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SUMMARY

The EUWI is a political initiative which seeks to assist partner countries in the development and implementation of policies, strategies and priorities for the water and sanitation sector with which donors could align and support, so that existing resources will be more effectively utilised and new resources will be attracted to the sector to meet the specific requirements of individual developing countries and river basin organisations. The EUWI has five specific objectives: (i) the reinforcement of political commitment towards action and innovation oriented partnership; (ii) the promotion of improved water governance, capacity building and awareness; (iii) improved efficiency and effectiveness of water management through multi-stakeholder dialogue and coordination; (iv) strengthened co-operation through promoting river basin approaches in national and transboundary waters; and (v) identification of additional financial resources and mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing.

The EUWI comprises four regional components (for Africa, EECCA, Mediterranean and Latin America). The EUWI also covers cross-cutting issues and the previously separate components of research, finance and monitoring and reporting are now being integrated in the regional components. The Working Group work plans are included in **Annex 1** and progress of each component is summarised in the following paragraphs. This Annual Report has been prepared using a methodology developed during 2005 and 2006 to monitor the progress of each EUWI component against these objectives using 24 indicators. Results are presented in **Annex 2**. This methodology is still work in progress and further work is still needed to adapt and simplify the methodology to be user-friendly.

The Africa Component has focused on continuing a good dialogue between the African Ministerial Council on Water Technical Advisory Committee (AMCOW-TAC) and the EU on the African –EU Strategic Partnership on Water Affairs and Sanitation that was signed by Heads of State in 2002. In addition a successful thematic discussion on sanitation through an e-conference was held and a project of mapping EU Aid to Africa in the water sector is about to be finalised. The Africa Working group also prepared the Africa-EU statement on Sanitation that was launched in Spring 2008 and contributed to the AU and G8 summits. National Policy Dialogues were initiated in Congo Brazzaville and Central African Republic, and further developed in Ethiopia.

The EECCA (Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia) Component has developed a work program to 2015 as well as annual work programs. National Policy Dialogues have been implemented in Moldova, Armenia, and is underway in Georgia, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan. These National Policy Dialogues have become the main operational instrument within the EUWI-EECCA Component. The output of the dialogues has been the development of country specific "policy packages" including WSS, Financing Strategies and IWRM and EECCA partners have initiated dialogue with UNDP on how to use the Policy Dialogues as a basis for implementation of development projects.

The Mediterranean Component continued the Joint European Water Framework Directive/EUWI Process aiming to promote exchange of experiences from implementation of the Framework Directive and to contribute to the development of good water management practices in a region neighbouring the EU. The EUWI –Med component organised a Round Table dialogue on Integrated Management of Shared Groundwater in South-eastern Europe, a conference on Sustainable Water Management was held in Palestine and a training course on Developing IWRM/Water Strategy plans took place in Syria. A country dialogue is ongoing

in Egypt, with the involvement of the OECD to cover financial aspects. The dialogue in Lebanon has been at a standstill due to the war but is expected to be resumed in 2008.

The Latin America Component, EUWI-LA, worked within the framework of the Ibero-American Conference of Water General Directors (CODIA). The VII CODIA in April 2007 developed agreements on training programmes, institutional strengthening for IWRM and promotion of exchange of information and management experiences that were assumed by the Final Declaration of the VII Ibero-American Forum of Environmental Ministers in June 2007. The "Latin American Cooperation Initiative for Training and Technology Transfer in IWRM" was adopted by the Heads of State at the XVII Ibero-American Summit. At this Summit the Spanish President announced the "Water Fund" to which Spain will contribute with USD 1500 million. At the VIII CODIA in December 2007 the training programme was approved and the first course was held in March 2008.

The Finance Working Group collaborated with the regional components with the main task to provide financing expertise in response to requests. In Africa Burkina Faso and Ghana expressed interests on elaboration of financing strategies and dialogue was initiated with these countries, but did not lead to further collaboration. Work has thereafter been initiated in Lesotho and a financing strategy for rural water supply in Mozambique was completed in late 2007. In the EECCA region a financing strategy for Moldova was concluded. The FWG also contributed to capacity development by financing workshops and seminars in the area of financing mechanisms and financial policy tools. It also collaborated with UNDP to produce training materials. Furthermore, the Finance Working group collaborated with OECD in a task team on "Sustainable Financing to Ensure Affordable Access to Water Supply and Sanitation".

