Local action through Area Water Partnerships

Global Water Partnership

LOCAL ACTION THROUGH AREA WATER PARTNERSHIPS

Final Report

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Water should be managed at the lowest appropriate level. (Dublin Principles)

"*The need to improve our management of water resources is becoming more and more urgent as the global water crisis affects more and more countries. Water issues have been raised in local forums and global conferences, including the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the G-8 Meetings. Such high-profile events have raised awareness of the need for better water management, but what is needed now is real action on the ground".*[1]

"It must be recognized that for the poor in South Asia, 'poverty reduction' means water, food and livelihood security. Community based platforms for action are needed to manifest and validate critical needs and priority areas for the promotion of water, food and livelihood security in the region particularly at the grassroots level. Bottom-up efforts are necessary to generate the pressure for change. The case of Area Water Partnerships illustrate how participatory platforms at grassroots level are attempting to tackle the issues of water, food and livelihood security from the bottom up".[2]

[1] Ideas for local action in water management – Marten van Ittersum and Frank van Steenbergen, 2003

[2] Simi Kamal. "Area Water Partnerships (AWPs) and their Potential for Community-based Action in IWRM". International Symposium on Community Based Approaches for Integrated Water Resources Management, Islamabad, February 2004.

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Associated Programmes
AWP	Area Water Partnership
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CWP	Country Water Partnership
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFA	Framework For Action
GWP	Global Water Partnership
GWPO	Global Water Partnership Organization
GWP-SAS	Global Water Partnership South Asia
GWP TEC	Global Water Partnership Technical Advisory Committee
IWP	Indian Water Partnership
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JWF	Japan Water Forum
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
RBOs	River Basin Organizations
RWP	Regional Water Partnership
SCOPE	Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WMCAs	Water Management Cooperative Associations
WWN	Women and Water Network

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report reviews the operations of Area Water Partnerships set up under GWP and discusses where AWPs fit in the future agenda of GWP. Advocacy for the concept of IWRM has by and large been very successful, when measured from references to IWRM in international and national policy documents and the creation of new legislation and institutional structures. The challenge, however, is to move on and avoid that IWRM is seen only as 'a dream'. There is a search for ways and means to implement IWRM locally and AWPs are one way of doing this.

Led by the then South Asia Technical Committee, the first AWPs were established four years ago by all Country Water Partnership in that region. Outside of South Asia, Area Water Partnerships (called Water Clubs) were set up in Bulgaria and the first two partnerships are being launched in Eastern Africa in Ethiopia. All in all, there are now 52 AWPs, 40 of which are active. It is fair to say that so far the AWPs have been accepted within GWP, but in a sometimes peripheral and invisible position. This report aims to document the achievements of the AWPs and discuss their place in GWPs agenda and structure. It is based on field visits to all countries in which AWPs exist, face-to-face interviews, a questionnaire survey and review of key documents. The review was facilitated by contact persons in the various countries.

The AWPs were designed to translate IWRM on the ground and provide a platform for water related institutional and stakeholder interaction at local level. The initiative came in acknowledgement of the size and diversity of the South Asian region, the importance of local IWRM processes and in general the importance of action rather than discussion. In South Asia guidelines on the development of AWPs were made to clarify expectations.

Most AWPs are informal structures. AWPs are not legally registered except in Pakistan, but they have often detailed internal procedures. In many cases AWPs use a host organization for their operation; in some cases the services of the organization of the chairperson are used. The composition of the AWPs also varies. Some AWPs include a wide range of organizations. Some AWPs are a broad local network of NGOs, government representatives, politicians and water and non-water people. In Ethiopia even the Bureau of Finance and Economic Development is part of the partnership. In other AWPs government organizations are by and large absent. Some AWPs have a very limited composition. An example is the Bolan AWP in Pakistan, which consists of ten individuals from the legal profession. The point to be made is not so much whether there is a perfect balance in composition, but whether the AWP is active and effective; whether it is able to reach out to other than the usual water players; and whether it can cross sectoral boundaries and work in a partnering mode.

Support to the AWPs has been very small: most AWPs received seed money amounting to less than 2500 US$. In Pakistan, India and Bangladesh information sharing and capacity building meetings were organized. Technical support in programme development to AWPs has been very limited. The bottleneck has been that the Country Water Partnerships themselves operate on very limited financial and human resources.

The Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats Analysis below summarizes the main experiences with AWPs so far. The activities of AWPs come in three categories:

- Awareness raising (water walks, school programmes, seminars, university curricula, vision documents)
- Creating structures and platforms to discuss local water issues (pollution of local streams, water distribution in irrigation, groundwater salinity)

- Direct improvements in local water management (roof top water harvesting, sanitation improvement, rehabilitation of traditional water systems).

Given the limited resources going into the AWPs the achievements have often been very encouraging. Some AWPs have reached groups who are otherwise distant from IWRM. Other AWPs have acted as local platforms and activate local organizations to work in water management. Other AWPs have been able to reorient larger water related programmes by 'piggybacking' to them. An overriding impression is that in most AWPs there are many, many meaningful opportunities to promote IWRM and put it on the local agenda, provided more support is given to the AWPs.

Strengths	**Weakness**
• Dynamic, motivated and well-connected champions with high levels of enthusiasm and commitment • Often rooted in out-of-the box community • Many AWPs have activist orientation • In some cases local water platforms • In some cases links to larger programmes • In some countries strong guidelines available • In many countries ability to perform as a neutral change agent/facilitator bringing together partners from different sectors on to a common platform • Awareness creation and advocacy of IWRM among the partners	• Activities are often personalized • Little steering and support from within GWP – as a result risk to become 'one-offs' • Sometimes limited links to larger water stakeholder community • Often little capacity to raise funds • Weak documentation • Failure to enlist support from mainstream partners- sometime tend to go it alone • Sometimes only focus on low risk low capacity activities (awareness building in particular) with no strategy to up-scale or out-scale
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Principle of IWRM widely accepted but practical implementation often missing – AWP can make important contribution • Can inform policy from below and pilot new activities • In general there are many opportunities for very useful IWRM activities • Should link to ongoing local programmes in the water sector and add IWRM to it • Part of a larger whole (GWP) can in principle help with information sharing and recognition	• Organizing seminars and focussing on awareness building only may lead to criticism of being a 'talk shop' • Dependence on out-of-box people can drift to trivial pursuits • Need in general more support in developing IWRM programme and scaling up • In many cases if remains at this level, then no added value

Most AWPs are carried by the enthusiasm and activism of the key drivers in the AWPs. This is an asset but also a risk. Even though this is good, there is a danger of AWPs remaining small local initiatives, temporary in nature and missing out on larger opportunities for scaling up and having an increased impact. In principle, the experiences of AWPs could make very useful contributions by informing national or provincial policies. Sometimes, current policies on IWRM are driven from the top – with a substantial institutional agenda that may overlook some of the practical local opportunities and constraints. AWPs – supported by documentation

and advocacy – could in theory invigorate local and national IWRM policies and build them up from the ground. Maybe even more important than that, activities of a number of AWPs have positive impact on local livelihoods and they go to show that local IWRM is not complex and easily combines with positive action in improving livelihoods.

In summary if adequately facilitated and supported AWPs can add water resource management components to larger programmes; mobilize local communities, draw in non-water players and create the incentives for action by local government organizations and others. In some countries, moreover, substantial resources are pledged to introduce IWRM at local level, in particular Bangladesh. One can argue that one cannot afford not to be involved in these processes. There are several strategies for AWPs to pursue: act as local platforms; partnering with larger programmes of implementation or developing local IWRM pilots.

Recognising that GWP is a new organisation that is only now consolidating the regional and country water partnerships the review makes a number of recommendations on strengthening AWPs and suggests that GWP may consider its future strategy and determine how to give AWPs a place in its operations. The regional and country water partnerships will have a key role to play in strengthening the AWPs:

- GWP should seek ways to help AWPs raise funds and where possible provide seed money for activities, technical support in programme development, exchange of AWPs experiences, quality assistance for instance in awareness building, networking, documentation and information sharing.

- Continue to focus on practical action in the AWPs and avoid falling in the trap of only concentrating on awareness building and advocacy. While awareness building is useful, it becomes sterile when it is not matched by action. AWPs can be an effective mechanism to catalyse activities by local government organization or civil society, reorient sectoral actions, add IWRM components to larger programmes of implementation or trigger unassuming but important activities that are not covered by political will.

- Emphasize 'partnering' in local initiatives rather than building theoretically ideal partnerships. Getting the right partners on board is imperative. The direction should be more on 'maximum activation' rather than 'total inclusivity'. The AWPs also have to look at opportunities – in liaising with basin management initiatives, in working with larger programmes, in strategically orienting some of the larger players in water management and in drawing in important out-of-the-box communities.

- Use guidelines to clarify expectations on the functioning of AWP, in particular the support mechanisms within GWP, the preferred membership, the geographic units on which to work, the strategic selection of a host organization or own legal body, the type of impact to aim for and the stages in AWP development. Such guidelines should be used to create clarity not to control or rule operations. Moreover, the existence of several administrative models and type of programmes for AWPs should be respected.

1. BACKGROUND

There is a search for ways and means to implement IWRM locally. In the past five years there has been successful advocacy for the concept of IWRM and this success is reflected in international and national policy documents and the creation of new legislation and institutional structures. The challenge is to move on and avoid that IWRM is seen only as a dream.

Area Water Partnerships (AWPs) are seen as having the potential to function as vibrant mechanisms to foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level – especially those between the local communities and government agencies – and to encourage local players to address water issues through the implementation of IWRM on the ground.

In the recent past, much interest has been generated on Area Water Partnerships. Led by South Asia, these partnerships, which have been established at the local level by the respective Country Water Partnerships (CWPs), have been in existence for about four years and are at different stages of development. Outside of South Asia, Area Water Partnerships (called Water Clubs) were set up in Bulgaria and the first two partnerships are being launched in Eastern Africa in Ethiopia. It is fair to say that so far the AWPs have grown out of local interest and have been accepted within GWP, but in a peripheral position. There has been little thought of their place in GWP's agenda or structure, limited documentation or exchange of their achievements.

Given a gestation period of four years since the first partnerships were established in South Asia, it is now opportune to make up the balance, to review the operations of AWPs and to see where AWPs fit in the future GWP strategy. A strong impression from the current review is that the experiences of AWPs over the past years contain important clues on GWP's own strategic direction as a whole.

This study also contributes to GWP's input into the 4th World Water Forum in 2006, as it falls very much within the Forum's theme of local action and global impact. In addition to the present review a separate study was commissioned by the Japan Water Forum in collaboration with GWP South Asia Regional Council, which was completed in September 2005. This study is referred too in this document as well.

The objectives of the present study are spelled out in the Terms of Reference (annex 1) and can be summarized as:

- To map the existing Area Water Partnerships in South Asia and Central Eastern Europe, their structure and their accomplishments.

- To provide lessons and experiences from the existing AWPs that can help the future development of partnerships for better water management at the sub-national level.

This report provides an overview of the status and experiences of AWPs within GWP, tries to distil lessons and formulate recommendations. Section 2 describes the methodology followed in the study. The status and impact of the AWPs in the different countries is described in section 3 and section 4 respectively. Section 5 summarizes the lessons learned. Section 6 describes future directions

2. METHODOLOGY

The review has used a combination of direct fact-finding, questionnaire surveys and review of secondary material. The study was supported by focal points in the countries where a large number of AWPs were active (see annex 5).

2.1 Collection of primary data

As part of the review primary data were collected through field visits and a questionnaire survey. Frank van Steenbergen visited AWPs in Bulgaria and Pakistan and met with relevant players in Ethiopia while Lalith Dassenaike visited AWPs and relevant partners in Sri Lanka, India, Nepal and Bangladesh. (See annex 6).

Apart from field observations, face-to-face interviews were carried out with as many people as possible during the field visits to CWPs and AWPs. These consisted mainly of the key actors such as the AWP partners, CWP partners and others.

In addition, the GWP SAS regional preparatory meeting in Colombo in October 2005 was a useful opportunity to meet several of the key people in the region in this regard. AWP events that coincided with the country visits were also considered valuable opportunities to collect data.

Further, a questionnaire was developed focusing on 4-5 key questions and sent out to a selected list of key informants in the region. (See annex 4). A list of key informants was prepared with the help of the SAS regional secretariat and the focal points. The focal points were requested to follow-up with regard to obtaining the completed questionnaires by the given deadline.

The following table summarizes the response rate for the questionnaire.

Country	No. of key informants who were sent the questionnaire	No. of key informants who responded to the questionnaire
Bangladesh	8	3
India	14	9
Nepal	9	5
Pakistan	16	5
Sri Lanka	15	8
Bulgaria	2	1
Total	64	31 (48%)

2.2 Review of secondary data

In general, secondary data on AWPs are limited. Documents, such as CWP annual and progress reports, AWP Visions and Framework, training workshop reports were collected. In the case of important AWP events where the consultants were unable to participate, the focal points participated and provided detailed accounts and reports on such events.

In addition, the five independent AWP study reports as well as the synthesis report commissioned by Japan Water Forum (JWF) and GWP South Asia served as a valuable source of information and reference. The study was carried out by a consultant for each of the countries and focused specifically on one AWP namely the longest surviving AWP. In the absence of any other such in-depth studies of the AWPs in the recent past, this study commissioned by JWF was considered timely and therefore complementary to this study. The study findings especially the synthesis report proved useful in terms of leads for investigation as well as framing our questions to research more in-depth into issues such the impacts, investigating the pros and cons of legally registering the partnerships and the functioning of the different models described therein. Most of the (co)authors of the individual country AWP studies were met in the course of the field visits.

2.3 Limitations

Given the time available for the study and more so, the long distances involved covering the different AWPs, which are scattered in different parts of each country, it was unfortunately not possible to visit all AWPs in the countries. In Nepal political unrest prevented travel outside the capital city. Further, in the absence of being able to coordinate and coincide our field visits with on-going AWP activities in the respective countries in the limited time available and the inability to coordinate suitable dates for CWP focal points, AWP partners and us to meet, we had no choice but to restrict ourselves to meeting as many AWP partners as possible at a central location. However, in depth discussions and meetings with the relevant partners proved a very useful complement to the field visits. Another limitation is that the activities of the AWPs are generally not documented. Much of the information was collected specifically for this study.

A full list of case studies, half page descriptions and full case studies could therefore not be submitted by the original deadlines as envisaged in the ToR[3].

[3] On three Pakistan AWPs case study presentations have been prepared though. Additional information pertaining to the other countries will be added to the existing presentations.

3. CURRENT STATUS OF AREA WATER PARTNERSHIPS

This section discusses the current status of the AWP. The first part is a general overview and the second part a discussion on specific aspects, including legal status, programme planning, and activities and financing of the AWPs.

3.1 Overview

The first AWPs under GWP were established in 2000. The initiative came from the South Asian Technical Committee (which was since transformed into the South Asia Regional Water Partnership), in acknowledgement of the size and diversity of the South Asian region and the importance of local IWRM processes.

The AWPs were designed to translate IWRM on the ground and provide a platform for water related institutional and stakeholder interaction in order to achieve IWRM at local level.[4] According to the authors of the GWP South Asia Learning Review, many hydrological, historical and developmental imperatives hastened their evolution in South Asia. Key factors which contributed to the AWP idea were the monumental size of river systems making it difficult and impractical to approach IWRM on the basis of entire river basins in South Asia; the acceptance of stakeholder platforms as a means to assure participation; the different types of local and regional problems; and the failure of some engineering and infrastructure based approaches to assure equity and partnership.

The rationale for this type of decentralization through a local partnership mode of operandi in South Asia has been that IWRM knowledge and good practice should be grounded in the grassroots as this is where IWRM has meaningful practical interface with people's daily lives and livelihoods[5].

