

## IWRM ToolBox Launched

An information management system, the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) ToolBox, was launched by the Crown Prince of the Netherlands in Bonn 4 December 2001 during the international conference on freshwater. "It is the only interactive database of its kind that provides knowledge exchange mechanism on integrated water resources management," said the Prince. "Most other systems address specific water sectors and techniques."

Released by the Global Water Partnership (GWP), the IWRM ToolBox contains information on the political, institutional, and practical management processes that are needed for good water resources management.

Among the many complexities of addressing integrated water resources management, GWP recognizes that there is an urgent need for more information on water and water management. "We need more information on stocks and flows of water, on quality, groundwater, in ecosystems and, most importantly, on water management procedures taken in the context of river basins as a whole," said Margaret Catley-Carlson, the Chairperson of the GWP.

### Why a ToolBox?

The IWRM ToolBox has been designed by the Global Water Partnership to support the development of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) world-wide. Compared to traditional approaches to tackling water resources problems, IWRM takes a broader view, examines a more complete range of solutions, and considers how different actions affect, and can reinforce, each other. IWRM places novel demands on the policymaker, operator and water-user, but offers more comprehensive, efficient and powerful approaches than those tried hitherto. It offers greater hope of addressing water resources problems at all levels and in all their variety and complexity. IWRM

looks outside the narrow "water sector" for policies and activities, to achieve sustainable water resources development. IWRM can assist countries as they try to deal with increasingly challenging water issues with due consideration of equity, efficiency and sustainability. IWRM has attracted particular attention since the 1992 international conferences on water and environmental issues in Dublin and Rio. GWP defines IWRM as follows:

"IWRM is a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems." (GWP Technical Advisory Committee, 2000. The referred publication is available in

the following CEE national languages: Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Czech, Slovakian, Hungarian, Slovenian, Romanian and Bulgarian.)

IWRM deals with water resources in the broadest possible manner. It has to look at water resources in the context of the entire economic-, social- and eco-systems of the nation or region. Operationally this means that policies and programs in other resource



areas have to be carefully analysed to see how they will influence demands placed upon the water sector. For example, when considering non-point pollution due to agricultural land use practices the analysis should consider agricultural policies on crop support and fertilizer pricing. It may turn out to be more effective to change the policies in the agricultural sector instead of attempting expensive control of non-point source of the nutrient contaminants themselves. Other examples can be drawn from energy sector pricing and regulation policies that may influence the demand for water use for hydropower or cooling uses. Because water is pervasive throughout the economy, almost all national economic and social policies could have major impacts on water use.

IWRM is a process, a process of change from unsustainable to sustainable resource management. It will take time and will need to be implemented in small pieces to allow incremental reform. In the meantime sectoral developments will continue and it is imperative that they are compatible with IWRM. IWRM demands certain requirements (clear laws and institutional roles for example) that cannot be avoided. This may require facing-up difficult trade-offs and choices have to be made. The local circumstances and the political will for change and progress need to be taken into account.

### Building on experience

The ToolBox builds on the wealth of experience held by water practitioners, specialists and decision-makers worldwide. It covers a range of different approaches and policy options, key lessons learned illustrated with real world cases. Each set of tools includes references, organisations, resource persons and relevant websites.

### Scope of the ToolBox

The ToolBox structure covers:

- The enabling environment or "rules of the game" created by legislation, policy and financing structures.
- Institutional roles of resource managers, service providers, irrigation agencies, utilities, river basin authorities, regulators and other water sector stakeholders. Capacity building supports the functions required for these roles.
- Management instruments – water resources assessment, demand management, public information and education, conflict resolution, regulatory devices, economic measures and information and communications.

### Choosing, mixing, sequencing and adapting the tools to the context

A prerequisite for using the ToolBox is the identification of issues and consideration of options. The characteristics of each tool are described to allow the user to select a suitable mix and sequence of tools that would work in a given country, context and situation. The problems faced by water managers are many and diverse, as are the political, social and economic conditions so no blueprint for the application of IWRM can be given. So the ToolBox provides a range of tools which users can select and modify according to their needs. Some tools are preconditions for others,

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## REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL WATER ASSOCIATION (IWA) FORUM ON WORLD WATER ISSUES, BERLIN 15-17<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2001.

by MERCY DIKITO-WACHTMEISTER



MERCY DIKITO-WACHTMEISTER is the new network officer at the Stockholm secretariat, responsible for the CEE region.

### Introduction

The IWA Foundation, The Global Water Partnership, the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council and the German Environment Ministry organised a Forum on Water Issues with a specific focus on Central and Eastern Europe. The initiative was a contribution towards the Bonn Freshwater Conference which was held in December 2001.

The forum was attended by major actors in water policy and practice. These were CEETAC members, senior policy makers, water utility executives from Central and Eastern Europe, representatives of some international organisations, and private sector companies working in the water sector, in the former Eastern Berlin.

Important topics covered during the forum include:

- the interaction between politics and practice in EU and CEE countries and the potential conflicts caused by shortage of resources and international crisis management.
- challenges for IWRM in CEE region-drawing on the regional GWP framework
- the accession process, what professionals and politicians can contribute.
- how to create a favourable climate for investment in the water utilities of CEE

Case studies were used to facilitate discussions, one case study was on regulation (Argentina) and the other was on Public Private Partnership venture operating in Eastern Europe.

