

Conference Papers  
Stockholm  
2nd Ann. Consult. Meeting  
GWP.





**Global Water Partnership 2nd Annual Consultative  
Group Meeting, Stockholm, 14–15 August 1997**

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**GWP Second Annual Consultative Group Meeting  
Stockholm, 14–15 August 1997**

**Agenda**

*Time: 14.00 on 14 August – 18.00 on 15 August 1997*  
*Venue: City Conference Center, Banhusgatan 12-14, Stockholm, Sweden*

***Thursday, 14 August***

***14.00 – 15.30:***

1. Organization of meeting and introductory remarks  
*Ismail Serageldin, GWP Chairman*
2. Introduction of French initiative on water  
*Pierre Roussel, Directeur de l'eau, Ministère de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'environnement*
3. Progress report on GWP; finances and membership dues (Note CG 97/7)  
*Johan Holmberg, Executive Secretary*
4. TAC brief report on status and progress, proposed terms of reference and work programme 1998 – 1999, and composition after 1997  
*Torkil Jønch-Clausen, TAC Chairman*

***15.30 – 16.00:*** Coffee break

***16.00 – 18.00:***

5. TAC meeting in Manila (Note CG 97/11)  
*Wouter T. Lincklaen Arriens, Asian Development Bank, a representative of the interim SEATAC, and Torkil Jønch-Clausen*
6. GWP in Southern Africa (Notes CG 97/8)  
*Sechocha Makhoalibe, SADC Water Sector*
7. Preparation for TAC meeting in Brazil in November  
*Mônica Porto, GWP Steering Committee*
8. Progress on formation of regional TACs (Notes CG 97/8, 97/11)  
*Torkil Jønch-Clausen*



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**Documentation for the Second Annual Meeting of the  
Consultative Group of the Global Water Partnership  
Stockholm 14-15 August 1997**

- Provisional Meeting Agenda
- Note CG 97/7: The Executive Secretary's Report
- Note CG 97/8: Global Water Partnership in Southern Africa at nine months
- Note CG 97/9: Global Water Partnership and Capacity Building in Integrated Water Resources Management
- Note CG 97/10: Global Water Partnership and Regional Networks
- Note CG 97/11: Technical Advisory Committee Regional Meeting in Manila, June 1997

*Notes CG 97/1 – 97/6 were presented at the Semi-Annual Meeting in Marrakesh on March 20, 1997 and will be available at the CG meeting in August.*



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**Please add or correct the list of participants:**

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*Kindly give this information to anyone at the GWP Secretariat or send to: GWP, Sida, S-105 25 Stockholm, Sweden, fax no. +46 8 698 5627.*

21 July 1997

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To Participants in the  
GWP Consultative Group Meeting  
14-15 August, 1997

Colleagues and Partners in the GWP:

Before we meet in Stockholm in a few weeks, I wanted to share some thoughts on where we stand and where we might go with the GWP.

The last year has been one in which water has assumed central stage as an issue of economic, social and environmental development. The manifestations are legion and have occurred at all levels – local, national regional, global. There are our patron's (Professor Asmal's) ambitious reforms in South Africa; there is progress on the Nile and a new agreement on the Ganges; there is the convening of the new independent international commission to look at the issue of large dams and development, etc. etc. In the past couple of months this has all coalesced at the international level. Indeed, all observers of the United Nations' "Rio plus Five" meetings noted the extraordinary convergence of concern and thinking about water. It is now at the top of the development agenda!

As I see it, this gives an impetus to further accelerating what we have been trying to do in the GWP. First, however, let me review briefly what we have achieved in the year since we launched the Partnership. We have accomplished a lot! Some sounds mundane – such as setting up of a secretariat – but is terribly important. Some is more exciting, with the effective functioning of our TAC, and its outreach into two regions (Southern Africa and South-East Asia) a sign that the GWP will be a program close to the field. Rather than look at what we have done, however, the purpose of this note is to give you a sense of how I believe we need to push ahead.

I am proposing that in Stockholm we set ourselves an ambitious challenge. In connection with the next World Water Day (March 22, 1998), we will have a GWP Consultative Group meeting in association with the water event which President Chirac will host in France. At this CG meeting we will present the GWP and its associated programs for each of the major "windows" (integrated water resources management, irrigation and drainage, water supply and sanitation, environment/ecosystems, and possibly hydropower, with additional windows to come). We will describe what will be done and who will do it, we will present priorities and budget

estimates, and we will request funding for the whole enterprise (as we have done so successfully for the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research). We will also define targets and priorities for the ongoing build-up of a global network of regional partnerships under the GWP umbrella. By the time we re-convene in Stockholm a year from now the GWP should be an operational reality, with high-quality, funded programs and activities making a difference to the lives of people on the ground!

To get there is going to require an immense amount of concentrated and innovative work. It is going to require, with our TAC in the lead, that we mobilize the world's leading practitioners and scientists to look carefully at each window, defining the needs for services in that area, assessing existing programs, overlaps and gaps. It will mean specific recommendations on what needs to be done and who needs to do it, and what it will cost.

I make this "call to arms" after consultations and discussions with many of our partners, and after becoming convinced that it is now that we have a unique opportunity to mobilize our water partnership to make a real difference to the life of billions of people in the world.

Looking forward to meeting you in Stockholm and to working with you on this exciting mission.

Yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ismail Serageldin', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Ismail Serageldin  
Chairman of the GWP

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**Note CG 97/7**

## **The Executive Secretary's Report**

*This brief progress report will serve as an introduction to the debates at the CG meeting on 14-15 August in Stockholm. It refers to the principal areas to which GWP has devoted its attention since the previous CG meeting in Marrakesh last March. It also provides an audited statement of accounts for 1996 and a preliminary report on the financial situation as of 30 June.*

### **Preamble**

Less than five months have passed since the GWP Consultative Group meeting in Marrakesh last March. The major activities of GWP since then will be introduced separately at the CG meeting in Stockholm in August. In this progress report only brief summary references will be made to them as an introduction to the presentations and subsequent discussions at the meeting.

Appended to this report is an audited statement of accounts as of 31 December 1996 as well as a preliminary financial report as of 30 June 1997. Comments to these reports are provided below.

### **Overview of Recent Progress**

*Regional Issues and TAC activities.* (Note CG 97/8, 97/11) TAC (Technical Advisory Committee) met in Manila on 8-12 June at a meeting hosted by the Asian Development Bank. The meeting consisted of a three-day TAC meeting and a two-day regional meeting. TAC made progress on its global agenda, focusing this time on issues related to women and water management, integrated water resources management and water for food security. The regional meeting was attended by some 95 representatives of the ASEAN countries as well as donor agencies, NGOs and the private sector active in the region. Separate reports on the TAC meeting in Manila will be issued and available at the CG meeting in Stockholm.

In southern Africa work has continued on mobilising donor support for activities designed to strengthen integrated water resources management within the region. Finance is now available for several key activities. Nominations for a TAC for southern Africa ("SATAC") have been received. GWP participated actively in the SADC-EU conference organized by the Government of the Netherlands in Maseru on 20-21 May, "The Management of Shared River Basins".

Planning for the TAC meeting in Brazil in November has started in collaboration with the Brazilian host organisation (*Associação Brasileira de Recursos Hídricos*) and the Interamerican Development Bank. Main issues to be considered on this occasion will be water for large cities and public-private partnerships for water management.

A selection process for TAC after 1997 has been concluded. Proposals will be made to the CG for the composition of TAC after 1997 and for Terms of Reference and a work programme for TAC for 1998-1999.

In April GWP contributed USD50,000 to a seminar organized in Harare by FAO in collaboration with IPTRID (International Program for Technology Research in Irrigation and Drainage) on small scale irrigation techniques in southern Africa.

*Associated Programmes.* Since the CG meeting in Marrakesh much attention has focused on the future of IPTRID in the irrigation and drainage sub-sector. This was discussed at a meeting hosted by Department for International Development, DfID in London on 10-11 July. GWP will provide bridging finance on a one-off basis to IPTRID during 1997 with USD 250,000 which amount will be contributed by DfID (UK). Meanwhile, TAC has launched a review of the irrigation and drainage sub-sector with a view to determining critical gaps and defining the role of IPTRID as well as Associated Programmes in that context.

*GWP Electronic Forum.* Intensive work has been carried out by the World Bank to prepare a demonstration version for presentation to the August meeting of the GWP Electronic Forum, what in Marrakesh was referred to as an "information mall". GWP has decided to partner with the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) to collaborate with the Bank in this work and to develop this system further into a useful service to GWP member organisations.

*Networking in the Water Sector.* There are several international networks active in the water sector, in addition to GWP. To provide an overview of what these networks do and suggestions on how GWP should relate to them a contact has been established with the *Institut Méditerrané de l'Eau* (IME) and its director, Mr. L. Potié, who will make a presentation to the CG.

*Capacity Building.* Capacity building, including human resource development, for integrated water resources management is one of the principal areas in which GWP can make a difference. A small workshop was hosted by ILRI (International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement) in Wageningen, the Netherlands, in late June to discuss what activities GWP should facilitate in this area. A presentation on this subject will also be made to the CG.

*Research.* It is important for GWP to focus the attention of scientists on integrated water resources management with a view to adding theoretical rigor to this concept. Plans are therefore under way to convene a workshop on this subject to be hosted by ORSTOM in December in France.

*"Chat Groups" on Gender and on NGOs.* To prepare for the CG meeting in August it was decided to launch an experiment with "chat groups" on the Internet on two



issues raising more questions than good answers at this time: how can GWP involve women and NGOs more activity in its activities. These two issues will be further discussed during the CG meeting.

*Water in the UN.* In the preparations for UNGASS in New York in June water issues were much discussed. It was apparent that information about GWP was not widespread, particularly among the developing countries. As water issues will be a theme for the work of CSD it will be necessary for GWP to become more visible. Contacts have therefore been taken for GWP to participate in facilitated workshops in selected developing countries and also to take part in the process leading up to CSD next year. However, since GWP is not an intergovernmental organisation it is only able to participate in that process as a facilitator at the invitation of governments.

### **GWP Governance**

The appointment of Mr. Torkil Jønch-Clausen as an almost full time (80 per cent) chairman of TAC has been a major boost not only to TAC but also to the entire GWP governance structure.

It is only in August that the GWP Secretariat in Stockholm will be at full strength with six full time staff. Throughout the spring of 1997 the workload on the Secretariat has been very heavy. However, the approach remains one of keeping the Secretariat in Stockholm small and making every effort to decentralise activities to GWP member organisations and to secretariats and expert groups ("regional TACs") to be established in developing countries.

### **Finance**

At the CG meeting in Stockholm in August 1996 the idea of financial contributions by GWP members was broached. However, it was deferred to the August 1997 CG meeting pending the preparation of a package of GWP services to member organisations.

The vision that GWP should be self-financing and sustained, at least principally, by regular contributions from its members remains sound and should be retained. GWP is not an extension of the aid agencies, providing another channel of grant assistance, but a joint venture of partners sharing perceptions and values, including a willingness to contribute toward common goals. The principle that this willingness should manifest itself not only in encouraging statements but also in concrete contributions, however modest, should be retained.

However, it is evident that for this vision to be realistic GWP must first be able to offer to its members a set of services on a sustained basis that they are willing to pay for. This is not yet the case, and it is therefore proposed that the issue of financial contributions by members not be pursued at this time.

Meanwhile, GWP has received the following contributions from aid donors to cover its 1997 operating costs:

- The World Bank	USD 1 million
- Denmark	USD 300,000
- Switzerland	USD 250,000
- Sweden (Sida)	SEK 3,000,000 (about USD 400,000)
- France	Secondment of one officer to the Secretariat

Other donors with whom discussions are going on include the Netherlands, the UK and UNDP.

### **Statement of Income for 1996**

Annex I provides the Statement of Income for 1996 together with the report from the auditor assigned to GWP by Sida. The large surplus of SEK1.2 million depends in part on how the Danish contribution is allocated between 1996 and 1997. In the accounts the somewhat arbitrary decision was made to allocate one-third to 1996 and the remainder to 1997. If all of the Danish contribution is allocated to 1997 the surplus is halved. The item "Rent, Adm. of secretariat" covers overhead costs charged by Sida to all projects it administers outside its regular organisation for not only rent but also personnel, accounting, auditing and related services.