The AWP guidelines developed thereafter complement this rationale by ensuring AWPs are set up in river basins experiencing water stressed conditions where the local IWRM actions are envisaged to alleviate the water stressed conditions.

In all countries of South Asia, AWPs were established. Numbers are given in table 1. Several activities were undertaken to support the AWPs. In 2002 a two-day meeting was organized in Purna, to which all AWPs from the region were invited. In several countries training workshops have been organized for AWPs, recently in Pakistan (August 2005), in India (December 2005) and in Bangladesh (November 2005). The agenda of these meetings catered around the exchange of experiences and success stories between AWPs and the general discussion and guidance on IWRM.

After the regional meeting guidelines were prepared in the different countries on the establishment of the AWPs on the basis of general principles formulated by the Regional Water Partnership:

- Preferably AWPs were to be established in water stressed river basins.[6]
- A thorough consultative process between a wide range of stakeholders and interested partners was proposed, lasting between 6-8 months, led by CWPs.

[4] S. Abeyratne, S. Kamal and P. Rogers, South Asia Regional Partnership (GWP-SAS) Learning Review, 2005
[5] S. Kamal, Area Water Partnerships (AWPs) and their Potential for Community-based Action in IWRM, 2004
[6] In some cases the name of a river was chosen without the area of work being defined by the basin as such.

- Suggestions on governance and composition of AWPs were made.

The GWP South Asia initially allocated approximately US$ 2,000 per AWP per country for the establishment of one AWP. These funds were meant for initial workshops to bring together prospective AWP partners, to coordinate first meetings of partners and for studies to identify water stressed basins and writing of reports. Currently GWP South Asia no longer provides funds for the establishment of new AWPs but provides minimum funds (e.g. US$ 500) to carry out minimum activities. It is important to note that in all of the countries, AWPs have been established in adherence to the guidelines provided by the regional partnership.

In Eastern Europe the example of South Asia was followed in Bulgaria, where three AWPs were set up in three different towns (Blagoevgrad Town, Ruse Town and Varna Town). They were called Water Clubs – to indicate the voluntary nature of these local organizations. Different from South Asia the Water Clubs (AWPs) were established without an extensive process.

Recently AWPs were also started in Ethiopia – the first AWP was established in December 2005 (Berki) and another AWP (Mesena) is planned. As part of the programme for the preparation of the national IWRM plan, it was decided that the most powerful way forward to introduce IWRM was to start a number of local pilots, that would demonstrate what IWRM means on the ground and hopefully demonstrate its added value. A careful process of long listing and short-listing possible pilots took place. In each of the two pilots an AWP is meant to come about as a mechanism of resolving local water conflicts. The local AWP is linked to a Regional Water Partnership at state level – it provides coordination and support as well as facilitates up scaling.

Table 1 summarizes the current status of the AWPs. Below a number of aspects are discussed in larger detail – i.e. the formal status of the AWPs, their functions and mode of operation.

3.2 Establishment and legal status

Very few AWPs have a legal status. In some countries – for instance Nepal - even if AWPs want to register, the existing laws do not permit for structures like AWPs to register. The only country where several of the AWPs have a legal status is Pakistan – where most AWPs can register under five different Civil Society laws under which NGOs and CSOs register and function. Many of the AWPs are registered under the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies Registration and Control Ordinance of 1961.

Most AWPs are ruled by their own rules and have constitutions, which cover the objectives of the partnership, membership, office bearers, holding of meetings, funds and financial management. The governing body most often consists of office bearers and a steering committee.

Some AWP are hosted by other organizations, whereas others have their own arrangements.[7] All AWPs have very light, almost virtual, structures. In Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka the AWPs are hosted by other organizations, in most cases NGOs, but also by Universities (the Surma Basin AWP in Bangladesh). Similarly some of the AWPs in Bulgaria used host

[7] In the absence of AWPs being a registered institution, through an agreement the host institute provides the AWP the desired legitimacy for example an address, a physical location and building, office space, administrative support including management of funds (e.g. audited statement of accounts), brings in partner support for AWP activities, programmes and image.

organizations. Working with host institutions (NGOs) has the advantage of being able to make use of their legal status and facilities. In Bulgaria the disadvantage in one case was the overhead charge of the host organization, particularly as AWP budgets are minimal.

In Pakistan, the AWPs do not make use of host organization arrangements. AWPs in most countries operate on very small budgets; they have no secretariats, and in most cases use the administrative services of the organization of the chairperson.

Table 1: Overview of AWP status

Region	Country	Number of AWPs	Number active AWPs[8]	Average number of AWP partners	Key issues addressed by AWP
South Asia	Pakistan	14	7	10-20	Awareness building, water treatments systems, water harvesting, rehabilitating community water systems, conflict resolution.
	Nepal	2	1	35	Raising of IWRM awareness, addressing on the surface, ground water and flood issues, water scarcity and resolving water conflicts at local level.
	Bangladesh	13	13	25	Awareness and dissemination of IWRM, introduction of ToolBox and awareness creation.
	Sri Lanka	4	4	30	Water pollution, sand/clay mining, garbage dumping and faecal contamination of river water, river bank erosion and conservation.
	India	15	11	20-25	Creation of stakeholder forums, creating awareness, outreach to high school/College students, women and families on domestic water savings, address water salinity issues, water quality monitoring for safe and potable drinking water, promote roof top water harvesting techniques and empower women in watershed management activities.
Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	3	1	5-10	Awareness building, seminars.
East Africa	Ethiopia	1	1	5-10	Local pilots in conflict resolution and water allocation.

For a more comprehensive analysis of AWP profiles and information see annex 5.

[8] Non active AWPs includes AWPs that are in early formation stage

3.3 Programme planning

The AWPs have followed different approaches to formulate their programme of action. In South Asia, the first group of AWPs formulated a Vision and Framework for Action as one of their first activities. This followed the example of similar processes throughout the structure of GWP. In general these processes were useful for local stakeholders to get a perspective of the potential and the doable in water management in their (sub) basin. It helped to create an alternative future and inspire people who were otherwise pessimistic or dependent on others to help them.

An example is the vision prepared by the Purna River Basin Water Partnership in India. The vision statement is in line with policy, programme goals and objectives of the India Water Partnership (IWP) and GWP. The document is on core challenges and critical priorities. The key elements of the FFA were formulated through several consultative meetings. Targets and milestones developed are classified under 3 programmes e.g. short term (up to 5 years), medium term (between 6 and 10 years) and long term (between 10 and 20 years).

In short, the formulations of the vision and framework for action have been useful exercises in their own right and have outlined the scope for IWRM in the concerned area. The relation with the work programme of the AWPs has not always been one-to-one, neither have the Visions been systematically followed through. In Potohar AWP in Pakistan for instance, a Vision was prepared, but the activities taken up subsequently are different, defined by local opportunities at hand and the capacity of the AWPs.

In contrast to South Asia, the programme of the AWPs in Bulgaria and Ethiopia are defined more by the CWP. In Bulgaria the CWP delegated activities and budgets in awareness building and knowledge sharing to the AWPs. The AWPs themselves did not prepare their own action plans. In Ethiopia the AWPs are being created in support of the pilot activities, selected by the CWP. Here the experience with AWPs is still very recent.

3.4 Activities

A description of the activities of the AWPs that were studied in detail for this study as well as the GWP South Asia RC study (funded by Japan Water Forum) is given in table 2. The activities come in three categories:

- Awareness raising
- Creating structures and platforms to discuss water issues
- Direct improvements in local water management

Implementation of the activities was done either with funding from the AWP; or using funding from other sources or funded by the partners implementing the particular activity. In all cases the financial involvement of the AWP itself is small.

Table 2: Activities in selected AWPs

Country	**AWP**	**Activities**
Pakistan	Nara	Awareness (walk) Introducing household water treatment Introducing local water ponds Creating platform to settle irrigation water distribution issues
	Bolan/ Sarawan	Rehabilitating kareze systems Local activist training Awareness building
	Indus Delta	Flood dikes Discussion on Indus Delta encroachment Rehabilitating community water treatment systems Introducing sanitation system
	Potohar	Introducing rooftop water harvesting systems Introducing sanitation systems Awareness building
India	Upper Bhima	Awareness through documents Awareness through competition of "Best Managed Watershed Development Village" Poster presentation of water issues at international fora e.g. Stockholm Water Week, International River Symposium Brisbane Australia, Awareness campaigns through high school children on domestic water saving
	Patalanga	Awareness through vision documents
	Upper Godavari	Awareness programmes involving students from schools and Colleges, and women through WWN and through dissemination of vision document
	Purna	Overcome groundwater salinity issues by changing cropping patterns and promotion of salinity resistant crops
Bangladesh	Surma	Awareness through workshops, seminars and drama Dissemination of GWP TAC document on IWRM translated to national language Formation of local Women and Water Networks Capacity building through the introduction of ToolBox Dialogues on Water and Food and Climate Variability
	Gorai	Awareness through workshops and drama Dissemination of IWRM documents translated to national language
Country	AWP	Activities
Nepal	Mai	Awareness through workshops

		Selection of AWP as a pilot project for ADB funded CMISP comprehensive river basin study
	Rohini-Danda-Tinau	Awareness through workshops, mobilization of host institution for further planning of AWP activities.
Sri Lanka	Maha Oya Mithuro	Awareness programmes Mitigation of sand/clay mining, garbage dumping, faecal contamination of river water – by building of toilets, tree planting to prevent river bank erosion
	Upper Mahaweli Oya	Mitigation of garbage dumping in river and urban pollution Prevention of river bank erosion
	Malwathu Oya	Awareness programmes Prevention of river pollution
Bulgaria	Varda	Awareness building Organizing conference
	Ruse	Awareness building
	Bleovgrad	Awareness building
Ethiopia	Berki	Forum for discussing shared water use in small river

3.5 Partnership mode of operation

The guidelines issued in South Asia emphasized the partnership mode of operation, which is also central to the entire GWP. The different AWPs range from individual membership to institutional membership. The membership of several AWPs is mixed, comprising both individual and institutional members.

The balance in membership varies. Some AWPs include a wide range of organizations. The Nara AWP is a good example of a broad and active local network of NGOs, government representatives, politicians and water and non-water people. Similarly in the Berki AWP in Ethiopia, government and non-government organizations are represented. This is the case with the active AWPs. In other AWPs however, government organizations are by and large absent.

Some AWPs have a very limited composition. The Bolan AWP in Pakistan is made of ten individuals from the legal profession. The point is not so much whether there is a perfect balance in composition, but whether the AWP is active and effective; whether it is able to reach out to other than the usual water players; and whether it can cross sectoral boundaries. Most operational AWPs – however different in composition – appear to be successful in this regard.

Another distinguishing feature is the degree to which the members of the AWP are involved in the implementation of the activities.

In Nepal, the AWP has been successful in forging a cross-sectoral partnership within the sub-basin. This has been a welcome change from the strong networks that exist within sectors. In Sri Lanka, government officials (e.g. Water Supply and Drainage Board) were

involved in the Maha Oya Mithuro AWP activities of building of toilets and drawing the attention of numerous other government and non-government players to the high incidence of illegal sand and clay mining activities are other good examples of similar cross-sectoral partnerships. The same is also the reason why there is good interest in the Berki AWP and the Tigray Regional Partnership in Ethiopia

Similarly, the Nara AWP (Pakistan) brought together a large number of players – government as well as non-government. Working in partnership mode helped created a framework for the different organizations to become active in ways that otherwise they would not have been active in.

In other AWPs, the role of partners is passive and sometimes even dormant. In Varda Town AWP (Bulgaria) the AWP was limited in scope and not actively linked to local NGO networks. In the Ruse AWP (Bulgaria), the members of the partnership were a resource that was called upon, when activities were implemented. In the Potohar AWP, there is a long list of organizations that subscribed to the AWP and the principles of IWRM when the AWP was set up and the Vision document was prepared. Subsequently, only a few organizations are actively involved in the current programme: most activities were undertaken directly through the AWP.

There is a fine balance in this case. Partnering should be the mode of operation of the AWP – if only to have larger leverage. A large degree of pragmatism is warranted here. Partnering could consist of developing a joint action plan with local stakeholder organizations (as in Nara), activating partner members to undertake new activities (as in the Indus Delta AWP) or adding new components to ongoing programmes of other organizations (as in Bolan AWP). What should be avoided on the one extreme is that the AWP becomes a small self-centred organization in itself. The other extreme should be avoided too: partnering should not mutate to extensive consultation procedure with high transaction cost and little action. All AWP visited as part of the review however avoided the pitfalls at both extremes.

3.6 Self sustainability – operational and financial

All AWPs operate on very small budgets. In South Asia and Bulgaria, the order of magnitude is US$ 1000-2000 per annum. Funding for the most part has been dependent on relatively small contributions from CWPs (on behalf of the Regional Water Partnerships) or from project related activities, such as awareness programmes. In a few instances, the AWPs have managed to obtain funds from private organizations such as the Rotary Club in Colombo, in the case of Maha Oya Mithuro AWP in Sri Lanka to build toilets and prevent faecal contamination of river water. In India, local donors have supported activities in the case of Upper Bhima and Purna AWP while in the case of Kashipra AWP, some financial support has been provided by the government of Madhya Pradesh. In many cases AWP members contribute in kind – both to office running as well as to field activities.

There has been little active fundraising by the AWPs. Even where the potential for raising contributions locally for a worthy cause (in cash and in kind) is quite high in Asia, where

there are opportunities of support by private sector (that has an interest in a steady neutral platform) as in Bulgaria or where there are various grant programmes around.

There is a dilemma here. The strength of many AWPs at this level is their high degree of voluntarism and independency of external funding. This is a special treat that needs to be cherished and maintained. Yet at the same time, the AWPs are often small and fragile, as they depend on one or two persons and have a very small programme. Limited additional fundraising and more active exploration of partnering opportunities (section 3.4) therefore appears a useful step forward.

4. IMPACT

This section, describes the impact of the AWPs. The AWPs are small organizations with minimal resources. One should keep this perspective, when assessing the effects and impact of the activities of the AWPs and the value, they add.

Three aspects are looked at in this section:

- Impact on IWRM awareness and promotion
- Impact on livelihood improvement
- Impact on national and local policy

4.1 Impact on IWRM awareness and promotion

Awareness building and the promotion of IWRM has been an important activity in all AWPs. Awareness building has in most cases been general in nature – emphasizing water shortage and the importance of water management. There was less emphasis on specific awareness on local water laws and institutions or specific local water resources situations.

In the AWPs in Bulgaria and Pakistan, awareness activities were organized around World Water Day – consisting of school lectures and school contests, water walks and seminars. In Pakistan the activities were organized in cooperation with the Women's Water Networks. Most of these awareness-building activities were one-offs.

In India, long-term awareness building activities were organized by educating school children and schoolteachers. For example, the Upper Godavari and Upper Bhima AWPs, programmes are carried out to build awareness among school children. These programmes are focused on changing the attitudes and behaviours towards hygiene and water saving techniques at a very early age. The Upper Godavari AWP trained around 1500 secondary school teachers from Nashik and Ahmednagar and through them reached around 25,000 students in primary and secondary schools.

In general, through CWPs and AWPs, a range of awareness building activities takes place. The impression is that many times, a new start is made. Within GWP, it would make sense to build at least a modest support function in this respect.

The AWPs have also been effective in promoting IWRM by engaging partner organizations, that otherwise would not be involved in water management. An example is the IWRM course that was included in post-graduate studies of the Shahjalal University of Science and Technology (Bangladesh). This was triggered as the Shajalal University is the host institution of Surma River AWP.