The Research Component, through the EUWI European Research Area Network (Era-Net)/SPLASH conducted several activities to improve the coordination of research activities and to speed up knowledge transfer between research, policy making and practise, including the launch of a summary report and a data base. Through the European Commission Directorate for Research several new projects were financed with relevance to the EUWI. At the World Water Week in Stockholm August 2007 the Research Component organised a specific EUWI research event at the, with the aim to present research results obtained and to explore effective mechanisms for knowledge sharing. Furthermore, the NOSTRUM- DSS and INECO projects jointly organised a conference on the topic "IWRM through coordination, dissemination, and exploitation of research outcomes", in Cyprus in October 2007.

Regarding Communication and Information CIS a process has been initiated by EUWI Secretariat to prepare a communication strategy and a consultant has been contracted for this purpose. The responsibility of the website of the EUWI was transferred from the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) to the EC Joint Research Centre (JRC) in May 2008. JRC will, together with a communication expert, improve the efficiency of the EUWI information dissemination and increase the effectiveness of the interactive tools.

Looking ahead the political and strategic character of the EUWI and its objectives continues to require strong and regular political support by appropriate high-level structures within partner countries and the EU and Member States. On the EU side, this needs to be manifested by reinforced commitment by the EU Member States and allocation of appropriate financial and human resources for administration, management and follow-up of the EUWI. Closer operational links also need to be reinforced between the EUWI and ongoing bilateral and regional programmes supported by the Commission and the Member States.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACP	Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council for Water
CD	Country Dialogue
CODIA	Ibero-American Conference of Water General Directors (acronym in Spanish)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund (for EC support to the ACP countries)
EECCA	Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (component of the EUWI)
ENPI	European Neighbourhood & Partnership Instrument
EU	European Union
EUWF	ACP-EU Water Facility
EUWI	European Union Water Initiative
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH (German society for technical cooperation)
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LA	Latin America (component of the EUWI)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MED	Mediterranean (component of the EUWI)
MS	Member State (of the EU)
MSF	Multi-stakeholder Forum
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIS	New Independent States
NPD	National Policy Dialogue
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SG	Steering Group
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
WFD	Water Framework Directive (EU)
WG	Working Group
WPDF	Water Policy Dialogue Forum
WSP	Water and Sanitation Partnership
WSSD	World Summit for Sustainable Development

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Global objective

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg in September 2002, the EU launched a Water Initiative. The EU Water Initiative (EUWI) is designed as a catalyst and a foundation on which future action can be built to contribute to meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for drinking water and sanitation, within the context of an integrated approach to water resources management. The EUWI is a contribution of the EU to achieving the water-related MDGs and targets agreed at the 2002 WSSD¹:

- To halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
- To establish national water resource management and efficiency plans by 2005

The horizon of the EUWI is **2015**.

1.2 EUWI Objectives

The EUWI is a political initiative and not a financial instrument to deliver official development assistance (ODA). It seeks to assist partner countries in the development and implementation of policies, strategies and priorities for the water and sanitation sector with which donors could align and support, so that existing resources will be more effectively utilised and new resources will be attracted to the sector to meet the specific requirements of individual developing countries and river basin organisations. The EUWI has five specific objectives:

- The reinforcement of political commitment towards action and innovation oriented partnership
- The promotion of improved water governance, capacity building and awareness
- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of water management through multi-stakeholder dialogue and coordination
- Strengthened co-operation through promoting river basin approaches in national and transboundary waters
- Identification of additional financial resources and mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing

1.3 EUWI Organisation and Responsibilities

The organisation of the EUWI has been developed over a number of years since its launch in 2002.

2002 - 2003: Design phase; Multistakeholder groups set up

¹ For the background of the EUWI refer to EC document SEC(2002)288 of 12.03.2002 *Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: Water Management in Developing Countries - Policy and Priorities for EU Development Cooperation*, and to EC report EUR 20612 (2003) *Water for Life: EU Water Initiative, International Cooperation –from knowledge to action*.

A great deal of attention was paid over the first two years of the EUWI to setting in place the mechanisms that will ensure delivery. Some important early results in reaching the EUWI Objectives were also achieved.

2004: Set up of an organisational structure including a Steering Group and a Secretariat.

The EUWI Organisational Framework was agreed. The EUWI website was launched during the World Water Week in Stockholm and a code of conduct for the EUWI was endorsed by the Steering Group.

2005: Review of a strategy for the EUWI

A methodology for the monitoring of the EUWI was developed.

2006: Review of the EUWI

An independent review of the EUWI, jointly funded by Germany and the UK, was commissioned in November 2006 to make recommendations to the EUWI Steering Group on changes to the organizational structure, working methods, and overall strategy that will lead to more effective implementation of the EUWI at regional level.

