GWP in action

2011 Annual Report

2011

Global Water Partnership

About GWP

The Global Water Partnership vision is for a water secure world.

Our mission is to support the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels.

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is an international network that was created in 1996 to foster the implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM): the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of ecosystems and the environment.

GWP was founded by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

The Network is open to all organisations which recognise the principles of integrated water resources management endorsed by the Network. It includes states, government institutions (national, regional and local), intergovernmental organisations, international and national non-governmental organisations, academic and research institutions, companies and service providers in the public sector.

At the end of 2011, the Network had 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 80 Country Water Partnerships, and 2,585 Partners located in 164 countries.

GWP Region	Countries	Partners
Caribbean	20	70
Central Africa	7	130
Central America	7	162
Central and Eastern Europe	12	136
Central Asia and Caucasus	8	150
China	1	99
Eastern Africa	8	163
Mediterranean	21	87
South America	10	271
South Asia	7	461
Southeast Asia	9	245
Southern Africa	12	270
West Africa	15	201
Global	27	140
Total 2011	**164**	**2,585**
Total 2010	**157**	**2,359**

Acknowledgements

GWP is grateful to the Partners whose financial and in-kind contributions help implement our Strategy and programmes. For financial information, please see page 36. GWP wishes to thank all those who have contributed to this annual report.

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Message from the Chair

Dr Letitia A. Obeng

The year 2011 was a year of challenges, reflection, opportunities and celebration. It was marked by financial challenges that impacted upon several areas of our work, in particular in the Secretariat, where activities were constrained. Happily, while dealing with this issue, the Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO) was able to maintain the basic seed funding that goes to the Regions, implementation of the Strategy continued, and a new donor agency joined to support the implementation of the Water, Climate and Development programme in partnership with the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW).

The year also saw the halfway mark in the current Strategy period. The mid-term review noted that GWP has two key assets – it is a multi-stakeholder Partnership with many Partners and global outreach and it is consistent in its advocacy of the integrated water resources management process (IWRM) in supporting sustainable water management. We are working to integrate relevant key actions from the recommendations into our work – so that GWP continues to deliver strongly on our mission and strategic goals.

I was pleased to be able to engage directly with Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) and Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) and individual GWP Partners during the Regional Days in August. The visits with RWP colleagues from South America (where, at their invitation, the November Global Steering Committee meeting was held in Brazil), as well as with Central America, Central Asia and Caucasus (CACENA) and Southern Africa in various forums during the year, were particularly informative and rewarding.

I promised CACENA and Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) Partners that we would find ways to foster further similar dialogues among Regions – we need to keep the Network energised. It was also very refreshing to note the evolving dialogue with the Central American Ministers of Environment and Water focused on adaptation to climate change during a visit coinciding with World Water Day, allowing me to contribute to that celebration. It was energising to have colleagues concerned about food security join our Consulting Partners Meeting to explore ways to move that agenda forward given the connection with water security and it was an honour to be invited to be an Outcome Ambassador for the Bonn Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus Conference. Fulfilling our mission and achieving our vision, requires that we engage with all development sectors.

Finally, in 2011 we celebrated 15 years of GWP's existence. We were honoured by the presence of our Patron, HRH the Prince of Orange at the GWP Consulting Partners Meeting in August, helping us celebrate the path we have taken, building on and learning from the past as we continue our mission of supporting the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels.

This 2011 issue of *GWP in Action* presents our results from the regions under each of GWP's strategic goals, and highlights just some of the outcomes of GWP's work as a catalyst for development. As we look ahead to 2012, my hope is that we will consolidate our results, and identify improved and innovative ways to increase ownership of the more than 2,580 Partners in the amazing Network and Partnership that is GWP. It is also my hope that we will strive harder throughout the Partnership to embrace the development sectors that use water and join with them to help find sustainable solutions to the evolving challenges related to achieving water security.

Overview from the Executive Secretary

Dr Ania Grobicki

GWP's vision of a water secure world continues to build synergy with the efforts of individuals, organisations and governments around the world. 2011 was a year that saw extreme climatic events, from the floods in Thailand to the drought in the Horn of Africa. Building the resilience of communities and countries to such disasters includes managing water better, and more proactively. Hence, the water challenge grows more urgent than ever before.

From an organisational perspective, we can assess GWP's progress during 2011 under the four broad strategic goals of the GWP Strategy.

Are governments including water as a key part of national development? GWP supported a UN survey in over 130 countries that found that 80 percent of countries have adopted integrated water resources management as an approach, and one-third are mainstreaming water issues in national planning processes. The report will be published for the Rio+20 conference in June 2012. These results show that GWP's support for the IWRM approach has both directly and indirectly borne fruit in many countries.

Is water increasingly seen as central to development challenges? 2011 was the UN Year of Water and Urbanisation during which GWP supported several activities, including the World Water Day event in Cape Town, South Africa. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) released a major publication on *Freshwater Resources and Climate Change* with input from GWP, and the 17th UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP 17) agreed to hold a technical workshop focused on issues of water and climate change. 2011 also saw the launch of the new joint programme between GWP and the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), focusing on *Water, Climate and Development*. GWP also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with FAO in 2011 ensuring closer collaboration on food security and water management issues, and supported the establishment of the Global Soil Partnership to protect soil resources.

Is GWP reinforcing knowledge sharing and communications? 2011 saw many regional and inter-regional knowledge events, including the two ground-breaking workshops initiated by the GWP Technical Committee. Innovative communications tools such as the monthly *NewsFlow* and social media such as GWP's Facebook page and Twitter feeds are reaching more people.

Finally, are we building a more effective network? The mid-term Strategy review carried out in 2011 focused on the network of GWP Partners across the world as GWP's major asset. The Network has grown rapidly, from 500 organisations in 2004 to over 2,580 today, with current growth at over 10 percent per year. This is truly a multi-stakeholder Partnership, including NGOs, research and educational institutions and the private sector, working together with government agencies in over 80 countries.

From the Chair of the GWP Technical Committee

Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi

Understanding water issues in the regions and the wide diversity among regions is fundamental to building the capacity of the Technical Committee to respond to their different needs.

During 2011, our work focused on how we can best address the latent threats and opportunities in the climate change, water security, and food security nexus. Increasingly, these three issues are interconnected beyond national borders. Their associated shocks and vulnerabilities are global and regional, even if their impacts and the responses to them vary locally. We will not solve these problems by addressing them one by one, country by country or basin by basin. We must improve our understanding of these issues at regional level and develop more coordinated responses.

To this end, the GWP Technical Committee organised two regional workshops. The first in Sri Lanka addressed South Asian issues and was organised with the International Water Management Institute and GWP Asia. The second in South Africa focused on eastern and southern Africa and was hosted by the Development Bank of Southern Africa in partnership with others.

We believe South Asian regional cooperation has the potential to lead the way in taking a more strategic and integrated approach to the issues. In South Africa, the workshop highlighted some of the complex interactions influencing food and water security across the region. More information about the outcomes of both workshops can be found in the GWP Technical Committee report on page 8.

Developing and managing water resources can help achieve society's broader development goals if we recognise that the principal constraint to achieving water security is economic. The challenge is to identify strategies through which water management can help to address that constraint.

How GWP adds value

What do we mean by 'value' and how do we measure it? Traditionally the focus has been on the economic value of money as a return on investment. This is important but no longer enough. Value encapsulates many qualitative aspects of life not just monetary returns. Measuring value for money for water resources development and management remains elusive for many organisations. GWP is getting to grips with how we add value – which we do essentially in two ways:

- *As a network that prompts changes in behaviour* – extending knowledge and capacities worldwide, creating understanding and awareness, providing forums for exchanging views and learning, and bringing together expertise to develop solutions. This adds long-term value and takes time but it is hard to measure and hard to link actions to results. GWP seldom acts alone; indeed, its philosophy is centred on partnerships, and therefore results can seldom be attributed exclusively to any one organisation.
- *As a catalyst for investing in water security* – helping countries to prepare policies, laws and plans that lead to programmes and projects, thus setting the stage for viable investments in information systems, institutional arrangements and appropriate infrastructure with returns that benefit people. This strengthens governance and adds value more directly. Although this can be measured, and since GWP itself does not directly implement such investments, it is also hard to attribute to any one organisation.

CHANGING BEHAVIOUR

As a network, GWP is a pioneer in adopting a new way of working that supplements more formal hierarchical organisations[1]. Networks are familiar to the modern world of global communications (social networking, political lobbying, advertising) and these industries can easily measure success in their business results.

But it is not so easy for water and development. Networks such as GWP are voluntary associations, flexible and organic – they emerge, grow and adapt to achieve their purpose and to respond to the challenges and opportunities facing society. Their trajectories and results are not rigidly fixed. GWP is fundamentally a social contract based on the perception of its added value: the *collective* ability to effect changes that benefit people. In 2007, GWP adopted the outcome-mapping approach to monitoring and evaluation developed by IDRC[2]. This is specially designed to capture non-tangible results through monitoring and assessing behavioural change.

CATALYSING INVESTMENT

Moving towards more operational activities, we are now developing a results-based framework that aims to assess the second of the two ways we add value – catalysing investment. This will give an assessment of the value added, taking account of costs and funds leveraged, to judge whether or not GWP's work constitutes good value. Making this judgement is our aim as we endeavour to complete our Strategy. The chain of causality is a tortuous path for policy-based organisations such as GWP, and understanding what action had what effect is an art not a science. What is more, attributing the contribution from GWP involves elements such as quality and sustainability that may be subjective and difficult to measure.

Added value often takes many years to materialise; for example, a plan today may result in completed action five to ten years hence. Nevertheless, we can estimate the collective value added of GWP's global network by its ability to catalyse investment. For example, if we assume

[1] Wadell S, 2011. *Global action networks: creating our future together.* Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan

[2] Earl S et al., 2001. *Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs.* Ottawa, Canada: International Development Research Centre (IDRC).


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the annual global investment in water is US$75 billion[3], it would only require an additional 0.016 percent to justify GWP's annual budget. This is implausibly low. Even a modest increase of only 1 percent would give a leverage ratio of 63:1 – very good value for money. Examples of leverage in some of GWP's work illustrate the point:

- The development and promotion of IWRM plans has led to the inclusion of water financing strategies in eight developing countries. These plans have led to programmes and projects for investment as well as institutional reforms such as drafting new laws.
- In Zambia, an IWRM Implementation Plan has been produced containing projects valued at over US$500 million for water resources development and water supply and sanitation services.
- A Round Table organised to discuss Mali's IWRM plan resulted in €20 million being pledged by donors for implementation[4].