Similarly in Sri Lanka, the engagement of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in the programmes of the AWPs helped create interest in water management within the CBOs. Another example is the engagement of SCOPE in Pakistan, a Provincial NGO active in natural resource management. SCOPE activated its programme of promoting bio-sand

filters as part of the programme of the Nara AWP. The AWP has had the advantage of bringing parties together that are normally disconnected. The impression of various AWPs is that at local level this creates a lot of synergy, added value and exchange of competency. There is a lot of scope for local IWRM action that can be guided and catalysed through the AWP.

The recognition of the importance of different stakeholders and the simple fact of connecting people has been found to work well at the local level to resolve local problems through developing common strategies. In Nepal AWPs, multi-stakeholder discussions have lead to minimizing the occurrences of water related disputes and conflicts and have facilitated reaching consensus. In the Mai River AWP, the local voices now cannot be ignored by the government authorities that are now partners. Therefore, the local communities have a sense of empowerment. The important point of all this is that, since the establishment of the AWP, there is for the first time a recognition of the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level and working together is viewed as an imperative to resolve water issues at the local level. The Village Committees, which are the only elected bodies represented in the AWPs, provide additional strength to bind the partnership.

Similarly in Sri Lanka, the Maha Oya Mithuro and Malwathu Oya AWPs is particularly managed to bring a large number of stakeholders together on river basin management. This created awareness of issues, earlier un-noted – in particular educating the general public on prevalent issues e.g. sand and clay mining resulting in lowering groundwater table; pollution by industrial effluents and city waste water; and drawing attention to people living on river bank having toilet outlets directly into the river few hundred meters from water supply intakes.

This resulted in several actions: the construction of latrines – through the help of external funding; industry owners treating their waste water before discharging into river; a halt to other river pollution activities; and influence policy makers to pass banning of sand mining through passing of a bill in parliament.

There is in most countries a huge scope to promote IWRM at local level – as this is the arena where many issues are played out, and there is often fertile ground in the shape of local government and local communities. This is illustrated by examples from the different AWPs. The experience in Bulgaria was different. In Bulgaria the AWPs had to operate in a very competitive environment. In preparation to the EU accession, a large number of activities take place to introduce the EU Water Framework Directive. In Varna for instance, there is a council to Black Sea River Basin Directorate, which also is supposed to function as a multi-stakeholder platform. Other projects pilot with the concept and the CWP is invited as a partner but does not have the resources and the status – even though it is extremely active – to play the role of facilitator. In this regard the role of the AWPs in Bulgaria differs from South Asia, where many large water-related problems hardly get noticed.

4.2 Impact on livelihoods

A striking feature of the activities of some of the AWPs is that they are matter-of-fact and down-to-earth with important impacts on livelihoods. It suggests that at local level the distinction between livelihood improvement and improved water management is artificial and that short and medium term objectives collide.

Examples of AWPs with important impacts on livelihoods are particularly from Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

Sri Lanka:

- stricter regulation of sand and clay mining and licensing oversight with community involvement, now leads to a more balanced approach between the exploitation of the resource and maintaining environmental standards to sustain local livelihoods that depend on the resource;
- moreover pollution is mitigated through filling of sand/clay pits after exploitation, and
- the construction of sanitary facilities reduces faecal pollution of waterways and improves water quality water supply intakes for town supply

In Pakistan, the operational AWPs in Pakistan also have a strong impact on local livelihoods:

- Rooftop water harvesting activities undertaken under the Potohar are an important improvement in domestic water supply and reduce burden on women in hauling water. This now amounted to an hour to collect 20 litres of water in the very steep terrain of the area.
- The rehabilitation of karezes in Balochistan under the Sarawak AWP has restored the main open access resource for drinking water – which is also utilized by non-local users for instance when urban drinking water supplies break down
- The rehabilitation of the water treatment facility in Thatta District under the Indus Delta Water Partnership safeguarded the continuation of safe drinking water supply

In other countries the focus on tangible actions has been less. In India and Bangladesh, the foundation has been laid in view of attaining these impacts in the future. There is however no reason why AWPs could not get started directly with tangible actions, if only to avoid the risk of IWRM being locked in conceptual and institutional levels. The emphasis on integration and multi-stakeholder platforms *per se* may run the risk of becoming sterile, as seminars and workshops, though useful, do not have lasting appeal.

The main challenge of the AWPs engaged in livelihood actions is to scale up and consolidate – as the risk is that AWP activities are not substantive. In several instances, the tangible activities should also be developed as entry points to which useful IWRM programmes are added.

4.3 Impact on national and provincial policy

In principle, the experiences of AWPs could make very useful contributions by informing national or provincial policies. It is sometimes held against current policies on IWRM that they are driven from the top – with a substantial institutional agenda that may overlook some of the practical local opportunities and constraints. AWPs – supported by documentation and advocacy – could in theory invigorate local and national IWRM policies and build them up from the ground.

So far, there is little evidence of this actually happening – with some exceptions. The exceptions are from Sri Lanka. The activities initiated by the Maha Oya Mithuro Area Water Partnership in controlled sand mining resulted in a court order that banned the license for mechanized sand mining (6th August 2004), until such a date that national policy is formulated. Also, in Sri Lanka, the chairman of the AWP has been included in a ministerial task force to oversee mitigating measures against pollution of drinking water in the river basin (re/locating industries, reviewing standards, monitoring of river basins and legal procedures).

In India, there are indications of the Purna AWP having an impact at state policy level. The AWP obtained government support to reduce the high costs involved in building of village water storage tanks. It instead advocated the renovation of old tanks to help groundwater recharge, building of small-scale weirs across main Purna River and the construction of farm ponds for rainwater harvesting. In the Berki AWP in Ethiopia, up scaling is a clear objective, resources are made available for documentation of experiences and a mechanism is being created with the Water Partnership at state level.

In other countries, there is no linkage (as yet) between the activities of the AWPs and national or provincial policy. In Pakistan the case study on the Nara Area Water Partnership supported by JWF makes the point that horizontal expansion of AWP experience (i.e. doing more of the same in a larger area, building capacity) may be more forceful than vertical experience (translating local experience in national policy). This is a valid point particularly because of the paucity of local capacity and skills in several vital areas – for instance sustainable groundwater use in Balochistan or water treatment in Sindh. The Nara Area Water Partnership and the Indus Delta Water Partnership in Sindh for instance are both promoting household treatment. This is a vital programme in the Sindh, where domestic (including drinking water supplies) are heavily polluted and ultimately come from irrigation canals. At the same time, in Sindh, little is happening either in basic training and education or the promotion of household filtration systems or water purification. The challenge in these circumstances is expansion of practical experiences rather than formulating policy necessarily, the latter implicitly assumes the government to be the sole driving force.

5. LESSONS AND EXPERIENCES

This section summarizes in generic terms the lessons and experiences of the AWPs, categorized as strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Annex 5 provides a similar analysis for a number of AWPs that were studied in more detail.

Strengths	**Weakness**
• Dynamic, motivated and well-connected champions with high levels of enthusiasm and commitment • Often rooted in out-of-the box community • Many AWPs have activist orientation • In some cases constitute local water platforms • In some cases links to larger programmes • In some countries strong guidelines available • In many countries ability to perform as a neutral change agent/facilitator bringing together partners from different sectors on to a common platform • Awareness creation and advocacy of IWRM among the partners	• Activities are often personalized • Little steering from within GWP – as a result risk to become one-offs • Sometimes limited links to larger water stakeholder community • Often little capacity to raise funds • Weak documentation • Failure to enlist support from mainstream partners- sometime tends to go it alone! • Low risk low capacity activities with little capacity to up-scale or out-scale
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Principle of IWRM widely accepted but practical implementation often missing – AWP can make important contribution • Can inform policy from below and pilot new activities • In general there are many opportunities for very useful IWRM activities • Should link to ongoing local programmes in the water sector and add IWRM to it • Part of a larger whole (GWP) – can in principle help with profile and information sharing	• Organizing seminars and focussing on awareness building only may lead to criticism of being a 'talk shop' • Dependence on out-of-box people can drift to trivial pursuit • Need in general more support in developing IWRM programme and scaling up • In many cases if remains at this level, then no added value

5.1 Strengths

The main strength of the AWPs appears to be the refreshing enthusiasm they generate among those that are partner to it. These are in many cases practitioners from outside the professional water community: educators, local government staff, business people, and lawyers. In some cases retired water specialists play active roles, but in many cases the AWPs have brought in a completely new set of players into the frame. This has been further reinforced by awareness creation of IWRM among stakeholders – e.g. through workshops, seminars, local translation and dissemination of IWRM GWP documents (e.g. local Bangla in Bangladesh), through staging drama etc. Awareness creation – combined with local activities - has helped changing mindsets of people who now begin to critique sectoral approaches. The engagement in AWPs also served to build capacity of the persons and organizations associated with it.

The inclusion of out-of-the box partners has often brought an activist dimension to the AWPs. For example, in the Nara Area Water Partnership, the Bolan Area Water Partnership or the Indus Delta Area Water Partnership in Pakistan, local activists have now adopted a water agenda for themselves. In the Berki AWP, the Tigray Bureau of Finance and Economic Development is involved. Where AWPs have been led by water professionals (an example is the Vardar AWP in Bulgaria), the enthusiasm has sometimes been less and the AWPs have suffered from competition for time of key players by other water forums and events – with the AWP not being a special mission but one out of several pursuits.

Another important strength is that the AWPs in many countries fulfil a role that is not performed otherwise. The AWPs in Nepal, Sri Lanka and in the future Ethiopia play the role of a neutral facilitator and provide a platform at local level to bring together many stakeholders such as government, NGOs, civil society, private, communities, professionals, and local groups which have a stake in managing water.

The AWPs in Nepal try to have inclusive membership which embraces all sectors - (e.g. irrigation, drinking water, hydropower users/beneficiaries) as well as players (government line agencies, community based organizations, local elected bodies and journalists). None of the other networks in Nepal had a similar inclusiveness. In Sri Lanka, the AWPs were able to successfully coordinate – in an integrated manner – water related activities at a local level. Earlier, sectoral differences were handled through inter-agency coordination, but local interest was often not represented. The fact that the AWPs were initiated by an impartial body, e.g. the CWP, added to the credibility.

In other countries, the AWPs have not been all-inclusive, but often involved groups that previously had little engagement in water management. In these cases, AWPs are essentially vehicles to implement useful local initiatives with the scope to be upgraded to larger IWRM programmes. A formula that is particularly promising is to partner with larger programmes and bring in concepts of IWRM in such programmes. An example is

the kareze rehabilitation programme under the FAO/ UNDP Poverty Alleviation Programme by the Bolan AWP and the Sarawan AWP (Pakistan).

A third strength is that there are several AWPs in most countries. This provides opportunities for learning and exchanging experiences and activity formats. It also creates a benevolent competition – whereby different AWPs try to outdo others and measure their own performance in relation to the activities of other AWPs. This effect could be observed in Pakistan and was promoted by the organization of training for AWPs. It is also evident in two of the closely located AWPs in Sri Lanka.

A final strength of the AWP programme, especially in South Asia, is that guidelines have been carefully prepared. Among others, guidelines have been developed on how AWPs should operate (see box 1 for example from Pakistan). In the South Asia guidelines, four steps are described as to how AWPs would develop and become self-supporting (see box 2). These guidelines have been used loosely, but have been useful in clarifying expectations.

5.2 Weaknesses

Against these strengths, there are a number of weaknesses. Many of these relate to the low profile that AWPs have been given in GWP so far. In general the AWPs have received limited support – in terms of finance or technical guidance. They have mainly thrived on volunteerism and local initiative. Activities depend on the interest and time available to individuals who most often contribute voluntarily. While this has been an asset in many respects, it also entails risks and brings along weaknesses - in the capacity to fundraise, manage funds and upscale or out scale experiences. Success very often is based on the absence of formal organizational structures, but this may not be sustained over the time that is required to bring about change. In the current scenario one has to accept that some AWPs may do very well with minimal resources, but also that other AWPs will be short-lived.

Box 1: Essential requirements for AWPs in Pakistan[9]

Objective	• Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management
Area	• River basin or a sub-basin or for a well-defined hydrological unit, where water stress is being experienced or is anticipated in the next 25 years • For metropolitan and industrial complexes special definitions of "hydraulic area" can be made. • Range preferably from 1000 to 5000 sq. km.
Membership	• Open to all water related institutions/organizations and individuals or groups of stakeholders of the area • To launch there should be at least 10 institutions/ organizations interested • AWP members should become members of Pakistan Water Partnership Network • 12 disciplines indicatively to be included
Organization	• Independent networks but may seek guidance from CWP • Host institution for providing logistic support to AWPs • Every AWP will help set up a Women and Water Network (WWN) and work with them • Style of functioning/decision-making of AWPs should be democratic
Work programme	• Prepare Vision and Framework for Action • Outline of the first five years work programme with detailed plan of first year
Funding	• Look for innovative financing means and partners on sustainable grounds

[9] Pakistan Water Partnership: Terms of reference for Area Water Partnerships

Box 2: General Guidelines on AWP as used in South Asia: Key Elements[10].

Background of GWP	• Basic description and objectives of GWP and IWRM
Promotion of AWPs	• Background and Objectives of AWPs
Stages of AWP development	• Conceptual Phase • Exploratory Phase • Establishment Phase • Network Management Phase
Criteria for membership	• Admission and retention of partners • Length of existence • Membership strength • Financial administration requirements • Member requirements
Disciplines represented in AWPs	• 18 cross-sectoral disciplines listed
Functioning of AWPs	• Style of functioning • Host institution support requirements • Steering Committee requirements • Frequency of Steering Committee meetings • Expert Advisor requirements
Financial Support	• Financial support for preparatory activities • Financial support for programmes and activities • Membership fees
Links with thematic networks	• Relationship to partners of thematic networks
Output	• Vision and Framework for Action (FFA) documents

Most AWPs have no legal status and operate as informal networks. This makes it difficult to directly access small grant funds, as exist for civil society organizations. This could be circumvented, by submitting requests through the services of the CWP or the host organization (for those AWPs hosted by another organization).

The exception to the absence of a legal status is Pakistan, where the majority of AWPs are registered under the Civil Society Act either at district or provincial level. This registration was for the sole purpose of raising financial resources, yet so far none of these AWPs have done so. In general fundraising is an area of weakness of AWPs (and to some extent also of the CWPs). The AWPs lack the capacity and inclination and instead prefer to use GWP/CWP funds and private donations from their own members and board.

[10] Annex 3 provides the comprehensive guidelines.

The total funds that at present circulate in the AWPs are minimal and the financial administration is straightforward. Were AWPs to have a larger financial load then administrative capacity to manage and mobilize the funds would be insufficient.

A second area of weakness is programme formulation and the capacity to upscale or out scale. Local activities tend to have a heavy component of meetings and workshops where the focus is on awareness creation. To some extent these are 'low risk-low capacity' activities. They can be undertaken without extensive prior knowledge or other resources. The challenge however is to move further. Several AWPs have done so. Both in Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka, AWPs are involved in field activities that improve livelihoods but that also have the potential to scale up to policy level (preventing illegal sand/clay mining in Sri Lanka) or to develop in broad local level IWRM activities (groundwater management in Pakistan). The AWPs do not always see this bigger picture, however, and opportunities in up scaling may be lost. Activities of AWPs run the risk that they remain isolated useful local pursuits only.

Related to this is a third area of weakness: the poor documentation and information sharing of most AWPs. There is a focus on implementing the programme of activities, at the cost of communicating horizontally across partners as well as vertical to higher levels, as can be witnessed from the relatively weak communication between government agencies and AWPs. Some AWPs relate strongly to the CWP and the larger GWP family, but do not make a similar effort to link to other movements.