### **Budget Review as per 30 June 1997**

The cost summary per 30 June 1997 provided in Annex II is incomplete since it does not yet include costs to be charged by UNOPS for the TAC meeting in Manila. The French contribution to the Secretariat will only be effective from 1 July and is therefore not shown. Costs included under Special Programmes refer to the FAO/IPTRID meeting in Harare mentioned above.

The budget shown in the right column is that approved by the CG meeting in Marrakesh (Note CG 97/6). That had a small deficit then estimated at USD71,000 but here shown as USD91,470 for the entire year. The summary shows a large surplus of revenues over costs as per 30 June (almost USD 1,6 million).

However, as mentioned all costs for the first half year are then not included. GWP will incur some large costs during the second half year, including two TAC meetings and the CG meeting in August, the contribution to IPTRID and the review of the irrigation and drainage sub-sector referred to above.

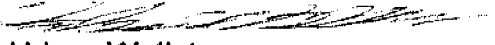


## Audit Opinion

I have examined the accompanying Statement of Income for the period 1 Jan. (inception) to 31 Dec. 1996. My examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such test of the accounting records and other supporting evidence as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

I am of the opinion that the Statement of Income presents fairly the financial result of the fiscal year and that the accounts were prepared in accordance with the regulations for the public administration of Sweden.

Stockholm, 27 June 1997

  
Urban Wallster  
Auditor, Consultant in public administration

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## STATEMENT OF INCOME 1 JAN -- 31 DEC 1996 (SEK)

	Actual, project appropriation, 1)	Actual, admin. appropriation, 1)	Amount not booked, 2)	Actual total	Actual total, USD, 8)
<b>Revenues</b>					
World Bank	1,701,875.00	0.00	0.00	1,701,875.00	246,648.55
Danida	1,983,750.00	0.00	-1,322,500.00 3)	661,250.00	95,833.33
Sida	0.00	0.00	2,700,000.00 4)	2,700,000.00	391,304.35
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>3,685,625.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1,377,500.00</b>	<b>5,063,125.00</b>	<b>733,786.23</b>
<b>Costs</b>					
Salaries	-13,612.88	-790,693.47	0.00	-804,306.35	-116,566.14
Consultants	-96,885.31	0.00	0.00	-96,885.31	-14,041.35
Travels	11,081.24	-127,477.81	0.00	-116,396.57	-16,869.07
Rent, Adm. of secretariat	-4,066.22	-97,770.00	-228,130.00 5)	-329,966.22	-47,821.19
Meetings, 9)	-375,301.25	-30,761.50	-440,034.00 6)	-846,096.75	-122,622.72
Other	-90,138.36	-200,814.96	0.00	-290,953.32	-42,167.15
TAC	-792,782.17	0.00	-580,586.64 7)	-1,373,368.81	-199,038.96
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b>-1,361,704.95</b>	<b>-1,247,517.74</b>	<b>-1,248,750.64</b>	<b>-3,857,973.33</b>	<b>-559,126.57</b>
<b>NET INCOME</b>				<b>1,205,151.67</b>	<b>174,659.66</b>

**Notes:**

- 1) As per Sida's accounts.
- 2) Amount not in Sida's accounts.
- 3) Estimated allocation: 1/3 1996, 2/3 1997.
- 4) 2,500,000.00 Swedish Government grant, 200,000.00 Sida reallocation.
- 5) As per Sida policy.
- 6) Unsettled for Windhoek Meeting USD 63,773.00.
- 7) Costs of 1996 booked on 1997.
- 8) Ex rate: 1 USD = 6.90 SEK
- 9) Net figure, 299,325.00 financed by Swedish Foreign Ministry and 145,579.00 by World Bank/UNDP Water and Sanitation Program.

## BUDGET REVIEW 1 JAN -- 30 JUN 1997 (SEK)

	Actual, Sida's Accounts	Amount not booked, 1)	Actual total	Actual total, USD, 2)	Budget USD
<b>Revenues</b>					
Unspent fund from 1996	0	2,527,652 3)	2,527,652	328,266	400,000
World Bank	7,663,440	0	7,663,440	995,252	1,000,000
SDC	1,530,440	0 4)	1,530,440	198,758	250,000
Sida	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	389,610	405,000
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>9,193,880</b>	<b>5,527,652</b>	<b>14,721,532</b>	<b>1,911,887</b>	<b>2,055,000</b>
<b>Costs</b>					
<u>Secretariat</u>					
Salaries	-657,760	0	-657,760	-85,423	-420,000
Consultatants	-360,507	135,423 5)	-225,084	-29,232	-80,000
Travels	-194,455	0	-194,455	-25,254	-90,000
Rent, Adm. of sekretariat	-260,000	0	-260,000	-33,766	-80,000
Information	-23,807	0	-23,807	-3,092	-155,000
Other	-66,729	0	-66,729	-8,666	0
<u>Consultative Group</u>	-378,187	0	-378,187	-49,115	-150,000
<u>Steering Committee</u>	-88,779	1,588 5)	-87,191	-11,324	-60,000
<u>Technical Advisory Committee</u>					
Members	-40,054	0	-40,054	-5,202	-263,370
Chairman w. sekretariat	-581,139	286,318 5)	-294,821	-38,288	-177,100
Consultants	-6,342	0	-6,342	-824	-80,000
UNOPS	-154,021	154,021 5)	0	0	-17,000
Meetings, region Africa	-405,753	3,237 5)	-402,516	-52,275	0
Meetings, region Asia	-27,535	0	-27,535	-3,576	-122,000
Meetings, region Latin America	0	0	0	0	-132,000
Other meetings	-6,968	0	-6,968	-905	-50,000
<u>Special Programs</u>	0	0	0	0	-270,000
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b>-3,252,035</b>	<b>580,587</b>	<b>-2,671,448</b>	<b>-346,941</b>	<b>-2,146,470</b>
<b>NET INCOME</b>			<b>12,050,083</b>	<b>1,564,946</b>	<b>-91,470</b>

## Notes:

- 1) Amount not in Sida's accounts.
- 2) App. Ex.rate, 30 June -97: 1 USD = 7.70 SEK
- 3) Unspent fund from 1996 1,205,151 + 2/3 of Danida Contribution 1,322,500.
- 4) Unclaimed USD 50,000.
- 5) Costs of 1996 booked on 1997.

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**Note CG 97/8**

## **Global Water Partnership in Southern Africa at nine months**

*Nine months have passed since GWP's TAC convened in Windhoek, Namibia, in November 1996. The present report is a review of what the Partnership has been able to do in southern Africa, and of value added effects. In the end an attempt is made to summarise some experience gained in that region.*

### **GWP in action**

GWP's engagement in southern Africa has developed along four tracks: (i) *replication of GWP's structure in the region; (ii) activities initiated at the TAC meeting in Windhoek; (iii) direct requests from members or regional authorities; and (iv) cooperation with the donor community.*

### **The extension of GWP's structure**

The vision is the establishment of a Southern Africa Regional Partnership as an integral part of GWP, but with its own characteristics. Achievements consistent with this vision are presented below with an indication of likely funding.

- The establishment of a Southern Africa Technical Advisory Committee of GWP (SA-TAC) was approved by the Water Resources Technical Committee (WRTC) of SADC Water Sector (SADC WS) in June 1997. Members are being nominated for selection by TAC in cooperation with regional representatives. A secretariat is envisaged to be located with the Chair, and when the Chair changes, it changes accordingly. DfID (Department for International Development) in London has indicated an interest to provide financial support to the establishment of SATAC.
- A local consultancy fund to support integrated water resources management is being established by Danida in collaboration with SADC WS. The fund is intended for minor activities, available on short notice, including development of project ideas into fundable project proposals.

### **Initiated following the Windhoek meeting**

The TAC meeting in Windhoek in November 1996 was the starting point for GWP's facilitated activities in that sub-region. The meeting initiated a host of activities,

discussed the role of GWP in the region, and shared core concepts of GWP with a large number of regional stakeholders.

The Windhoek meeting generated many suggestions that were later presented as project proposals at GWP's semi-annual CG meeting in Marrakesh, Note CG 97/2. This initiated a dialogue on funding between donor agencies, GWP and the local organisations involved in the proposals. Today, almost all the proposals initiated in Windhoek (and several other initiatives as well) are being prepared for funding for implementation. Below is the status of those.

- *Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)*. This is a long-term, regional programme that will define and elaborate components of IWRM in southern Africa (e.g. water resources assessment, institutional arrangements, and training) and support field applications. The programme is intended to: (i) support the application of the Rio/Dublin principles in river basin development projects, as and when required; (ii) make regional expertise available; (iii) provide SATAC with a structure to work through; and (iv) enhance donor coordination. The programme will be owned and administrated by SADC WS, and was approved by its WRTC in June 1997. Initial steps will involve two parallel paths, a review of IWRM practice in the region, and a regional workshop on the programme's structure and workplans. DfID is considering to provide support for the first activity, while several other donors have expressed a general interest to support the programme.
- *Data Base on People, Projects and Institutions*. This is a data base intended to serve the water sector in southern Africa. It will build on existing material, and provide current and easily accessed (Internet, booklets) information (names, experiences, guidelines, published material and principles etc.) on water related experts, on-going and past projects, and institutions. The data base will be linked to University of Harare's training programme on IWRM, and serve as a basis for donor and project coordination. DfID is considering to provide support to this programme.
- *Water Resource Economics*. This project has an applied research character, aiming at the interface between new concepts/approaches and regional applications. As a first concrete activity, the programme partners EENESA (Nairobi), ERB (Dar es Salaam), and CSIR (Pretoria) are now considering a feasibility study on water resources aspects of trading industrial products vs food in the region (i.e. involving so-called virtual water). The study would focus on South Africa and Zambia, be supported by several commissioned background papers, and convene a joint food-economics-transport workshop. Interested donors are being sought for this activity.
- *Water Awareness*. The programme aims at raising environmental awareness (particularly on water) among school children and their parents in the region. The programme is developing fast. It is based on the School Water Action Programme (SWAP) Consortium in South Africa, currently linking up with SADC ELMS, IUCN and Umgeni Valley water authorities as well as with NGOs in Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Discussions are on-going on its

association with the IWRM programme (see above) as the water awareness component. Sida has indicated interest in funding this activity.

- *Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems in the SADC Region.* An implementation workshop was held on 21-22 April in Manzini, Swaziland. The recommendations from the workshop were approved by Sectoral Committee of Ministers on 13 June in Cape Town, and will be submitted to Council for endorsement in September in Blantyre, Malawi. Danida has indicated interest in funding this activity.

#### **On special request from members or regional authorities**

Besides the Windhoek follow-up action, a number of other requests for GWP facilitated support have been made.

- *Water legislation.* GWP has been asked to arrange a visit by a small group of water legislation experts to southern Africa. The group, including GWP TAC members, will provide international experience, give seminars and interact with senior government representatives.
- *SADC Water/EU Conference.* On 20-21 May a joint SADC-EU conference on the Management of Shared River Basins convened in Lesotho organised by the Government of the Netherlands. Members of GWP's regional group ("G6") wrote several of the background documents.
- *Australian Water Resources Expert.* In April GWP identified an Australian water resources expert to assist SADC WS's workshop in Swaziland on the implementation of the Protocol.
- *FAO/IPTRID Conference.* GWP has made a contribution to a joint FAO/IPTRID Sub-Regional Workshop on Irrigation Transfer in Support of Food Security in Harare 11-21 April 1997. The meeting discussed a "pump revolution" in southern Africa, and FAO is preparing several initiatives to cut the cost of irrigation equipment, and to enhance the involvement of the private sector in irrigated agriculture.
- *Extending IWRM training.* In a joint effort by the University of Harare, Institute of Water and Sanitation Development, and IHE in Delft, the Netherlands, a training programme on IWRM is currently being developed to start early 1998. Initially only students from Zimbabwe were intended to participate, but following the meeting on capacity building between GWP and Dutch institutions last June, the Dutch government may extend the programme to include students from other SADC countries. Furthermore, the training programme in Harare may form the capacity building component of the above mentioned IWRM programme.
- *Review of IWRM training.* GWP cooperates with a group of Dutch institutes to develop a capacity building programme. As a first step, a regional review of human resource development in IWRM in southern Africa will be undertaken (see note CG 97/9). The Dutch government has expressed an interest in funding this activity.