It is not only at the national level that value is added. For example, GWP Sri Lanka raises about €6,000 per year locally, and over time has carried out small-scale catchment management projects, including for instance the regulation of river sand mining, which have benefited almost 600,000 people.

MOVING FORWARD

Our outcome-mapping monitoring and evaluation approach, coupled with a more explicit results-based framework, will capture the different ways that GWP adds value. We conservatively estimate that, by the end of the present Strategy period (2013), the activities of the GWP Network will be plausibly linked to leveraging investments estimated to be about US$150 million globally. Underpinning the value of these investments will be the regional and national policies, plans and capacities enabled by GWP's global and regional initiatives to achieve water security. As the saying goes, "success has many fathers" and as a global partnership our added value is shared by our 2,585 Partners!

[3] Winpenny J, 2003. *Financing water for all: report of the World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure.* Chaired by Michel Camdessus. Marseille, France: World Water Council. The figure is indicative and includes water supply, sanitation, wastewater treatment, irrigation and environmental protection. It does not include climate change adaptation.

[4] Global Water Partnership, 2010. *Water security for development: insights from African Partnerships in development.* Stockholm: GWP (pp. 48 and 59).

Technical Committee: Addressing the water, food security and climate change nexus

TACKLING CHALLENGES REGIONALLY

South Asia and Africa are among the regions expected to be hardest hit by climate change. It will likely have profound effects on water and food security. Yet, complex national issues of food, water and energy tend to be addressed by sector-focused ministries, while cross-sectoral analysis and solutions are what are urgently needed.

In 2011, two regional workshops were held with the aim of bringing together specialists in regional, cross-sectoral work to identify the current state of knowledge – what we know and need to know to address these complex challenges. The workshops also provided lessons from existing knowledge, to share with regional policy-makers and to plan for long-term virtual multi-stakeholder platforms, as part of putting the GWP knowledge chain into action in the regions.

The South Asia workshop brought together the region's foremost 'movers and shakers'. It sought to move the debate from hand-wringing over political and bureaucratic barriers towards the steps needed to realise the potential of regional cooperation in sharing knowledge, information and experiences.

The workshop provided a boost to the functioning of the South Asia network by highlighting the need for:

- a more inclusive network of key stakeholders;
- the wider dissemination of existing knowledge;
- the generation of new knowledge;
- a systematic piloting, monitoring and evaluation of approaches to provide lessons for scaling-up; and
- longer-term, more consistent exchange of ideas and targeted messaging to key stakeholders.

As a follow-up, the Technical Committee will support the establishment of a platform on integrated drought and flood monitoring and forecasting, building on existing regional expertise and encouraging regional cooperation. The Planning Commissions of India and Pakistan and GWP South Asia also agreed to develop a collaborative work plan and seek financial support to set it in motion.

The southern and eastern Africa workshop brought together 100 practitioners, policy-makers, researchers and representatives from the private sector, financial institutions, regional bodies, and international organisations.

An important step to address the economic constraint to achieving water security at household, community or national level will be to encourage further public

discussion of the practical benefits that could result from a more focused approach to regional development. This will help create a climate of opinion in which more rapid progress can be made to the benefit of all the peoples of the regions. Specific recommendations from the workshop were provided to the SADC Water Stakeholders' meeting and the South African National Planning Commission's planning process. Our platform in GWP Southern Africa will continue to provide full support for this on-going initiative.

INFLUENCING THE INTERNATIONAL DEBATE

The Technical Committee plays a key role in shaping the international debate through the professional engagement of its members, by being GWP's voice in major regional and international forums, and by contributing to international initiatives.

The Chair of GWP's Technical Committee, Mohamed Ait-Kadi, served on the International Steering Committee for the Bonn2011 Conference on *The Water, Energy, and Food Security Nexus – Solutions for a Green Economy*. He coordinated the Hot Topic Session co-convened by GWP, FAO and ILC on *Integrate or Disintegrate: Tackling Competition for Water and Land*.

Bonn2011 considered that achieving water, energy and food security, and thus reducing hunger and eradicating poverty, is a central future challenge that is possible even under difficult global economic conditions. Global demand and supply assessments predict significant shortfalls in water and food in the future. But this should not mask the reality that universal access to minimum standards can be achieved and sustained – provided there is the political will and an appropriate enabling environment. What is more, sustainable development and growth beyond poverty eradication can be achieved by better management of the world's ecosystems and a more informed and optimal use of water, land and other natural resources.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

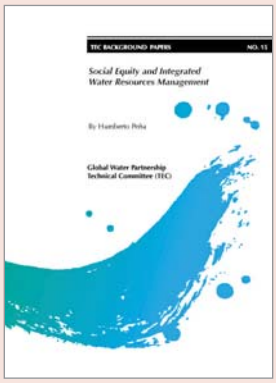
In 2011, the Technical Committee published five documents:

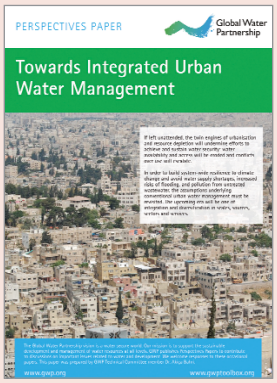
- *Social Equity and IWRM* – A Background Paper;
- *Towards Integrated Urban Water Management* – A Perspectives Paper;
- *Exploring the Role of Water Security in Regional Economic Development* – Keynote by the Technical Committee Chair at the Consulting Partners Meeting 2010;
- *Climate Change, Water, and Food Security* – Synthesis Report of the South Asia Regional Workshop; and
- *Proceedings of the Southern and Eastern Africa Workshop on Regional Approaches to Food and Water Security in the Face of Climate Change.*

Social Equity and IWRM – A Background Paper

This paper provides an analytical framework for policy-makers explaining the relationship between water management and social equity – including causes, dynamics, consequences and possible solutions. It carries four key messages:

- social equity in water management is primarily about people, not water;
- it is not enough to consider only policies and processes in the water sector – we also need to think about the combined effects of these with other policies in other sectors, as well as with national development and economic policies;
- an integrated approach to water resources management is needed – one that considers water management as a means to advance a society's equity goals and not as an end in itself; and
- although trade-offs are sometimes required between the goals of social equity and economic efficiency, well designed policies that look at benefits and costs holistically can often advance both goals.





Towards Integrated Urban Water Management – A Perspectives Paper

If left unattended, the twin engines of urbanisation and resource depletion will undermine efforts to increase and sustain water security. This paper provides a coherent framework to address the entire urban water system. Indeed, to build system-wide resilience to climate change and avoid water supply shortages, increased risks of flooding and pollution from untreated wastewater, we must revisit the assumptions underlying conventional urban water management. The up-coming era will be one of integration and diversification across scales, sources, sectors and services.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Goal 1: Promoting water as a key part of sustainable development

This means improving water resources management, putting IWRM into practice to help countries to grow and become water secure, encouraging good governance and advocating for appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.

CENTRAL AFRICA

GWP planning tool supports Kribi port

GWP Central Africa supported the Cameroonian Ministry of Economy and Planning to carry out a one-year survey of the proposed site of a deep-water port at Kribi. GWP Central Africa developed a forward-looking planning and decision-support tool to help ensure more efficient land use, to preserve the integrity of the port facilities, and to aid natural resources management and the preservation of vital ecosystems. This work shows how IWRM principles can be put into practice at the local level, as part of a major infrastructure project.

This is an important recognition of GWP Central Africa's advocacy work in Cameroon. It builds on the Prime Minister's statement in 2009 that the government would adopt an integrated approach, and the appointment in September 2011 of the Chair of GWP Cameroon as Director of Water Resources in the Ministry of Energy and Water.

The total investment for the construction of the port is €360 million, which is, according to the Director of China Harbour Engineering Company-Cameroon, the "most important port investment in all of West and Central Africa". The Kribi port will facilitate the transport of iron ore, natural gas, oil, and aluminium, as well as agricultural products between Central African countries and the rest of the world. It is expected to be a major engine for the development of Cameroon and the Central African region as a whole.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Wastewater management plan developed in Botswana using an integrated approach

While pollution problems have long been acknowledged in the Okavango Delta, it was the Botswana IWRM-WE Plan project (facilitated by GWP Botswana, led by

Botswana's Department of Water Affairs, and funded by UNDP GEF) which brought stakeholders and institutions together to act on the issue. This contrasted with the isolated, *ad hoc* project and departmental actions that had gone before.

It is significant that an integrated approach was adopted. This catered well to the 3E's in IWRM: economic efficiency (tourism industry), social equity (livelihood dependence), and environmental sustainability (protection of the ecosystem at this ecologically sensitive Ramsar site).

It is also important to appreciate the potential of local, integrated interventions for scaling up to national and international transboundary levels, when the right institutions are involved, and when they understand the value of (and thus own) integrated, multi-level IWRM actions. The *national* IWRM-WE planning process purposely emphasised *local* interventions to demonstrate the benefits of IWRM.

Although this was just one local action in Botswana's part of the Okavango basin, it influenced changes to national legislation. It also had an impact at the international basin level: two other basin initiatives (the GEF-funded Biokavango and the USAID-funded Southern African Regional Environmental Programme) and their cooperating Partners were brought in and supported development in the basin context. This has had implications for the upstream riparian states, Angola and Namibia.

EASTERN AFRICA

African Development Bank highlighted success of IWRM planning in Burundi

The Africa Water Facility review mission to Burundi has concluded that the IWRM planning process has achieved its purpose and has recommended financial support to implement the plan. The mission also decided to use its experience in Burundi as a building block for other countries in Eastern Africa and transboundary water management.

The Plan d'Actions stratégiques pour la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau (PAGIRE), the product of a home-grown consultative and participatory process, served an important need in the sustainable management of the nation's water resources. Though the project objective – the formulation of an IWRM plan – was probably too ambitious and did not match the resources and capacities available, it was achieved due to the great commitment of the government that was determined to rebuild the country following protracted civil conflict.


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THE MEDITERRANEAN

Concrete actions identified on private sector participation

To involve the private sector more in developing water infrastructure, GWP Mediterranean continued with national assessments and multi-stakeholder dialogues. These were run within the framework of MED EUWI and the GEF MedPartnership, and in close collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

In Lebanon, the national assessment was completed in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Water and resulted in a concrete set of recommendations for follow-up actions. Based on this work, inputs were provided for the National Water Sector Strategy by the Ministry (following approval by the Cabinet) as well as the IWRM Plan which is under development. In Tunisia, the national assessment was launched during a multi-stakeholder consultation meeting in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment. Based on the results achieved in Egypt and Lebanon and the on-going work in Tunisia, a proposal for a regional programme to address a number of countries and interventions has been developed together with OECD and the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM). This will be submitted to UfM Senior Officials (Ministries of Foreign Affairs) in the first half of 2012.