Short articles highlight some of the major issues raised during this forum. This issues includes

- cooperation possibilities between IWA, GWP and WSSCC including the mandate of GWP
- the importance of local knowledge in water management and networking

### Forum deliberations

Some of the important issues highlighted during the forum are:

- there is unclarity and ambiguity on the EU Framework Directive, with respect to the meaning of concepts used, as well as on how to carry out a cost benefit analysis;
- CEE countries are homogeneous but constitute a diverse socio-political and economic group. Any water sector improvement/reform measure must take into account these differences. Emphasis was placed on coming out with solutions that work;
- the directive requirements, particularly the need for environmental protection must be linked with country investments as this requirement creates a gap in financing water improvements;
- financing models adopted for the sector should be clear and well understood, they must take into account the advantages and constraints inherent in each of them, as well as address the specific issues in a country. There seemed to be much scepticism with privatisation of the water sector;
- access to the EU should not just be based on negotiated problems, but on the real problems from the region. The forum further emphasised that CEE countries must learn from best practice from history and that there is no one way forward;
- institutional arrangements to implement the directive need to serve people and not preoccupy their minds.

The forum was a unique opportunity for policy makers and practitioners to share problems and to work out possible solutions. It offered CEE participants the opportunity to compare and contrast the Central and Eastern European experience with that of countries facing similar problems in meeting EU requirements. It also afforded them the opportunity to draw lessons from South America (Argentina) which has relevant experience in regulating the water sector. The case study on the private sector initiative in former Eastern Europe was a practical demonstration of the opportunities and constraints of working through the private sector.

### Follow up actions

GWP-CEE will follow up on this Congress and this will mainly be in terms of:

- promoting bilateral discussions with EU on how to implement the directive.
- organising a follow up workshop on institutional arrangements for implementing the directive.
- organising various platforms for dialogue on the directive in CEE, kicking off with meeting of Utility Directors.

## GWP CEE ANNUAL REPORT – 2001

### Executive Summary

The main thrust of GWP CEE activities during the 2001 planned period centred on preparatory arrangements for the establishment of the Regional Water Partnership (RWP), the formation of Country (CWP) and Area water Partnership (AWP), membership promotion and recruitment, the establishment of strategic alliances, the promotion of dialogues for the promotion of IWRM and preparing for regional inputs for the Third World Water Forum (WWF3). The region timely and actively executed its 2001 workprogramme and achieved the highest level of implementation in all GWP regions.

Throughout the year, GWP CEE made a concerted successful elaboration of the structures and functions of its Regional Water Partnership. By December, the region had not only agreed on the form of the new structure and its linkages with those of GWP global level, but had also identified most office bearers of the Council of Country Water Partnerships, the highest decision making body of the RWP.

The region accelerated the decentralisation of its operations by the establishment of CWPs during the year. CWPs were established in 5 countries, namely, Poland, Estonia, Lithuania, Slovakia, and Bulgaria, while plans were made to establish the same in Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia, early 2002. The speedy formation of CWPs facilitated the democratisation of representation

on the Council as members of this body are elected from CWPs. Bulgaria decentralised its operations further and had by year-end established 3 Area Water Partnerships, at river basin level.

The establishment of CWP greatly facilitated the holding of national level dialogues for the promotion and implementation of IWRM approaches in the water sector. For example, Slovakia held a significant number of activities on hot topics in IWRM in the country. Poland held discussions on the World Commission on Dam's Report, while Lithuania held club meetings on topics related to the EU Water Framework Directive, the region's major driving force in water management issues.

The region also achieved very encouraging results in its membership drive. By the end of the year, it had registered 65 members, spread across the countries in varying degrees, with Bulgaria registering the biggest number (39 members).

Considerable success was achieved in raising political will and the adoption of IWRM at highest levels, in CEE countries. Discussions were made with State Secretaries in Hungary and Slovenia, and with the Minister of Environment in Slovakia. The Prince of Orange's attendance of a regional event secured the highest possible political attention in Hungary, including that of the President of Hungary. On the other hand, the region also made commendable progress in creating public

awareness and engaging civil society in the implementation requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive. A total of 40 organisations from different CEE countries participated at a meeting on public participation, NGOs and the EU Water Framework Directive.

GWP CEE continued to build on its strategic alliances with key regional actors in IWRM, such as International Water Association (IWA), Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), GWP-Med, International Commission for the Protection of Danube River (ICPDR), International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Discussions and much detailed planning went into developing and streamlining the region's contributions to the WWF3 themes of Food, Water and the Environment, Water Governance, the EU Water Framework Directive, and Financial Flows.

GWP CEE activities of the year 2001 have led to very significant high levels of awareness and stakeholder participation on IWRM activities in the region. Champions were identified to facilitate the operationalisation of key concepts such as Public Private Partnerships and water policies in the context of Western Democracies and Economies in Transition. The region contributed 2 IWRM case studies for the ToolBox. It is hoped that the high level of awareness created in IWRM will provide impetus and important insights in the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive.

Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister  
 József Gayer



The German Government hosted the International Conference on Freshwater in Bonn from 3 – 7 December 2001 in close co-operation with the United Nations. With this Conference the participants hoped to contribute to the solution to global freshwater problems and to support preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 and the Third World Water Forum in Kyoto 2003.