### **Cooperation with the donor community**

GWP is expected to strengthen donor and project coordination, and, in general, work closely with the donor community.

- GWP/donor community interactions. GWP has interacted with UNDP and SADC WS concerning the Roundtable Process, and assisted in coordinating the SADC-EU conference in May 1997. Furthermore, discussions have been held with USAID, DfID, Sida, Coopération Française, WB, UNDP, Danida, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/the Netherlands, and the European Union. The aim has not been to coordinate *per se*, but rather to find areas of cooperation, share experience, and to streamline new and old initiatives. A caucus of interested parties – governments and donors – will be arranged on Thursday 14 August 1997 in Stockholm to discuss the coordination of externally funded activities in the region.

### **Value added effects**

GWP should not undertake activities that other organisations are already doing or are better suited to do. In agreement with that principle, GWP has so far identified five value added effects:

- *It has added a mechanism.* The SATAC now being established enhance communication and cooperation *within the region* and with *other regions*.
- *It is mobilising regional expertise.* Through SATAC, and enhanced networking, the data base, and regional programmes and initiatives, new and additional opportunities exist for the regional expertise to be involved in the water sector.
- *It is strengthening regional programmes.* Such programmes connect countries, ongoing and/or new projects, and donor agencies in comprehensive, long-term and regionally owned activities.
- *It is supporting cooperation.* As GWP is not a donor, and there are both aid recipients and donors among its members, a unique environment for enhanced communication and – potentially – cooperation and coordination exists. Linkages may develop that would otherwise be hindered by traditional communication lines, political considerations, or lack of infrastructure.
- *It is enhancing the sharing of experience.* The region can make short-cuts in development through the network of world wide linkages to individuals and institutions/organisations in water and development provided by GWP. An example is the counselling on water legislation mentioned above.

### **Experience gained**

Below are some elements on the experience of GWP in southern Africa after nine months.

- *Expertise available.* There is much knowledge and experience regarding water and development in the region – a promising indication for SATAC and as a backup for specific demands.
- *Transparency.* As a principle, GWP should always emphasise transparency.
- *The concept.* GWP currently receives a lot of goodwill, but it takes time for GWP's concept to be fully understood.
- *Development takes time.* A demand-driven process takes time. GWP could turn more pro-active and push for fast results, but that would probably be counter-productive in the long run.
- *Donor coordination.* This also takes time, and is a delicate matter where GWP has to balance between the political positions of donor agencies and aid recipients.

**Note CG 97/9**

# **Global Water Partnership and Capacity Building in Integrated Water Resources Management**

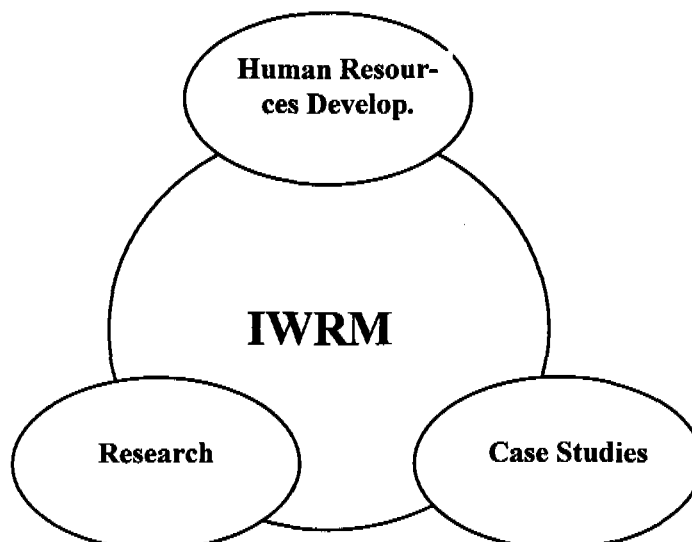
*Our ability to correctly address today's water and development issues is a function of human resources development, which is therefore of fundamental importance to GWP, given its focus on integrated water resources management. GWP and its collaborating partners from the Netherlands are presently preparing for several activities in this field, activities that over time may lead to a programme on human resources development.*

## **Introduction and background**

Capacity Building (CB) is a very widely used concept meaning many different things to different people. UNDP has a definition that includes the creation of an enabling environment, institutional development, and human resource development (HRD). While GWP agrees in principle with that definition, it will focus principally on the third aspect, HRD. The ability of human beings to correctly address some of today's big water and development issues is a function of HRD, which is therefore of fundamental importance to GWP, given its focus on integrated water resources management (IWRM). HRD is also a tool to promote specific objectives such as gender equity, South-South linkages, and member participation in the Partnership.

But while IWRM is fundamental to GWP, it remains a concept that is more intuitively than scientifically defined. TAC is working on a more rigorous definition in the context of its work on conceptualising the water sector. IWRM is a process that promotes coordinated development and management of water resources in order to maximise their social, economic and environmental value to society. To promote IWRM it is necessary to emphasise the linkages that exist between IWRM's components, comprehensive management, and the Rio/Dublin principles. For GWP to succeed with broadening the understanding of IWRM, a major HRD programme is required. This not only includes the *content* - IWRM - but also the *form*, e.g. innovative and cost effective approaches to reach out to new groups. Still, the concept and GWP's involvement in HRD is developing and conclusions are so far tentative.

Research on IWRM is also an important track to be followed. It is important for GWP to engage the scientific community in work that can contribute to an improved understanding of IWRM. A workshop on this subject is planned for December 1997 in collaboration with ORSTOM in France. Similarly, a mechanism to disseminate IWRM case study experiences to practitioners is being considered. The different tracks followed by GWP to address the issue of IWRM are summarised as shown by the figure below.



A meeting was convened in June 1997 in the Netherlands between GWP and representatives of the Dutch institutions involved in the water sector as well as UNDP. The Dutch institutions included ILRI (International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement) in Wageningen, IHE (International Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering) in Delft, IRC (International Reference Centre for Watersupply and Sanitation) in the Hague, and RBA (Centre for Comparative Studies on River Basin Administration), plus four Dutch ministries, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The intention is to work with these institutions, using the considerable experience in international training they represent, to establish a structure that will encourage active participation of a broad variety of institutions in an HRD programme on IWRM. The shape and form of this programme, indeed whether it will amount to a programme at all, remains to be defined based on surveys to be initiated by the Dutch institutions and their partners in Third World countries.

The role of GWP in the above outlined Dutch connection is mainly to assure an involvement of GWP's members, to link them with the activities, to provide associated services in research and case studies, to encourage the use of new forms of HRD, and to outline key concepts of a possible programme. Such key concepts would include a focus on IWRM, implementation as close as possible to the users' environment, shared responsibilities and involvement, a gender pro-active attitude, and an active involvement of institutions in the South.

## A GWP facilitated HRD programme on IWRM

It was decided during the meeting in the Netherlands to promote HRD/IWRM along six different lines:

- *Define and develop the concept IWRM.* GWP's TAC is currently working on the definition and conceptualisation of IWRM, and, as mentioned above, on a structure on IWRM that also includes research and case study dissemination.
- *Review HRD & IWRM in southern Africa.* The purpose of the review is two-fold: (i) to gain information on existing institutions in the region involved in training on water issues; and (ii) to gain experience of HRD/IWRM in southern Africa for application in other regions. The first steps should include
  - a review of institutions involved in training in IWRM: their focus, programmes and character, and
  - an identification of the potential within more narrowly focused institutions to broaden their approach to include IWRM, and
  - an identification of gaps that exist in IWRM training, and how GWP can help addressing these gaps.

A first presentation of this review will take place during the CG meeting in Stockholm in August. The final report will be prepared during the second half of 1997 by staff at University of Harare in collaboration with IHE of Delft, the Netherlands.

- *Regionalize University of Harare HRD programme.* On 1 January 1998 a comprehensive IWRM training programme will commence at the University of Harare for students from Zimbabwe. During the meeting in the Netherlands last June a strong indication was given that Dutch support may be given to an expansion of the programme in order to enrol students from all SADC countries.
- *UNDP's CB programme.* UNDP will review its comprehensive national water assessment approach to CB in order to identify gaps and needs for action in the area of HRD/IWRM. This review will be carried out during second half of 1997.
- *The UNDP Round Table initiative.* The UNDP Roundtable Initiative on water resources development in southern Africa could potentially be used to disseminate the findings of the above mentioned review and to initiate action in the area of HRD/IWRM.
- *Upgrade university teachers in IWRM concepts.* The components of IWRM are not new, but the linkages are, and the environment where water resources management occurs is changing. GWP will together with its Dutch partners review the feasibility of a focused support to upgrade the status of university teachers in IWRM concepts and teaching methods. This would be a general programme, not focusing on southern Africa only.

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Note CG 97/10

## **GWP and other “water networks” A preliminary analysis**

*Global Water Partnership is referred to as a “reinforced network”, having as members the various stakeholders of the water sector. A number of “water networks” are already active in the sector, with different geographic coverage and focus. GWP intends to liaise with these networks with the objective of maximising added value and minimising transaction costs. GWP asked IME (Institut Méditerranéen de l’Eau), an active regional network, to initiate the discussion within the CG and make preliminary recommendations.*

This note is merely an introduction to the paper prepared by M. Louis Potié, General Delegate of IME, which is attached hereafter.

The paper has three objectives:

- to provide an overview of the different types of networks active in the water sector, illustrated by the examples of IME, WUP (Water Utility Partnership) and AIDIS (Interamerican Association of Sanitary Engineering);
- to provide a first analysis of the needs of the networks and the added value which may be created by establishing linkages with GWP. This analysis concentrates on the networks having a sector-wide interest, like IME, and not on the thematic networks;
- to make preliminary suggestions and recommendations on the “modus operandi” which could be adopted between GWP and the “sector-wide” networks, using once again IME as an illustration.

The paper includes as annexes brief presentations of the three networks: IME, WUP and AIDIS.

**GLOBAL WATER PARTNERSHIP/ IME**  
**GWP AND REGIONAL NETWORKS :**  
**COMPLEMENTARITY, SYNERGY, COLLABORATION**

by Louis Potié, IME

## FOREWORD

GWP confirmed its key priority at the last CG meeting in Marrakech: promoting horizontal cross-sectoral dialogue for better integrated water resources management; it emphasised its interest in identifying programmes having an integrated approach of the various water uses.

Integrated management of resources requires the existence of a dialogue going beyond the various thematic issues with the participation of the different levels of decision and use; it requires a global vision based on local analysis. In this spirit it appeared useful to initiate a dialogue with the regional networks operating with a global approach for addressing thematic and decision making issues relating to water uses.

Two points of interest for GWP are briefly discussed in this note:

- *How to better understand the operation and the needs of regional networks of professionals such as IME<sup>1</sup>, WUP<sup>2</sup>, AIDIS<sup>3</sup>*
- *How to start specific collaborations between GWP and these networks.*

Before launching the discussion on these two points, it is useful to analyse briefly the real complexity of what is called the «problem» of the water sector. In fact, the justification of networks such as IME, AIDIS, WUP originates in this complexity and in the search for ways to avoid its negative effects and to progress towards the goal of integrated resources management.

Among the objectives which are shared by these networks and GWP:

- Bring out a global vision (holistic), ● Favour a certain consistency in the approaches, ● Try to draw general conclusions ● Set up a strategy at the national, regional or even world level, ● Propose programmes of action, ● Link together centres for joint analysis of decision making problems.

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<sup>1</sup> Mediterranean Water Institute

<sup>2</sup> Water Utility Partnership

<sup>3</sup> Interamerican Association of Sanitary Engineering

# 1 THE SITUATION

Water management implies rigor as well as consensus building dialogue between the various stakeholders; this dialogue remains, until now, insufficient and this is one of the main reasons explaining neglected management with negative consequences on the use of hydraulic resources. One of the main reasons for this difficulty to have concertation between stakeholders is without doubt the «*complexity*» of the sector.

The *complexity* of the sector originates in the first place in the various water *uses* which can potentially lead to real conflicts, commonly called «use conflicts»; it can even lead to international conflicts should any problem of available volume, unilateral transfers, or of pollution appear. Everyone is aware of these water *uses* e.g. drinking water, irrigation, industry, tourism.

The *negative* effects of these uses are linked to water discharges (the pollution resulting from the various uses), to the unsustainable mining of resources; this is the concern of environment protection. A bad management of resources and of their use has negative effects both financially and economically (waste of water, bad use of investments, payment difficulties....)