The reliance on volunteerism and the engagement of out of the box players brings refreshing spontaneity, but at the same limited technical capacity and knowledge or soft skills in conflict resolution, integrated planning approaches, or participatory tools and dialogue techniques. The challenge for GWP is to salvage the best of both worlds and maintain the enthusiasm but also build more capacity.

5.3 Opportunities

From the field visits undertaken as part of this assignment, it appears that there are many opportunities for AWPs to increase in number, in range of activities as well as in impact. In certain countries, however, e.g. in Sri Lanka, new AWPs are discouraged due to lack of resources and support but the additional local IWRM activities and potential for it are encouraged in existing AWPs. With an eye on the overall resources within GWP, this is a large opportunity missed – because it holds back the natural development of AWPs

The opportunities for the AWPs relate to:

- The general interest in water management related issues
- The potential for significant and meaningful local IWRM activities
- The potential to engage others than the traditional water actors in water management
- Support mechanisms as they exist in several countries.

In almost all countries' cases, general interest in IWRM is formalized in national policies. In Nepal, the National Water Resources Strategy 2002 was developed into a National

Water Plan, which was approved in September 2005. Another example is the government-approved National Water Policy in 1999 and National Water Management Plan in 2004 of Bangladesh. Currently all water resources programmes and projects in the country focus heavily on IWRM as being the key to sustainability. The challenge in IWRM now is to move from concept to practice. What is mostly required now is to incrementally develop capacity, methods and all practical nuts and bolts. This was the reason why the Ethiopian Country Water Partnership rather than preparing a national IWRM plan opted for a policy gap analysis on the existing National Water Resources Plan. It subsequently started with two pilots, as it discovered that most stakeholders were weary of more strategy and policy, but wanted to be convinced by positive action.

Local, practical activities of the AWPs can hence serve as a welcome 'policy conduit'. They can help build a local voice within the local communities to draw government attention to water issues. For example, in Bangladesh, IWRM activities at local level by the Surma River AWP put pressure upon government to address issues of transboundary water sharing with India. Similar opportunities exist in Nepal as well, through the Mai River AWP. In Malwathu Oya AWP in Sri Lanka, the chair is the Governor of the North Central Province and his interest and commitment provides opportunities to address inter-provincial water issues in Sri Lanka.

AWPs have the potential to help scale-up local actions and experiences to influence national policy. AWPs were engaged in effective basin level dialogues on Water for Food and Environment in Sri Lanka and these experiences were subsequently scaled-up to a national level dialogue. Well-articulated local action can inform provincial or national policy – and be an alternative for policies that are invented at centre.

In India, in the context of prevailing sectoral attitudes and behaviour, AWPs have managed to make a dent in changing this in the places where they operate. Sectoral organizations have now come to realize the need for inter-dependence with respect to local water management issues. Solitary sectoral action is now considered neither desirable nor feasible.

Equally important AWPs can operate in a territory that will never be covered by 'political will'. In Sri Lanka, the Maha Oya Mithuro and Malwathu Oya AWPs played the role of champion and advocate in promoting latrines to prevent the river being used as a sewer, to take steps to mitigate garbage disposal to the river and to build tanks to prevent the washing of hospital linen in the river by building tanks. These were relatively minor issues, which were not attractive to the politicians although they were very important and impacted the river as well as the communities. For example, once people understood water was polluted because of such activities and that a water supply intake was just a few hundred yards down stream, steps were taken- by women and children - to stop the pollution. In both cases, the active people were the women and children. The government line-agencies who are AWP partners at local levels provide the much-needed credibility and support in this regard.
In addition, AWPs can get useful local activities going that can be expanded horizontally. These new activities can be the input for new programmes. In Pakistan for instance there has been very little innovation in the way water is managed or water services are being

provided – in spite of substantial research programmes in the country. Yet introducing and trying to find ways to make innovations work – as in the bio-sand filters (Nara AWP) or rooftop water harvesting (Potohar AWP) – can have a very large impact, particularly if the process is coached through to the end.

Another area where effective local action by AWPs presents an opportunity for leverage is when AWP activities can develop powerful 'add-ons' to on-going programmes. Examples from Pakistan are: introducing groundwater management in *kareze* (horizontal well) rehabilitation programmes or introducing household and community water treatment systems with Public Health Department. Much of the argument above applies to CWPs. In Bulgaria, the most promising opportunities to operationalise IWRM is through programmes with special interest groups, such as industries.

The AWPs can also provide opportunities to involve other players in water management than the usual actors. This often provides a refreshing energy. Examples – apart from the ones that are on going – are the more extensive linkage with the Women Water Networks in Upper Bhima AWP and Purna AWP. There are also untapped opportunities to link-up with Universities – in curriculum reform and in providing research opportunities into local level water management issues.

The impression from the study is that there is a substantial and largely unfulfilled demand for local IWRM activities. To match this, recently in some countries important support mechanisms have come into practice. An example is Bangladesh, where Water Management Cooperative Associations (WMCAs), sponsored through Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), address IWRM issues in small-scale water resource development and management. Government commitment to the WMCAs is high. ADB and Dutch bilateral aid financial contribution amounts to more than US$ 100 million over 10 years for activities of WMCAs. So far, 380 WMCAs have been established and registered under the Cooperative Society Act. Through the AWPs, GWP could have important complementary roles by effectively linking government (LGED and WMCAs) with that of local level communities for action on the ground.

In other countries, there are major investments planned in rural drinking water supply and sanitation in order to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In Ethiopia, nearly € 100 million has been pledged for this purpose. Such investment should be combined with source protection and local water resource management – and there is huge scope for AWPs to add value in this respect.

5.4 Threats

Threats related to the AWPs concern local problems undoing the basis for AWPs; the fear of being politicised, the low profile and limited support for AWPs within GWP and the competition by other initiatives.

In Nepal the prevailing violent political conflict and the absence of elected local bodies in certain areas have lowered the level of inclusiveness as elected bodies are an important partner. There is also the general threat of the loosely structured AWPs being politicised

and being used for misguided advocacy or for narrow interests of the party providing most of the funding to the AWP (which could even be a donor).

In other countries, even in the absence of political problems there has been lukewarm interest in partnerships and engaging government and others. This is a threat and an opportunity missed. The experience of the Nara AWP in Sindh, Pakistan demonstrates the potential and interest in particular of many local government staff (of different backgrounds) to contribute to improved water management and water-related services of their own area.

In many areas, the resourcefulness of local government organizations is hardly tapped and AWPs can have a catalytic role. The picture may be different for local civil society. In some countries (for instance Bulgaria, India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka), there is competition among rural development organizations and Community Based Organizations (CBOs), established through numerous programmes and projects at local level. In some cases AWPs are not seen as an addition but as competition for resources and attention.

Another threat is the limited GWP support to the AWPs. If AWPs are not coached and guided in the early phases of establishment, irrelevance or polarization may be the result. A lot depends on the individual leading the AWP, e.g. NGO leader, chairman of the steering committee etc. The presence of ambitious individuals with authoritative and self-centred streaks can be a threat to effective promotion of the partnership philosophy at large and AWPs in particular.

Another threat related to the limited support from GWP concerns the quality of AWP activities. If the current AWP activities are not put in a larger framework, then the different activities risk being commendable one-off activities – that may quickly perish. There is a need to bring the activities on a higher plain and particularly push an action agenda. There is a risk that a strong emphasis on awareness building and organizing workshops and seminars may backlash – and give CWPs and AWPs the reputation of 'talk shops'. The latter observation was made by resource persons both in the field as well as at regional level. Since the local dialogues naturally are 'problem oriented', it must seek solutions especially in the case of small local problems.

So far within GWP, AWPs have not been actively pursued. The lack of basic knowledge at central level on AWPs is indicative in this regard, but the lack of understanding extends to the regional and country water partnerships as well. The challenge for GWP is how to give more support to AWPs, without making them subject to a load of internal governance and stifling them with procedure.

6. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The review yielded more positive experiences than we expected at the outset of the study.

The positive experiences consisted of:

- the emergence of local initiatives led by the partnerships;
- inherent self sustaining features of the AWP;
- the partnering concepts at work: the ability to facilitate and forge good and active partnerships between local organization and government agencies.

In addition, positive experiences concerned the potential and opportunities for considerably more local IWRM, if properly supported and facilitated, opportunities for local operational capacity development could be;

- opportunities to add water resource management components to larger programmes;
- opportunities for mobilizing local communities and drawing in non-water players;
- the potential to create the incentives for action by local government organizations and others.

In some countries, moreover, substantial resources are pledged to introduce IWRM at local level, in particular Bangladesh. One can argue that GWP cannot afford to be away from these processes. The review suggests a number of new directions.

6.1 Make AWPs central in regional work plans

There is no doubt that AWPs are useful structures of the GWP network. Their value added lies in ensuring IWRM at local level and provide a fresh perspective on what is possible and required. They provide learning experiences and in a few examples showcases. The review has proved that AWP activities, though mundane and practical, vis-à-vis very minimal support from the CWPs have come along way in creating the required awareness of IWRM at the grassroots level. In essence, AWPs could be considered as effective laboratories to field test and implement IWRM concepts on the ground. However, more needs to be done to go beyond the awareness stage and strive for more local level actions in order to have more impact at basin or sub-basin level. For example, impact should be focused on overcoming the existing water stress conditions, a key reason according to the guidelines for which the AWPs were established in the first place. In this context, it is evident that with marginal additional support a lot more can be achieved to have the desired impact.

The "spirit" of the people and partners working at the grassroots level and the commitment, warrants mention in spite of the minimal resource support. This augurs well for sustaining the AWPs into the future when the desired levels of financial and other technical support are obtained.

The support from GWP, Regional Water Partnerships would be:

- More support to the AWPs in programme development – the intellectual resources in GWP to be directed more towards these real-life issues rather than being involved in high-level debate. The AWPs would benefit by inspiring contributions and broader perspectives on IWRM while preparing their own programmes. What is to be avoided is that AWPs implement the programmes of other layers in GWP (for instance the CWPs). Their local networks and local relevance is an asset – and it would benefit from an informed outsider's look at it;
- More support in the quality of implementation – for instance: since many AWPs (and CWPs too) are engaged in awareness raising activities, GWP should create a critical mass of experience and capacity and should facilitate RWPs search for financial and other relevant resources as well as provide knowledge and new ideas to the now scattered endeavours in this area;
- Facilitate exchanges between AWPs to stimulate learning and benevolent competition
- Guidance and coaching in fundraising, through training in project proposal writing, basic financial management
- Support in documentation – this can be through simple formats and visual documentation.

As an aside, it appears that similarly, far more support should go to the CWPs along the same lines. In theory the CWPs should be lynchpin of GWP's policy advocacy agenda. In practice the CWPs appeared under-resourced in terms of funding and in terms of practical support in programme development, documentation and fundraising. Also under current circumstances, it is not realistic to expect CWPs to substantially support or guide the AWPs. The big risk is that opportunities to produce output and impact on the ground may be missed.

In the context of the GWP general philosophy of facilitating rather than implementing action, it is important for AWPs to ascertain their position in this context. There are several strategies for AWPs to follow and the development of AWPs programmes should be tailored to this facilitating role:

- Local platform strategy – AWPs to bring together local players as a precondition for coordinated water management and activating different local programmes in the context of IWRM;
- Partnering strategy – AWPs to piggyback to larger local programmes and add IWRM elements to it
- IWRM pilots strategy – identify local activities that make substantial contribution to IWRM promotion and promote their implementation at scale.

6.2 Careful and strategic AWP building

The local opportunities and enabling environment for sustaining AWPs varies from country to country, and place to place. While in the long term, there is a need to explore opportunities for integrating AWPs into existing country institutional networks and systems in the countries, in the short term the challenge is to forge partnerships locally

especially with appropriate government institutions and with other partners. Getting the right partners on board is imperative. The direction should be more on 'maximum activation' rather 'total inclusivity'. The experience with for instance the Nara AWP in Pakistan shows that there is much dormant potential within both local government and non-government organization to undertake meaningful activities in the context of local IWRM. The AWP can provide the right catalytic framework.

The AWPs also have to look at opportunities. In several countries River Basin Organizations (RBOs) are officially endorsed and actively pursued. In light of this new institutional development, the challenge will be to carefully position the AWPs as playing a complementary role rather, where required and possible. The provision 'where required and possible' is important: experience in Bulgaria was that the councils of the River Basin Directorates more or less pre-empted what could have been the role of the AWP otherwise.

In India, the AWPs are viewed as having the potential to change the larger institutes that are represented (through one of their local departments) in the AWPs by encouraging them to move away from narrow sectoral approaches. In the composition of AWPs this is an important consideration. Another good example of strategic AWP building is the inclusion of Planning and Finance departments, such as the Bureau of Finance and Economic Development in Ethiopia – because there are powerful organisations with broad mandates and large leverage.

In other areas AWPs should look for possibilities to link strongly with non-government organizations and be sensitive to their programmes and activities. The key is to view these as being valuable opportunities. The example is the link of the Bolan AWP with Poverty Reduction Programme of FAO, in principle creating the opportunity to infuse IWRM in a much larger programme of action. Strategic alliance building can also take place in selecting the host organization – the example is the University modifying its curricula in Bangladesh.

A final point on strategic water partnership building is that in some cases having players from outside the professional water community in the driving seat (lawyers, educators, and business people) can have much added value. It brings a fresh new perspective; a motivation that is based on social concern rather professional judgments; and openings to important out-of-the box communities.

The gist of this is that one should not impose a one-size-fits-it-all and put general notion of what a local partnership is upfront. In other words the concept of partnering may be as important as that of partnership.

6.3 Have a focus on action

When one takes into consideration the specific activities and actions carried out by AWPs at the local level, even though they somewhat focus on IWRM concepts and principles, many are still at the awareness stage.

In the absence of any previous knowledge on IWRM, it is arguable that much of the spadework has to be on creating the necessary awareness and thus advocacy has been a priority. Awareness through seminars, workshops and the translation of the IWRM reports into the local languages has been an important action across the countries without exception. Another important activity has been the success of bringing together multi-stakeholders from the different sectors onto a common platform through effective participatory approaches to discuss issues.

Yet awareness is not so much action on the ground, or a substitute for it. For those established AWPs, the evolution and gestation period is now over. The need is to move IWRM from advocacy to reality e.g. from an awareness phase to a more action phase to implement concrete actions to have impact on the ground. There is a need to focus actions to address the primary objective of an AWP namely the resolving of the water stress conditions in the basin in order to strive for impact on local livelihoods.

When one considers the opportunities for IWRM at local level – described elsewhere in this report – the potential to achieve this kind of impact is tremendous.

6.4 Use guidelines to clarify expectations

In South Asia as well as in Ethiopia, a careful process of AWP formation is in place. AWP guidelines were prepared by GWP South Asia and are taken seriously (see annex 2 and 3). The guidelines spell out clearly the different phases of the evolutionary phase namely conceptual, exploratory, establishment and network management phases.

These guidelines are being used to clarify expectations and this should continue to be the case. Support by GWP to AWPs should be on an operational and opportunistic level – not by assessing the degree to which the guidelines are being followed.

Some of the AWPs in South Asia have now passed the first three phases and are in the last phase. The existing guidelines do not provide the necessary direction for this post-evolutionary phase and may be updated in this regard.

6.5 Having a variety of administrative models

When analysing the organizational structure and the performance of the AWPs in South Asia, three different types of administrative modes are evident.

1. The AWP is hosted by one of the local NGOs or local government agency. The NGO generally is a leading and a reputed institution registered in the country and in many cases is a very active network with many member partners. Most often the member partners are also individually registered organizations. The NGO provides the necessary direction and therefore the success of the AWP depends on the interest and commitment of the NGO. This type of structure is found in the AWPs in Nepal, Bulgaria and Bangladesh.