The Conference developed Recommendations for Action in three important cross-sectoral areas: governance, management and partnerships; mobilising financial resources; capacity building and sharing knowledge. "The Bonn Keys" summarised by Conference Facilitator Margaret Catley-Carlson chair of GWP point to the main areas of necessary political attention, thus making them more substantial for the public.

## The Bonn Keys



*We are convinced that we can manage water better, and that this will be a major step toward achieving sustainable development.*

Conference Facilitator  
Margaret Catley-Carlson  
Chair of GWP

**1. The first key is to meet the water security needs of the poor** – for livelihoods, health and welfare, production and food security and reducing vulnerability to disasters. Pro-poor water policies focus on listening to the poor about their priority water security needs. It is time now to build on the national and international commitment on drinking water with the determination also to halve the number of those who do not have access to sanitation.

**2. Decentralisation is key. The local level is where national policy meets community needs.** Local authorities – if delegated the power and the means, and if supported to build their capacities – can provide for increased responsiveness and transparency in water management, and increase the participation of women and men, farmer and fisher, young and old, town and country dweller.

**3. The key to better water outreach is new partnerships.** From creating water wisdom, to cleaning up our watersheds, to reaching into communities – we need new coalitions. Energized, organized communities will find innovative solutions. An informed citizenry is the frontline against corruption. New technologies can help; so can traditional techniques and indigenous

knowledge. This Bonn stakeholder dialogue is part of the process.

**4. The key to long-term harmony with nature and neighbour is cooperative arrangements at the water basin level, including across waters that touch many shores.** We need integrated water resource management to bring all water users to the information sharing and decision making tables. Although we have great difficulty with the legal framework and the form agreements might take, there is substantial accord that we must increase cooperation within river basins, and make existing agreements more vital and valid.

**5. The essential key is stronger, better performing governance arrangements.** National water management strategies are needed now to address the fundamental responsibilities of Governments: laws, rules and standard setting; the movement from service delivery to the creator and manager of an effective legal and regulatory framework. Effective regulatory arrangements that are transparent and can be monitored are the way to effective, responsive, financially sustainable services. Within these we will welcome both improved public sector and private sector delivery arrangements.

*Water is essential to our health, our spiritual needs, our comfort, our livelihoods, and our ecosystems. Yet everywhere water quality is declining, and the water stress on humanity and our ecosystems increases. More and more people live in very fragile environments. The reality of floods and droughts touches increasing numbers and many live with scarcity. We are convinced that we can act, and we must. We have the keys.*

## New governance structure of GWP CEE

The GWP CEE Council held its statutory meeting on 26-27 January 2002 in Budapest and made important decisions. The need of RTAC has been brought under critical review and finally it was decided to dissolve CEETAC. To deliver its work in the region, GWP-CEE has a governance structure with three parts:

**Council:** The highest decision-making body of the GWP CEE consisting of representatives of country water partnerships. The Council is responsible for taking action to facilitate the development, implementation and administration of the programmes, governance, financial and other aspects essential to attain the GWP objectives at regional level and facilitates them at country levels.

**Task Forces (TFs):** of experts recruited for specified programmes, like the thematic programmes specified in the workplan (Dialogue on water food and environment; Water Governance; Financial Flows and the Enlarging the Water Framework Directive Impact).

**Secretariat:** A small secretariat led by a Regional Executive Secretary who is responsible for the overall co-ordination and administration of programme activities and the day to day operation of the Regional Water Partnership.

The Council has unanimously elected Janusz Kindler as Council Chairman. László Somlyódy has been appointed as Senior Advisor to the Council with the primary duty of overseeing the work of TFs and József Gayer has been appointed as Regional Executive Secretary by the unanimous decision of the Council.

## Global Water Partnership CEETAC Workshop on Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Municipal Water Sector

In February 7-8, 2002, a workshop on Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Municipal Water Sector was held in Tallinn. The workshop was initiated by the Estonian Water Club and supported by the GWP.

The main objective of the workshop was to discuss PPP in the process of liberalisation and privatisation of strategic municipal sectors in CEE countries with special focus on water sector. The questions how to manage public-private partnership, avoid monopolies, and at the same time protect consumers and ensure qualitative water supply and treatment were discussed. The workshop was aimed at bringing together different stakeholders and experts to develop the dialogue on possible PPP in water sector, rather than finding the solutions for existing problems.

For preparation of the workshop, the Estonian Water Club had discussed and elaborated preliminary viewpoints on PPP relevant for Estonia:

- While private sector (funds) is included in the water management, the public sector should still maintain the decision-making rights in certain questions.
- Innovation should be an advantage on the market and enable to sell the services and goods with less environmental costs.
- Water services should be regulated more precisely and should create equal possibilities for both private and public sector.

The workshop was facilitated by Mr Harry Liiv, representing both Estonian Water Club and the Estonian Ministry of the Environment. The introductory speech was given by Mr Per Bertilsson, Deputy Executive Secretary of GWP. Western experience was presented by Ms Judith Rees from the London School of Economics and Political Sciences, who gave an overview of the different forms of PPP in water sector. Prof Rees stressed the complexity of privatisation process and the ultimate need for public regulation in this field. Dr Harro Bode, Executive Technical Director from the Ruhr River Association presented possible partnership in modern river basin management of the River Ruhr and the need for professional expertise in decision-making.