Agreement to link IWRM and ICZM in the Buna/Bojana river

With a focus on the Buna/Bojana transboundary river (shared between Albania and Montenegro), a methodology is being developed that effectively links IWRM and ICZM (integrated coastal zone management). This work includes developing a joint IWRM/ICZM generic planning framework and working towards the launch, in 2012, of the joint IWRM/ICZM Plan for this specific transboundary basin. Activities have been implemented by GWP Mediterranean, the UNEP-MAP Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), UNESCO, and the Mediterranean component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI).

'Integrating the integrated approaches' to water and coastal management, which up to now have addressed each other's concerns but have worked in isolation, will lead to a new generation of holistic plans linked to sustainable investments. For the Buna/Bojana area, the on-going plan will serve around 200,000 inhabitants, a much greater number of visitors and a range of ecosystems.

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS

Agreement on establishment of River Basin Council in Armenia

At a roundtable organised by GWP Armenia in June 2011, aimed at drawing attention to the problems of transboundary river basins, participants agreed to work towards the establishment of an independent Aghstev River basin council to implement an integrated basin plan. Issues facing the basin include legal frameworks, deforestation and water quality. The meeting took place in Dilijan City on the banks of the transboundary Aghstev River, a tributary of the Kura-Araks (also a transboundary river).

The Aghstev is a 133 km long transboundary river that emerges in Armenia and flows into neighbouring Azerbaijan. The Armenian part includes 36 rural communities and three major cities with a total of 84,000 inhabitants (2.6 percent of Armenia's population). In 2011, an Aghstev River Basin Management Plan was developed with the support of the EU. Continued EU support is envisaged to reinforce monitoring, capacity development and identification of investments to reduce pollution from hot spots.

The Kura-Araks and Aghstev basins are located in the arid South Caucasus. Most of the population lives in these basins whose waters are essential for household, agricultural, industrial and other purposes. Their importance is reflected in the natural resources protection programmes of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan. It was concluded that the technical work of Partners could convince policy makers to adopt IWRM plans at national and even transboundary levels.

CHINA

Agreement on promotion of IWRM in Xiangjiang Basin of Hunan

Following the central government's policy document on *Reform and Development in the Water Sector* in early 2011, water resources management has become the top government priority at all levels in China. GWP China-Hunan organised a workshop on *Xiangjiang River Basin Management* in November 2011 attended by over 70 participants from government agencies, research institutions, universities, and NGOs. The Xiangjiang River is the main river in the province. Its basin suffers from a lack of adequate management, insufficient water flow, low water use efficiency, deterioration in water environmental quality, an imbalance between water resources and economic structures, and inadequate flood defence systems. Participants agreed that efforts are needed to promote IWRM in the basin, as well as increased water use efficiency, and improved water quality. The workshop proceedings and recommend-ations have been submitted to the relevant government agencies.

SOUTH ASIA

Cooperation promoted in lower Indus Basin in Pakistan

Under the guidance of GWP Pakistan, the local water Partnership for the Nara canal in the lower Indus Basin launched a participatory programme to reduce poverty

and improve agricultural productivity. This canal, the largest in Pakistan, irrigates 2 million acres (809,371 hectares) of land. The programme aimed to develop effective cooperation among a broad range of partners: government and non-government organisations, private sector institutions, research institutes, community-based organisations, the media, farmers' organisations, and water users' associations. The aims were to increase productivity through integrated farming practices and to develop a women's network and youth groups for water conservation activities.

The process resulted in the establishment of a good working relationship among all stakeholders and conflicts over canal water distribution were resolved. Furthermore, there was enhanced conservation and optimum reuse of water, while respecting upper and lower riparian water rights. Average household incomes, the adoption of integrated farming practices and income from livestock farming are projected to increase substantially as a result of this work.

Capacity built for implementation of integrated approach in Rajasthan

Although an IWRM approach was incorporated into the development of the new Rajasthan State Water Policy in 2010, it quickly became clear that few stakeholders had a clear understanding of how it worked. Now, GWP India and their NGO Partner, Jheel Sanrakshan Samiti, have created a better understanding of the IWRM approach by involving all stakeholders in a capacity building programme, enabling them to take the lead in the planning and management of water resources in the state. Six workshops were held during 2011 with a total of 450 participants.

The programme also built a good relationship with the IWRM team in the European Union-Rajasthan State Partnership Programme by inviting them to participate in the training. The materials developed during the programme are now being used by various agencies. The project has given recognition to GWP India's capacity building efforts in support of the implementation of an integrated water resources management approach in Rajasthan.

THE CARIBBEAN

Ministers recognise IWRM as the mechanism for sustainable water resources management

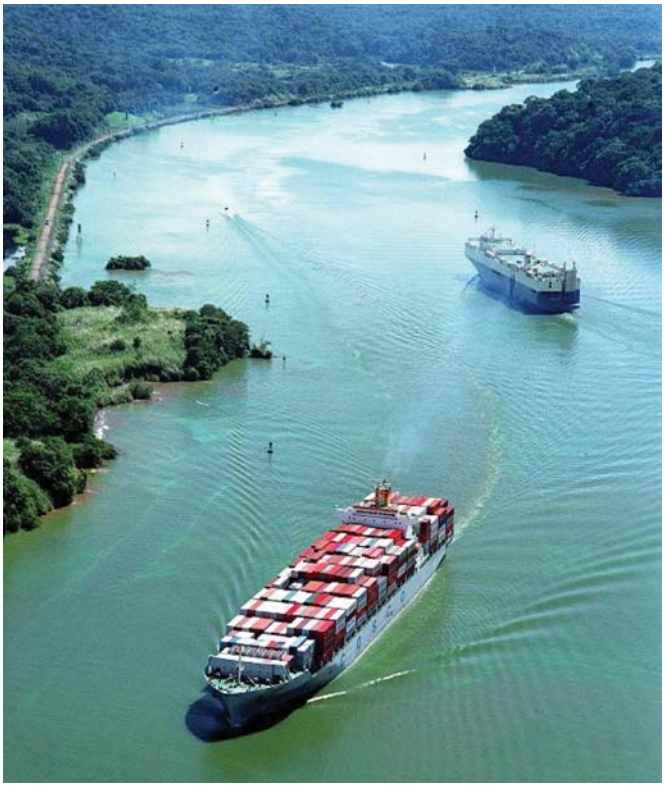
Water Ministers representing four Caribbean countries endorsed recommendations for IWRM and water financing at the 2011 GWP Caribbean/Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association (CWWA) High Level Session (HLS) Ministerial Forum.

GWP Caribbean has been advocating for IWRM at the political level since 2005, mainly through its annual HLS Ministerial Forum for Ministers with responsibility for water in collaboration with CWWA, a Partner organisation. The 2011 HLS focused on water financing and pricing, bringing together representatives from financing institutions and from national utilities in the Caribbean to share their experiences, best practices and lessons learned. Recommendations included the use of IWRM as the mechanism for effective water resources management and the establishment of a regulatory framework for setting appropriate rates and tariff frameworks at the regional/sub-regional level on a sustainable basis.

IWRM policy and roadmap for Guyana drafted by GWP Caribbean

GWP Caribbean offered to assist the Republic of Guyana in managing the country's water resources by developing an IWRM policy and roadmap, with the help of a consultant. Guyana has several existing policies which can be applied to water resources management; however, there is no single National Water Resources Management Policy for the country.

The Minister of Housing and Water had previously participated in several GWP Caribbean events such as the High Level Session and is a strong supporter of the IWRM approach. He was among Ministers who, in 2009, endorsed the need for integrated management of water resources at the regional level and for a greater focus on water at the political level through the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). Guyana welcomed the offer of support from GWP and agreed to the process. The draft policy and roadmap was to undergo cabinet review and endorsement in late 2011, but was delayed when a general election was called for November 2011.



CENTRAL AMERICA

Watershed councils established in Honduras

The National Water Law, approved in 2009 (see *GWP in Action 2009 Annual Report*, p. 24), aims to establish a national framework for water management and stipulates the establishment of watershed councils to improve water governance through stakeholder participation.

During 2011, GWP Honduras organised workshops to advance the establishment of the first three watershed councils. Participants came from all sectors, including local authorities and civil society. The establishment of these councils has set an important precedent toward implementation of the water act through the active engagement of a broad range of actors. During the process to establish the Tulián River Basin Council, in the Sula Valley, an agreement for the promotion of sustainable development signed by the three municipalities making up the watershed was reactivated. The Tulián River Basin is the main source of drinking water for more than 165,000 inhabitants of Puerto Cortés, Honduras' main sea port, which is also considered one of the most important in Central America.

IWRM Plan for Panama approved

The National IWRM Plan for Panama was approved in November 2011. This is the culmination of a long process, under the National Environment Authority (ANAM), supported by GWP Panama. The Plan aims to improve the welfare of communities in the basins, without compromising the sustainability of their natural or cultural systems. The Plan will benefit 3.4 million people and contribute to the operation of the Panama Canal, which in 2011 contributed US$1.043 million to the country's economy.

ANAM initiated the consultative process in 2009, during which GWP Panama and Partners contributed to the development of workshops. The Plan was drafted, shared and validated during 2010. GWP Panama has started putting the plan into practice by supporting the Fourth Assembly of the Consultative Council of the region of Chilibrillo-Chilibre in December 2011.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND SOUTH AMERICA

Adoption of common climate change agenda in Latin America

Held in Buenos Aires in November, the 12th Conference of Ibero-American Water Directors (CODIA) confirmed the 11 targets and the key political messages initially proposed as part of the Americas' preparatory process for the 6th World Water Forum. Representatives of the 18 Latin American countries that attended the Conference committed themselves to pushing for the endorsement of these targets during the ministerial process at the World Water Forum to be held in Marseille in March 2012.

GWP Central and South America together played an active role in the preparatory process for the Forum – coordinating the thematic group on Good Governance for IWRM and being involved in the Climate Change group. In this way, GWP made a substantial contribution to the formulation of the 11 targets that set a common framework for integrated water management in Latin America.

SOUTH AMERICA

Chile's effort towards the integrated management of water resources supported

Recently, Chile's General Directorate of Water (DGA) has showed a keen interest in ensuring an integrated approach to water management, reflected in its 2005 document *IWRM and Several Experiences of Organisations of Water Users* and the most recent 2011 report: *Chile – Diagnosis of Water Resources Management*.