2. The AWP is established as a separate local organization and is not hosted by a NGO. There is no official status, only internal governance. The direction is provided by a steering committee and the AWP has its own constitution. Government agencies, NGOs and private sector institutions are partners of the AWP. The AWP not being legally registered does not allow it to raise its own funds. This type of structure is found in India and Sri Lanka.

3. The AWP is legally registered as an NGO and thereby functions as an independent organization. By being a legally registered organization, it is able to exhibit the required credibility, which facilitates the development of partnerships with on-going government, and civil society programmes which adds value to the AWP. One of the advantages of being registered is the ability to raise its own funds. However, these registered AWPs, which are found only in Pakistan, have not been active in raising funds.

We did not find a large difference in performance, though option 1 and 3 may be slightly preferable, as they are institutionally more robust.

The same applies for the functioning of the Steering Committee and the issues of registration. Steering Committees appear in all administrative models. It is important not to overemphasize formal governance (also because in all countries oversight is provided by the CWP) but also to see the Steering Committees as assets to access to new networks and sources of support.

Although most of the AWPs are not registered with the exception of Pakistan, the issue of registration is actively explored and there is much debate as to the pros and cons of it. For example some are of the opinion that by not being registered, the partnership is restricted to a great extent in not being able to raise the required funds for its activities. However, others feel that the key factor is to have a strong and committed NGO who together with its active network partners will provide all of the resources including substantial funding.[11] Again we argue that the importance of legal registration lies in the convenience factor: is it possible at all? Does it add value and open new opportunities? These questions should be answered on a case by case basis.

6.6 AWPs in the larger GWP family

The AWPs function under the purview of the CWPs and are financially supported at least in the establishment phase by the CWPs. During this phase, limited funds are provided for consultative workshops and for developing the vision, essentially in relation to start-up and launch activities. Thereafter, as specified in the guidelines, the AWPs are expected to raise their own funds and their success of this often depend on the strength of the AWP or NGO lead partners. As provided in the guidelines, it is recommended that the AWP partners be actively encouraged to become members of the GWP, CWP, the regional thematic networks or the GWP Associated Programmes (APs), as is the thrust of GWP.

[11] It is interesting to note that in the case of Pakistan, the federal government has provided a fund of Rs. 10 million for the support of AWPs and the AWPs have been asked to establish their legal credentials before seeking financial support from this fund. (Simi Kamal).

As a local level extension of the GWP family, the AWPs are considered an essential structure in order to promote and implement IWRM at the lowest level. This three tier structure of the GWP family, though seen as sufficient and working well for promoting IWRM from a global level right up to the local level in most countries, in India however because of the size of the country, an intermediate structure namely a Zonal Water Partnership is considered as a requirement for AWPs to effectively function. This new zonal layer is expected to strengthen links between the CWP and AWPs in the different zones. It will make sense only if there is a larger density of activities and AWPs – for which in principle in India as elsewhere, there is scope. There is a danger otherwise of adding layer on layer.

AWPs play a pivotal role in the GWP family by having the potential to operationalise many of the GWP link programmes such as Women and Water and the Dialogue on Water Food and Environment. In all of these programmes and activities, the AWPs tend to serve as an important field laboratory on the ground for testing and implementation of IWRM concepts. The legitimacy of the AWPs is also enhanced by the involvement and participation of women, youth and the poverty stricken local communities. The flow of activities in GWP should be that of support – with the higher tier concentrating on arranging effective support either as a main part of their mandate or through special initiatives.

The CWP-AWP link is very important in many respects vis-à-vis meeting the key objective of promoting IWRM at the local level. AWPs rely heavily on the CWPs for technical support and the funding. However, in many cases this is found to be wanting in many respects. In some cases, the CWPs themselves do not have the funding, time, and capacity to provide the required support to the AWPs. CWPs should play a more active role in helping identifying the most suitable host institution that would provide the AWP the required administrative and communication support. Further, the CWPs should also support AWPs in linking up with other programmes and funding opportunities.

Outside of the basic guidance and technical and financial support from the CWPs, the AWPs should be given the flexibility thereafter to develop themselves adapting to the local conditions. This is an important condition to ensure the growth and maturity of the AWPs for the sustainability of the partnership.

South Asia especially now has a wealth of knowledge and experience to share not only with the other regions who are interested in terms of extending the GWP family to partnerships on the ground at local levels to promote IWRM but also within the region across the countries as well. For example, whether it is establishing new AWPs for the first time; sustaining those already established or trying to resurrect those not performing well. In this regard, the first step will be to document the experiences and lessons and widely disseminate through the GWP networks. At least as a first step in this regard, the existing guidelines and models could be considered as valuable lessons to be shared among the other regions.

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8. Internal Reports from CWPs and AWPs.

Annex 1: Terms of Reference

LOCAL WATER MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AT THE SUB NATIONAL LEVEL - STUDY OF AREA WATER PARTNERSHIPS IN GWP

1. Introduction

This status review of Area Water Partnerships in GWP is being carried out to improve understanding of the activities, organisation, and effectiveness of AWPs within the GWP Network. Given the important roles that AWPs are reported to be playing on the ground, this investigation should also be seen as part of GWPO initiative to ensure that all partners of AWPs are fully integrated into the global network.

This review also serves as GWP's input into 4WWF, specifically; it serves to illustrate the Forum's theme of promoting the IWRM approach at the local level. The investigation heavily draws on the experiences of GWP SAS and GWP CEE (Bulgaria), while also bringing in relevant experiences from other regions.

2. Objectives

- To map the existing Area Water Partnerships in South Asia and CEE, their structure, and their accomplishments.
- To provide lessons and experiences from the existing AWPs that can help the future development of partnerships for better water management at the sub-national level.

3. Methods of Data Collection

The review is based on both primary and secondary data.

(i) Primary data is gathered through interviews with Partners and other relevant institutions and persons at the AWP and other levels.

(ii) The study should in addition draw on the knowledge emanating from the following sources of Secondary data:

- the AWPs list that was prepared by the Secretariat in 2002,
- The article in the 2002 edition of "GWP in Action",
- summary of the pre 2003 electronic discussion groups,
- GWP SAS Self Assessment Report, and the TEC Learning Review, both the governance and programme reports (2005),
- The summary of the session on Grassroots IWRM at the CP meetings in Malaysia in 2004 and Guatemala in May 2005,
- Any other material from the region or Stockholm.

4. TOR for the Review

The broad TOR for the review are highlighted below.

- Through a consultative process, confirm the existence of AWPs operating in countries of South Asia and Central and Eastern Europe (Bulgaria and perhaps other countries).

- Study the adequacy and relevance of guidelines issued by RWP/CWP (if any) for the promotion of AWPs, and the processes adopted for their sustainability.
- Review a sample of the progress reports and syntheses of AWP activities.
- By actually visiting most of the AWPs concerned, prepare a 'map' of basic information about each one of them e.g. date of establishment, objective and activities, names, and contact details of Partners, names of key persons involved, outline of their governance structure, source of funding etc. A template used for mapping country and regional water partnerships will be provided as a guide.
- Assess the extent to which the AWPs conform to basic GWP principles and values, e.g. on stakeholder participation, neutral platform, openness, transparency etc.
- Annotation of 'stories' from AWPs and their Partner institutions, to cover why the adoption of the IWRM approach their work, how they are linked to CWPs, and whether or not they get support and information from the wider GWP family.
- Identify what constitutes IWRM at the local level, its features and how it is done. From this prepare a brief outline of a few (3-4) stories that could be presented at the 4WWF session on Grassroots IWRM to demonstrate local water management action to solve global problems.
- Highlight AWPs achievements, failures to date, constraints, lessons learned to date and future plans.
- Evaluate the outputs and impacts of a few selected AWPs.
- Recommend how to make AWPs a stronger part of the GWP family and maybe how other regions can benefit from the lessons learnt.
- Prepare outstanding case studies illustrating IWRM at the grassroots level. The cases will be presented at the 4WWF in Mexico and will also be used in the GWP 10th anniversary book.
- State in what way CWPs and RWPs could benefit from the AWP experience and integrate them with the in-country and Regional programmes.
- Document the potential that AWPs hold for promoting IWRM, as an entry point for poverty reduction and livelihood improvement.
- Based on your findings indicate the potential role of AWP as a forum for cross sectoral dialogues, conflict resolution and reaching consensus on IWRM processes.

5. Constitution of the Review Team (Wallingford and IWMI Advisory Centres)

- The team will comprise two consultants from the IWMI and Wallingford Advisory Centres. Frank van Steenbergen and Lalith Dassenaike have been selected by the two ACs.
- FvS (Wallingford) is allocated up to 10 days for his input.
- LD (IWMI) is allocated up to 60 days for his input.
- FvS and LD will develop their work plan and share tasks and by end of month one submit their agreed upon outline of how they will work together, how they will share country responsibilities (work together in all of countries or divide responsibilities).
- Frank and Lalith should establish a common frame of analysis and reporting at onset.

- The investigation will be managed from the GWP Secretariat in Stockholm and will require coordination with the Regional and Country Water Partnerships. The GWP manager will be Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister.

6 Outputs

1. A report mapping the AWPs and their accomplishments and giving lessons for future development of AWPs.
2. A set of 3-4 case studies illustrating how grassroots actions have led to better water management at the local level.

7. The Budget

The estimated budget for the study is US$ 50,000. This funding is from the normal annual allocation to each of the Advisory Centres. Prior to commencement of the study the consultants will provide a more detailed cost breakdown, including time, travel and other expenses and showing the total amounts from each AC.

8. Timing and Time Frame

The start date is 1 July 2005 and the date for completion for the study is 30 November 2005. The consultants should submit their final outputs by this date. The consultants will schedule their own inputs in order to meet this deadline. Intermediate reports should be submitted as follows:

- Submission of outline work plan, timetable and budget end July 2005.
- A Progress report outlining progress to date, with a particular focus on the mapping, by 10 October 2005. This report will include a list of the case studies with a short (half page) description. This will be provided to the GWP Steering Committee for information.
- One of the consultants will attend the GWP South Asia regional planning meeting (around October 13 – 16). The regional meeting will review the state of regional programmes while also preparing for the regional inputs into 4WWF and the Progress Report will provide information for this meeting.
- The draft final report will be submitted for review and comment by the GWPO Stockholm and RWPs by 15 November 2005. The consultants will incorporate comments and submit the Final report by 30 November 2005.
- The case studies will be submitted to GWPO by 15 November 2005. The consultants will submit these for review by the relevant AWP as well as by GWPO and the RWPs. Case studies will be finalised and considered for presentation at the Mexico Forum, IWRM day, in March 2006. It is not envisaged that finalising the cases will be done by the consultants under this contract.
- The outputs will feed into other GWP publications, for example the GWP in Action and 10th Anniversary publications.

Annex 2: Guidelines for Area Water Partnerships (South Asia)

Background of GWP.

The international community has long considered how to address the water crises, and during the past decade it has reached consensus on fundamental principles for water resources management as enshrined in chapter 18 of Agenda 1 adopted at Rio in 1992. It has been recognized at:

- Fresh water is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and environment.
- Water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners and policy makers at all levels.
- Women play a central part in provision, management and safeguarding of water.
- Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognized as an economic good as well as a social good.

To help translate these principles into practice, the Global Water Partnership (GWP) was formally established in August 1996. GWP asserts that to manage water sustainably for continued human development, the competing uses for water must be reconciled. This can occur only if the parties competing for fresh water share the mutual goal of appropriately adjusting their demands and engage in dialogue on how to do so. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is the means to reach this goal, and it aims to ensure the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources by maximizing economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of the vital environmental system.

GWP promotes IWRM by creating fora at global, regional and local levels. These fora are used for debate on the Dublin Rio principles, dissemination of knowledge on how these principles can be operationally applied in practice, exchange of experiences and mobilization of the fiscal and human resources necessary to achieve IWRM.

Promotion of AWPs.

To help translate Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) into practice South Asia Technical Advisory Committee of GWP has promoted establishment of Area Water Partnerships (AWPs) for the water stressed area of South Asia. Water stress may be on account of shortage of water or on account of poor quality of water. AWP is a multidisciplinary action group of local stakeholders.

AWP provides a platform for water related institutions and stakeholders for interaction to achieve IWRM at the local level.

In the Area Water Partnerships, the main task is to identify inner dependency of various water-related institutions and stakeholders in water and to suggest necessary reforms for mobilizing their work on an integrated basis.

Working of the Area Water Partnerships has been discussed in details in the South Asia Technical Advisory Committee meetings. Area Water Partnership has been unanimously acknowledged as the effective means of taking the IWRM to the grass root level.

Identification of water stressed areas for promotion of AWPs has been initiated since 2000 in South Asia. Vision Documents of eight AWPs were presented in the first South Asia Water Forum (SAWAF) held in February 2002 at Kathmandu, Nepal. It evoked lot of interest amongst the participants because of its excellent potential to test the implementation of IWRM principles at the field level.

Criteria of establishing an AWP

By now 30 Area Water Partnerships are in the different phases of evolution and work. Basically 4 phases of evolutionary process have been kept in view.

i) Conceptual Phase

ii) Exploratory Phase

iii) Establishment Phase

iv) Network Management Phase

- Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) are encouraged to identify the critical water stressed areas and promote the AWPs for such areas.
- While identifying critical water stressed areas to promote Area Water Partnerships; the size of the area for the water partnership should neither be too large to manage the integrated planning and operation, nor to be too small to be ineffective for the integrative process. It has been decided by GWP South Asia that the size for AWP in South Asia should range from 1,000 to 20,000 sq. km.
- Area Water Partnership is promoted for a river basin or for a sub-basin or for a well-defined group of sub-basins. Sources of water supply for them as well as the effluents from such habitations consequently encompass more than one sub-basin. For such critical areas the relevant "hydraulic area" comprising of the concerned sub-basin is to be properly defined for the purpose of integration of water related aspects.
- Membership of an Area Water Partnership is open to all water related institutes / organizations and groups of stakeholders from the target area.
- To pursue the concept of Area Water Partnership there should be at least 25 institutions / organizations interested to work together for the potential beneficiary area.
- Operationally effective stakeholders in the identified partnership area should not be less than eight.

- Organizations / institutions involved in Area Water Partnership could be members of Global Water Partnership, Country Water Partnerships or of the Regional Thematic Networks of GWP South Asia depending upon their interest and reach.

Criteria for membership

Criteria for admission and retention of organizations/agencies as partners in the Area Water Partnerships are:

Length of existence…..at least one year of the institutions/agency;

Year of standing

Financial capacity and availability…..at least for of audited accounts……..the past one year.

Membership strength of the …….minimum ten institutions/agencies.

Expertise/experience in water…….Involvement in related activities in terms of outputs …..at least one (publication/reports could be a …..water related measurable criteria)…..activity in the past.

Disciplines represented in AWP

Generally following disciplines are expected to be reflected in the AWP for enabling a comprehensive approach to the management of water.

1. Irrigation
2. Water supply and sanitation
3. Industries
4. Grass root level community Organizations
5. Economists
6. Media
7. Women
8. Politicians / administrators
9. Environmentalists
10. Sociologists
11. Educationists
12. Youth groups
13. Social workers
14. Pollution Control Boards / Authorities
15. Geo-hydrologists
16. Hydropower Development Authorities
17. Legal experts
18. Scientists

Functioning of AWP

- The style of functioning of Area Water Partnership will be as a non governmental, non political network even though Government agencies are partners in the local work.
- One of the partner organizations has to work as a host institution for providing the secretarial support to the work of Area Water Partnership voluntarily on a continuous basis on a partnership mode.
- A small steering committee (4 to 8 partner representatives) is to be formed to guide the day to day work of the Area Water Partnership.
- The steering committee has to meet at least once in a month to promote the objectives of Area Water Partnership and to pursue the planned activities.
- Area Water Partnership may adopt a "Patron" if they so desire who will work in his individual capacity to promote the cause of IWRM in the target area.
- AWP may also nominate 3 expert advisors to AWP- two from the local area, and one on behalf of the CWP to guide the progress towards IWRM.