2007: Reform of the EUWI

The results of the Review and proposals for the reform of the EUWI have been discussed by the Steering Group in April and July. A common position of the Steering Group on the reform of the EUWI was presented, discussed during the MSF Meetings in August 2007. The proposal for reforming and reinvigorating the EUWI was endorsed. Key elements of this strengthening include:

- Making the regional components (Africa, EECCA, Med and Latin America) the engines of the EUWI
- Enhancing the EU identity through the (revised role of the) coordination group and creating greater EUWI commitment
- Adopting a strategic and demand-driven approach to national government lead multi-stakeholder policy dialogue in partner-countries
- Enhancing the accountability of the EUWI to its regional partners, its stakeholders and to the EU.

The new structure of the EUWI is described in the document "Reforming & Reinvigorating the EUWI - The common position of the Steering Group"², addressing in particular

- EUWI mission and objectives
- EUWI reform

The table below summarises the organisational framework as described in the document on the EUWI reform mentioned above.

The Multi Stakeholder Forum	Is an advisory body and an open forum for debate Members Represent water development interests in the focus regions Annual meeting at the World Water Week to review the EUWI activities
The Coordination Group	Has a limited number of members and represents the broad multi-stakeholder interest in the EUWI

² available on EUWI website

	<p>Gives feed back on annual work plans and reports from the Working Groups</p> <p>Chaired by EC, meets twice a year</p>
The Regional Working Groups for Africa, Latin America, EECCA and the Mediterranean.	<p>Open to representatives from member states, partner countries and other interested organisations.</p> <p>Responsible for implementing the EUWI mission objectives.</p> <p>Designs work plans and monitoring indicators</p>
Cross-cutting issues	<p>Currently separate working groups exist for Finance, Research and Communication exists.</p> <p>Should be addressed within each Regional WG.</p>
The Secretariat	<p>The Secretariat is managed by the EC (it includes the directorates DEV, ENV, RTD, RELEX and AidCo)</p> <p>Manages communication and prepares meetings</p> <p>Compiles the annual report</p>

1.4 Purpose and Scope of Annual Report

The EUWI established a working group, led by Italy, on Monitoring and Reporting to develop a monitoring methodology for the EUWI. The methodology was presented in a handbook "Designing and implementing a Monitoring and Reporting system for the EU Water Initiative", finalised in August 2006, by IPALMO.

The first assessment report of the EUWI, based on the first steps of the implementation of this methodology, was prepared in 2006 to report on EUWI activities in 2005, followed by the second report in 2007.

This Annual Report has been prepared using the same methodology. It is based mainly on monitoring the progress of each EUWI component against 24 indicators. This methodology should still be considered as work in progress, and further work is foreseen at the level of the working groups to improve and adapt the indicators, and simplify the methodology to be user-friendly.

2 REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

The activities and progress made by each Working Group is reported in the following sections, for the period January 2007 to March 2008. The EUWI 2007 Work programme, by Working Group, is presented in Annex 1. Progress measured by each Working Group against an agreed set of indicators is presented in Annex 2. All the reports and accompanying information have been compiled from information provided by each of the Working Groups.

2.1 COORDINATION

Following the reform, the EUWI Steering Committee was transformed into the Coordinating group and met for the first time in the new “format” in March 2008 in Brussels. The meeting was attended by the Chairs of the working groups, active member states, the local government, business and NGO-representatives and EC officials. The main task was to review the annual reports from the different working groups, and to prepare for upcoming events (CSD 16, World Water Week). The future of the ACP-EU Water Facility was also addressed.

The Secretariat within the EC has been active in mobilising resources from the new Thematic Line for Environment and Natural Resources, including a specific allocation for support to EUWI (4.2 million € for the period 2007-2010), which is and will be allocated to activities in communication and website management, and to support the work programmes of the regional working groups.

The process has been initiated by EUWI Secretariat to prepare a communication strategy; a ToR was agreed and a consultant was hired. Initial suggestions will be shared and discussed during the Multi Stakeholder Forum in August. The EUWI website management was transferred from Austria to the EC (Joint Research Centre). A specific section is included in this report.

2.2 AFRICA

2.2.1 Organisation of the component

Lead countries: France (2007) and UK (2008), with support from the EC, Germany, UK and Austria (Troika members) together with AMCOW-TAC

2007 Budget:

- 95,000€ from Germany, for the Africa Working Group support group & the mapping exercise.
- 130,000€ from France, for the AWG support group, the mapping and the thematic discussions on sanitation and IWRM

2008 Budget:

- 427,000€ nearly all coming from the EC (ACP-EU Water Facility).