GWP Chile has closely supported DGA, for example by co-organising, with the Gabriela Mistral University, the seminar *Towards IWRM* in Santiago in December. Around 50 people participated, including lawyers, engineers, geographers, agronomists and university students. The seminar provided a neutral space for dialogue between representatives of government, the private sector and civil society, from both inside and outside the 'water box'. It enabled brainstorming of proposals for the next stage proposed by DGA – the formulation of short- and long-term measures to tackle the problems and challenges identified in the diagnosis.

GWP at Astana – green economy and water management

The Seventh 'Environment for Europe' Ministerial Conference was organised by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in September 2011 in Astana, Kazakhstan. Participants included delegations from 44 UNECE nations and international organisations. The conference had two main themes: sustainable management of water and water-related ecosystems; and greening the economy – mainstreaming the environment into economic development. It was the first time that the conference has been held in Central Asia. And it was the first time that water resources management has been specifically addressed as a main theme.

GWP Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and GWP Central Asia and Caucasus (CACENA) contributed to the preparation of declarations and statements, including the *Astana Water Action* (the official political document endorsed by the more than 800 participants). This initiative was an invitation to governments and other stakeholders to commit to implement specific actions. The most striking in the document were:

- to make water and water management integral parts of development strategies at local, national and regional levels;
- to improve communication and cooperation on water between different sectors and policies;
- to involve all stakeholders in water plans and programmes; and
- to invest in human capital as well as in water infrastructure.

The Astana conference was all about connecting the green economy and water management. GWP Chair Letitia A. Obeng introduced the GWP side event jointly organised by GWP CEE and GWP CACENA, by declaring, "When we speak about the economy and economic growth, we speak about water resources".

This side event, *Economic Growth and Water: An Integrated Approach Helps*, aspired to connect these two aspects by looking at how to make water resources available and protect them for important economic and social activities. A key message from the workshop was that water resources management can only be successful if it engages with the many different sectors that use, impact or are influenced by water.

GWP was also represented by the GWP Chair and GWP Mediterranean Chair at the launch of the *Second Assessment of Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Groundwater*, prepared by UNECE. The Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of the status of transboundary waters in the European and Asian parts of the UNECE region. GWP Mediterranean was a contributor, responsible for preparing the section on the basins of South-Eastern Europe. This part of Europe hosts 13 major shared rivers, four international lakes and more than 50 transboundary aquifers, many of them interlinked with surface water bodies. What is more, 90 percent of the area is within transboundary basins, home to around 140 million people.

The uneven distribution, and hence availability, of water in space and time – as well as industrial and domestic pollution and increasing demand for development uses are among key challenges for the management of these basins and water bodies. Furthermore, differences in governance regimes among countries add to the complexity. Enhanced cooperation among riparian countries and eventual adoption of related arrangements are necessary to ensure protection and sustainable use of transboundary water resources in south-eastern Europe.

A Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) – an integrated, web-enabled, environmental information system – was again proposed and the European Environment Agency was given a clear mandate for this by the Ministerial declaration. To support SEIS, the EEA has already developed Eye on Earth, a free global web service for creating and sharing information between public institutions, the private sector and civil society. Michael Scoullos, GWP Mediterranean Chair remarked, "For decades, we have been asking for a common system for monitoring environmental parameters". At last, it is here. The next step is to table the same recommendation at the global level at Rio+20 in June 2012.

GWP Benin: supporting local and national development

GWP Benin was established a little over ten years ago. In recent years, it has been credited with helping to steer the new Water Law through parliament (2010), promote acceptance of the Water Policy (2009), and campaign for the national IWRM Plan among the country's water stakeholders (2011).

GWP Benin has been involved in several major projects including:

- Partnership for Africa's Water Development (PAWD II, 2005–2009) supported by GWP;
- Multi-Year Programme for Water and Sanitation (PPEA, 2007–2012) supported by the Dutch Ministry of Cooperation;
- Project for Promoting Integrated Water Resources Management at the Local Level (PAGIREL, 2006–2011) financed by the European Union Water Facility; and
- WASH Programme (2011–2015).

The network is growing, with over 300 members, local Partnerships at eight locations in the country plus international collaboration, such as the promotion of IWRM in the Niger and Mono basins, and international training on IWRM in West Africa, involving GWP West Africa, Sida, SIWI, and Ramboll Natura from 2005 to 2011.

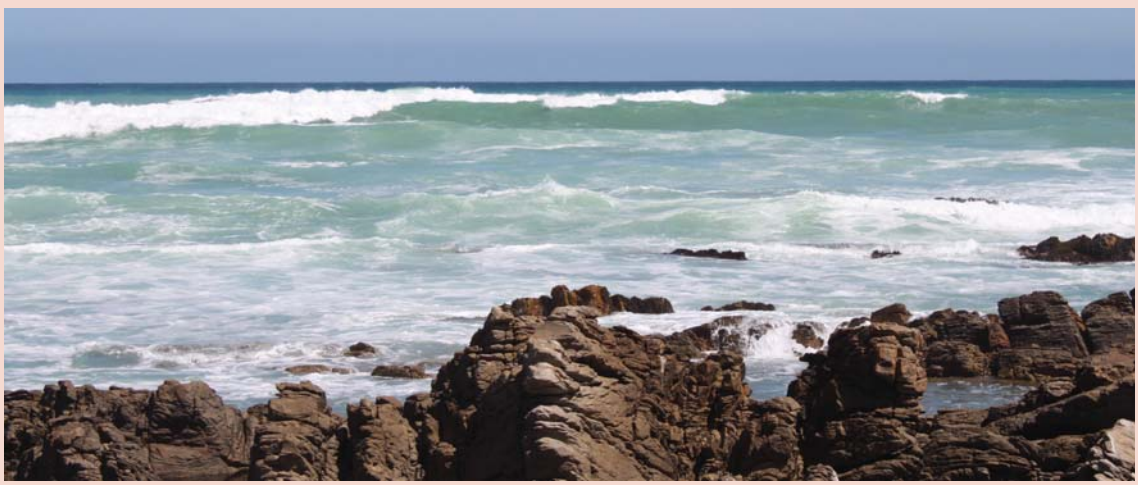
But this all sprang from humble beginnings. The Partnership was established in 2001 and is hosted by the Benin branch of the pan-African intergovernmental agency Water and Sanitation for Africa (WSA, formerly CREPA). This African water supply and sanitation knowledge centre provides administrative and financial services to GWP Benin.

Working at the national level

The Partnership has been involved in all the major policy processes in the country over the last ten years, and is a constant presence ensuring that national actors are informed about IWRM and are conscious of the need to apply it in Benin. GWP Benin organises capacity building and sensitisation workshops on water issues and IWRM for public administrators, decision makers, municipalities, NGOs, the private sector and water users.

An IWRM media network was created in 2007 and is actively supplying information, lobbying and involving itself in the activities of institutional actors in the water sector. The network organised a parliamentary training workshop on IWRM and the draft Water Law in November 2009. GWP Benin has worked for the closer involvement of national and local water stakeholders at each step in the development of the country's Water Law, Water Policy and IWRM Plan.

A major success was the new Water Law. GWP Benin had worked on this for several years, and lobbied to convince parliament to approve it. With the law and its implementation, the institutional basis for a new way of managing water is now in place. Some of the institutions (Basin Committees, Local Water Committees, the National Water Council, and the National Water Agency) are supposed to pick up some of the tasks that up to now have been completed by GWP Benin.



The Partnership will contribute to the development of a methodology for establishing and developing the capacities of the new institutions defined under the Water Law. In some cases, these institutions will consolidate local IWRM activities supported by GWP Benin in a formal institutional framework.

The selection of GWP Benin and the Netherlands Water Partnership as the technical secretariat of the technical advisory platform on cooperation between the Netherlands and Benin in the water sector is another success for the Partnership – GWP Benin was one of the drivers behind the process. The platform was the subject of a Memorandum of Understanding for the period 2012–2015 to be signed by the two countries in January 2012.

The Memorandum of Understanding will strengthen cooperation on integrated water resources management and the mobilisation of water for food security and for achieving the Millennium Development Goals on water and sanitation. The creation of this platform connects the administrations of water and sanitation, civil society and the private sector of both countries, particularly through GWP.

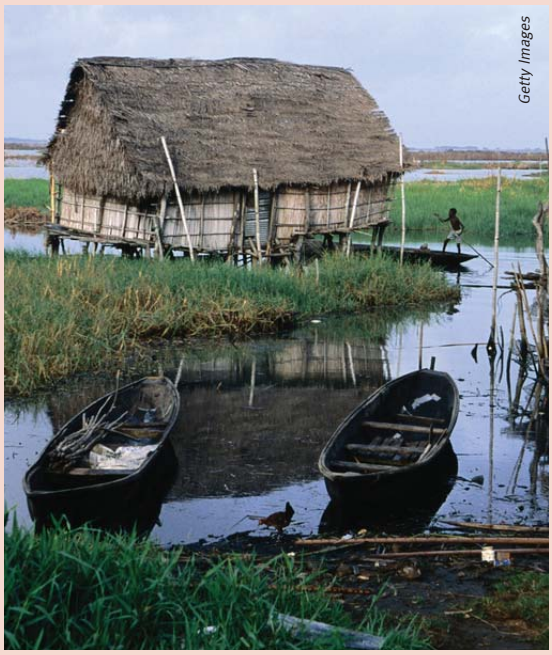
Working locally

Even before all the national institutions were in place, GWP Benin had already started work on local-level water resources management together with other partner projects (PPEA, PAGIREL, and the Multi-Year Programme supported by the Belgium Government, 2008–2013). Since 2008, eight local water Partnerships have been set up (Alibori, Atacora, Atlantique-Littoral, Borgou, Couffo, Mono, Ouémé-Plateau and Zou-Collines). The creation of this network means that IWRM implementation at the level of water users is becoming a reality.

Looking outside the country

There is also a need for collaboration between countries at the national level on the use of the major transboundary basins. Both the Niger and the Volta are part of the national water system and, although they have a limited direct effect on hydrology, their indirect effect is considerable. For example, almost all the electricity in Benin comes from hydropower generated abroad.

GWP Benin's success has been recognised by its neighbours and it is regularly asked to support GWP West Africa. But the collaboration extends even further – GWP Benin's experience and advice was called on when GWP Rwanda took shape. GWP Mali, Niger, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo have all visited the country to learn from the GWP Benin experience.



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HIGHLIGHTS 2011

CENTRAL AFRICA *130 Partners, 7 countries*
- GWP planning tool supports Kribi port (page 11).

MEDITERRANEAN *87 Partners, 21 countries*
- Concrete actions for private sector participation in water infrastructure (page 12).
- Agreement on a shared vision for the Drin River Basin (page 22).