Financial Support

Financial support for organizing one preparatory workshop, follow up workshop for the partnership developing the vision is generally provided by GWP - South Asia subject to availability of funds.

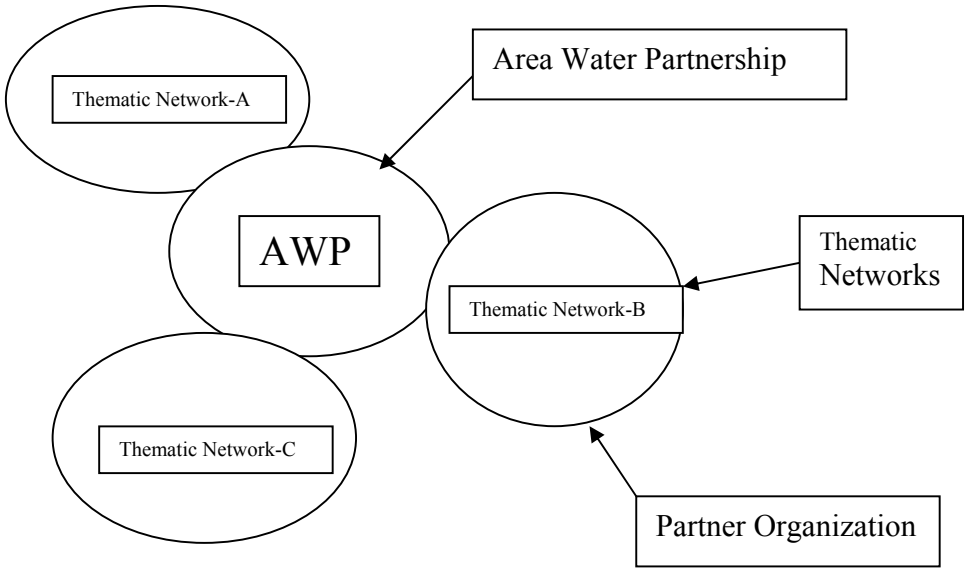
For carrying out the further programmes of AWP on continuous basis the organizations / institutions should stand by their own as far as financial requirements are concerned.

For the core existence of AWP a small membership fee may be levied and for specific water related programmes, money may be raised thro' participatory contribution, donations and grants.

Link with thematic networks

Strong links will be established between the Area Water Partnership and Thematic Networks / Associate Programmes in and around the area.

The Area Water Partnership may include partner organizations form the thematic networks. Their relation can be somewhat as shown below:



Output

On establishment of an Area Water Partnership, its first task is to develop Vision 2025 and a Framework For Action (FFA) to achieve the vision.

Its Vision and FFA documents are to be approved and adopted in the annual general body meeting of the Area Water Partnership.

Such approved vision document can be presented in the South Asia Water Forum (SAWAF) proposed to be organized every year in the South Asia or at the annual gathering of the AWPs in South Asia.

A separate network of AWPs under the South Asia Regional Water Partnership (RWP) for exchanging information and experiences in the implementation of IWRM in South Asia is in offing for providing the coordinating facilities to the network.

Annex 3: Terms of Reference for Area Water Partnership (Pakistan)

GWP promotes IWRM by creating fora at global, regional, national and local levels. These fora are used for debate on the Dublin – Rio-Principles; dissemination of knowledge on how these principles can operationally be applied in practice, exchange of experiences and mobilization of the fiscal and human resources necessary to achieve IWRM. To help translate this in to practice, Area Water Partnership would be the best platform.

Area Water Partnership (AWP) is not a total replication of GWP at local level. GWP is mandated to promote IWRM through global Networking which is in fact its dominant function. AWP would be the facilitating arm of GWP at the grass root level to implement IWRM by involving all water related institutions and stakeholders.

In the Area Water Partnerships, main task will be to identify interdependency of various water-related institutions and the stakeholders in water and to suggest necessary reforms for mobilizing their work on an integrated basis.

Area Water Partnerships (PWPs), established by Pakistan Water Partnership (PWP) directly or independently at their own, would act under the guidance of PWP to:

i) promote the understanding of hydrological cycle for betterment of human being, nature conservation, echo-system and sustainable development in their respective areas;
ii) promote water as a resource and its use on holistic basis giving appropriate weight to each and every use;
iii) facilitate implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) programme by collaboration, at their request, with government agencies and existing networks;
iv) encourage government, donor agencies and other stakeholders to adopt consistent, mutually complementary policies and programmes relating to development, management and use of water;
v) build mechanisms for sharing information and experiences;
vi) develop innovative and effective solutions to problems common to integrated water resources management;
vii) help implement practical policies and good practices based on those solutions;
viii) focus on the activities through participatory approach;
ix) establish linkage and collaborate with GWP, PWP and other networks, organizations, associations etc;
x) encourage better management practices, reforms and enhanced civil society role for conflict resolution;
xi) promote technological innovations disseminated by GWP, PWP and other organizations;

xii) use GWP Toolbox as guideline for facilitating implementation of IWRM;

xiii) work towards achieving Millennium Development Goals and its objectives; and

xiv) make/follow necessary rules and procedures to achieve the above objectives.

ESSENTIAL WORKING REQUIREMENTS:

- Area Water Partnerships would be promoted by or through PWP for implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).
- To be consistent with the principles of IWRM, AWPs should be promoted for a river basin or a sub-basin or for a well-defined hydrological unit, where water stress is being experienced or is anticipated in the next 25 years.
- Some metropolitan and industrial complexes are located on ridge lines and are spread over in to more than one sub-basin. For such critical areas the relevant "hydraulic area" should be properly defined for the purpose of integration of water related aspects.
- The size of the area for the water partnership should range preferably from 1000 to 5000 sq. km.
- Memberships should be open to all water related institutions/organizations and individuals or groups of stakeholders of the area.
- To launch the concept of area water partnerships there should be at least 10 institutions/ organizations interested and from the potential beneficiary area.
- After gathering the preliminary information of the concerned area, the Area Water Partnership should bring out:
  - ◊ Vision for the next 25 years,
  - ◊ Framework For Action for achieving the vision, and
  - ◊ Outline of the first five years work programme with detailed plan of first year.
- Organizations/institutions involved in establishing the particular Area Water Partnership, should become members of Pakistan Water Partnerships Network.
- Information about the organizations / institutions joining AWP should be compiled and furnished to PWP in the attached format.
- Every AWP will help set up a Women and Water Network (WWN) in their areas and associate them with all their activities in recognition of the fact that women are equal stakeholders in water issues.
- Indicatively following disciplines and activities may be covered by AWPs:
  1. Irrigation
  2. Water Supply and Sanitation
  3. Industrial uses of water and handling of industrial effluents
  4. Grass root level NGOs working in the areas of water, agriculture, environment etc.
  5. Information and awareness
  6. Gender balance

7. Environment
8. Socio-economic development
9. Education
10. Youth Activity
11. Farmer Organizations
12. Local Governments.

- Style of functioning/decision-making of AWP should be democratic.
- There should be a host institution for providing logistic support to AWP.
- AWPs would work as independent networks but may seek guidance from PWP on their matters of operation/technical issues.
- Look for innovative financing means and partners on sustainable grounds.

Information about the Organization joining Area Water Partnership

1	2	3	4

Area Water Partnership

General information about the area of concern

1. Geography

-Hydraulic Area
-City (Urban) and other area (Rural) - and its population
-As per Census 1991. City Area
Other Area

_____

Total

_____

-Anticipated Population

Year 2025. City Area
Other Area

_____

Total

_____

-Details of River / streams: Important Nallas: Lengths and other Characteristics

2. General Climate of the area
3. Evaporation Pattern:
4. Assessed Natural Water Resources of the area
-Surface Water Resources
-Ground Water Resources
Possible water transfers to the area (i) Already realized (ii) Proposed for future
5. Current Water Uses
-Irrigation uses
-Non - Irrigation uses
6. Arrangements for (i) Conjunctive use of water (ii) Rain water harvesting
7. Status of Effluents from (a) Industrial area (b) cities (c) villages
8. Geomorphology:
9. Geological Formation
water recharge potentials.
10. Land Use pattern
in Rural Area (b) in Urban Area
11. Industrial locations: Their water needs and effluent disposal
12. Live Stock 1991: _____

2025: _____

13. Expected Pattern of Development by 2025 and associated water needs.
14. Current institutional arrangements for

(a) water mobilization / distribution / treatment / monitoring
data collection and analysis : Quality wise / quantity wise
academic research on water related issues
NGOs – involved in water issues -
Economic status of the population of the hydraulic area

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR AREA WATER PARTNERSHIP / NETWORKS

To be adopted by:

a) The organizing agency (Host institution for AWP)
b) Steering Committee of AWP

Code of conduct

i. We shall refrain from public criticism of each other.
ii. We shall extend full co-operation to others to promote Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and we will work on a partnership mode.
iii. We shall perform the task assigned to us (on our request) to the best of our ability and capacity.
iv. If we notice any irregularity, we shall pass on the specific information to the local organizational head for rectification.
v. If we receive specific information of any irregularity by our own people, we shall rectify the same immediately and inform the informer of action taken.
vi. Record shall be kept of such instances by the respective organizations for further debriefing.

We will extend full co-operation to the local agency dealing with water.
WE WILL SHARE THE INFORMATION, WHEN NEEDED TO ALL THE MEMBERS OF AREA WATER PARTNERSHIP / NETWORKS.

Annex 4: Questionnaire for Key Respondents

Study of Area Water Partnerships (AWPs) in GWP

Questionnaire for Key Respondents

You have been selected as a "key respondent" to the above study based on your expert knowledge and experience in water management issues at the local level. Although there is no limit in terms of the length of the response however we request you be objective and focused as possible. Although the questions may require a generalized answer, it would be good wherever appropriate to substantiate with concrete examples in relation to a specific AWP activity (e.g. provide AWP name, details of activity location, date etc.). Please provide the source of reference if available. If you have access to soft copies of reference material kindly attach same to this document.

The responses should be entered in the space provided immediately after the question. The preferred response is a soft copy. If need to, hardcopies can be faxed to 2786854 to the attention of Mr. Lalith Dassenaike

We thank you in advance for your time to provide us information through this brief questionnaire.

Deadline: We appreciate receiving your responses the latest by **30th October 2005**.

Name of respondent:
Country:
Current employer/designation:
Affiliation to GWP/CWP/AWP:
Email address:
Contact tel. no(s):

1. In your opinion have the AWPs achieved the envisaged IWRM on the ground? If yes, what are the specific local actions in support of this? Your response should be able to clearly highlight the difference between an "integrated approach" versus a "sectoral approach".

2. In relation to the above response in no. 1, clearly explain the relevant water issue(s) (e.g. problems) that were addressed and the corresponding solutions in terms of an IWRM approach. How would you describe that an explicit "integrated approach" was required and applied in terms of finding a solution to the issue? Can you clearly describe the situation in the context of either a) with and without or b) before and after an integrated approach scenario?

3.What have been the "impact(s)" of the AWPs? For example, do you think the AWPs have been able to clearly demonstrate impact in terms of a) raising awareness of IWRM at local level – and if so how – for example evidence could be through the dissemination of brochures and publications, holding of public seminars, workshops etc.?, b) in terms of applying IWRM knowledge on the ground – for example resolving water management conflicts and issues on the ground, organizing of the partnership to provide platforms to bring together different stakeholders etc.?, or any other impacts?

4. What difference would it have made (e.g. to the local people, environment etc.) IF the AWP was not established? Do you think the AWP activities would have taken place anyway through another organization, partnership etc.?

5.What are the "strengths" of the AWPs? For example strengths which should be considered as a justification to promote and establish more AWPs in other parts of the country.

6.What are considered "weaknesses" of the AWPs? For example those constraints which inhibit or undermine the effective functioning of the AWPs.

7.Do you think AWPs have been successful and therefore existing partnerships should be sustained and new ones actively promoted in your country/region? Why or why not? (Issues to consider would be for example – Do the AWPs emerge as an important "Voice" of the grassroots civil society? Is the AWP a potential platform to scale-up local actions and experiences that could influence national policy? Do the AWPs meet the envisaged role of being a common platform for reaching out to the local stakeholders on the ground and whereby the CWPs can perform it's neutral change agent role effectively?).

8.Provide sources of reference for the above responses

Annex 5: AWP Profiles

Existing AWP Profiles and Information

(The following information was provided by the CWP Focal Points)

Bangladesh

	Name of AWP	Location (district, province)	Name of River Basin (command area)	Area Covered (sq.km)	Basin Population (in Million)	Date of Establishment / Inception	Status (active/not active)	Date of last AWP meeting
1.	Surma Basin Area Water Partnership	Sylhet	Surma	4072	1.95	24 Nov, 2001	Active	21th June, 2004
2.	Gorai Basin Area Water Partnership	Kushtia	Gorai	16,000	9.70	2nd April, 2002	Active	12 July, 2004
3.	Buriganaga River Area Water Partnership	Dhaka	Buriganga	242	1.16	18th August, 2002	Active	18 August, 2004
4.	Teesta River Area Water Partnership	Rangpur	Teesta	1278	1.50	31st Jan, 2003	Active	31 Jan, 2003
5	Bangali River Area Water Partnership	Bogura	Bangali	3895	5.20	6th Oct, 2004	Active	6th Oct, 2005
6.	Kopotaksha-Bhadra-Shree-Hamkura River Area Water Partnership	Satkhira	Kopotakha	3315	4.30	10 Nov, 2004	Active	19 June, 2005
7.	Bhairab River Area Water Partnership	Khulna	Rupsha	2888	2.87	18th Nov, 2004	Active	16 June, 2005
8	Matamuhuri River Area Water Partnership	Cox's Bazar	Matamuhuri	2480	1.00	28th Dec, 2004	Active	3 Oct, 2005
9	Gomti Basin Area Water Partnership	Comilla	Gomti	1275	1.66	Under Conceptual phase	Active	Yet to be held any meeting
10	Monu River Area Water Partnership	Moulvi Bazar	Monu	1356	1.10	Under Conceptual phase	Active	Yet to be held any meeting
11	Old Brahmmaputra River Area Water Partnership	Mymensingh	Old Brahmmaputra	3328	4.30	Under conceptual phase	Active	Yet to be held any meeting

12	Micro level AWPs Water Management Cooperative Associations (WMCAs)	All over the country	350 small rivers	1620	1.4 million	From 1995-2002	Active	Regular meetings held.
13	Local Area Water Resources Groups in North East Region	Sunamganj	100 small rivers	420	0.6 million	From 2003-till date	Active	Regular meetings held.