(N.B. : Among the various uses it is useful to remember that at the last stage of uses are the «consumer-users» (end users))

The *complexity* equally results from the different kinds and levels of decision making: political, institutional, economic or administrative...at the national, international or local level.

To address this *complexity*, it is remarkable to observe, with the exception of very rare initiatives, a real absence of dialogue or even of the concern to initiate dialogue. This becomes a major hindrance for promoting a *global* approach to address problems of resources, of management, of pollution, of financing capacity, of return on investment.

In a somehow schematic way and whatever the concerned sector of use, it is possible to say that *technical problems* are easy to solve or are likely to be relatively easy to solve and that the solutions already exist. On the other hand, when it comes to tackling the issue of integrated management of resources, which needs *dialogue* and consensus among the people in charge, we have to recognise that very few methodologies or tools are available; there is some *difficulty* in approaching problems with a *global vision* and a clear tendency to see them from a sectoral angle.

It appears that GWP wants to promote this global vision; it remains to set, pragmatically and realistically, a role for GWP in this context.

## 2 THE COMPLEXITY OF THE WATER SECTOR :

### 2.1. THE USES

They form the basis for all analysis and are the starting point of a tree whose ramifications form the complexity.



These uses are known, e.g. drinking water, irrigation, industry, tourism. The negative effects of these uses are an integral part of the analysis; they include waste water disposal which comes under the protection of the environment or, in some countries where resources are rare, under the management of non conventional resources.

These uses present particular implications and ramifications depending on:

- The various professional branches (there are a number of professional, technical or scientific associations, generally international and of high quality).
- The kind of responsibility, e.g. orientation and decision, management, training, research, information.
- The levels of intervention for these various responsibilities : international, national and local.

## 2.2. THE PROFESSIONAL BRANCHES

One of the *particularities* of the water sector is the *diversity* and the *multiplicity* of the «professions» that it consists of. The range of these professions is wide; it concerns various sectors of the industry, of scientific and technological research, of the economy. The University degrees which are linked to this field such as Sanitary Engineering which is largely developed in Latin America can deal with only part of the needs. This explains the *vast number* of scientific and professional *associations* with an *international* vocation which make up the «water world». It is customary to say that there are more than 168 of them! This number, which has to be checked, was released, I believe, as an exclamation, while the counting of these associations and the evaluation of their quality are yet to be done! It reveals, however, a huge diversity.

These *associations* are grouped by sectoral uses ( for example : water distributors, irrigators), by types of activities,(for example : big dams, hydrogeology), by thematic issues (for example : hydrology, osmoses, ozone, reuse of waste water, desalinisation). Some of them are rather professional with a managerial vocation , while others are more scientific (for example : Hydrotechnical companies, scientific hydrology associations).

These professional or scientific *associations*, mostly international, *operate in* «*networks*» and their members know each other well. This «networking» character gives them great skills in their speciality and the results is that «the art» is of a good level. This skill goes sometimes together with a certain audience which could allow some of these associations to act as a «lobby» whose effects could be positive on the bringing forward of knowledge. They could equally form real pressure groups for influencing public authorities or international organisations (e.g. United Nations). These networks operate within relatively closed groups (i.e. reserved only to competent experts). Here comes the importance of initiating dialogues if we want to promote «integrated» management of resources and make sure that all actors are equally concerned. More precisely the interest of forming «open» multidisciplinary networks with an «holistic» approach appears essential.

Particular attention is to be given to local authorities which are directly linked to the problems on the ground. Their concerns are not only linked to water but their associations can also act as good fora for discussion and dissemination (for example : Iula, Fmccu, Medcités, Metropolis, Eurocités). A project of city networks for water has just been launched in Paris in March 1997.

There are also other associations at the local level (to preserve user's rights and interests); these associations are too loosely federated at the national level and even more so at the international level in order to play an efficient role as partners. Some international NGOs are more or less marginally interested in water problems.

### **2.3. THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF RESPONSIBILITY AND DECISION MAKING LEVELS**

The local level provides daily management and is usually in charge of the operation. It is the closest contact with basic users and is in a position to convey messages relating to incentives and education and to ensure that decisions with an economic scope are better accepted.

At this local level we find the local authorities ( municipalities, local councils, regional councils, governorates) and management organisations (public water distribution and drainage companies). Despite the good-intention declarations about the role of local authorities, these are still insufficiently mobilised and the networking initiatives rarely helped. There is sometimes some reluctance from the national authorities to rely on the decentralised authorities.

- The national level makes legislation, imposes rules and standards, plays sometimes a role of control and decides on tariffs. It handles international relations and it doesn't always do it judiciously in the naming of its representatives. And so, too often, the experts representing countries, have limited skills in the management field.

- The international level proposes (world conferences, summits, forums...), and even imposes standards, organises common actions through international co-operation programmes (for example : UNDP, Metap, Meda), and ensures the setting up of financing mechanisms. (Bird, Bei, Baf, Bas...). Today, bodies with an international vocation such as GWP should come closer to basic and field professionals in order to conserve a certain credibility and to avoid wastage and duplication. They could thus play a role of unification, incentive or even a federative role when it comes to tackling problems of strategy and of priorities in some areas such as fundamental or applied research, education, information, network action or even in financing orientations.

### **2.4. THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF NETWORKS**

There are quite a few of them. This document will not be able to make an exhaustive list which will need to be revised regularly as a lot of networks have a short life time because they are linked to thematic issues, to programmes or to a precise action. Sometimes, these «temporary networks» are the product of other, more permanent networks. It could be interesting, however, to list the various approaches to working in «networks» even if it means resuming a more exhaustive analysis of these networks, of their goals, their operating methods, their

interweaving with other structures, their complementarity and if possible their efficiency, which is more subjective. These networks can be «open» which is the case of GWP and IME, or «closed» which is usually the case with «temporary», thematic networks. It is obvious that one of the preoccupation of GWP should be to launch an effort of detection and clarification in this somehow bushy abundance of the network world; it is a demanding but necessary work in order to encourage complementarity and to favour efficiency.

#### 2.4.1. THEMATIC, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL NETWORKS

- Thematic networks are created for a precise project and a limited time and then disappear; they are usually linked to programmes such as those proposed by the European Union, by the various United Nations organisations (UNDP, Metap,....).
- In Europe the «Techware» network is dedicated to scientific and technological research and to education.
- For the Middle East an information network for water problems (Menin) was launched under the initiative of the University of Pennsylvania (U.S.A)
- Scientific networks do exist; they usually match up with professional associations.
- The Europe Task-Force for water which was launched at the initiative of the European Union (GD12) and the «mirror» task forces which accompany it are on the other hand a good example of what can be considered, to a certain extent, as an example of dialogue based on priority setting.

#### 2.4.2. REGIONAL NETWORKS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- In Latin America, CIUDAGUA regroups some cities of the continent and operates in collaboration with Fmccu
- In the Mediterranean region, Medcités (METAP), regroups around 20 cities but deals with the environment in cities in general.
- A project of city networks on water has just been proposed in March 1997 at the headquarters of the UNESCO in Paris.

#### 2.4.3. REGIONAL NETWORKS OF MANAGERS

- In Latin America ALCEAPA, a network of municipality companies linked to AIDIS.
- In the Caribbean CWWA (Caribbean Water and Wastewater association) is a member of AIDIS
- In the Mediterranean region, the MEDWAN initiative of the Metap programme is managed by IME
- In Africa, the WUP programme (Water Utility Partnership) is based on networking. It regroups a number of water and sanitation companies from African countries in order to develop the partnership.
- In Asia : EAWSN

#### 2.4.4. MULTIDISCIPLINARY REGIONAL NETWORKS FOR HORIZONTAL DIALOGUE

Together with these various networks and organisations with a thematic vocation, certain have been formed at the regional level. These groups bring together, in an open way and at the same level, different actors representing different and complementary interests. The main goal of these organisations operating in «networks» is the improvement of integrated management of water resources based on the exchange of experience, the analysis of joint problems, the definition

of priorities, the search for adapted solutions and a better knowledge of existing institutions and of the professionals «experts» available regionally. To our knowledge, these «dialogue organisations» operating «horizontally» are very few.

- The oldest is without doubt the Interamerican Association of Sanitary Engineering (AIDIS) which has just celebrated in November 1996 the 50th anniversary of its foundation (1946). AIDIS holds its plenary meetings every two years and every country holds its own meetings. The serving chairman assures the secretariat. AIDIS works in close collaboration with PAHO (WHO) and IDB. Its priority goals concern basic sanitary aspects and the preservation of the environment.

- In the Mediterranean, IME was created in 1982 with a similar spirit: promoting dialogue. It unites local authorities, management, research and training organisations and some key individuals. Its activities include the definition of priorities in the area, the preparing of terms of reference, the evaluation of joint projects. Its main goals are: promoting dialogue for integrated management of water resources, providing a forum for various partners and setting up of working groups handling specific and temporary projects.

- Following the ministerial meetings of Algeria (1990), of Rome (1992) and Valencia (1993), water ministers in different Mediterranean countries decided to create a network of hydraulic directors (RME). This is an organisation with both a governmental and political vocation which should operate with the backing of a technical committee whose activities are entrusted to IME.

These networks are very «open» and have developed a global vision of the water problem; they include decision makers, administrators and experts. A more exhaustive research would allow to complete this first list, but this approach is not yet sufficiently widespread. At the world level it could provide some valuable lessons for the GWP. This is without any doubt the most holistic approach.

### **3 HOW TO HELP GWP TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE OPERATION AND THE NEEDS OF REGIONAL PROFESSIONALS NETWORKS SUCH AS IME**

#### **3.1. PARTNER NETWORKS**

A preliminary action plan should allow to address the two points highlighted at the beginning of this note and to see how the experience of IME, AIDIS, WUP could be used by GWP in its present phase of development and more specifically in the setting up of relations with «regional networks».

Briefly and as a first analysis the following points should be considered:

- A round table with the participation of GWP officials and IME, AIDIS, WUP in order to define convergence points.
- Exhaustive review of the organisations with whom GWP could and ought to collaborate.
- Analysis of the goals and the activities of these organisations.
- Evaluation of their efficiency
- Setting up collaboration with these organisations

- Preparing conventions with these organisations

This first analysis will also allow us to specify the details of joint activities and to set up the necessary links with GWP «regional TAC». It seems important to have a better knowledge of the regional concept; thus, the Mediterranean concept is not clearly seen today, while it is totally understood at the catchment basin level.

### **3.2. THE ADDED VALUE OR THE COMPARED ADVANTAGES**

The analysis of the goals of these regional organisations and their activities will allow a better knowledge of their needs, the deficiencies in their mode of operation, the possibilities that they offer for the development of GWP, and in exchange, the support that GWP could give to them.

This analysis is vital in order to have a clear vision of the mutual expectations and to be able to draw a practical line of action and to set up a programme of concrete, efficient and useful activities.

#### **3.2.1. THE EXPECTATIONS OF GWP**

This analysis supposes a precise definition of GWP's goals; even if it means that some modifications will be made to these goals according to the analysis.

GWP should precise its goals and the methods advocated in order to reach them. Do we want to target regions or certain countries? Do we want to focus on actions according to sectors of use? What kind of action do we want to encourage : Partnership? Emergence of priorities? Sharing of information? Promotion of an economic approach of the water sector?.....All of these should be part of virtually permanent internal discussions within GWP.

The Marrakech CG meeting allowed us to move in this direction. It was clearly stated at the CG that the main goal of GWP is the integrated management of resources. GWP has a regional, or rather, sub-regional strategy. GWP wants to work with countries mainly through sub-regional structures (sub-regional Technical Advisory Committees of the Partnership). The priority remains without doubt the cross-sectoral, horizontal, dialogue. GWP wants mainly to facilitate the exchange of experiences and the improvement of practices at the policy level, at the level of institutions in charge of integrated management (and improvement of their management tools, mainly economic instruments). This cross-sectoral work must obviously have some effects on sectoral investments and orientations, and should, consequently be made through dialogue with sectoral actors according to the uses made of the resource.