CENTRAL AMERICA *162 Partners, 7 countries*
- Watershed councils established in Honduras (page 15).
- IWRM Plan for Panama approved (page 15).

CARIBBEAN *70 Partners, 20 countries*
- Ministers recognise IWRM as mechanism for sustainable water resources management (page 14).
- GWP Caribbean supports IWRM policy and roadmap for Guyana (page 15).

SOUTH AMERICA *271 Partners, 10 countries*
- Chile's effort towards the integrated management of water resources supported (page 16).
- Policies addressing water and energy nexus in the context of climate change advocated (page 29).

WEST AFRICA *201 Partners, 15 countries*
- GWP Benin played key role in putting water on national agenda (page 18).
- GWP Gambia launched (page 33).

SOUTHERN AFRICA *270 Partners, 12 countries*
- Wastewater management plan developed in Botswana using an integrated approach (page 11).
- Climate change adaptation strategy for the SADC water sector launched (page 22).

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
136 Partners, 12 countries
- Danube basin recognised as a political and economic space (page 23).
- Awareness of the environment created through art (page 30).

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS
150 Partners, 8 countries
- Agreement on River Basin Council in Armenia (page 13).
- GWP CACENA to mediate in Aral Sea project (page 26).

CHINA *99 Partners*
- Agreement on promotion of IWRM in Xiangjiang Basin of Hunan (page 13).
- Ministry agrees to recommendation to improve water resource management for better climate adaptation (page 26).

SOUTHEAST ASIA *245 Partners, 9 countries*
- Small water service providers in the Philippines now recognised as delivering on MDGs (page 27).

SOUTH ASIA *461 Partners, 7 countries*
- Capacity built for implementation of integrated approach to water resources management in Rajasthan (page 14).
- Urban flood risk management framework developed for Dhaka city (page 28).

EASTERN AFRICA *163 Partners, 8 countries*
- African Development Bank recommends financial support of IWRM planning in Burundi (page 12).

GLOBAL *140 Partners from 27 countries that are not associated with a developing world region.*
- GWP influenced agenda and declaration at the Seventh UNECE 'Environment for Europe' Ministerial Conference (page 17).
- GWP manages AMCOW's Water, Climate and Development Programme and advocated for water security and climate resilience at COP 17 (page 24).

Goal 2: Addressing critical development challenges

This means contributing to solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Climate change adaptation strategy for the SADC water sector launched

Developed by the Southern African Development Community (SADC), a climate change adaptation strategy for the water sector was officially launched at COP 17 in December 2011 in Durban, South Africa. It effectively sees SADC take up the challenge of responding to the threat of climate change in southern Africa.

The strategy follows up on the results of a regional multi-stakeholder dialogue run in 2008 – facilitated by GWP Southern Africa on behalf of SADC. This facilitation involved linking policy and research across sectors and providing a neutral platform for many different stakeholders to air their views. The aim was to promote open dialogue between different sectors and between government and non-government organisations, as well as between scientists and policy makers at the local, national, basin and regional levels.

As part of this process, GWP Southern Africa brought together water managers and decision makers, development planners, experts and scientists from different fields (water, energy, agriculture, finance, health, environment), as well as capacity developers, civil society and investors. Further inputs into the whole process were provided by dialogues in 2010 and 2011. These dialogues informed the development of the climate change adaptation strategy and have been incorporated into SADC member state development priority frameworks. Such integration of the outcomes of these stakeholder dialogues into official policy processes has resulted in ownership of the concepts by the region and further investment in the development of the strategy by SADC International Cooperating Partners such as BMZ-GIZ, DFID and AusAID.

THE MEDITERRANEAN

High-level agreement on a shared vision for the Drin River Basin

Following detailed assessment and a structured stakeholders' consultation at national and regional levels, the five Drin River riparian states signed a Memorandum of Understanding on a shared strategic vision for the benefit of about two million people who rely on the basin for drinking water, agriculture, fisheries, industry, and hydropower. In Tirana, Albania, on 25 November 2011, Ministers and Deputy Ministers from Albania, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo and Montenegro signed the memorandum. This represents a significant step forward in the development of transboundary cooperation in the Drin Basin. The Drin Core Group (DCG) was established as a cross-basin body to implement the Memorandum of Understanding and GWP Mediterranean was appointed as its Secretariat. The Drin Dialogue process is facilitated by GWP Mediterranean and the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in collaboration with UNDP.

The challenges facing the Drin Basin have many dimensions, including competing uses for water. Hydropower is of particular importance, with major dams and power stations in Albania and FYR Macedonia. In addition, water quality is under threat from pollution, mainly from agriculture and untreated urban wastewater. The exceptional biodiversity and endemic species of the Drin Basin are in danger without an improved and coordinated management of the ecosystem.

Rainwater harvesting pilot applications enhanced

Focusing on six water-scarce islands in the Cyclades, Greece, one grey water system and 11 rainwater harvesting (RWH) systems were installed or repaired. The total installed capacity reached about 2.2 million litres with an estimated annual water yield of 4.42 million litres, benefiting 8,500 permanent inhabitants in small and isolated communities. Educational activities, using specially produced RWH educational materials, involved 1,638 students and 109 teachers. Training activities on modern RWH techniques engaged 32 local technical workers. The activity was implemented in collaboration with and supported by the environmental programme 'Mission Water' of the Coca-Cola System in Greece (Coca-Cola HBC and Coca-Cola Hellas). The concrete results during 2011 and since the launch of the programme in 2008 were recognised by Coca-Cola with a new two-year project that will replicate the Greek programme in Malta.

To enhance regional dialogue and experience-sharing on non-conventional water resources (including RWH), a Mediterranean Conference on the subject was organised in Athens in September. This brought together 160 participants from 15 countries. The Conference was supported by the Coca-Cola System in Greece, the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), Greece, and MED EUWI. In the Mediterranean, water scarcity conditions render such a 'non-conventional' agenda very 'conventional'. Replication of related methods, through the use of both basic and advanced technologies, can provide meaningful solutions to water demand, particularly for a considerable number of the 180 million Mediterranean inhabitants living in water poverty.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

The Danube basin recognised as a political and economic space

In April, GWP Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and GWP Hungary organised a workshop that brought Baltic Region Strategy experiences to the newly formed Danube Region Strategy. The workshop, *Parallels: Water Resources Management Aspects of European Union Strategies for Baltic Sea and Danube Regions*, held in April 2011, built on previous GWP work on strategy development and focused on new financing mechanisms for macro-regional economic development. GWP CEE sought to ensure that EU water-policy gaps (such as sustainable sanitation in rural areas, flash floods, etc.) are addressed by the strategy.

EU funds amounting to €100 billion are earmarked for regional development in the Danube Basin during 2007–2013. GWP CEE will be active in supporting macro-projects that frequently fail because of weak coordination among the various stakeholders or countries.

Moving forward on water, climate and development

The last decade saw the highest increase in global average temperatures and the highest food prices in history. As temperatures rise due to increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, world leaders express consternation at the destruction and economic loss resulting from floods, droughts, typhoons and hurricanes.

Climate change is increasing the world's insecurity

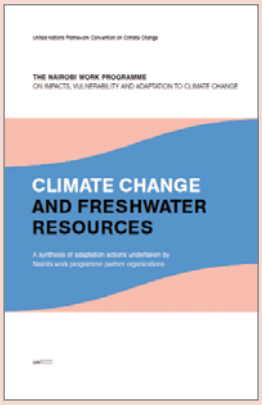
Rising temperatures bring increased risks of both floods and drought, threatening lives and national development. When water is in short supply or its availability unpredictable, development is disrupted. Conversely, water is destructive when it comes in sudden flash floods or in unmanageably large quantities moving downstream. Huge economic losses follow, with a catastrophic impact on livelihoods. In many countries in the developing world, GDP fluctuates with annual water availability.

The bad news is that extreme events are projected to increase with climate change. While the average number of natural disasters, such as earthquakes has been fairly constant since 1900, the number of extreme events such as floods, drought, fires, insect infestations and landslides has increased.

Sustainable solutions are possible to ameliorate the impact of extreme events, and new information and services are constantly being developed. GWP has had a long-term collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization in the Associated Programme on Flood Management, and this collaboration is intensified in the new joint programme on Integrated Drought Management and also in the development of the Global Framework for Climate Services.

Publication on water resources and adaptation

In 2011, GWP continued its efforts aimed at enhancing knowledge and developing practical solutions that promote water security and climate-resilient development. As part of its collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), GWP supported the production of the report *Climate Change and Freshwater Resources*. This is a synthesis of the practical experience of 21 Nairobi Work Programme partners, demonstrating their commitment to successfully addressing climate change adaptation.



Water, Climate and Development Programme for Africa

In response to the climate change commitments in the Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration, the African Ministerial Conference on Water (AMCOW) in collaboration with GWP has developed the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP). The programme integrates water security and climate resilience in the development planning process, builds climate resilience and supports countries in adapting to a new climate regime through increased investment in water security.

In August 2011, at World Water Week in Stockholm, WACDEP was launched by the Vice President of AMCOW, Hon. S. Nkomo, Minister of Water Resources Development, Zimbabwe, on behalf of the AMCOW President and GWP Chair Letitia A. Obeng.

Outcomes to benefit up to 23 African countries

Eight countries, four transboundary river basins and one shared aquifer have been identified for in-depth work – Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tunisia and Zimbabwe; the Limpopo Basin, Kagera Basin, Lake Chad Basin and Volta Basin; and the North-Western Sahara Aquifer System. The transboundary basin approach will enable at least 23 African countries to benefit from the initiative. Work in the eight countries will provide lessons that will assist in up-scaling the programme and attracting additional funding to expand the programme to other countries.

Strategic framework

As part of the WACDEP, a suite of decision-support tools has been initiated. The *Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development*, a technical background document, a capacity development strategy and a series of policy briefs on water security and climate-resilient development are under preparation in collaboration with AMCOW and the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) and will be launched in 2012.

Global advocacy leads to landmark decision at COP 17

After a long process of advocacy by GWP together with many partners such as the Water and Climate Coalition, delegates to the COP 17 made a decision to convene the first-ever UNFCCC technical workshop on water management and climate change impacts and adaptation. This decision is a key indicator of the emerging consensus and recognition among UNFCCC negotiators on the importance of water management in the climate discourse.