The presentations from Central and Eastern European countries were given by Ms Danka Thalmeinerova-Jassikova from Slovakia

and Ms Boryana Georgieva from Bulgaria. The first one listed the problems occurring in privatisation process in Slovakia, and Ms Georgieva gave a general overview on water management and PPP in Bulgaria. The management of water companies in Estonia was introduced by Mr Harry Liiv, which was supported by case studies from Tallinn Water Company (51% of private shares) and Tartu Water Company (municipal company). In addition to above listed foreign and Estonian experts the representatives from Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian local authorities and water companies were participating.

It was identified that the problems in water sector in CEE countries are:

- monopoly character of water services,
- distorted markets in the form of subsidies and cross-subsidies,
- lack of capacity building and expertise at municipal level,
- regulatory and administrative deficiencies, and
- inefficient operation of water management enterprises.

Two days of the workshop and discussions in the working groups concluded that first of all the need for PPP must be recognised. Privatisation of strategic sectors like water sector needs a well functioning market, transparent regulatory framework, appropriate legislation and monitoring system. Generally it was concluded that PPP in water sector should go on step-by-step considering the socio-economic development of the region. Possible solutions to overcome the problems in PPP in water sector are:

- forming voluntary associations or shareholders companies,
- involving the private sector through services,
- setting up full cost recovery systems,
- providing solid expertise, and
- setting regulatory frames for water management.

Further information about the workshop is available through Estonian Water Association, GWP Programme, Ms Maret Merisaar, programme co-ordinator, phone: 372 6413 402 or 372 55 37701.

Viire Viss  
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## Second meeting of the Central and East European Network of Basin Organisations – CEENBO in Sinaia (Romania), 1-2 February 2002

Twining initiative of the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and the International Network of Basin Organisations (INBO) launched during the CEETAC meeting in Budapest last year has its constructive continuation. After Warsaw First CEENBO meeting (Warsaw, 22-23 June 2001) the second CEENBO meeting followed. The two days meeting has been expertly hosted by the Apele Romane and held in Sinaia, Romania, 1-2 February 2002. In addition to representatives of the ten CEE GWP countries of Eastern Europe, the representative of Yugoslavia has been applied for membership of CEENBO. Yugoslavia has been accepted as a member of CEENBO.

Two technical side sessions have been organised during the Sinaia meeting: "Implementation of EU Framework Directive in CEE Countries" guided by Mr Francois Casal from INBO and "Water Tariffs" prepared and guided by Marek Nawalany of GWP CEE. Key-lecture of Mr Krzysztof Barbeka from Poland made an excellent introduction to the complex problem of water tariffs. Representatives of the CEE region have presented their countries approach to setting a system of water tariffs. Clearly the systems are far from being standardized and thus not easy to compare. The major conclusion of the session can be formulated as follows:

"As tariffs are becoming less and less politically-based and more economy-related, methodology (and thus the models) of evaluating "right" tariffs for the CEE countries can be chosen as a subject of the Associated Programme."

The main goal of the meeting was to approve the statutory document of CEENBO (already discussed in Warsaw in detail) and establish the structure of the new organisation. CEENBO has also appointed its President and decided on next steps and actions. Especially, the tentative title of the first Associated Programmes project has been proposed. It is envisaged that the AP project will be on "Methodology for evaluating water tariffs in the CEE countries". The contents and scheduling of the project will be consulted with GWP CEE and the two organisations will apply for financing the project before July this year.

Marek Nawalany (GWP CEE)



## IWRM Toolbox Launched

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e.g. laws may need to be amended before private water rights can be acquired or simultaneous cost recovery policy. Integrated water resource management, by its nature, establishes and stresses the interrelationship of actions, so the tools in the Toolbox are not designed to be used randomly or in isolation. Thus, for instance, water resources policies must take account of other sector policies, in particular land use.

### A dynamic resource

The Toolbox is not an IWRM manual or a database, but a dynamic, and growing resource. Feed-back from users of their experience with tools will be added regularly, along with new cases, new references, names and contacts of new resource persons and new links to websites. The intent is for the Toolbox to be a continually evolving, practical product, continually improved as knowledge and understanding of IWRM is gained.

### ToolBox Structure

The structure of the Toolbox is shown in the box below:

#### A. The Enabling Environment

- A1 **Policies** – setting the goals for water use, protection and conservation
- A2 **Legislative framework** – the rules to follow to achieve policies and goals
- A3 **Financing and incentive structures** – allocating financial resources to meet water needs

#### B. Institutional Roles

- B1 **Creating an organisational framework** – forms and functions
- B2 **Institutional capacity building** – developing human resources

#### C. Management Instruments

- C1 **Water resources assessment** – understanding resources and needs
- C2 **Plans for IWRM** – combining development options, resource use and human interaction
- C3 **Demand management** – using water more efficiently
- C4 **Social change instruments** – encouraging a water oriented civil society
- C5 **Conflict resolution** – managing disputes, ensuring sharing of water
- C6 **Regulatory instruments** – allocation and water use limits
- C7 **Economic instruments** – using value and prices for efficiency and equity
- C8 **Information management and exchange** – improving knowledge for better water management

Altogether close to 50 different tools are presented within the above categories. Structurally, the Toolbox is organised in a hierachial manner with each tool embedded in the wider perspective of IWRM.