#### **3.2.2. THE CONTRIBUTION AND PARTICULARITIES OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY, OPEN, REGIONAL NETWORKS**

The added value of such networks is clear:

- Anchorage in countries and in water management organisations, knowledge of actors on the ground
- A capacity to identify and assess the organisations in charge of water in countries
- Capacity to find qualified experts in existing organisations

- Capacity to convene and provide a forum
- Capacity to disseminate information
- Thematic issues are analysed according to the practical experience of the members and not according to theoretical concepts
- Solid support for the assessment of both projects and technologies
- Capacity to hold (if they are supported) sufficient authority to influence orientations for planning, for national and regional development and for decision making.

### 3.2.3. THE EXPECTATIONS OF REGIONAL NETWORKS

The expectations of such networks are important:

- Acknowledgement of their role and their capacities at the international level (incl. their important role of «relay»)
- Their integration in the international analysis, awareness raising and assessment processes
- The recognition and use of their analysis particularly when it comes to the assessment of local or regional priorities.
- The financing of the projects for which they have facilitated thorough debate, of incentive actions, of information.
- The consideration of the value of their existence and of their actions by international organisations

### 3.2.4. HOW TO WORK TOGETHER

In the light of above analysis, developing a true partnership within GWP with the regional networks will require a number of steps.

- Being aware of the various projects of the networks.
- Analysing their relevance with regard to GWP goals
- Participating as partners to some of network's activities (connection)
- Mobilising funding by presenting these projects, within a broader GWP framework, to decision makers of the international, multilateral or bilateral financing organisations.
- Developing tools together such as «Medexp'eau» (database of water experts in the Mediterranean region, based on a detailed analysis of the various skills developed by the professionals of the water sector).
- Participating in respective working groups meetings.
- Participating in respective plenary meetings which are important opportunities for initiating dialogue and sharing views and strategies.

The discussion facilitated during the CG meeting in Stockholm, for which this note forms the background, is undoubtedly a first step towards more collaboration, more synergy. Specific proposals can be found in Annexe where IME, WUP and AIDIS are presented in more detail.

## PRESENTATION OF IME (MEDITERRANEAN WATER INSTITUTE)

### 4.1. BACKGROUND

Representatives of ministries, of regional and local authorities, reknown individuals on the international scene, are the decision makers who wanted IME and who set up its goals and its mode of operation. These founders of the Mediterranean Water Institute, whether political or professional representatives, were faced almost daily with dysfunction linked to the absence of dialogue. Thus, they have set up this original organisation in order to meet this need for dialogue and consensus.

They wanted IME to be :

- Professional : due to the competence of its members , administrative organisation or well known individuals in the water sector.
- Representative of the various water uses and levels of decision making, of the different Mediterranean countries through national groups and focal points which ensure links.
- Regional : limited to countries bordering the Mediterranean and more precisely oriented towards the catchment areas opening into the Mediterranean.
- Neutral : Independent from the pressure which can exist in this field on a national, international or user level; neither dependent from nor involved in establishing the policies of countries.
- A force for co-operation, a place where information will be received and exchanged, a club of analysis and of studies; a forum open to all organisation which whether for political, professional, research, training or use reasons have skills in both water and sanitation sectors.
- A light administrate structure, with, as a compensation, the voluntary commitment of its members who put at its disposal both skilful professionals and adapted technical tools.
- Pragmatic; Capable of tackling the concrete problems to which are subject many countries and whose solution needs medium and long term analysis; capable of carrying out according to the demand occasional missions and actions; capable of defining the reference themes for diagnosis, audits, analysis of cases, studies ; capable of organising workshops, symposiums or seminars concerning priority themes.

These criteria have created IME, Mediterranean Water Institute, the notion of «institute» being indeed viewed as «virtual».

### 4.2. THE ORGANISATION

Launched on this basis in Rabat in 1982 during the Congress of the African Union of Water Distributors (UADE), The main goal of IME is the development of co-operation between local authorities and professionals ( public companies, regional or national) in charge of water management in urban or rural areas. IME is equally open to training or research centres whose activities concern water in the Mediterranean in order to facilitate exchanges between the real field and the organisations which work for the improvement of technologies and know-how. IME has the status of an association (in order to meet the forum criteria) and that of an international NGO attached to Ecosoc, halfway between intergovernmental institutes and local NGOs. IME operates in networks in order to act as a force of co-operation.

IME is an association with an annual General Assembly whose directives are brought into play by a board of directors made out of 4 caucuses or "colleges" :

- \* The college of regional and local authorities
- \* The college of professional organisations
- \* The college of personalities
- \* The consultative college of observers and associates

A restricted Orientation Committee made out of personalities representing the various uses and decision making levels works in thematic working groups.

A network of focal points gathers and communicates information; it maintains the link between countries and the secretariat..

Technical and administrative co-ordination, the organisation and follow-through are ensured by the secretary, a permanent but voluntarily light structure (in order to avoid financial problems), lead by a

General Delegate (seconded by one of the members) and helped by two remunerated assistants. They ensure a permanent contact with members, international organisations and the bringing into play of priority actions fixed by IME branches.

The operation is ensured by the effective and active participation of member institutions, the only guarantee of usefulness and efficiency.  
The participation in IME is open to any organisation or person known to have skills in the water sector.

#### 4.3. THE ADDED VALUE

The IME, a non governmental organisation with a Mediterranean vocation, appears as one of the regional operators likely to participate usefully and efficiently in the implementation of GWP projects, it represents a consensus building platform for action in the Mediterranean.

IME is already responsible, in the scope of METAP, for the activities of MEDWAN (Mediterranean Water Agencies Network), in the scope of the Mediterranean water network (R.M.E.), of the secretariat of the temporary technical committee and together with the European Institute for the environment (IEE) and the «Europe» task force for water, of the activities of a mirror task force for water in the Mediterranean.

IME has the capacity to gather in the shortest delays one or even several groups of experts in order to set up a diagnosis, to assess a problem (document, study, report), to make a presentation of specifically Mediterranean problems, carry out studies of cases which allow better knowledge of the real situation and to define priorities.

#### 4.4. THE FUTURE

The experience from the past, the appearance in the area, in the water sector, of new and increasing needs, which usually appear as acute and almost anguishing needs, the emergence of technical capacities in the countries on the eastern and southern coasts of the Mediterranean, will lead us to search and define a broader and a more modern scope for the IME action.

The international scene today is in search for consistency and there is a multiplication of organisations and associations which voice similar goals.

\* IME, a regional organisation with a personality inherited from its origins and maintained by its original organisation, which make it an efficient tool,  
\* GWP, recently created and which should be the answer on the world scale to this need of coherence **could work together** by means of a search for synergy. A will for dialogue exists; but it still needs to be put into practice. One of the goal would be for GWP to facilitate the implementation of priority projects (see annex) already analysed in the countries within the various instances: research and training projects, various projects for water management improvement.

The first step could be to study, together, the portfolio of priority actions already listed, to set out a scope of work, to fix an agenda. We are talking here about a real collaborative council for water in the Mediterranean, uniting the operation level (local) and the international level.  
Naturally, such preoccupation have to be nourished/nurtured by privileged relations with the different programmes and agencies of the United Nations (UNDP, World Bank, WHO, FAO, WMO, UNEP) of the European Union (Bel, D.Gs, IEE, Task force «water») and with other international institutions from other continents. This could be the first mission of GWP.

#### 4.5. EXPECTATIONS FROM GWP

4.5.1. - GWP could bring its contribution to IME through ensuring this relation with the world or international organisations such as the EU. Concerted co-ordinated actions showing solidarity and well suited to current realities and to perspectives set out in this field, could be essentials to all the actors in this region. A revision of priorities, of modes of operation, of programmes could be proposed to the UN organisations or to the EU.

In a more concrete manner, GWP could be integrated in the permanent activities of the IME in particular to develop the «network» actions and the «forum» spirit:

4.5.2. - GWP could, for example, take into account IME's project of setting up a network of skills «MEDEXP'EAU». This project which is currently in the stage of being launched is essentially based on



the exploitation of a software intended to make known the institutes and the technicians of water in the countries on the southern coast of the Mediterranean. This tool has proved to be very useful in allowing Mediterranean actors to know each-others, but in fact, it could be even more useful to non-Mediterranean partners. Moreover, the tree of the various skills in the water sector has been elaborated with care and even if it is perfectible it could be used elsewhere. MEDEXPEAU is a database that could be used and replicated, it could be adopted for other regions by GWP who will thus strengthen the collaboration with IME. *Facilitate technological transfer, develop the exchange of experiences, orient scientific co-operation are common goals.* MEDEXPEAU is a suitable instrument for these objectives.

To develop the circulation of information (capacity building) :

4.5.3. - GWP could ensure the circulation to international organisations of information gathered in the Mediterranean area by IME through its members.

4.5.4. - GWP could participate in the publication of «IME-MEDWAN NEWS» and in its circulation through incorporating it in its own pages, and even through animating home pages on the Web (Internet), as this is being done with Interwater (VWSCC) and with the Pnud in the scope of Metap.

To become involved in partnership actions in the Mediterranean :

4.5.5. GWP could co-organise or sponsor events (symposium, seminars, conferences) on the priority themes which interest IME and GWP.

4.5.6. GWP could entrust IME with certain missions, audits, studies concerning the Mediterranean region.

4.5.7. GWP could invite Mediterranean experts to its meetings and to entrust them with expertise missions on themes where their skills could be useful.

## PRESENTATION OF WUP ( WATER UTILITY PARTNERSHIP)

### 1. BACKGROUND

#### **Why the Water Utility Partnership?**

Expanding access to safe water and sanitation for African fast growing urban population is an essential element of strategies to reduce poverty, to deal with urban environmental problems, and to enhance the productivity of cities and towns. Given the lack of capacity at the municipal level, water utilities will have to play the role of institutional anchors not only for water supply but also for sanitation and environmental management.

Most water utilities are operating at a low level of efficiency with deteriorating quality of services and lagging coverage, particularly for the poor. They have little prospect for improvement unless they engage a broad institutional reform resulting in financial autonomy and increased private sector participation. Utilities will have to be commercially viable if they wish to ensure that the low income clients' demand for services is properly addressed. The better performing utilities illustrate the positive impact of such policies and provide guidance for reform. The reform of water utilities and the strengthening of their capacity is therefore at the heart of the drive to extend water and sanitation services to the poor and to address Africa's mounting urban environmental problems. The Water Utility Partnership will provide an unique opportunity for facilitating reform and promoting ownership, learning and identifying innovative ways for improving the quality of services.

Community-based programmes are a necessary complement to central water and sanitation systems. They have a key role to play in the provision of appropriate sanitation services and in meeting the water needs of periurban settlements by providing a framework for joint action with the central actors which are the utilities. The broad range of programmes now underway that combine community-based approaches with improvement of trunk facilities offer important lessons. The Water Utility Partnership will document emerging best practices and bring key players together at the regional level and in the context of country specific initiatives.

Finally the Water Utility Partnership founded on the record of the Union of African Water Suppliers (UAWS) will strengthen the capacity for knowledge and development and dissemination at the regional level.

#### **Why water utilities matter ?**

The nature of the development challenge is changing. The long-standing, fundamental challenges of economic growth and the reduction of poverty take place in a context of changing conditions and perceptions including:

- the massive and ongoing urbanization of the population of the developing world;
- the related shift in the proportions of poor from rural to urban areas;
- the realization that the urban areas are the source of most economic growth in most developing countries and that this growth depends fundamentally on the effective provision of water and other infrastructure services;
- the realization that lack of access to reliable water supplies imposes massive health and economic costs on the urban poor;
- the degradation of the urban environment, the adverse effects of such degradation on the health of the poor, and the primary role of water pollution in that degradation.

As these issues have moved to the front of the development agenda, attention has become focused on the institutions which provide water and sanitation services in urban areas. The reality is sobering. As documented in recent reviews of the World Bank's experience with water and sanitation utilities, most of these utilities have performed poorly by most criteria.

#### *From a technical perspective :*

- Performance (as measured by unaccounted for water, reliability of service, and productivity) are unacceptably low in most cases.

#### *From an environmental perspective :*

- Inadequate attention has been paid to the management of water resources, both from an economic and environmental perspective;
- Investments in waste water treatment and disposal have been very low, and the operation and maintenance of the existing facilities generally poor.