	Name of AWP	**Key IWRM Activity(s) and/or Issue(s) linked to AWP work (based on progress)**	**No. of Partners/ Stakeholders**	**Source of Funding (CWP, other outside donor – if so name of donor)**	**Address & contact person**
1.	Surma Basin Area Water Partnership (SRAWP)	Creation of awareness on water issues in Surma River Basin through workshop, seminars and drama. Understanding IWRM and its importance. Dissemination of IWRM-Bangla TAC documents and its application in practical field. Formation of Local Women and Water Network. Introducing Tool Box on IWRM Initiative taken on capacity building on IWRM. Initiative taken on dialogue on various issues of water like Water and Food, Climate Variability.	34	BWP & Shahjalal University of Science and Technology (SUST)	**Mr. Aktarul Islam Chowdhury** Head, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering E-mail: aic_cee@yahoo.com **Dr. Mushtaq Ahmed** Prof. Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering Shahjalal University of Science and Technology Sylhet- 3114, Bangladesh. Tel:880-821-714479, 717850, 713580 Fax:880-821-715257 E-mail: mushtaq_cee@yahoo.com, mushtaq_cee@sust.edu
2.	Gorai Basin Area Water Partnership (GRAWP)	Creation of awareness on water issues in Gorai River Basin through workshop, seminars and drama. Understanding IWRM and its importance. Dissemination of IWRM-Bangla TAC documents and its application in practical field.	26	BWP & LGED	**Prof. Dr. Anwarul Karim** Bangladesh Folklore Research Institute, Kushtia Tel: 880-71-61858 E-mail: drakarim@kushtia.com **Mr. Rezaur Rahman** Executive Engineer, LGED Kushtia xenkst@bttb.net.bd
3.	Buriganaga River Area Water Partnership (BRAWP)	Creation of awareness on water issues in Buriganga River Basin and IWRM.	17	BWP	**Mr. Abu Naser Khan** Secretary General Bangladesh Paribesh Andolan Dhaka, Bangladesh

					Tel:880-2-8128024, 018218035 (Mobile) Fax:880-2-8113390 E-mail: iednaser@bangla.net
4.	Teesta River Area Water Partnership (TRAWP)	Creation of awareness on water issues in Teesta River Basin and IWRM.	12	BWP & LGED	**Mr. Abdul Aziz** Chief Engineer, North Zone Tel: 880-521-63554 Fax: 880-521-62587 E-mail:bwdb@tistaonline.com **Mr. A. K. M. Badrudozza** Superintending Engineer Tel: 880-521-62720 **Mr. Shaidur Rahman** Superintending Engineer Bangladesh Water Development Board Tel: 880-521-63575
5	Bangali River Area Water Partnership (BARAWP)	Creation of awareness on water issues in Bangali River Basin and IWRM.	22	TMSS & BWP	**Prof. Hosne Ara Begum** Executive Director TMSS & **Mr. Shakil Bin Azad Romy** Asst. Director , TMSS TMSS Bhaban 631/5, West Kazipara, Mirpur, Dhaka Tel: 880-2-8057589 Fax: 9009089 E-mail: romyazad@yahoo.com
6.	Kopotaksha-Bhadra-Shree-Hamkura River Area Water Partnership (KRAWP)	Creation of awareness on water issues in Kopotaksha River Basin and IWRM.	18	BWP & Uttaran	**Ms. Fatima Halima Ahmed** Coordinator Uttaran Uttaran Dhaka Liasion Office 42 Satmasjid Road (3rd Floor) Dhanmondi Dhaka - 1209 Phone # 9122302 (Off.) Mobile # 0171-828305 Email: uttaran@bdonline.com
7.	Bhairab River Area Water Partnership (BRAWP)	Creation of awareness on water issues in Kopotaksha River Basin and IWRM	21	BWP	**Mr. Ashraf-Ul-Alam Tutu** Coordinator Coastal Development Partnership (CDP)

					55/2 Islampur Road, Khulna-9100, Bangladesh Phone: 0088-041-810573 Fax: 0088-041-729310 www.cdpbd.org
8	Matamuhuri River Area Water Partnership	Creation of awareness on water issues in Matamuhuri River Basin and IWRM.	23	BWP & LGED	**Mr. Sayeed Ahmed Baset** Upazilla Engineer Cakaria, Cox's Bazar Tel: 880-172098768 E-mail: sabaset@hotmail.com
9	Gomti Basin Area Water Partnership (GRAWP)	Creation of awareness on water issues in Gomti River Basin and IWRM.	Under development	BWP	**Mr. Hasan Zubair** Chief Engineer Bangladesh Water Development Board North-East Zone, Comilla, Bangladesh Tel: 081-76807 Fax:081-76073
10	Monu River Area Water Partnership (MRAWP)	Creation of awareness on water issues in Monu River Basin and IWRM.	Under development	BWP	**Mr. Sayed Uddin** Superintending Engineer Bangladesh Water Development Board & Chairman, Institution of Engineers Moulvi Bazar Sub Center Moulvi Bazar, Bangladesh Tel/Fax:880-861-52212
11	Old Brahmmaputra River Area Water Partnership (OBRAWP)	Creation of awareness on water issues in Old Bragmmaputra River Basin and IWRM.	Under development	BWP	**Ms. Hasna J Moudud** President, CARDMA 159 Gulshan Avenue Dhaka-1212 Tel: 880-2-9888694 Fax: 880-2-8822676 E-mail: hrcardma@citechco.net
12	Micro level AWPs Water Management Cooperative Associations (WMCAs)	Creation of awareness on water issues and IWRM. Application of IWRM in water management. Operation and maintenance of small scale water resources management project.	Involve all water related organizations, community based organizations and civil society at basin level.	LGED & Local WMCAs	**Mr. Nurul Islam** Head of IWRM Local Govt. Engineering Department RDEC Building LGED, Agargaon Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Dhaka-1207

					Tel: 880-2-9127163, Fax: 880-2-8123264 Email: nislam@lged.gov.bd, nislam48@yahoo.com
13	Local Area Water Resources Groups in North East Region	Creation of awareness on water issues and IWRM. Application of IWRM in water management. Community based water resources management. Operation and maintenance of small scale water resources management project.	Involve all water related organizations, community based organizations and civil society.	LGED & Local Area Water Resource Groups	**Sheikh Md. Mohsin** Project Director Community Based Resources Management Project Local Govt. Engineering Department Agargaon, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Dhaka-1207 Tel: 880-2-8151387, Fax: 880-2-9144638 Email: mohsin@lged.org

India

	Name of AWP	Location (district, province)	Name of River Basin (command area)	Area Covered (sq.km)	Date of Establishment / Inception	Status (active/not active)	Date of last AWP meeting	Key IWRM Activity(s) and/or Issue(s) linked to AWP work	Names of Partners/ Stakeholders	Source of Funding (CWP, other outside donor – if so name of donor)	Address
1.	Sabarmati AWP	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Sabarmati	300	1999	Active	17th September 2005	The key objectives of the project were assessing the extent to which local options for water management help address the water scarcity problems in the Sabarmati River Basin and studying the existing institutions from the view point of their capacity and role in implementing water management activities in the Basin. One of the major conclusions from this project was the need for the ***Creation of a Stakeholders Forum*** for the Sabarmati River Basin.	**A. Agriculture core group:** 1. Director of Research, Sardar Krishi Nagar, Dantiwada Agriculture University, District Banaskantha, Gujarat, 385 506; 2. Director, Department of Agriculture, Krishi Bhavan, Sector 10-A, Gandhinagar – 382 043; 3. Director, Department of Horticulture, Krishi Bhavan, Sector 10-A, Gandhinagar – 382 043; 4. Dr. S. R. Chaudhry, Managing Director, Gujarat State Seed Corporation, Beej Bhavan, Sector 10-A, Gandhinagar – 382043;	Self funded	VIKSAT Nehru Foundation for Development Thaltej Tekra Ahmedabad-380054, Gujarat, India.

2.	Upper Bhima AWP	Pune Dist, Maharshtra	Upper Bhima (Krishna Valley)	14700	1st August 2001	Active	15th December 2004	1. Written and presented a document viz. ' Vision for the development of Upper Bhima Basin by 2025 ' in the first South Asia Water Forum held at Kathmandu, Nepal in February 2002. It was stated to be the first document of its kind owned and accepted by any AWP in the South Asia/ the World. 2. Creating awareness amongst urban and rural stakeholders to avoid wastage/misuse of water, improved quality of water in rural area by ' SODIS ' (solar disinfection).	1. Action For Agricultural Renewal in Maharashtra (AFARM - an NGO), Pune 2. Gram Vardhini (NGO), Pune 3. Vanrai (NGO), Pune 4. Gomukh Trust, Pune 5. Jeevan Sanstha (NGO), Pune 6. Sakal (Newspaper), Pune 7. Srishthi Eco-Research Institute, Pune 8. Ground Water Consultech Foundation, Pune 9. DD Associates, Pune 10. Development through Resource Organisation and Planning (DROP – an NGO), Pune	IWP & Local donors	AFARM , 2/23 Raisoni Park, Pune 411037, Maharashtra, India.
3.	Patalganga AWP	Raigad Dist, Maharashtra	Patalganga	940	August 2001	Active	21st October 2005	Ten identified vision elements have been linked up to pollution aspects, stakeholders participation and capacity building at village level	1. Tata Power 2. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation 3. Khopoli Municipal Council 4. Raigad Zilla Parishad 5. Khopoli Industires Association 6. Ground Water Authority, Maharashtra 7. Revenue	At present IWP. In future stakeholders will have to arrange funds of their own	"Dwarka" Pushpadhanwa Co. op. Hsg. Society Pt. MM Malviya Road Mulund (West) Mumbai – 400 080 Maharashtra India.

									Department, Government of Maharashtra 8. Forest Department, Government of Maharashtra 9. Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran 10. City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra 11. Navi Mumbai Municipal		
4.	Upper Godavari AWP	Nashik, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad Dist, Maharashtra	Godavari	41478	30th June 2002	Active	25th February 2005	1. Awareness programmes 2. Involving Students - from Schools and Colleges in AP works. 3. Involving Women through Women Water Networks in AWP work. 4. Study of River Godavari, identifying problems of the area developing solutions for the same and involving stake holders for implementing solutions. 5. Preparing Vision Document for Upper Godavari.	1. Gokhale Education Society, Nashik 2. JDC Bytco Institute of Management Studies & Research, Nashik 3. VC Shahane, Convener, Nashik 4. Daily Gavkari, Nashik 5. Swadhyay Pariwar, Nashik 6. Nashik Municipal Corporation 7. Nashik Education Society 8. Institute of Engineers, Nashik 9. Maharashtra Pani Parishad, Ahmednagar 10. Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran, Nashik	Gokhale Education Society	JDC Bytco I MSR Prin. T.A.Kulkarni Vidya Nagar, College Road Nashik 422 005 Maharashtra India.

5.	Purna AWP	Akola, Amaravati, Bhuldhna Dist, Maharashtra	Purna River In Tapi Basin	17650	1994	Active	15th May 2005	To resolve the problem of falling water levels caused by Saline Ground Water in Saline belt of Purna River Basin.	1. Mr A K Shenolikar, Chairman, FFPRBD, Nagpur 2. Dr S M Dhabadgaonkar, Vice Chairman, FFPRBD, Nagpur 3. Mr Ashok Jadhav, Gen Secretary, FFPRBD, Nagpur 4. Indian Water Resources Society, Nagpur 5. Dr Punjabrao Deshmukh Agriculture University, Akola 6. Vidharbha Statutory Development Board, Nagpur 7. Central Ground Water Board, Nagpur 8. Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran, Amravati 9. Dept of Water Resources, Govt of Maharashtra 10. Indian Water Works Association, Nagpur	IWP and other Partner institutions such as Akot Urban Co-op.Bank Ltd, Akot	Purna Area Water Partnership 43-A, HillTop, Ramnagar Nagpur-440033 Maharashtra India.

6.	Aurangabad AWP	Aurangabad Dist, Maharashtra	Godavri Valley	1640	January 2000	Active	29th September 2005	1. To identify the sub-basin based problems related with water resources and management. 2. To help to resolve these identified problems through a co-ordination committee comprising of Government, semi Government,private sector agencies, Academic institutions N.G.O etc. 3. To create workable projects for the development and proper management of water resources of the sub-basin. 4. To promote the	1. Aurangabad Municipal Corporation ,Aurangabad 2. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Aurangabad Division.(MIDC) 3. Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran, Water Supply and Drainage Aurangabad Division. 4. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board,Regional Office Aurangabad. 5. Aurangabad Zilla Parishad.(District Councils) 6. Minor Irrigation Aurangabad Division. 7. Agriculture Department , Aurangabad Division. 8. Aurangabad District Health Services. 9. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada, University- National Service Scheme unit, Aurangabad. 10. Rotary Club-Metro Aurangabad.	IWP	Chairman Aurangabad Area Water Partnership Principal MIT Satara Village Road PB No: 327 Aurangabad - 431005
7.	Kshipra AWP	Indore & Malwa District, Madhya Pradesh	Kshipra	4751	27th September 2000	Active	18th July 2005	1. To make Kshipra river pollution free 2. To conserve water in the watershed of Kshipra river basin.	1. Water Resource Department, (M.P.) 2. Public Health Engineering Dept (M.P.) 3. Pollution Control Board, Indore	IWP, Govt. of MP and different private bodies (in the	Kshipra Area Water Partnership Navadeep Voluntary Organization E- 8/7 , M.O.G. Lines Indore - 452002

								3. To promote activities for roof top rainwater harvesting in towns of Kshipra river basin and villages. 4. To empower women basically in villages to enhance their livelihood through watershed management activities 5.	4. Rural Engineering Services, Indore / Ujjain 5. Ground Water Survey Dept, Ujjain 6. Agriculture Department 7. Department of Horticulture, Indore 8. Industries Department 9. Geo-hydrologists Forum, Indore 10. Municipal Corporations, Indore and Ujjain	form of materials help)	
8.	Betwa Jamini AWP	Tikamgarh Dist, Madhya Pradesh	Betwa Jamini	2293	8th November 2002	Not Active	29th December 2002	Capacity building of stakeholders for the distribution of water.	1. Rajeev Gandhi Watershed Mission 2. Water Resource Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh 3. Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh 4. Nehru Yuva Kendra 5. Duda and Jamini Nadi Milli Watershed Projects 6. NGOs- Vikalp, Development Alternatives,MVPSPS, Mahila Chetna Manch, AISECT,Prayas, Jeevan rekha, Manav Viklalang Samiti,Nehru Yuva Kendra 7. 10 Water Users	IWP	Betwa - Jamini River Basin Water Partership Rajiv Gandhi Watershed Management Mission District -Tikamgarh Pin – 472001 Madhya Pradesh India.