### Case studies – Learning from experience

A case study is an examination of real events and experience with the implementation of IWRM and provides an analytical and critical account. The aim is to extract lessons learned from experience and pass these on to others.

Cases reflect the application of tools shown in the Toolbox. They illustrate how a tool has worked in a given combination and context and shows how it contributes to IWRM. All cases are supported by references to sources of further information, details about the authors and institutions involved and link with other cases and tools in the Toolbox.

All cases are described in a one page abstract which shows the authors and institutions involved, the main lessons learned and the IWRM operational tools illustrated. Many cases are also available in a more complete version, of 8 to 10 pages, which can be downloaded directly from the electronic Toolbox ([www.gwpforum.org/iwrmtoolbox](http://www.gwpforum.org/iwrmtoolbox)). By adding the cases to your hard copy you can make a personalised version of the Toolbox.

Case development is an ongoing process. At the time of going to press of Version 1 of the IWRM Toolbox about 40 cases were in various stages of development. A small selection of one page abstracts and one full case study is included in the Version 1 Toolbox hardcopy, followed by a list summarising the cases currently under development. These include two cases from the CEE region:

- on transboundary water management of Lake Peipsi/Chudskoe, Estonia/Russia
- on public participation in the Kamniska Bistrica River catchment, Slovenia.

Over time more cases can be downloaded from the electronic version of the Toolbox.

The Toolbox team will continue to develop a wide range of case studies, building knowledge globally in the process of Integrated Water Resources Management. Case studies come from users of the Toolbox, and GWP welcomes case study proposals from all those and others involved in implementing IWRM. Guidelines for preparation of cases are found on the website. Please forward your proposed case in one page abstract format to [gwp@sida.se](mailto:gwp@sida.se) or fax it to +46-8-6985627 or use the online format on the website.

### ToolBox champions

In the CEE region the focal point of IWRM Toolbox is Mr. Juraj Namer, Slovakia ([jnamer@covspol.sk](mailto:jnamer@covspol.sk)) who can be approached with relevant questions and suggestions.

Ms. Danka Thalmeinerova from Slovakia ([dankajt@Netra.ainova.sk](mailto:dankajt@Netra.ainova.sk)) is testing the Toolbox with her students at Academia Istropolitana NOVA. Their efforts in distributing information on the IWRM Toolbox are highly appreciated.

Limited number of Toolbox hardcopies are available at GWP CEE council members. The e-version of the Toolbox developed by Netherlands Water Partnership is available at [www.gwpforum.org/iwrmtoolbox](http://www.gwpforum.org/iwrmtoolbox).

## Coordination of Activities towards the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Water Forum

A first meeting in Kathmandu, March 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> 2002

With one year for the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Water Forum in Kyoto, Shiga and Osaka on March 2003, the Forum Secretariat organized a "Coordination Meeting" on March 2 and 3, 2002 in Kathmandu, Nepal.

International organizations NGOs, United Nations agencies, Regional Groups, and other stakeholders have initiated many different activities on a regional scale with their own thematic focus in the last few months towards the Forum. The main objectives of this meeting were to

- provide an opportunity for all regional as well as thematic groups to present their on-going activities;
- to identify and agree on proposed themes and topics in the regional dialogues;
- to determine the dialogue process for each region;
- to identify upcoming key events/conferences to firm up the dialogue process; and
- to provide an opportunity for all the regional and thematic conveners to interact in identifying the best possible synergy in substance as well as processes for effective match making in time for the Forum.

The efforts in the preparatory activities needs to be consolidated and coordinated into an appropriate framework for presentation at the Forum in Kyoto.

The framework for the Forum sessions during the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Water Forum will consist of two main categories namely the "Regional Dialogues" and the "Thematic Sessions". The sessions with a regional focus, which will entail activities at the region, sub-region or country level will be presented under the respective "Regional Day". The Thematic sessions will focus on more general topics and will not necessarily be location specific but rather will consist of a global focus.

to appeal to the world in terms of the importance and significance of the most critical water issues facing the respective region.

The meeting was extremely productive for the participants in terms of identifying future collaborative efforts.

On March 2, presentations were made as given below to report on the current activities and towards the Forum. (All presentations are available at [www.worldwaterforum.org](http://www.worldwaterforum.org))

After the presentations on Themes and Regional Dialogues and based upon the information given in these presentations, participants got an opportunity for matchmaking to identify important regional topics and milestones in regions and to draft regional dialogue processes towards the Forum.

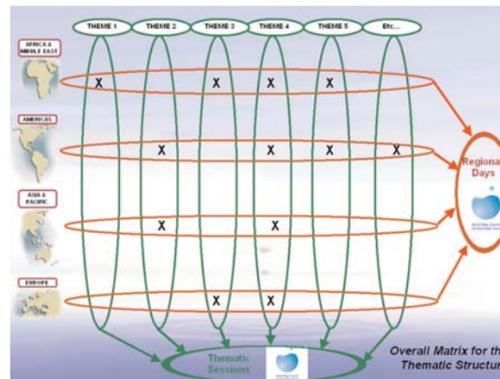
The Secretariat believes that this opportunity will ensure thematic dialogues will reflect opinions of regions and share good practices / knowledge of regions, while regional dialogues will organize thematic discussions in regional meetings, invite thematic representatives to their meetings and learn from good practices / knowledge in other regions.