*From an economic perspective :*

- The level of internal cash generation is low, whence the utilities (which are virtually always public institutions) require continuous large injections of resources from governments, thus constituting a significant drain on the national budget;
- The unreliability of services imposes significant costs on industries (who have to install expensive back-up systems) and thus on the productivity of the overall urban economy;
- Too little attention has been paid to water conservation and demand management, in agriculture, industry and households.

*From a poverty perspective :*

- The low level of coverage and inadequate reliability of services impose very large costs on many poor households, who often pay substantial portions of their incomes to purchase water from vendors, and who pay a high price in health because of the inadequate services.

There is now a growing recognition among policy makers that urban water utilities play a vital role in economic growth, poverty reduction and environmental improvement. In the less urbanized parts of the world (such as parts of Sub-Saharan Africa) this is essentially a new recognition ; in the more urbanized parts of the developing world (such as Latin America) it is a revisiting of a challenge which was perceived as vital thirty years ago.

Virtually all countries are revisiting, in one form or another, previously unquestioned assumptions about the role of the public sector. Throughout the world, industrialized and developing alike, there is keen interest in new forms of public-private partnerships. Where governance is relatively high, this interest has been dominated by the hope that greater private sector involvement will mean greater efficiency and innovation. Where governance is weak, an additional important motivation has been to secure the autonomy of operation of utilities. Finally, an important catalyst for the increasing interest in private sector participation is the insufficiency of public funds alone to meet the increasing investment needs.

## **2. CREATION**

The UNDP and the World Bank initiated the idea of a «partnership for building the capacity of urban water and sanitation utilities » at a workshop held in Brussels, 11-13 May 1992 during which the advice and cooperation of professionals from developing countries including a strong delegation of the UAWS (Union of African Water Suppliers), and external assistance agencies were sought.

This event led to the creation of the Water Utility Partnership for Capacity Building in Africa ( **W.U.P** ) programme, with the *Union of African Water Suppliers (UAWS)*, the '*Centre Régional pour l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement à faible coût*' (**CREPA**), Ouagadougou and the '*Training, Research and Networking for Development*' (**TREND**), Kumasi, as key partners. The establishment of this programme became effective in August 1995 with a grant of the World Bank consisting of three annual installments totaling US\$ 1.5 million over the three-year period FY 96-98, and the commitment of UAWS to mobilize water and sanitation utilities in Africa. The W.U.P programme is endorsed by the Global Water Partnership ( **GWP** ).

The W.U.P is headquartered in Abidjan in the premises of UAWS which is the executing agency. However the programme has a working governance structure and its staff composed of two African sector professionals and an assistant, report to a steering committee composed of representatives of partners of the programme and external support agencies.

The W.U.P programme focuses on the whole Africa Region, particularly through its association with UAWS, with membership in 33 African countries, and ITN Centres, active in 25 countries. The programme has the unique characteristic of being executed by an African professional association, UAWS, which has developed credibility with a very important constituency, i.e. CEO's and senior staff of water utilities throughout Africa.

The W.U.P launching activity was a recent joint conference with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (EDI) in Johannesburg, July 8 to 11, 1996, on the institutional options in the water supply and sanitation sector (which was attended by 180 representatives from 23 African countries). This activity has demonstrated the advocacy for the W.U.P initiative in the region. The conference was followed by a donor consultation who endorsed the business plan and identified six priority activities to be started in 1996-1997.

## **3. OBJECTIVES**

The major objectives of the W.U.P Programme consist in increasing the coverage in water supply and sanitation (WS&S) services and improving the quality of this service.

These objectives can be achieved through:

- Water supply and sanitation **utilities performance improvement**, in terms of cost recovery, service coverage and quality, with a special focus on institutional reforms,
- The development of a **strong collaboration among water utilities and community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs** involved in the sector, emphasizing on improving access to WS&S services in urban fringe areas,
- **The strengthening of the capacity of CBOs and NGOs**, involved in WS&S services to populations under-served by formal institutions,
- The creation of an **adequate platform** and a **coherent framework** for collaboration between CREPA, TREND, UAWS and other training, information and research organizations,
- The coordination of external support to the water sector in Africa, which goes together with investment.

#### 4. CHARACTERISTICS

The aim of the W.U.P action is a **progressive asset capitalization** by the identification of centres of excellence who would take the role of **reference centres in Africa** and the **dissemination of good practices** through the **spreading of information** based on experiences of efficient water and sanitation utilities and their achievements. Focusing on the whole Africa region, the W.U.P programme benefits from the complementarity between English, French and Portuguese speaking Africa experiences.

The activities of the W.U.P are implemented in the framework of an **open partnership** among different actors with the **water utilities as focal points**.

It is a **network** of experience gathering, spreading and exchange among African countries, and between Africa and other continents.

The programme plays a **catalyst role** by introducing **new ideas and innovative approaches**, to initiate a change of attitude to improve performance of the WS&S sector at national and regional levels. It is a continuous initiative based on a **three year rolling programme**.

The development of knowledge and information dissemination through W.U.P will include subregional workshops and seminars, and subregional consultations and studies. The programme will liaise with other networks and regional programs in the water sector, active in Africa, and active collaboration will be pursued with WS&S projects financed by multilateral agencies and the private sector.

#### 5. PROGRAMME COMPONENTS 1996-1998

For the first three year period, the W.U.P programme has four main components, with six projects :

1. Drinking water and sanitation sector development
  - Project 1 : Institutional options, including Private Sector Participation, Control and Regulatory Systems, and Institutional Observatory
  - Project 2 : Performance Indicators of Water Supply and Sanitation Utilities
2. Mastering water utilities management
  - Project 3 : Water Utilities Management & Leakage Control and Reduction
3. WS&S service in urban slums & peri-urban areas
  - Project 4 : Strengthening Water Utilities Competence in Public Health
  - Project 5 : Strengthening Informal Sector by Water Utilities in Urban Fringe Areas
4. Network development
  - Project 6 : Setting up an Internet Site

Each project has a pilot institution as leader. This will be either an African water utility or a water utility jointly with an ITN centre, in close collaboration with external support agencies involved in the Programme.

## **6 - PROGRAMME EXPECTED OUTPUT**

The main output of the Programme will include:

- knowledge and information dissemination workshops and seminars, activity reports including concrete recommendations from specific studies and regional workshops,
- manual and toolkits, resulting from studies conducted in the water sector in Africa, e.g. Institutional Observatory, Performance Indicators, Concessional Arrangements between utilities and CBOs and,
- formal and informal network of contacts for exchange of experience.

The intermediate achievements and results of the Programme will be presented at the 9<sup>th</sup> Congress of UAWS to be held in Marrakech, Morocco, in February 1998.

## **7 - PROGRAMME FINANCING**

The total Programme cost for 1996-1998 is estimated at US\$ 7.600.000. The annual flow of expenditure is expected to be between US\$ 2.5 and 3.0 million. The bank's contribution (Special Grant) is meant to account for about 15 to 20 percent of the total cost of the Programme undertaken by W.U.P. The UAWS commitment will be in the order of 10 percent of the programme cost.

Other donors and private sector are encouraged to contribute to the funding of the Partnership.

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## **PRESENTATION OF AIDIS ( INTERAMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING)**

### **OBJECTIVES**

The development and enhancement of the Sanitary and Environmental Engineering activities for the improvement of the environment, public health and quality of life of the inhabitants of the Americas.

### **OFFICIAL LANGUAGES**

Spanish, Portuguese, English and French

### **MEMBERS**

**National Members** are the sections in every country of the Americas, duly constituted as National Associations or National Chapters and one chapter constituted by the English speaking countries of the Caribbean Region, grouped under the Caribbean and Waste Water Association.

**Collective or Individual Members** are professionals, students, technicians, public or private organisations, interested in the development of sanitary and environmental engineering, duly registered in their respective national sections and in the full right of their status as members in accordance with the bylaws of the section.

**Collective or Individual Linked Members** are professionals, institutions or companies desiring to contribute professionally and financially to the mission of AIDIS.

**Founding Members** are members who joined the Associations prior to the First Inter-American Congress of Sanitary Engineering held in Santiago, Chile, in 1948.

**Honorary Members** are those distinguished persons who, having contributed notably to the cause of Sanitary Engineering, Public Health, or Environmental Sanitation or who having provided outstanding services to the Association, are worthy of such title, in accordance with corresponding regulations.

**Distinguished Members** are members who, for having stood out in their work on behalf of the Association, are worthy of this title, which will be conferred in accordance with pertaining regulations.

**Life Members** are individual members who, being registered in a National Chapter, opt to be registered and abide the regulations of this category

### **ABEL WOLMAN Headquarters**

In 1989 AIDIS inaugurated its Permanent Headquarters in the City of Sao Paulo, Brazil, named after one of its founding members, the renown sanitary engineer **Abel Wolman**, who greatly contributed to achieve the consolidation of the organisation. Any information required may be obtained in our headquarters

### **INGENIERIA SANITARIA (SANITARY ENGINEERING)**

A journal conceived for a biannual circulation. This technical publication, containing valuable information and scientific articles of the sector is forwarded to AIDIS members through out the Americas. A central theme is focused on different current aspects of the Sanitary and Environmental Engineering.

### **DESAFIO (CHALLENGE)**

The name of this quarterly newsletter (Challenge) speaks for itself. Since its first publication in 1989, this publication substitutes the "AIDIS News". Thanks to a more modern editorial approach it publishes information, technical and critical studies on subjects related to Sanitation and Environmental Engineering. Furthermore, another objective of this newsletter is to debate the challenges faced by each National Chapter in every country.

### **TECHNICAL PAMPHLETS**

Technical Pamphlets are prepared by AIDIS in collaboration with PAHO (Pan-American Health Organisation) on current Sanitation and Public Health subjects. Technical Pamphlets are addressed to decision making people at all levels and its content is mainly administrative policies applicable to national, regional and international situations. Four series of these Technical Pamphlets have been already published.

### **TECHNICAL PAPERS**

In addition to the official publications AIDIS also publishes technical papers on specific themes produced mainly by the International Technical Divisions.

## **CIDIS**

When properly used, information becomes a tool which ensures the better utilisation of available resources. Bearing this objective in mind, AIDIS is presently developing the Inter-American Catalogue on Sanitation and Environmental Engineering CIDIS, which will become the main reference for all those professionals who work in the Sector throughout the Americas. This may well be the most ambitious publication of the Association to-date, and discussions with different international agencies are underway to facilitate its launching. CIDIS will be self sufficient, for it will use the resources obtained with the sale of up dated information filed in the data bank which will include information on programmes, companies, technological and logistic support (opportunities to achieve professional development, etc.) in different countries of the Americas.

CIDIS will become the compass used by those who want to find some orientation regarding sanitation and environment in the Americas.

## **CEPRINT**

AIDIS also gives priority to the exchange of information between national sections. For this purpose, AIDIS is presently implementing a project which will try to guarantee the distribution of all publications through the Publication Programme for Promotion and Exchange (CEPRINT by its Spanish acronym). Through this programme the Association will be able to contribute, multiply and spread out ideas, making this information available to those who need it most.

## **ANNALS OF CONGRESSES**

In each Congress ample discussions on basic sanitation and environmental topics are generated. In an attempt to document each event and consolidate the results obtained, AIDIS issues an official publication The Congress' Annals containing all the findings and resolutions of the event which has become the "memory" of the organisation. In these Annals AIDIS summarises all the political and technical discussions held during the event.

## **CONGRESSES**

The top event of AIDIS is its biennial Inter American Congress which gets together professionals in the fields of sanitary and Environmental Engineering. This biennial Congress has been held uninterruptedly since the foundation of AIDIS. The main objective of the Inter American Congress is to promote Inter American integration and the successful exchange of experiences and technology between the countries of the Americas.

## **THE CHALLENGE OF THE THIRD MILLENNIUM**

At the doors of a new millennium, the world still faces a very sad fact as a dividend of the human progress, a sixth part of mankind -approximately 1 billion people - receive a larger allocation of poverty.

Therefore, in the majority of the countries in the American Continent, millions of children die because of diseases caused by the lack of Basic Sanitation. The conditions of water supply and sanitation, solid waste management, the vector control practices and urban drainage conditions are extremely precarious.