2.2.2 *Baseline situation 2002 (data for Sub-Saharan Africa)*³

<i>Partner countries covered / populations:</i>	49 countries / 685 millions
<i>Percentage of population in 2002 with access to</i> ⁴ :	
Improved drinking water sources:	58%
Improved sanitation:	36%
<i>Number of transboundary basins</i> ⁵ :	53

2.2.3 *Significant Activities in 2007*

The year 2007 was very much focused on continuing a good dialogue between the African Ministerial Council on Water Technical Advisory Committee (AMCOW-TAC) and the EU on the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership on Water Affairs and Sanitation that was signed by Heads of State in 2002. The main activities in 2007 were:

- 3 AWG meetings, with good participation (on average over 60 persons, and 20 countries): in Ouagadougou (April), Stockholm (August) and Paris (December)
- Revision on the AWG Work Plan for the period of up to 2010
- The submission and negotiation of the proposal to the Water Facility, requesting for co-funding support of 600,000 € to the AWG programme in 2008 and 2009
- Thematic discussion on sanitation, a.o. through a very successful e-conference and the preparation of a sanitation declaration for IYS2008
- The start of a new AWG project: Mapping EU aid to Africa in the water sector. We developed this project in alignment with the UN-Water GLAAS (Global Annual Assessment) exercise and with OECD-DAC. Project started in August 2007 and will have first results for CSD-16 (May-2008)
- Attention for financing issues: presentations of the A-WF, the work of the Finance WG, examples of country financing strategies
- Communications with our members and stakeholders: 2 newsletters were produced (May, December), maintenance of AWG homepages on CIS-net website, follow-up to requests
- The EC (with resources from the ACP-EU Water Facility) has supported the preparation of country dialogues in two Central African countries which had been selected by AMCOW (Rep. of Congo and Central African Republic). An 'Etat des lieux' and a road map was prepared for each country and reviewed at a national forum respectively in June and July 2007.

Organisational/management issues:

- UK took over the leadership from France from January 1, 2008. At the same time, Germany stepped out and Austria stepped into the Troika
- Good handing over process within Troika of AWG to ensure continuity

³ Source for population and coverage data: Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation

⁴ UNDP World Development Report gives numbers for 2004: 56% access to improved drinking water and 37% to improved sanitation

⁵ Source: Transboundary Freshwater Dispute database (<http://www.transboundarywaters.orst.edu/>)

- Considerable increase in financial resources for AWG as from 2008, through a.o.
 - WFac co-funding in 2008 for about 400,000€
 - Possible extra support from EC thematic budget line: 130,000€
- Continued support from IRC for AWG support group, additional support from WEDC to DFID

Achievements and activities in 2008:

Overall focus:

- Cooperation with and involvement of AMCOW-TAC and the AU
- Bilingual operations (FR, EN)
- Alignment and cooperation with other international actors and Africa focused activities, like with UN-Water, AfDB, WSP etc
- Improving communications to the members and stakeholders of the AWG

Executed Activities:

- 1 regular AWG meeting (Tunis, AWW in March)
- 2 extra Troika – AMCOW-TAC meeting (Durban, AfricaSan, February + Tunis AWW in March)
- Continued policy dialogue: G8 and AU Summits preparation
- Input for the Ministerial Declaration in Durban during the AfricaSan meeting
- finalization of the joint AMCOW EUWI sanitation declaration in Spring 2008 and launch during CSD16
- support to AMCOW for preparing the AU summit and for implementing the AfricaSan action plan
- on improving transparency: presenting the intermediate results of the mapping exercise and the making of a proposal for improved monitoring at the DAC meeting in June 2008
- CSD16 AWG side event: for launching the Africa-EU statement on sanitation and presenting the results of the mapping exercise
- Start up of CD evaluation project and the making of the AWG communications plan

Planning for rest of 2008:

- 2 AWG meetings (August: Stockholm; December: London)
- High level meeting in September on sanitation and other issues
- Summer 2008: Finalization of communications plan & news letter 1
- Autumn 2008: Finalization of CD evaluation study, mapping exercise and preparation of IWRM activities

2.3 EECCA

2.3.1 Organisation of the component:

Lead country: European Commission

Denmark led the work on the EECCA component of the EU Water Initiative from its launch until October 2004. From November 2004 until end of 2007 the European Commission has

been the chair, maintaining and accelerating the momentum of the Initiative. From end of 2007 the chairmanship of EUWI EECCA was taken over by Romania. Under the European Commission's chairmanship for 2007 a work programme for EUWI-EECCA Component and principles for establishing National Policy Dialogues have been prepared and agreed upon.⁶ Strategic partners in the implementation of EUWI-EECCA are OECD for water supply and sanitation and UNECE for IWRM.