High-Level Panel on Water, Climate and Development at COP 17

Continuing advocacy and collaboration with the African Union, AMCOW, AfDB, UNECA, the Water and Climate Coalition and the South African Department of Water Affairs, GWP organised the Water, Climate and Development Day at COP 17. A High-Level Session led by the African Union and AMCOW followed the event and key messages were identified which successfully enhanced the profile of water in the climate change negotiations (see Box on right).

Key messages from the Water, Climate and Development Day at COP 17

Water needs to be sufficiently addressed on the UNFCCC agenda since it is part of the Climate Change Convention. Climate change is to a large extent water change and the water community is already dealing with the challenges. Existing experience and knowledge needs to be shared.

Water is not a sector, it is a resource. Climate change is making water resources management more complex due to the unpredictability of weather patterns. The complexity and cross-cutting nature of water must be fully acknowledged.

Water is about both adaptation and mitigation. It needs to be clearly pointed out that the success of most mitigation interventions rests on the availability and sustainability of water resources.

Water knowledge expertise needs to inform the Adaptation Committee to ensure linkages between GWP and the Cancún Agreement, emphasising importance of water as a key medium for adaptation. Qualified water resource management expertise should be represented among members of the Adaptation Committee.

Contribute to implementation of the COP 17 SBSTA decision to organise a technical workshop on water and promote strengthening this by establishing a thematic focus under the Nairobi Work Programme.

Establish water as a priority under the Green Climate Fund with a sub-thematic funding window for water resources management.

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS

GWP CACENA to mediate in Aral Sea project

GWP Central Asia and Caucasus (CACENA) has received a grant from USAID to coordinate a consortium developing a regional economic model for the integrated use of water resources in the Aral Sea basin. A meeting was held in December 2011 to develop specific assignments for national experts from five countries.

Integrated operational scenarios will be developed for existing and potential storage reservoirs in the Aral Sea basin's two main rivers. Allocation of water impacts five economic sectors (agriculture, energy, health, industry, and the environment). National experts will be responsible for contributing to the concept, and collecting, analysing and processing both hydrological and economic data. The project is also supported by the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) to guide future investment.

GWP CACENA was selected as coordinator because of its reputation and ability to bring together national experts from all five countries and to create outputs acceptable to all. Acceptance of the modelling results is the biggest concern of the client (IFAS) because of a recent loss of mutual confidence among the countries.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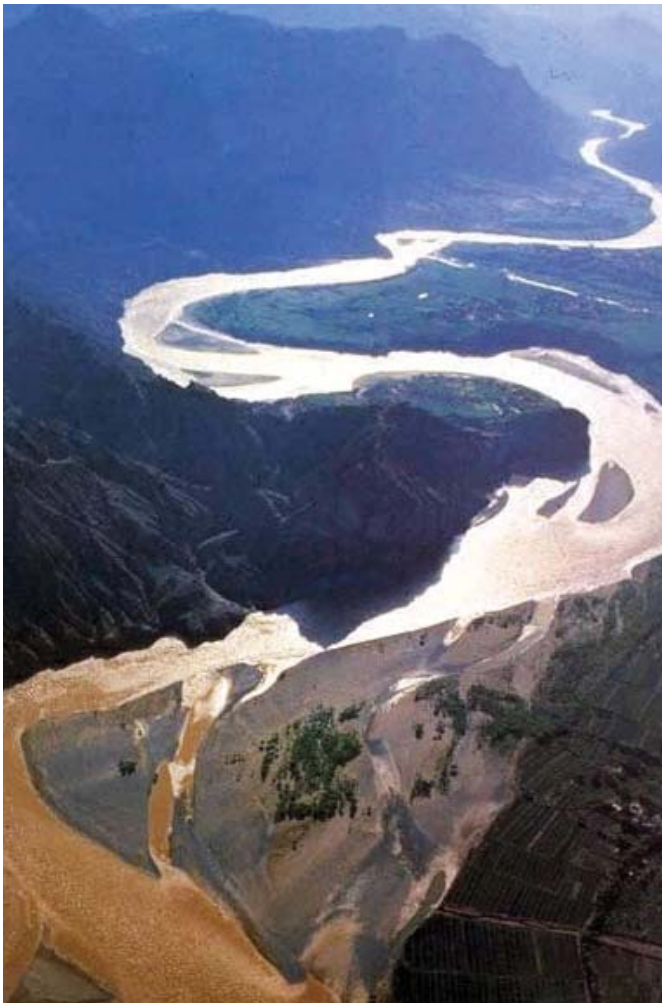
CHINA

Recommendation to improve water resource management for better climate adaptation

Building resilience through improved water management to better prepare for the impact of climate change is the best short-term strategy to combat the effects of climate change on water-related sectors of the national economy. This was the opinion of participants at a High-Level Round Table (HLRT) on the *Strategy for Extreme Climate Adaptation in China*, organised in April by GWP China, the Asian Development Bank and the Office of State Flood Control and Drought Relief Headquarters in Beijing. Consequently, one of the recommendations was that since climate change has the greatest impact on water resources, better water resources management is needed to adapt to climate change. This recommendation was endorsed by the Water Resources Ministry that agreed to strengthen its efforts in this area.

Protecting the water resources of the Yellow River Basin

The protection of the water resources of the Yellow River Basin, emergency response to environmental pollution and case studies of emergency response to water pollution in other countries were the main topics at a workshop on *Water Resources Protection and Emergency Response Mechanisms to Water Pollution of the Yellow River*. The workshop, held in October 2011 in Zhengzhou, Henan Province, was organised by GWP China-Yellow River and GWP China, together with the Yellow River Research Society and the Water Resources Protection Bureau of Yellow River Basin.



GWP China-Yellow River called the meeting to highlight the achievements of water resources management and protection through the joint efforts of civil and governmental agencies. Other topics that were targeted were the exchange of experiences of how best to respond to emergency water pollution and discussions on setting up mechanisms for water resources protection and emergency response, in order to promote the sustainable use of water resources in the basin.

High-Level Forum focuses attention on urban water management

Experts on water, urban construction, science and technology, forestry and agriculture agreed at a recent meeting that plans for an urban water environment should focus on the optimal allocation of water resources, be adequately funded and have an operational management system. Such a system must also play a functional role in flood control. The *High-Level Forum on Urban Water Environment Building and Management* in Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, was organised jointly by GWP China-Hebei with the Water Branch of Hebei Provincial Senior Scientists Association and the Water Bureau of Shijiazhuang City.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Small water service providers in the Philippines now officially recognised

Involving small water service providers (SWSPs) as partners in sustainable water service provision has undergone a major change. Prior to the efforts of GWP Philippines and its Partners, SWSPs were not formally recognised as government partners in achieving the MDG target on water service provision. The new rules and regulations formally bringing SWSPs into the mainstream of water service provision are a boost for the country, not only in meeting the MDG targets but also in emphasising the importance of IWRM as an approach to effective water resource management with multi-stakeholder cooperation. SWSPs provide a valuable service especially for the urban poor and now, thanks to GWP Philippines, they are fully recognised and included in the IWRM plan.

A new National Water Resources Board (NWRB) publication provides policy guidelines on *SWSP Partnerships with Main Utilities*, and paves the way for more formal engagements of SWSPs in service delivery to poor communities. In mid-2011, NWRB initiated the Accredited Technical Support Program, currently funded by WSP-World Bank and USAID, to help SWSPs improve their institutional, technical and financial operations.

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SOUTH ASIA

Urban flood risk management framework developed for Dhaka city

GWP Bangladesh has developed a flood risk management framework for Dhaka city, focusing on urban flooding in the north of the city. The study synthesised information from previous plans, programmes, reports and the scientific literature. Dhaka experiences about 2,000 mm of rainfall a year, of which almost 80 percent falls during the monsoon. The city has become more vulnerable to urban flooding over recent years as its drainage capacity has decreased alarmingly due to unauthorised settlements and illegal occupation of wetlands.

The western part of the city is protected from river flooding by an embankment. During most of the monsoon period, the water level in the river remains higher than that inside the city. Hence, drainage of water by gravity flow is not always possible. GWP Bangladesh has recommended the installation of drainage pumps to facilitate and improve storm water drainage. It should be noted that an effective strategic framework for flood risk management has been developed with very modest financial and technical support from other government and non-government organisations.

THE CARIBBEAN

Improved capacity enhances water use efficiency in St Kitts and Nevis

GWP Caribbean has contributed to improving water use efficiency in the agricultural sector in the twin-island state by providing training and a technical resource manual. Twenty extension officers, farmers and water utility staff were given detailed information about on-farm water management, irrigation, and water use. Training was done in collaboration with the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute. Including water utility representatives brought the two sectors closer together and fostered a greater understanding of the needs and challenges faced by each in meeting water needs.

GWP Caribbean developed the manual with the assistance of a senior irrigation expert and then developed it into a training tool which could be used both by trainers for teaching, and by practitioners as a reference tool. St Kitts was the first country to receive the training and the manual.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Water and climate change put higher on regional agenda

Central America is one of the regions most vulnerable to climate change, so recognising that water is essential to adaptation is crucial to national and regional strategies. To this end, GWP Central America has contributed to the water component in the Action Plan of the *Regional Strategy for Climate Change* (ERCC) and organised a regional workshop on water and climate change.

ERCC was approved in 2010 and GWP Central America has been active in supporting its implementation. The Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD) invited GWP Central America to participate in a working group to prepare the Action Plan. This Plan is recognised by the presidents of the region as the way forward for the implementation of the ERCC, in order to contribute to risk management – which is one of the two priorities that the Presidents' Summit of Central America has identified.

GWP Central America also organised a high-profile regional workshop on water and climate change aimed at government officials with the support of CCAD, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature. As a result, a series of recommendations was produced for adaptation to climate change and mechanisms developed for raising the priority of water and climate change in national budgets and strategies.

As part of the Policy Dialogue on Climate Change, GWP Central America contributed to the preparation of *Water and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Americas*, which was presented at COP 17 in Durban at a high-level panel. The Policy Dialogue has helped to increase stakeholders' knowledge and understanding of climate change adaptation, and provided a platform for the exchange of experiences in work to adapt water systems to climate change.

SOUTH AMERICA

Policies addressing water and energy nexus in the context of climate change adaptation advocated

The close nexus between water and energy, and the importance of policies integrating both sectors, were highlighted during multidisciplinary discussions leading to a preliminary evaluation of the state of water-related policies on adaptation to climate change throughout South America. The successful experiences shared by actors from different areas (NGOs, private companies related to mining and biofuel production, the Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank, etc.) provided evidence to identify practices aimed at poverty reduction, income generation, private sector involvement and better water catchment. In most countries, such policies are lacking, making evident the need to urge and support policy makers to develop policies based on practical experience. This was the conclusion of participants at a regional workshop on *Climate Change and IWRM*, organised by GWP Peru and held in Lima in April.