									Associations 8. Prithivipur, Jeron, Taricharkala,Niwadi, Orchha Municipal Councils 9. 384 Village Pani Roko Committees 10. 21 Cooperative Fishermen Societies		
9.	Datia AWP	Madhya Pradesh	Sindh Riou Basin	950	March 2003	Not Active	April 2003	Identification of grey areas and water conservation measures therein.	Committee was constituted under chairmanship of Collector and the following Govt /non-Govt officials. 1. CEO, Zilla panchayat 2. E.E., Public Health Engineering. 3. E.E., Rural Engineering Service. 4. President, Zilla Panchayat. 5. Two Farmer Representatives. 6. Officials from central Ground and Water Conservation Research Institute, Central Grassland Development Institute Jhansi. 7. Members of Water User committee.	Zilla Panchayat , Datia.	Zilla Panchayat, Datia, Madhya Pradesh, India
10.	Dudhi Tawa AWP	Hoshangabad Distt., Madhya Pradesh	Tawa	4000	June 9, 2002	Active	June 12, 2005	1. To promote the concept of IWRM among farmers, industries and end users. 2. Create awareness among socially active youth regarding water	1. Navchetna Samiti 2. Aasra Bharati 3. Kishor Bharti 4. Central Water	Navchetna Samiti, Local contrituti on	Dudhi Tawa Area Water partnership C/o Archana Krishi Kendra Shobhapur Road, Pipariya 461 775 Distt. Hoshangabad Madhya Pradesh, India

								conservation and other related issues. 3. Ground Water recharging. 4. Views and problems of women facing water scarcity. 5. Workshop and seminars.	Commission 5. Shanti Gramin Sanstha 6. Kshitij Samaj Seva Sanstha 7. Sahayog Sanstha 8. Satupra Vichar Samiti 9. Gayatri Pariwar		
11.	Tambrapparani AWP	Tirunelveli Distt, Tamil Nadu	Tambraparni	705	3rd January 2001	Active	22nd May 2003 (next Meeting proposed in December 2005)	Awareness programmes for water supply, Irrigation, Power, Industries, Fisheries and other water usage.	1. Distt Collectors of Tirunelveli & Tutticorin 2. Chief Engineer, Water Resources Organisation, Southern Region, Govt of Tamil Nadu 3. Supdt Engineer, Agricultural Engineering, Govt of Tamil Nadu 4. Supdt Engineer, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Tirunelveli 5. Supdt Engineers, Tamil Nadu Water Supply & Sewrage Board 6. Joint Directors, Dept of Agriculture, Govt of Tamil Nadu 7. Joint Director, Dept of Industries, Govt of Tamil Nadu 8. NGO Representatives	Donor Organisations	Supdt Engineer, WRO/PWD, Tambaraparani Basin Circle & Chairman Steering Committee, Tambaraparani AWP, Tirunelveli-2, Tamil Nadu, India.

									from Basin 9. Reputed Farmer Organisations MLAs and MPs		
12.	South Canara AWP	South Canara Dist, Karnataka	Nethravati	3657	2003	Active	June 2005	Water conservation and harvesting measures.	1. Irrigation Department, Government of Karnataka 2. Water Supply Department, Government of Karnataka 3. Agriculture Department, Government of Karnataka 4. Fisheries Department Government of Karnataka 5. All Industries located in the basin In addition to the above a few big /medium and small farmers will also be associated.	IWP	Sahayoga, #76, 7th Main, 4th Cross, KSRTC Layout J.P.Nagar Phase II Bangalore-560078 Karnataka India
13.	Gundlakamma AWP	Andhra Pradesh	Gundlakamma	8195	23rd November 2002	Active		To stop the pollution of water caused by effluent discharge in the Gundlakamma river basin.	Farmers, Industrial users, Local Government Institutions (Gram Panchayats)	IWP	209, Vijaya Towers, Shanti Nagar, Hyderabad – 500 028, Andhra Pradesh, India.
14.	Rayalaseema AWP	Andhra Pradesh	Rayalseema			Not Active					
15.	Telengana AWP	Andhra Pradesh	Telengana			Not Active					

Nepal

Name of AWP	Location (district, province)	Name of River Basin (command area)	Area Covered (sq.km)	Date of Estab: / Inception	Status (active/ not active)	Date of last AWP meeting	Key IWRM Activity and/or Issue(s) linked to AWP work	Activities and issues	Names of Partners/ Stakeholders	Source of Funding (CWP, other outside donor – if so name of donor)	Address
1	MAI RIVER	Eastern Hills, Ilam District	Mai Khola	1,150	May 2002	active	June 2004	Discussion on IWRM and awareness raising through 8 workshops and meetings. Selection of Mai as a pilot project for the ADB's CMISP comprehensive river basin study. **Issues/Constraints** absence of local level elected bodies. non-compliance to a common set of rule by the political actors due to long-drawn political conflict. Need to overcome the inability to internalise the "spirit of the network" by discussing their water problems with an IWRM perspective among the members – i.e., become proactive in resolving water issues. Need for external support from NWP/JVS for capacity building, at least for a few more years.	Government Line Agencies - 7 Local government bodies - 3 NGOs in the river basin - 8 Irrigation Users Association - 5 Drinking Water Users Ass. - 4 Micro-hydropower groups - 4 Others - 6	Membership fee and contribution & initial funding from JVS/NWP to organise workshops	Namsaling Community Development Center (NCDC), Ilam Bazar, Ilam district,

2.	ROHINI-DANDA-TINAU	Mid-western hills and plains, Palpa & Tinau districts	Rohini, Danda and Tinau Rivers	240, 70, & 1,100	August, 2003	Semi-Active	October 2004	Discussion on IWRM and awareness raising through a workshop along with a presentation of the RDT basins study. Follow up workshop to share the experience of Mai AWP. **Issues/Constraints** Need for Irrigation from surface and groundwater resources during dry season and flood impact mitigation during monsoon. absence of local level elected bodies. non-compliance to a common set of rule by the political actors due to long-drawn political conflict. Need for external support to increase awareness on IWRM and to ensure that the AWP continues to be active.	Over 30 members representing: Government Line Agencies Local government bodies NGOs in the river basin Irrigation Users Association Drinking Water Users Ass. Others	JVS/NWP to organise two workshops, RDT AWP is currently seeking sources of funding	Center for Rural Community Development (CRCD), Butwal, Rupendehi district,

Pakistan

Sr. #	Name of AWP	Location (district, province)	Name of River Basin (command area)	Area Covered (sq.km)	Date of Establishment/ Inception	Status (active/ not active)	Date of last AWP meeting	Key IWRM Activity(s) and/or issue(s) linked to AWP work	No. of Partners / Stakeholders	Names of Partners/ Stakeholders	Source of Funding (CWP, other outside donor –if so name of donor)	Address
1.	Nara Canal AWP	Interior Sindh (Sanghar, Mirpurkhas & Khairpur)	Indus	6069 sq. km	2001	Active	12.09.05	• Management of Sandy area for irrigation. • Equitable allocation of water. • Water logging control.	Over 100	Women Welfare Association, Sanghar, Sindh Pakistan • Women associations. • Water User Associations • Govt. Bodies • University departments • Social workers	PWP & local donors	Rehmat Shah Chown, Sanghar
2.	Potohar AWP	Potohar Area of Rawalpindi/ Islamabad	Indus	2500 sq. km	2001	Active		Identification of partners, Development of stakeholder views, Interaction with Local Community, Industrial Agricultural commercial, and Urban use estimate, Groundwater Pollution control/villag		NESPAK, IRDO, (NGO) IHO (NGO) Chamber of Commerce Islamabad, Small Dam Organization, WASA Industrial Area unit Nullah Lai Committee.	PWP & local donors	34-Hill Road, F-6/3, Islamabad

								e water safety, environmental Issues.				
3.	Indus Delta AWP	southern part of Sindh Province (Thatha and around)	Indus	6000 sq. km	2002	Active	July 2005	**Saving at least 50% of water after release from Sakro Command** Management of ground water quality &quantity Control of sea water intrusion Control of water logging & salinity Control water pollution. Better water management on farms.	25	Integrated Rural Education Programme (IREP) Abbasi House Plot # 290/265 Aga Khan Road, Mirpur Sakro. Thatta. Phone # 029-775186 The Book Group 187/2C Block 2, P.E.C.H.S Karachi Phone #4310641-4538221 Raasta Development Consultants 3-C, Commercial Lane 2, Zamzama Boulevard, Clifton, Karachi Phone # 5870735-575654 Village Development Organisation (VDO) P.O. Jungshahi, Thatta Irrigation Department Chief Engineer	PWP & local donors	Village Mirpur Sakro, Thatta

										Irrigation Department , Mirpur Sakro, Thatta Al Falah Volunteers Trust 23-F, Block 6, P.E.C.H.S Karachi Phone # 4542880-4539335		
4.	Southern Districts AWP	Southern Areas of NWFP Pakistan stretches from Hangu to Dera Ismail Khan embracing five Districts	Indus	7988 sq. km	2002	Active	18April ,2005	1- Writing in local, provincial and national dailies to raise water wisdom. 2- Holding meetings with stakeholders.	10/200	1- M. Shah Jahan Bhatti. 2- Saeedullah Khan. 3- Sher Zaman Khan. 4- Abdul Waheed Zakori. 5- Muhammad Waseem Khan Masood.6- Ysin Khan Adil. 7 Miss Zaiba Masood. 8- Abdul Muqtadeer Khan. 9- Rabnawaz Bhatti. . 10-Shazada Hassan	No funding from any other source except PWP	Postal: Imam Gate, D.I.Khan, NWFP Pakistan E-mail:chairman@bluerevolution.net. M.92+032 10964217
5.	Bolan AWP	Quetta Valley		4000 sq. km	2004	Active	03.09.05	• Management and measures for water use and consumption. • Equitable allocation of water. • Wa	Over 100	• Food And Agriculture Organization (FAO) • Legal Association for women and suppressed (Laws). • IUCN. • BAR Associations.	• Self help basis. • PWP. • FAO.	1- Perfection House Jinnah Road Quetta. (87300)

								ter storage measures. • A wareness campaigns by holding workshop s, seminars, lectures and talks.		• Water Users. • Govt. Bodies. • University departments. • Social workers. • Volunteers.		
6.	Lorali AWP	Lorali District of Balochistan Province	-	7500 sq. km	2005	Active	5 Sept: 2005	Awerness rising on water use.	Civiel socity, communi ty & line departme nts	Civil socity, Community & Line departments	Self Help	C/O Ibnie-Sina Dawa Khana Syed Abdul Qadir Road, Loralai
7.	Sarawan AWP	Sarawan Valley of Balochistan	-	5500 sq. km	2005	Active					PWP & local donors	Mastung
8.	Karachi AWP	Karachi City	Indus	6900 sq. km	2003	Not active					-	-
9.	Manchha r AWP	Manchhar Lake and commanded area	Indus	2500 sq. km	2003	Not active					-	-
10.	Panjnad AWP	Multan and around	Ravi	?	2002	Not active					-	-
11.	Ravi AWP	Command area of River Ravi along Lahore	Ravi	3000 sq. km	2004	Not active					-	-
12.	Sukh Beas	Kasur and around areas	Ravi	5000 sq. km	2003	Not active					-	-

	AWP	commanded by Sukh Beas										
13.	Khyber AWP	Peshawar Valley	Indus	4170 sq. km	2002	Not active					-	-
14.	Thal AWP	Bahawalpur Division	Indus	8400 sq. km	2004	Not active					-	-

Sri Lanka

Name of AWP	Location (district, province)	Name of River Basin (command area)	Area Covered (sq.km)	Date of Estab:/ Inception	Status (active/ not active)	Date of last AWP meeting	Key IWRM Activity(s) and/or Issue(s) linked to AWP work	No. of Partners/ Stakeholders	Names of Partners/ Stakeholders	Source of Funding (CWP, other outside donor – if so name of donor)	Address
Maha Oya AWP	Central Sabaragamuwa	Maha Oya	1,528km^2	6th Oct 2001	Active	21/08/2004	- Sand clay mining - Garbage Dumping - Fecal Contamination - Bank Erosion - Source Area Degradation	39	CEA, Ceylon Tourist Board, National Chamber of Commerce, NWSDB, Dept. of Irrigation, MAST Sri Lanka, Provincial Envt. Authority, Hayleys Co.	World Bank and Rotary Club Colombo Central	" Chandrangani " Utuwankanda Mawanella
Malwathu Oya AWP	North Central	Malwathu Oya	3,284sq. km	20th Oct 2001	Active	05/07/2005	- Urban pollution - Sand mining - Bank Erosion	35	NWSDB, Prov. Irrigation Dept., Agrarian Services Dept., Mahaweli Authority	CWP	Governors Office North Central Province Anuradhapura
Upper Mahaweli Oya AWP	Central	Mahaweli	10,327 km^2	8th August 2002	Active	28/10/2005	- Bank Erosion - Urban Pollution - Garbage dumping in river	58	District Secretary, Div. Secretary, University Academic staff	CWP	C/O Nation Builders Association New Town, Kundasale

Bulgaria

Name of AWP	Location (district, province)	Name of River Basin (command area)	Area Covered (sq.km)	Date of Establishment / Inception	Status (active/not active)	Key IWRM Activity(s) and/or Issues	No. of Partners/ Stakeholders	Names of Partners/ Stakeholders	Source of Funding (CWP, other outside donor – if so name of donor)
1.Water club-Blagoevgrad, organized by NGO "Ecosouthwest"	Blagoevgrad town	West Aegean River Basin	14200 sq.km.	January-December 2000	Active in 2000 when NGO "Ecosouthwest" signed the annual agreement between GWP and CWP for USD 17000 e.g. Water Club-Blagoevgrad was CWP's office as well.	Dissemination of GWP materials and organization of experts and of pupils IWRM discussions	Establishment of stakeholders list by the secretariat of Water Club - officer left the WC and now works at West Aegean River Basin Directorate	Eng. Kalin Anastasov-President of NGO "Ecosouthwest" was very angry that CWP office was moved from Blagoevgrad to Sofia capital.	100% of CWP budget was managed by Water Club-Blagoevgrad. Water Club in Blagoevgrad was responsible to organize all GWP activities at country level. The financial support was expensive (rent of office because NGO "Ecosouthwest" hadn't any office in Blagoevgrad, executive secretary and office employee with monthly salaries).
2. Water Club-Ruse, host Scientific - Technical House of Water Affairs in Ruse town and Water Club-Varna, host SIVAS Ltd.	Russe town and Varna town	Danube basin (Ruse town) and Black Sea basin (Varna town)	46930 sq.km. (Danube basin) and 21200 sq.km. (Black Sea basin)	2001	In 2002 GWP-Bulgaria signed the agreement with Ministry of Environm. and Water for collaboration in Danube region. Water Club-Blagoevgrad was closed and CWP's support was for 2 Water Clubs in Ruse town (Danube basin) and Varna town (Black Sea basin)	Organisation of IWRM conferences and Danube Day Celebrations, establishment of GWP information centers and work with youth.	Stakeholders lists are at Water Club managers	Mr. Tinko Tinchev in Ruse town (+ 359 888011093) and Ms Savka Shishkova (+ 359 888888398) in Varna town	GWP-Bulgaria was registered at the court. CWP annual budget and part of Water Clubs budgets were covered by GWP and other donors. Remunerations of Tinchev and Shishkova were very symbolic. Lack of sufficient financing was the reason for closing of Water Club-Varna in 2004 and now the GWP information in Black Sea region is done by Ms. Snejana Moncheva + 359 897868533 (deputy director of Institute of Oceanic- Varna town) without any payment.

Annex 6: AWPs Visited

The following AWPs were visited during the study period.

Name	Location/Country	River Basin	Key IWRM Activities	Address
1. Indus Delta	Southern Sindh Province, Pakistan	Indus	Drinking water quality, sanitation, control of sea water intrusion, IWRM awareness.	Village Mirpur Sakro, Thatta.
2. Bolan	Quetta Valley, Pakistan	Bolan	Rehabilitation of groundwater systems. Local water security IWRM awareness.	1-Perfection House, Jinnah Road, Quetta.
3. Potohar	Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Pakistan	Indus	Rain water harvesting, sanitation, IWRM awareness, village water safety, environmental issues.	34-Hill Road, F-6/3, Islamabad.
4. Sarawan	Mastung Valley, Pakistan	Sarawan	Rehabilitation of groundwater systems. Groundwater protection.	
5. Varna	Black Sea region, Bulgaria	Black Sea River Basin	Information exchange and awareness of coastal zone management issues.	Ms. Snejana Moncheva + 359 897868533 (deputy director of Institute of Oceanic- Varna town)
6. Maha-Oya-Mithuro	Sabaragamuwa Province, Sri Lanka	Maha Oya	Sand/clay mining issues, controlling garbage dumping, pollution and fecal contamination, mitigating river	"Chandrangani", Utuwankanda, Mawanella.

			bank erosion.	
7. Purna	Maharashtra State, India	Purna	Controlling water level depletion due to salinity.	43-A, Hill Top, Ramnagar, Nagpur-440033, Maharashtra.
8. Mai	Illam District, Nepal	Mai Kola	IWRM awareness.	Namsaling Community Development Center (NCDC), Illan Bazar, Ilam District.
9. Matamuhuri	Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh	Matamuhuri	IWRM awareness.	Upazilla Engineer, Cakaria, Cox's Bazar.

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