Based on the information collected as of now, outcomes are made available on the web site of the Forum as "Dialogues Flows" towards the WWF3 and will be updated regularly. These resulting "dialogue flows" are valuable not only for monitoring of activities but also for formulating the Forum agenda and outline. The outcomes of the Kathmandu Meeting are tentative and will be followed up and updated to reflect more activities for a wider representation of the respective regions. The Secretariat will communicate with the organizations, potential conveners and participants who joined the Kathmandu Meeting and encourage many other organizations to participate in the coordination process to exchange information and views on regional dialogues and the themes.

The Forum is "Open to All" and therefore its success ultimately depends on the "Participation of All". Besides, the participants at Kathmandu, the Secretariat is aware of numerous individuals and other groups who are striving for sustainable solutions for the water issues across the world. Their efforts and findings are valuable and so needs to be harnessed and effectively channeled through the preparation process of the Forum, to be highlighted in Kyoto. Therefore, it is envisaged that the output from this meeting will facilitate in getting the others on board to participate.

COUNTDOWN HAS STARTED: SO, YOUR PARTICIPATION IS IMPORTANT STARTING NOW

For further information please visit [www.worldwaterforum.org](http://www.worldwaterforum.org) or contact [office@water-forum3.com](mailto:office@water-forum3.com)



The pros and cons of positioning sessions in these two categories were presented and explained. For example, the importance of a "Regional Day" was stressed as a good opportunity during the Forum for those regional conveners

Themes represented	Regions represented	Organization
Dialogue on Water and Climate		
Dams		
Dialogue on Water for Food & the Environment	Eastern Europe	GWP CEE
Financing Water Infrastructure	Mediterranean	GWP MED
Floods	South Asia	GWP SASTAC
Governance	Asia	Asian Development Bank
Youth & Water	Americas	OAS & IWRN
Water and Cities	Central & South America	GWP CATAC & SAMTAC
Water and Culture	Mexico Conference	Mexican Government
Water and Gender	Middle East	World Bank
Water and Poverty	South Africa	GWP SASTAC
Water for Children	Africa / Water Dome	Government of the Netherlands
Water for People		
Water for Peace		

## GWP-CEE Perspective on the WWF3 Kathmandu meeting

### Introduction

The WWF3 coordination meeting held in Kathmandu 2-3 March 2002 has offered good starting point for discussing, deciding and preparing our GWP CEE input to the World Water Forum 3 in March 2003. Most importantly, the WWF3 Organizing Committee recognized the need for organizing regional sessions. The following regional sessions have been endorsed: *Americas, Africa, Asia and Europe*. From our, GWP CEE, perspective it implies of organizing the common European session with GWP-MED, the EU and, possibly also with GWP-Netherlands and other organizations in Europe. Contacts between GWP CEE and GWP-MED have been already established before the Kathmandu meeting. Two issues have been discussed before Katmandu:

The **first issue** concerned a common session during WWF3. It has been agreed between the two GWP European regions that "Enlarging the Water Framework Directive (WFD) Impact" will be a tentative title of the common session during the WWF3.

The **second issue** discussed between GWP CEE and GWP-MED before Kathmandu meeting was on how to allocate topics like "Water Governance", "Water, Food and Environment" or "Financing Water Infrastructure" in WWF3. This however was not decided, as the Organizing Committee of WWF3 did not offer the participants clear structure of the Forum beforehand.

The Kathmandu meeting has resolved the latter problem by resulting in clear declaration and decision of the Japanese hosts that **two types of sessions will be held in Kyoto: the thematic sessions and regional sessions**. Through the intersecting discussions on

thematic and regional sessions at the meeting, the WWF3 organizers and representatives of participating organizations have clarified on what can be achieved through cross-fertilizing the two types of sessions without overlapping and repetitions. The idea of these intersecting discussions during the Kathmandu meeting was to:

- inform people involved in regional sessions what thematic sessions can offer in terms of the professional experience and
- find out which regional aspects/experience can be shared with other regions at the thematic sessions.

General perspective of this cross-fertilization exercise will be presented in the official minutes of the Kathmandu meeting. From the GWP CEE point of view it is clear that the topics mentioned above ("Water Governance", "Water, Food and Environment" or "Financing Water Infrastructure") should be presented by the GWP CEE members in thematic sessions. Naturally, the presentations from our region at thematic sessions should have strong GWP CEE flavor. It is important to mention that the **leading thematic session of the GWP** will be the session on "Water Resources Governance", which will be coordinated by Torkil Jonch Clausen.

As the result of Kathmandu meeting, **the GWP CEE is envisaged to take part in: thematic sessions, regional session on Europe and in the Water Fair.**

Marek Nawalany  
Convenor of the  
CEE session in Kyoto

### Example of case study

**Case study 04**

**Raising water awareness through school programmes in Slovenia**

**Tools used:**

- IS.1 Participatory management and Empowerment
- CL.5 Water campaigns and Awareness raising
- CL.4 Land use planning controls

**Keywords:**

Awareness raising, Public participation, Land use planning

**Keywords in this Case Study**

**Contact details for further information**

For more information  
map: Marta Vahler from the Institute for Integral Development and Environment prepared the case and will also prepare it

**Case identification**  
GWP regions

**Abstract:**  
description of process

**Lessons learned:**

- ▶ Linking properly prepared educational activities for children (that include teachers and parents) with large public events and awareness raising campaigns is extremely powerful, and can be more effective than any other awareness raising campaign.