Goal 3: Reinforcing knowledge sharing and communications

This means developing the capacity to share knowledge and promoting a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.

THE MEDITERRANEAN

Knowledge shared among stakeholders on transboundary waters

Continuing a process launched in 2006, GWP Mediterranean organised four regional workshops during 2011 aimed at enriching knowledge, enhancing experience-sharing and strengthening capacity building on issues relating to transboundary water resources management in south-eastern Europe. The workshops addressed provisions of the Water Framework Directive for environmental integration, flood management, climate change adaptation within a transboundary context (led by UNECE), and ways to connect science and policy making. A total of around 130 targeted participants, representing a range of stakeholders, benefited from the events.

Danube Art Master Competition winner.

Furthermore, a Regional Roundtable was held in Zagreb in December, which took stock of five years of policy dialogue and capacity building on transboundary waters in south-eastern Europe that GWP Mediterranean has been facilitating in the framework of the Petersberg/ Athens Process. It also assessed current needs and plans for the future, providing guidance for the coming years of action.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Awareness of the environment created through art

Raising awareness among young people and their teachers about the vital importance of the Danube Basin is the main aim of the annual Danube Art Master competition. Each child and school in the basin, covering 19 European countries, is invited to create a three-dimensional work of art from material found near water, such as plants, shells, mud, grass and waste. The Danube River basin is home to 83 million people with a wide range of cultures, languages and historical backgrounds. Held each year since 2004 to celebrate Danube Day, this ambitious competition unites children across the region.

The challenge for pupils aged 12 to 16 is to create their own 'environmental art' inspired by the Danube and its tributaries. Jointly organised by GWP Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), the competition encourages children to visit their local rivers and consider what the river ecosystem means to them. In line with the aims of Danube Day, the competition motivates children to create a vision for the Danube that meets the needs of its diverse multi-national people and wildlife. In 2011, more than 15,000 children from 436 schools took part in this contest.

THE CARIBBEAN

Water Resources Information System developed in Suriname

The Suriname Water Resources Information System (SWRIS) Project has enhanced water resources management in the country. As well as the online information system, the project has developed a water video, a collection of hydro-meteorological field data, awareness programmes about water resources for primary and secondary schools, training, and academic courses at the BSc and MSc level. The goal is to increase awareness of freshwater resources and to promote and foster human resources development in IWRM in Suriname.

The project was implemented by the Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS), a GWP Partner. In 2009 GWP Caribbean provided seed funds to support water-related activities at AdeKUS. With this, AdeKUS initiated some aspects of the project while it used GWP seed funding combined with the University's own funds, to leverage a substantial grant from the World Wildlife Fund of over US$100,000.

CENTRAL AMERICA

New edition published of the *Status of Water Resources in Central America*

In 2011, GWP Central America published an updated version of the *Status of Water Resources in Central America*, a compilation of data on water resources in Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. This publication presents advances and challenges in water resources management at country and regional level. This is the fourth edition, the first being published in 2001, and it is still the only document of its kind in the region.

The publication strengthens GWP Central America's reputation as a water resources reference and has been quoted in the media and well received in academic circles. During 2011 this document was used by a regional alliance of universities in training on IWRM and climate change. It had to be re-printed in 2011 because of high demand. The preparation of the regional chapters was supported by the Central American Commission on Environment and Development, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and the Regional Committee on Hydraulic Resources (CRRH). The Central American Bank for Economic Integration provided financial support for its publication.

Sharing knowledge on legal and financial aspects of an integrated approach

New resources for GWP IWRM ToolBox

In 2011, following requests from countries that had recently signed international environmental conventions and treaties, GWP invited the UNESCO Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science at the University of Dundee to support the revision of tools concerned with legal frameworks and regulatory instruments.

Tools dealing with the development of water law (A2) and regulations covering water quality, service provision, land use and water resources protection (C6) were revised. Tools translating water policy into laws (A2) were restructured to provide insight into legal frameworks (international and national) that form an important and integral part of effective IWRM.

Key elements of a legal framework, implementation and enforcement mechanisms and the integration of legal frameworks with other natural resource areas (A2.01–A2.03) are three new tools available in the IWRM ToolBox. Other new tools address fundamental principles to be followed in achieving policies and goals. These include provisions and operational mechanisms that promote IWRM by regulating multiple uses. To achieve some of these objectives, legal frameworks address the following topics (C6.01–C6.05):

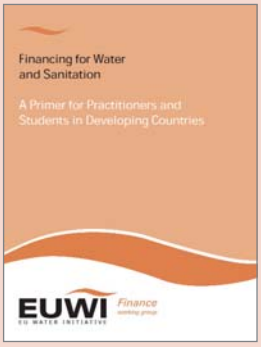
- Water rights and allocation;
- Water quality;
- Water services;
- Land use; and
- Protecting fresh water ecosystem resources.

In addition to the restructuring and revision of tools, a collection of reference documents on legal frameworks and regulatory instruments was uploaded to the ToolBox. We sought support from our strategic Partners, such as IUCN, UNESCO-IHP, UNDP and GEF, who contributed publications to the ToolBox website for the benefit of our visitors – ranging from students and practitioners to researchers and policy makers.

During 2011, 16 new case studies were developed. Among those that illustrate activities and lessons learned by GWP in the field are:

- Water No. 396 from West Africa documenting the development of IWRM roadmaps;
- Water No. 401 dealing with Chinese experience in mobilising Water Users' Associations; and
- Water No. 398 showing how collaboration between three Country Water Partnerships (Ukraine, Slovakia and Hungary) makes space for water in a river basin.

Water and finance inseparable



Since 2007, GWP and the EU Water Initiative Finance Working Group (EUWI-FWG) have worked together to organise workshops across the world to raise awareness and build capacity on financing for water and sanitation. In order to raise awareness and improve knowledge among water professionals in the field of finance, in 2011 EUWI-FWG produced a new publication, *Financing for Water and Sanitation – a Primer for Practitioners and Students in Developing Countries*, published by GWP as a knowledge partner. Water lacks funding and unless water professionals become familiar with finance, water will remain an underfunded and neglected sector.

Goal 4: Building a more effective network

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

WEST AFRICA

GWP Gambia launched

The Gambia officially launched a new Country Water Partnership (CWP) in 2011, joining the other 12 West African CWPs that have been formed since the beginning of GWP's activities in West Africa. Now, all countries in the region except Liberia and Sierra Leone have set up a CWP. As GWP West Africa Chair, Hon. Hama Arba Diallo, said during the official launch of GWP Gambia, "this is the culmination of a process that started some time ago in 2009 during the development process of the IWRM roadmap".

ECOWAS has 15 member states and 13 have formally established a CWP. CWPs work actively alongside government to achieve the GWP vision at country level. The challenge that remains is to keep CWPs active and enthusiastic in their promotion of water governance – relying on the voluntary work of most of the people involved.

Water security and food security: GWP Consulting Partners Meeting 2011

GWP Partners have the opportunity to discuss policy and strategy at the annual Consulting Partners Meeting. The theme of 2011, held in Stockholm in August, was Water Security as a Catalyst for Achieving Food Security.

In her keynote address, Dr Uma Lele of the GWP Technical Committee, started by asking "Why is there so much interest in food security?" She went on to explore the connections between water availability and agricultural production and concluded that "if GWP was needed 15 years ago, it is needed now more than ever as knowledge transfers have acquired a primacy all of their own".

"The most pressing challenge people face is putting food on the table ... Donors are not as effective in governance, mobilisation, etc. as networks are. This is particularly true for food security; much knowledge exists but needs to be exchanged. This is where GWP can contribute."
Claudia Sadoff, GWP Technical Committee

Partners at the meeting identified regional solutions for integrated land and water management, and the roles GWP should play in these, as well as how best to link such integrated management with reducing disaster risk. Speakers also outlined plans to put the water–energy–food nexus on the Rio+20 agenda, and presented GWP's draft Operational Strategy on Water and Food Security.

Commenting on this Strategy, Dr Rudolph Cleveringa of IFAD agreed that "We cannot continue working each as a 'land person', a 'water person' or 'an energy person'. GWP has understood this and we need to spread this message." In addition, Dr Alain Vidal from the CGIAR Challenge Programme on Water and Food commented that "...GWP should keep its role as an intermediary between science and policy, helping us to set the research agenda and influencing the policy making processes."

Celebrating 15 years of GWP

HRH Prince of Orange Willem-Alexander (pictured right), GWP Patron, delivered the Annual Lecture at the close of the Consulting Partners Meeting which celebrated 15 years of GWP.

Recalling his own involvement in GWP soon after its founding, the Prince said in his lecture that some people had "questioned the need and relevance of yet another international organisation in the field of water" 15 years ago. "But," he concluded, "you have proven the relevance and uniqueness of GWP in such a way that today nobody could envisage an international water world without GWP!"

The Prince noted the growth of the GWP Network at regional and country level, observing that “they work close to the ground, where water challenges are played out. At the local level it is abundantly clear that water security is a development imperative, without which all sectors of national economies will sooner or later fail.”

Financial Report 2011

GLOBALLY RAISED INCOME

In 2011, 11 financial partners provided funds through GWPO*: **Austria, Denmark, EUWI Finance Working Group, France, Germany, IDRC, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and UNDP/DHI**. They contributed a total of €5.4 million, of which €0.2 million was for designated activities. (In 2010, 10 financial partners contributed €7.3 million, of which €1.5 million was for designated activities.)

LOCALLY RAISED INCOME

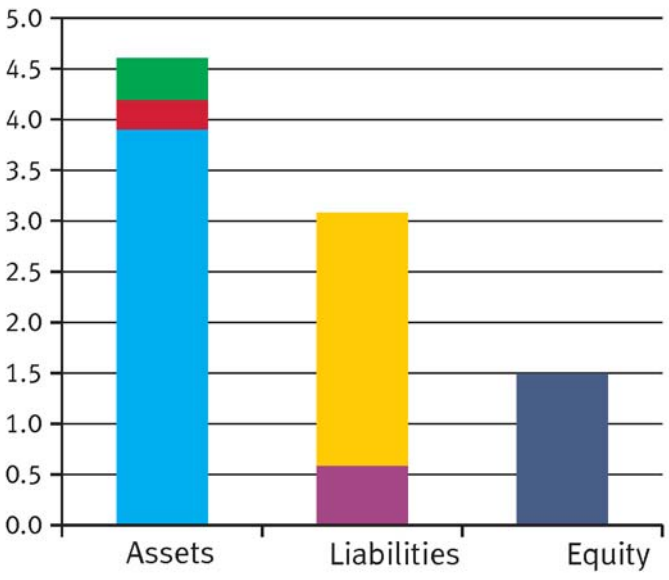
Regions and countries are encouraged to raise their own funds. During 2011, regions and countries raised €3.0 million, an increase of €2.0 million compared with 2010.