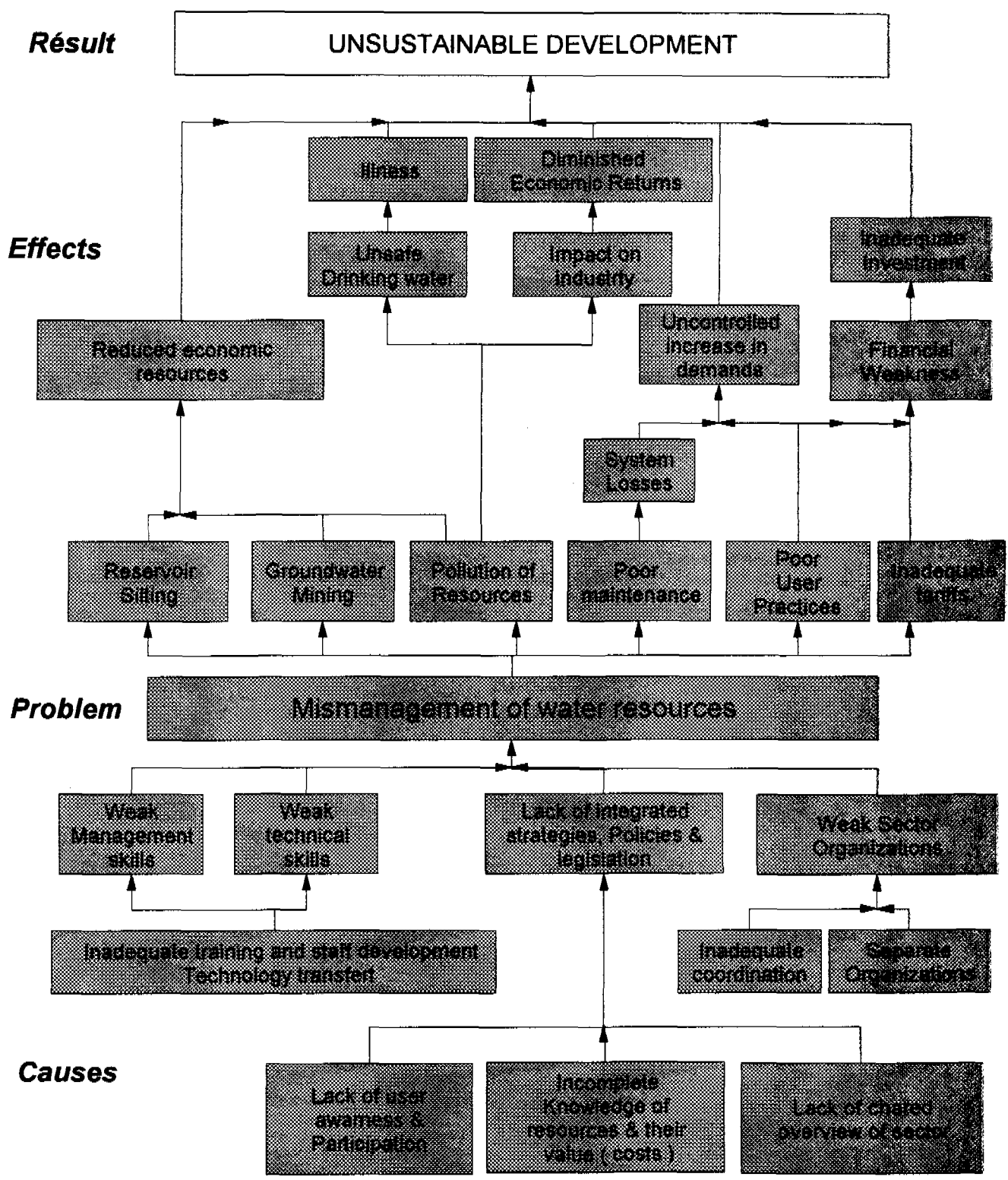
The Americas are experiencing a true environmental crisis as a result of the implementation of inadequate development models which have not taken into consideration the preservation of the natural resources and have disregarded the detrimental effects caused by noise, air, water and earth pollution which aggravate the problems that attempt against the quality of the life.

To correct this situation represents, the real challenge, that we in AIDIS intend to accomplish by the efforts of all the American nations, in promoting the discussion of the problems generated by the lack of basic sanitation and by providing the adequate forum to the Environment Sector. The AIDIS role and main objective is to promote actions that may contribute to change this scenario.

All the Americas are present in AIDIS

Aidis is a non-profit interdisciplinary technical and scientific organisation composed by institutions, professionals and students devoted to basic sanitation and Environmental preservation throughout the Americas.

Its foundation on April 14, 1948, during the First Congress on Sanitary Engineering held in Santiago Chile, only 7 days after the foundation of the World Health Organisation -WHO, represents a landmark in the History of Sanitation, Since then AIDIS has been working in co-operation with PAHO/WHO. The

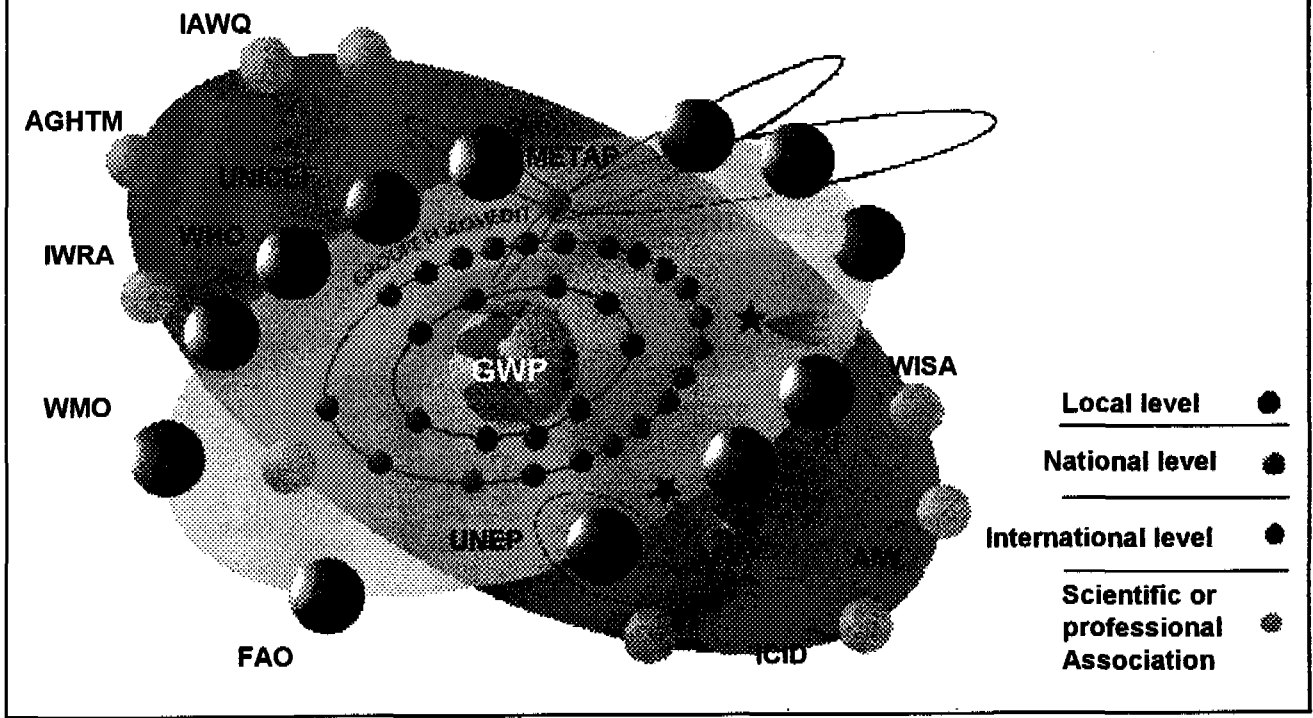


Water resources sector problem tree



# WATER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WORLD

Nebulous or Galaxy ?



date of the WHO foundation, April 7, has been chosen by the World Health Organisation to commemorate the «World Health Day».

Presently, AIDIS is looking forward to increase its membership which actually consists of 25,000 members in 32 countries which conform 23 national chapters and the Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association (CWWA).

Each national Chapter deals with local problems and its own objectives AIDIS is the sum of efforts and actions taken by each chapter. The power of AIDIS to overcome the challenges of the sector comes from the continuous action of its 24 chapters in : Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, CWWA, El Salvador, Ecuador, USA, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.

#### TOGETHER FOR A COMMON BENEFIT

Aidis was created to fulfil the need in the Americas to integrate all efforts, to revert the present conditions of basic sanitation and of the environment. AIDIS believes that this can be attained through a full technical co-operation and by the exchange of scientific and technological information which will result in the democratisation and improvement of the solutions to be applied to the problems we face.

This implies the need to promote debates, research, studies and the organisation of national and regional meetings, actions which will contribute to integrate the country members.

As a member of AIDIS you will get first hand information on basic sanitation and on environmental issues that affect our countries. You will participate in the discussions of ideas and will be able to offer solutions that will help us to overcome our challenge. You will also benefit of the AIDIS publications and participate in the Interamerican Congress on Sanitary and Environmental Engineering.

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Note CG 97/11

## **Technical Advisory Committee Regional Meeting in Manila, June 1997**

*Global Water Partnership is launching activities in Asia, targeting Southeast Asia as a first sub-region. The GWP Technical Advisory committee of the Partnership met in Manila 8-12 June. The meeting arrived at key conclusions on the activities to be taken up by GWP in Southeast Asia (the ASEAN countries).*

### **The Note**

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Global Water Partnership met in Manila 8-12 June 1997. The TAC, joined by a number of observers and resource persons, met for three days in the regular *TAC Meeting* to discuss its global agenda and thematic issues. Two days, 10-11 June, were devoted to the *Regional Meeting* which was attended by a large number of water professionals from the Southeast Asia region.

The meeting was hosted by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Manila. A regional contact group of eight renowned water resources professionals (the "G.8", or the "Interim Southeast Asia TAC") assisted in the planning and implementation of the Regional Meeting.

A *Summary Report* covering both the TAC Meeting and the Regional Meeting will be issued to all participants of the GWP Consultative Group (CG) at the Meeting in August in Stockholm. In addition full reports are prepared for both meetings (the "*Manila Reports*") and will be made available at the CG meeting. Abstracts of papers presented at the meeting will be included, and the papers will be made available on request.

The purpose of this note is to provide *preliminary information* to participants of the CG Meeting. The substance of the discussions, and the conclusions and recommendations of the TAC Meeting and the Regional Meeting, will be described in the above mentioned reports, as well as in a brief oral presentation in Stockholm by representatives of the TAC, the ADB and the Interim Southeast Asia TAC.

The present note contains two appendices:

- "The *Manila Statement for Promoting Sustainable Water Resources Management in the Southeast Asian Countries through a Regional Water Partnership*" (Appendix 1)
- "*Project Concepts for Follow-up Action*" (Appendix 2)

## **The TAC Meeting**

The TAC Meeting was attended by 10 of the 12 TAC members, as well as observers and resource persons from ADB, the UNDP/WB Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, IIMI, FAO, IFPRI, IPTRID, the Southeast Asia G.8 and the Southern Africa G.6.

The discussions at the meeting were based on a number of discussion papers prepared by TAC members, IFPRI and FAO.

The main issues addressed are briefly described below:

### *Southern Africa*

The TAC discussed status and progress of follow-up in Southern Africa, as described in Note CG 97/8 "Global Water Partnership in Southern Africa". The concept and roles of regional TACs were discussed. Draft ToR for the Southern Africa TAC (SATAC) were discussed and endorsed, and comments were made about some of the proposed GWP actions in Southern Africa. TAC will designate one or several members with special responsibility for the contact to and interaction with SATAC and the problems of Southern Africa. Members of the regional TACs will participate in TAC meetings with a view to ensure the global-regional and inter-regional exchange of experience and information.

### *Dublin Principle 3: The role of women*

Key issues and implications of the third Dublin principle on women's role in water resources management were identified and discussed, including suggested follow-up actions. The discussion centred around the questions: What are the benefits of involving women in the water sector? How do we consider the general cultural dimensions, as apart from the more specific water issues? What can GWP do in the field of women, water and development?