**Importance of case for IWRM:**

- ▶ The case serves as a good example of how some of the important new concepts in IWRM can be explained and presented in a very simple way (understood even by young children), and be used as key ideas for educational awareness raising campaigns that eventually increase the overall understanding of those concepts in a particular region.

**Draws out lessons**  
in how the tools are used

## WSSCC, IWA and GWP cooperation possibilities

(Éva Csobod, GWPCEE)

This unique event during the IWA World Water Congress provided Éva Csobod, media expert at GWPCEE, Hungary with an opportunity to explore areas of further collaboration among the three forum organisers, namely Richard Jolly (WSSCC Chair), Tony Milburn (IWA executive director) and Nick King (IWA Foundation director), József Gayer (GWPCEE, regional chair at the time of the Congress) about the WSSCC, IWA, and GWP cooperation possibilities.



**Richard Jolly (WSSCC):**

In the last two or three years, collaboration by the Global Water Partnership, IWA and the Collaborative Council has been substantially growing closer. Each of the organisations has deliberately decided to collaborate with others as they each offer a broader range of context to the others, and hence have a way of adding value to the field of water resource management. So in a number of ways and in particular the last two months we have been looking at how we can collaborate round hygiene and sanitation matters as well as with water.

□ *To what extent can the Collaborative Council have an influence on local government policy connected to water management?*

Local action is essential because water and sanitation is usually the responsibility of local government often with some role of the private sector acting locally. But national policy is often very distant from the realities of local responsibility.

We were convinced that we must work at that level and to make contact both with professionals working at that level in municipalities of towns and people concerned with rural communities and water and sanitation.

□ *One of the topics that will constitute the focus the Johannesburg Summit, (Rio+10), is water and human development. What is your expectation concerning the link between water and human development?*

There's been a growing feeling in the last ten years that concentrating on the economic aspects of development is far too narrow. The concern for human development in terms of putting people at the centre of both development strategy and at the centre of development decision making has really emerged as a very strong element in international thinking. The human development report of UNDP has played a big role in highlighting this approach. In spite of this realisation people have tended to talk fatally about human development. What is needed is much more specific and serious action to take the concepts of human development and apply it in relation to poverty, to use it as a strategy to reduce poverty and hence use it as an important strategy for achieving development more broadly.

These days we believe that the priority needs to go on hygiene and sanitation because those are the areas of action most neglected. Two million people, mostly children die a year through inadequate hygiene sanitation and through inadequate access to water. But when you look at the detailed figures in Asia or in Africa you find that the major problem and the major place for rapid progress is in relation to sanitation and in relation to hygiene. So we believe that in Johannesburg, the Collaborative Council in partnership with GWP should give top priority to efforts to get these basic messages of need and action in the area of hygiene and sanitation embodied in the Summit documents. It should be embodied as one of the goals for the year 2015, should be embodied in the country actions of all the country representatives who will attend the Johannesburg Summit.

□ *What do you think should be the most important focus of Central and Eastern Europe in the European Union accession process?*

As in other parts of the world economic issues always grab the headline and people tend to talk about the big issues of trade and investment and neglect the human issues. This human neglect is particularly tragic for Eastern Europe because many of the basic human needs were not often met to the same extent that their previous regimes claimed. Now what I think is needed is to concentrate much more attention on these human factors including sanitation and hygiene and not just water. But certainly all these aspects in what is often referred to as the social sector have been relatively neglected in the last ten years.



**Tony Milburn (IWA):**

The prospect for more collaboration between the International Water Association (IWA) and the Global Water Partnership (GWP) is very good. The GWP has an action agenda, to get the Vision delivered; and IWA and its members have a huge amount of expertise, worldwide, on the provision of water and sanitation services. These services are provided to both rich countries and to poor countries so the experience is diverse. Within IWA's membership, there is a good understanding of what

- is the best science for good water and sanitation services and
- what are the best practices to ensure delivery of good services.

We intend to produce statements of best international practice, as agreed by our members in many Countries, of course it takes time for consultation to get the needed agreements.

There is the need also to devise improved models of utility operation. The public-private partnership debate is a popular one and the potential contributions of the different types of private sector involvement are by now rather well known. Not so well debated are the options on improved models of public sector provision of water and sanitation services. One idea which I touched on briefly in Berlin is a new initiative being tried in one or two countries in Latin America.

There, the approach is 3-fold:

- the municipal water department is corporatised, turned into a more independent organisation with its own Board of Directors and a mandate for a more efficient operation including maybe higher water charges, every consumer to pay and more competitive salaries for its staff;
- the new organisation makes service contracts with its consumers in which it promises specific levels of service
- a regulator monitors the performance of the new organisation from the point of view of water charges and tariffs, service standards, etc.

□ *How can you relate the mandate of GWP to IWRM?*

One of GWP's mandates is to further the practice of integrated water resources management (IWRM). IWA is of course very interested

in this because cities are one of the major users of water in any catchment area or river basin. We are also interested in the subset of this - integrated urban water management (IUWM). This is the integrated management of water WITHIN the urban area - drinking water, sanitation and sewage (domestic and industrial) and rainwater/stormwater. Optimising this to get the best and most efficient use of the resources involved and invested in urban areas is a significant challenge.