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

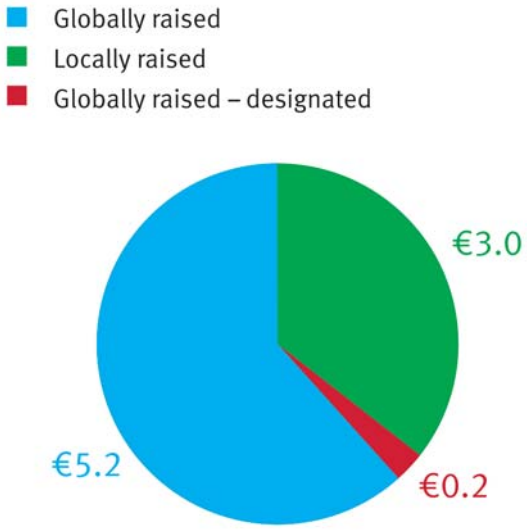
The contributions reported in the Annual Financial Report do not include funds provided in-kind from governments, organisations or individuals. Nevertheless, in-kind contributions are gratefully recognised as a substantial source of funding. GWPO received in-kind contributions from France at an estimated value of €100,000 as well as from other sources during 2011. GWP Regional Water Partnerships reported in-kind contributions of approximately €2.6 million in 2011.

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

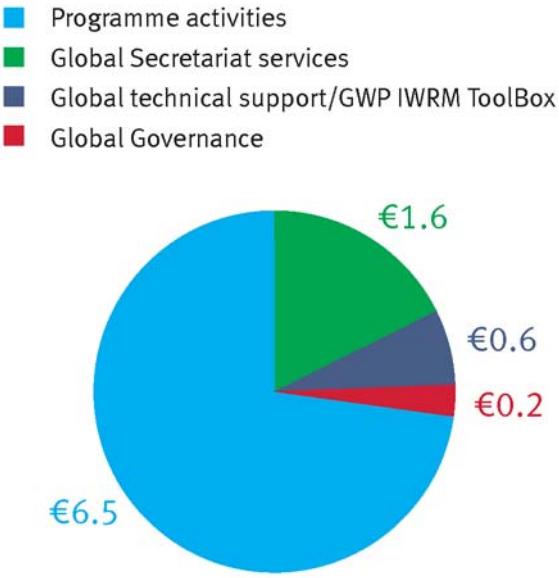
Balance Sheet 31st December 2011 (€ million)



Income 2011 (€ million)



Expenditure 2011 (€ million)



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

Who's who in GWP

GWP PATRONS

- HRH The Prince of Orange Willem-Alexander, Kingdom of the Netherlands
- Ismail Serageldin, GWP founder and former Chair (1996–2000)
- Kadar Asmal, former Minister of Water Affairs, South Africa (deceased 2011)
- Margaret Catley-Carlson, GWP former Chair (2001–2007)

The information below is correct as of December 2011.
The most current information is available at www.gwp.org.

GWP SPONSORING PARTNERS

GWP Sponsoring Partners are states and international organisations that signed the Memorandum of Understanding establishing the GWPO in 2002 – the inter-governmental organisation which is the legal representative of the GWP Network. The Sponsoring Partners appoint the Chair, members of the Steering Committee and the Auditor.

- Argentina
- Chile
- Denmark
- Hungary
- Jordan
- The Netherlands
- Pakistan
- Sweden
- The World Bank
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

GWP TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

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

GWP STEERING COMMITTEE

Chair

- Letitia A. Obeng, Ghana

Elected Members

- Shaden Abdel Gawad, Egypt (term started 7 November 2011)
- Ramon Alikpala, Philippines
- Alice Bouman-Dentener, Netherlands
- Elisa Colom, Guatemala
- Oscar Cordeiro, Brazil
- Jean-François Donzier, France
- Stanley Dhram Ragh Rampair, Jamaica
- Kenzo Hiroki, Japan
- Agnes Kalibbala, Kenya (term ended 6 November 2011)
- Dorothy Manuel, Zimbabwe
- Meera Mehta, India (term started 7 November 2011)
- Eugene Stakhiv, USA
- Gangyan Zhou, China

Ex-Officio

- Zafar Adel, Chair, UN Water
- Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary, Global Water Partnership
- Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair, GWP Technical Committee
- Reginald Tekateka, GWP Regional Chairs Representative, South Africa (until August 2011)
- Hama Arba Diallo, GWP Regional Chairs Representative, Burkina Faso (from August 2011)

Permanent Observers

- The World Bank
- United Nations Development Programme
- World Water Council
- Financial Partners Group Representative

GWP SENIOR ADVISORS

Engaged by Global Secretariat in 2011

- Stephen Foster, UK
- Alan Hall, UK
- Merylyn Hedger, UK
- Torkil Jønch-Clausen, Denmark
- Khalid Mohtadullah, Pakistan

GWP AMBASSADORS

- Johan Holmberg, former GWP Executive Secretary
- Suresh P. Prabhu, former Chair of GWP South Asia

GWP REGIONAL SECRETARIATS

Region	Chair	Coordinator	Location
Caribbean	Trevor Thompson	Avril Alexander	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad
Central Africa	Jean-Pierre Bidjocka	Chi Christopher Tamu/Luc Claude Mamba	Yaoundé, Cameroon
Central America	Enrique Merlos/Maureen Ballestero	Fabiola Tábora	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Central and Eastern Europe	Martina Zupan	Milan Matuska	Bratislava, Slovakia
Central Asia and Caucasus	Yusup Kamalov	Vadim Sokolov	Tashkent, Uzbekistan
China	Wang Shucheng	Zheng Rugang	Beijing, China
Eastern Africa	Evariste Sinarinzi/Patrick Safari	Simon Thuo	Entebbe, Uganda
Mediterranean	Michael Scoullos	Vangelis Constantianos	Athens, Greece
South America	María Angélica Alegría Calvo/Zoila Martínez González	Milenka Sojachenski	Montevideo, Uruguay
South Asia	Sardar Muhammad Tariq	Upali Imbulana	Colombo, Sri Lanka
Southeast Asia	Le van Minh	Djoko Sasongko	Jakarta, Indonesia
Southern Africa	Reginald Tekateka	Ruth Beukman	Pretoria, South Africa
West Africa	Hama Arba Diallo	Dam Mogbante	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

GWP GLOBAL SECRETARIAT STAFF

- Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary
- Helena Gunnmo-Lind, Executive Assistant
- Li Axrup, Legal Officer (to May 2011)
- Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister, Senior Network Officer
- Steven Downey, Head of Communications
- Karin Dreik, Financial Officer
- Matt Evans, Web Communications & IT Strategy Officer
- Gabriela Grau, Senior Network Officer
- Kenge James Gunya, Knowledge Management Assistant
- Aly Kerdany, Senior Network Officer (to January 2011)
- Helene Komlos Grill, Communications Officer
- Karin Linde-Klerholm, Network Operations Team Coordinator
- Sandra Lindholm, Financial Assistant
- John Metzger, Head of Network Operations
- Peter Nyman, Financial Officer
- Catharina Sahlin-Tegnander, Head of Finance & Administration
- Alex Simalabwi, Senior Network Officer
- Suzanne Strömberg, Office Services Manager & HR Officer
- Danka Thalmeinerova, Knowledge Management Officer
- Aurélie Vitry, Network Officer

GWP Technical Committee publications

Most publications are available in other languages. Visit www.gwp.org.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Background Paper 1	Regulation and Private Participation in the Water and Sanitation Sector (1998)
Background Paper 2	Water as a Social and Economic Good: How to Put the Principle into Practice (1998)
Background Paper 3	The Dublin Principles for Water as Reflected in a Comparative Assessment of Institutional and Legal Arrangements for IWRM (1999)
Background Paper 4	Integrated Water Resources Management (2000)
Background Paper 5	Letter to my Minister (2000)
Background Paper 6	Risk and Integrated Water Resources Management (2002)
Background Paper 7	Effective Water Governance (2003)
Background Paper 8	Poverty Reduction and IWRM (2003)
Background Paper 9	Water Management and Ecosystems: Living with Change (2003)
Background Paper 10	IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans by 2005: Why, What and How? (2004)
Background Paper 11	Urban Water and Sanitation Services: An IWRM Approach (2006)
Background Paper 12	Water Financing and Governance (2008)
Background Paper 13	Managing the Other Side of the Water Cycle: Making Wastewater an Asset (2009)
Background Paper 14	Water Management, Water Security and Climate Change Adaptation: Early Impacts and Essential Responses (2009)
Background Paper 15	Social Equity and Integrated Water Resources Management (2011)

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

Integrated Water Resources Management in Practice: Better Water Management for Development (GWP/Earthscan, 2009)

POLICY BRIEFS

Policy Brief 1	Unlocking the Door to Social Development and Economic Growth: How a More Integrated Approach to Water Can Help (2004)
Policy Brief 2	Water and Sustainable Development: Lessons from Chile (2006)
Policy Brief 3	Gender Mainstreaming: An Essential Component of Sustainable Water Management (2006)
Policy Brief 4	How IWRM Will Contribute to Achieving the MDGs (2006)
Policy Brief 5	Climate Change Adaptation and IWRM – An Initial Overview (2007)
Policy Brief 6	How to Integrate IWRM and National Development Plans and Strategies and Why This Needs to be Done in the Era of Aid Effectiveness (2008)
Policy Brief 7	Investing in Infrastructure: The Value of an IWRM Approach (2009)
Policy Brief 8	Triggering Change in Water Policies (2009)
Policy Brief 9	Lessons from IWRM in Practice (2009)
Policy Brief 10	Managing the Other Side of the Water Cycle: Making Wastewater an Asset (2009)

TECHNICAL BRIEFS

Technical Brief 1	Checklist for Change: Defining Areas for Action in an IWRM Strategy or Plan (2006)
Technical Brief 2	Tools for Keeping IWRM Strategic Planning on Track (2006)
Technical Brief 3	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for IWRM Strategies and Plans (2006)
Technical Brief 4	Taking an Integrated Approach to Improving Water Efficiency (2006)
Technical Brief 5	Mainstreaming Gender in IWRM Strategies and Plans: Practical Steps for Practitioners (2006)

PERSPECTIVES PAPERS

Perspectives Paper: Towards Integrated Urban Water Management (2011)

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