### *Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)*

Based on a number of written contributions from TAC members, the discussion focussed on two main issues: the *IWRM concept*, i.e. how to conceptualize and define IWRM in an operational manner; and the *IWRM window* of the GWP, i.e. how to identify programmes, gaps and potential Associated Programmes. The discussion was structured within the following general framework:

- Structure of IWRM: Enabling environment, institutional framework and instruments for planning and prioritisation
- Key issues/criteria for IWRM: Economic efficiency, equity and environmental sustainability
- GWP tracks for IWRM: Research, capacity building and experience sharing through case study analyses

The discussion will continue at the TAC meeting in Stockholm in August 1997, which will initiate actions on best practices, and prepare ToR for a comprehensive study of the IWRM umbrella/window of GWP

#### *Water and food security*

Representatives of IFPRI, FAO, IIMI and IPTRID participated in this first discussion of one of the most critical issues facing the water sector: How to sustain an increasing agricultural production with increasingly stressed water resources? The discussion developed around three main issues:

- Conceptual knowledge (food demand projections, water resource availability, irrigation)
- Support to decision makers for allocation of water resources and related investments (including the issues of food security versus food self-sufficiency, and the concept of 'virtual water')
- Technical and managerial approaches for increasing water productivity while ensuring sustainability.

The discussion was summarized with the help of a diagram indicating trade-offs governing choices to be taken by countries in terms of water allocation, food production and food imports. A number of areas for further investigation were identified, to be pursued by TAC in collaboration with the GWP Associated Programmes of the Irrigation and Drainage (I&D) window.

#### *Associated Programmes*

Representatives of the already identified Associated Programmes of the GWP participated in this discussion: UNDP/WB Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (WSP) of the Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) window; and IIMI, FAO and IPTRID of the Irrigation and Drainage (I&D) window. The discussion addressed the general roles and functions of Associated Programmes (as described in a note for the CG Meeting in Marrakesh in March 1997), as well as the status of the WSS and I&D windows. As part of the TAC Meeting in Brazil in November, at which urban water issues and utilities will be discussed, efforts will be made to 'complete' the *WSS window* through additional Associated Programmes with focus on urban WSS problems and utilities. The *I&D window* will be subject of a comprehensive study by TAC for which ToR were presented and discussed. (This discussion has since been continued at a meeting in July 1997 in Wallingford of the Consultative Group of IPTRID which includes WB, UNDP, DfID, ICID, IIMI and FAO. The study is planned for completion in early 1998). The *environment/ecosystem window* will be addressed at the TAC meeting in Stockholm in August 1997.

#### *The future TAC*

The present TAC is 'interim' for the period 1996-1997. Draft ToR for the 'permanent' TAC were discussed, including its composition and work programme and venues/sub-regions for TAC meetings in 1998-1999. On the basis of this discussion TAC will make recommendations to the Steering Committee (SC) and CG which will be presented at the CG meeting in Stockholm in August 1997.

#### *TAC Meeting in August 1997 in Stockholm*

The TAC Meeting in August in Stockholm 12-13 August will continue the discussion on the IWRM window, and address the ecosystem window of GWP. The latter will include resource persons from NGOs and other institutions with interests in environment/ecosystem aspects of water resources. A preparatory process was agreed.

#### *TAC Meeting in November 1997 in Brazil*

The TAC will meet in Brazil some time in the period 10-24 November 1997. As for the present Manila meeting, the Brazil meeting will consist of a three-day TAC Meeting and a two-day Regional Meeting. The TAC Meeting will address the issues: water for big cities; utilities; and public-private partnerships. A brief initial discussion of these topics took place, and a number of preparatory steps for the meeting were agreed. The Regional Meeting will be hosted by the Brazilian Association of Hydrological Resources with the support of the Inter American Development Bank (IDB). Preparatory steps, including the identification of a regional contact group ('G.6-10') were discussed.

### **The Regional Meeting**

The Regional Meeting was attended by 95 water resources professionals, from the ASEAN countries, GWP, regional and international organisations and donor organisations. The meeting was organized in three parts: an introductory plenary session for 2 days; one day of discussions in four parallel working groups; and a concluding 2 days plenary session. Discussion papers for the meeting had been prepared by the G.8 on key issues, and by ADB on regional partnership issues and possibilities.

The meeting adopted the appended "*Manila Statement*" (Appendix 1) which welcomed GWP and identified a number of follow-up actions, including the formation of the Southeast Asia TAC (SEATAC) in order to move towards a regional water partnership.

The follow-up actions, and the steps to be taken in forming the regional TAC, were identified after the meeting in discussion between the G.8, GWP and ADB representatives. A note summarizing the proposed immediate "*Project Concepts and Follow-up Actions*" is appended (Appendix 2).

The working group discussions addressed four key issues, as identified by the G.8 on the basis of the regional consultation meeting convened by ADB in 1996, resulting in the three volume report: "Towards Effective Water Policy in the Asian and Pacific Region". The selected four key issues were: management approaches at the national level; management approaches at the river basin level; management approaches for water conservation and savings; and proposed actions by GWP in the region.

The conclusions and recommendations of the meeting were summed up by the TAC Chairman, and will form the basis for the preparation of the "*Manila Report*". The main conclusions by the four working groups sessions were:

### *Management at the national level*

An apex body for IWRM at the national level is needed, but its form and functions depend on the particular local conditions. Key pre-conditions for the effectiveness of such a body are the political will and its empowerment, based on awareness of the need for IWRM in the public and among key stakeholders, especially political decision makers.

### *Management at the river basin level*

There is no single solution or prescription for a river basin organisation (RBO), not even within a country. RBOs should be created only in response to demand, and with functions appropriate to the local situation. RBOs need clearly defined mandates and functions, spelled out in legislation and backed by political will.

### *Management approaches for water conservation and savings*

Pricing and charging are critically important instruments for water conservation. Supply management is still required, but increased attention must be given to demand management practices. Public awareness of water scarcity is a precondition for effective water conservation management. All uses and users of water must be considered in water conservation strategies, including requirements for ecosystem maintenance.

### *Priorities for action by GWP in the region*

The following priority areas were identified independently by all four working groups:

- Facilitation of *awareness* raising for integrated water resources management, especially at the political level
- Collection and dissemination of *data and information*, including development of regional data bases and use of the Internet through an "information mall" and other means
- Development and dissemination of *knowledge, methodologies and guidelines*, based on analyses of experiences in countries of the region
- Collection, dissemination and sharing of *experience* through workshops, seminars, study tours etc., and building on case studies, and
- Support for *capacity building* in all aspects of IWRM

The appended "Project Concepts for Follow-up Action" proposes a number of immediate actions along these lines, as identified jointly by the G.8, GWP and ADB after the meeting. As an "Interim SEATAC" the G.8 will work with GWP and ADB to mature these ideas into fundable projects.

The cooperation between GWP and ADB in organizing and implementing the meeting was excellent, and it was clearly demonstrated that the two organisations have mutual interest, potential and complementary advantages in assisting the region in integrated water resources management.

## Appendix 1

### **The Manila Statement for promoting sustainable Water Resources Management in the Southeast Asian Countries through a Regional Water**

Water is becoming the most critical resource in the Asian and Pacific Region. The population of the Region is expected to increase from 2.9 billion in 1990 to 4.2 billion in 2025, when over half its people will live in urban areas. Water shortages will increase, competition for water will intensify, flood losses will escalate, water pollution will worsen together with the health risks and environmental damage involved. Water resources will need to be developed and protected, and water services expanded and improved. Steps can and must be taken at the national level to meet these challenges, and there are many opportunities for the countries of the Region to work together in Partnership.

The participants of the Regional Meeting on Water Resources Management in the Southeast Asian countries recognized these opportunities and adopted this Manila statement. Coming from a wide range of national and international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, with interests in the water sector, they met under the auspices of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Manila, Philippines, on 10-11 June 1997.

The participants considered that water policy, legislation, institutional capabilities, financial resources, and implementation capacity are inadequate to support sustainable water resources management in the Southeast Asian Region. Guidance for improving the situation is provided by the Dublin Principles on Water and Sustainable Development adopted by the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and the Principles for Effective Water Policy resulting from the Regional Consultation Workshop convened by ADB in 1996. This consultation process developed Seven Strategies for Effective Water Sector Development at the country level.

The task now was to evaluate ways these strategies could be implemented to suit the needs and conditions of Southeast Asian countries. In working groups addressing management approaches at the national level and at the river basin level, as well as management approaches for water savings and conservation, the participants made a number of specific observations and recommendations for action which will be reflected in the "Manila report" from the meeting.

The participants welcomed the formation and aims of the Global Water Partnership for promotion of Integrated Water Resources Management. They recognize the opportunities for the countries in the region to work together, in order to achieve the maximum impact from water sector developments. They further noted the complementarity and potential for close collaboration between GWP, ADB and others as convincingly demonstrated by the Manila meeting.



The participants identified a number of priority initiatives for the Partnership, mostly concerning the collection and dissemination of experiences, data and information within the region; the development and dissemination of methodologies based on country and regional experiences; facilitation of awareness raising at all levels, including the political level; and facilitation of capacity building for sustainable water resources management. These initiatives will be reflected in the "Manila report", and pursued by interested stakeholders in the countries of Southeast Asia in collaboration with GWP, ADB and other external support agencies.

In order to start the process towards formation of a regional water partnership, as part of the GWP, the formation of a Southeast Asia Technical Advisory Committee was seen as a first step. This independent group would have representation from all major stakeholder groups (governments, NGOs, private sector and academic institutions), and would be formed in close cooperation with existing regional networks and contact groups for water resources management (such as the Committee on Water Resources for the ASEAN Region). In this connection, the meeting appreciated the offer of ADB to support the establishment of such a regional water partnership.

## Appendix 2

### Project Concepts for Follow-up Action

Nine priority actions for follow-up to the Regional Meeting were identified by the interim SEATAC. These actions aim to implement the *Main Recommendations* of the Regional Meeting, and the commitments expressed in the Manila Statement. They also are consistent with the Objectives of the Global Water Partnership, and with the Strategies for Effective Water Resources Development defined as a result of the 1996 ADB Regional Consultation Meeting.

The *Main Recommendations* and commitments are, in abbreviated form:

- A. Move towards a regional water partnership
- B. Facilitate awareness raising
- C. Collect and disseminate data and information
- D. Develop knowledge, methodologies and guidelines
- E. Collect and share experience
- F. Facilitate capacity building
- G. Coordinate ESA action

The nine priority actions are:

1. Establish a GWP Regional Technical Advisory Committee (SEATAC). This action contributes to Recommendation A.
2. Convene a *Southeast Asian Caucus* of countries at the GWP Consultative Group Meeting in Stockholm, August 1997. The objectives will include:
  - Informing Southeast Asian governments of the role of GWP
  - Endorsement by governments of the proposals made at this Regional Meeting.

This action contributes to Recommendations A and B.

3. Establish an Internet-based information service in the water sector. This action contributes to Recommendations C and E.
4. Define water sector needs in countries of the region, as required, by compiling a National Water Sector Profile. This action contributes to Recommendations C and F.
5. Undertake comparative analysis, based on a set of regional and global case studies, of policy and practice in integrated water resource management, including:
  - National water law
  - Institutional arrangements at national and river basin level (i.e. "apex bodies", RBOs, etc.)
  - River basin management practice
  - Private sector participation
  - Trans-boundary arrangements

Disseminate findings through publications, workshops, and a major regional conference (see 7). This action contributes to Recommendations D and E.

6. Develop guidance material on key issues, and transfer knowledge/technology via workshops, roving seminars etc. Key issues (to be refined by RTAC) include:
  - linking demand management and supply enhancement (including water saving campaigns etc.)
  - mechanisms for water allocation
  - management of data and information bases
  - water as an economic and a social good
  - methodologies for defining ecosystem/environmental requirements

This action contributes to Recommendations D and F.

7. Mount a major regional conference on institution-building in the water sector, based on the comparative analysis in action 5. The conference will cover the key topic areas listed in action 5. Its purpose will be to:
  - Create and raise “water awareness”
  - Disseminate the findings of the comparative analyses
  - Provide guidance and impetus for national implementation.

This action contributes to Recommendations B and F.

8. Convene a Ministerial Conference on Effective Water Policy and Investment. This action contributes to Recommendations A and B.

9. Establish an annual consultation meeting among ESAs active in the water sector, as a forum for regular contact. Support this forum by facilitating information exchange (e.g. by on-line project information). The objectives of the annual consultations will include:
  - policy coordination
  - information exchange
  - country presentation of advice on requirements, opportunities for improved coordination, etc.
  - review of project concepts and proposals.

This action contributes to Recommendations F and G.