The topic is being addressed within IWA and also within UNESCO and other organisations.

Quite a lot is known about how to begin to do this in well run cities in richer countries but there is still a lot to learn; not only in these cities but also and more in other cities in other areas of the world.

The dominant model for water and sanitation services is the centralised one as devised in the northern hemisphere. There are doubts about how sustainable these are in the long term in some parts of the world, where water resources are sparse. A lot of thinking is going into alternatives, for example including less centralised systems, more re-use and recycling of different parts of the components of wastewater and of rainwater too.

The challenges of maintaining good water quality for water sources, the challenge of providing everyone in urban areas alone with even reasonable water and sanitation services, are immense. Within IWA our members have a good understanding collectively of most of the issues involved and an increasing understanding of what needs to be done, in practical terms, to address the challenges.

My sense is that this practical, hands-on experience of IWA's members, allied to the networks, contacts and financing resources of the GWP, can be a powerful aid to the better provision of the world's water and better provision of decent urban water services to the world's population.



**Nick King (IWA Foundation):**

I feel there is a lot of scope for cooperation between GWP and IWA. IWA members include some of the leading water and environmental scientists in the world whose experience could help establish a strong scientific basis for integrated water resource management. In fact IWA has a particular interest in integrated urban water management.

□ *What about the local knowledge? How do you think this can be linked with the high level of scientific expertise in solving local problems which often require people's involvement and participation in decision making?*

Local knowledge is vital. Those most affected (the stakeholders) need to be involved. Views and experience from other parts of the world can lead to fresh perspectives, new ways of looking at problems so that they become easier to solve. They can also include lessons from others of what can go wrong and should be avoided. Learning from the mistakes of others is less painful than learning from one's own mistakes!

There is an example for the local knowledge used for refreshing perspectives in the other part of the world on the river basin management and EU Water Framework Directives.

Those who live along the lower Danube have the local knowledge-technical, political, organisational and have to work together with each other to improve its conditions. But I know the Danube groups exchange experience with similar groups in the Rhine.



**József Gayer (GWP CEE):**

□ *What is the mandate of GWP in IWRM?*

From the onset GWP has been conceived as a partnership among organizations interested in water. The number of GWP members account to around 500 worldwide including 65 from Central and Eastern Europe. GWP membership is open to organizations involved with issues related to integrated water resources management that recognizes the Dublin-Rio principles. In turn GWP is committed to assisting countries in the sustainable management of their water resources. The Comprehensive Work Programme of GWP for 2001 to 2003 is based on four inter-related programmatic objectives, including promoting good practice for IWRM. The IWRM ToolBox launched in Bonn during the International Conference on Freshwater draws together a wealth of experience and expertise in one product. It is a kind of institutional memory of GWP based on material supplied by IWRM practitioners around the world. It is a 'living organ' under continuous development, available also on the web and ready to take up new case studies, references about IWRM issues provided by our partners.

□ *What aspect do you find important in the future cooperation of GWP, IWA and WSSCC?*

Building strategic alliances for action with key organisations is another programmatic objective of GWP. Therefore cooperation with such important international players as IWA and WSSCC is of vital importance for us. The cross-sectoral dialogue we seek in every action cannot be maintained without such allies. Associated Programmes of GWP are examples of such cooperation and in the future we even need more concerted actions to raise political will and to change attitudes, practices, processes. This can be more easily achieved with allies like IWA and the Collaborative Council, especially that lack of sanitation is one of the major issues in CEE countries.

GWP will continue in the so called post-Hague period its network role to facilitate alliance building across sectors, with focus on regions and countries and act as a communicating entity for water matters.

□ *What are the most burning issues in the CEE region during EU accession?*

EU accession is indeed one of the most important driving forces in the region and the implementation of the European Union's Water Framework Directive is definitely the most burning timely issue for the water sector in all the ten countries. The Directive is deemed to hold sufficient potential to have an overall positive impact on water resources management. New instruments have been introduced in the EU water policy (to be respected by accession countries) like ecological and holistic water status assessment approach, river basin planning, public information and consultation, etc. Despite these important additions a number of problems are emerging from the directive like complicated exemption conditions for environmental objectives, new implementation problems, river basin approach for large international river basins like the Danube etc. They need to be dealt with as soon as possible to achieve clear and positive results for European waters.



Panel discussion during the meeting

### Pioneering Research on Floods, Droughts and River Basin Organization Wins Stockholm Water Prize for Venezuelan Hydrologist

The winner of the 2002 Stockholm Water Prize is the Venezuelan hydrologist Professor Ignacio Rodríguez-Iturbe of Princeton University, USA. He is being honoured for his significant scientific contributions to the understanding of the interaction between climate, soil and vegetation structures, surface water, floods and droughts.



Professor Rodríguez-Iturbe, 60, is one of the world's leading hydrologists. He was born in Venezuela, where he also has worked for many years, and is a citizen of both Venezuela and the United States. He is the first South American to receive the Stockholm Water Prize.

Professor Rodríguez-Iturbe's scientific contributions have had important theoretical and practical meaning for hydrology's development as an Earth Science. They have also increased understanding of the planet's climatic system, where water's circulation place a decisive role.

