. Agriculture and water resources research, environmental conservation and health have established a dialogue process to examine the linkages between the sectoral approaches.

The Dialogue 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 discussion the full proposal at www.iwmi.org/dialogue

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 agricultural and environmental communities on water resources issues, by improving the linkages between the sectoral approaches. Read and discussion the full proposal at www.iwmi.org/dialogue


After some discussion topics 12 and 24 have been removed during the afternoon 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 WWF3) have been suggested for the Third World Water Forum. The Japanese hosts clearly intend to create an arena for broader and democratic discussion. The exception was an IT technology, the Virtual Water Forum in which the hosts were offering to the participants as a specialje 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 these need to be approved by the WWF3 organisers. Discussions on all topics will be “managed” by renowned specialists on the subject. They are expected to steer the Internet discussions. Naturally, chairmen themselves need to approve and ultimately appointed by the WWF3. As a result, the next 12 months all topics and 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 convector, the IWRM concept can be discussed in terms of the chosen topics or in terms of some selected topics. The IWRM concept can be discussed in terms of the chosen topics or in terms of some selected topics. The IWRM concept can be discussed in terms of the chosen topics or in terms of some selected topics.

The other two interesting topics are:

1. water, food and environment
2. financial flows

Discussion on our Eastern European GWP Regional presence and involvement in the Third World Water Forum begins…

Marek Nawałny, member of the GWP CEETAC

3. Create a platform for local or basin scale activities that enhance agricultural productivity and quality of life, 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. Water 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:

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

WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

The new European Union Water Framework Directive became in force. The EU-candidate countries of the CEE region will have to comply with this Directive which requires the establishment of international co-operation and of 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. The main differences will be taken into account when assessing approaches and tools for reconciling water and agriculture in the region of Central Europe. Special attention should be given to ensuring the experiences, concerns and priorities of the countries in CEE are taken into consideration in the development of the new legal framework under the WFD.

The overall objective of the CEE Dialogue is to develop a science-based conceptual framework 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:

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

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 level in CEE countries.
2. Draw together, maintain and improve the required knowledge base for the Dialogue.