2007 Budget:

-The OECD, in its role as secretariat of the EAP Task Force, supported NPDs on WSS in Moldova, Georgia and Armenia, which have been financed through a range of grants from the EC, Germany, Norway, the UK, and the EUWI Finance Working Group. The approximate amount of EC grant funding that has contributed to this work was EUR 300.000.

-The UNECE supported NPDs on IWRM in Armenia and Moldova and made preparations for policy dialogues in Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan (which will start in 2008). The amount of EC grant funding that has contributed to this work was EUR 108.000. UNECE has contributed to the work with EURO 18,000.

- Funding for the two annual working group meetings (Helsinki and Moscow) was provided by the EC (DG ENV paid for participants from the EECCA countries an estimated total amount of EUR 35.000. Also, Finland and Russia Federation hosted one of these meetings and covered some of the costs).

- The UNDP supported all five Central Asian countries in preparation for future National Policy Dialogues. These EUWI supporting and promoting activities have been financed by UNDP through own financial resources in the estimated total amount of USD 35,000 representing mostly by UNDP Country Offices in meetings, advocacy, government support, feedback & input to EUWI materials, support to local EUWI events & organization.

2.3.2 Baseline situation 2002 (data for EECCA)

<i>Partner countries covered / populations:</i>	<i>12 countries / 281 millions</i>
<i>Percentage of population in 2002 with access to:⁷</i>	
Improved drinking water sources:	92%
Improved sanitation:	83%
<i>Number of transboundary basins:</i>	42

2.3.3 Significant Activities in 2007

Each year the EUWI-EECCA Component Working Group approves an annual work program for the next year. The Annual Work Program 2008 was approved at the 10th meeting of EUWI-EECCA Component Working Group held in Moscow, Russia in December 2007. It highlights the following major activities to be carried out in 2008:

- Preparations for launch of additional National Policy Dialogues in EECCA countries
- Two Working Group meetings
- Joint process with the EU Water Framework Directive

⁷ Note that the JMP figures have been criticised as probably significantly exaggerating coverage rates in the EECCA region (see OECD Policy Brief (2007), Keeping Water Safe to Drink, Paris; www.oecd.org/publications/policybriefs);

- EU-Central Asia Joint Expert Group meeting
- Monitoring of progress of the EUWI-EECCA component as part of the EUWI progress report
- Reinforcing the communication with the EUWI-Financing group, Water Investment Support Facility and IFI's.

A work program of the EUWI-EECCA Component till 2015 and annual work programs have been approved, an organizational set-up of the initiative is operational, and to date National Policy Dialogues are ongoing on in Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and has become the main operational instrument within the EUWI-EECCA Component.

National Policy Dialogues

National Policy Dialogues have been developed as the main operational instrument to implement the work program of the EUWI-EECCA Component. The overall objectives of National Policy Dialogues are to initiate country-specific activities regarding WSS, Financing Strategies and IWRM to improve regulatory and administrative frameworks, help setting country priorities, and identify projects and develop capacity in the EECCA region through a dialogue that, among others, involves public authorities and representatives of the civil society. Thereby National Policy Dialogues contribute to the development of road maps for achieving the water-related MDGs and IWRM targets.

As an element of the National Policy Dialogues, “policy packages” are developed in the relevant EECCA countries on the basis of country-specific designed joint activities, including those mentioned under the previous paragraph. These activities pay particular attention to policy reforms towards sustainable water management and financing of water supply and sanitation infrastructure developments, including conservation of the environment, water as a polluted natural resource, strengthening regulatory services, and institutional frameworks. The final outputs of the National Policy Dialogues are implemented “policy packages” addressing one or more of the above-mentioned issues.

The overall objective of policy packages and the National Policy Dialogues are ultimately to prepare for, develop and launch technical assistant projects with partners at the national level, as to generate concrete results on the ground and advance with achievement of the MDGs. EUWI-EECCA partners have therefore started discussing concrete cooperation with UNDP and other organizations/countries on how to build on and utilize the outputs of the NPDs as basis for development projects and initiatives in the future.

National Policy Dialogues in Moldova, Armenia and Georgia, Ukraine and Kyrgyz Republic

In Moldova during 2007, National Policy Dialogue processes have been set up, and National Steering Committees established to oversee and guide the work undertaken. Two “Policy Packages” have been identified and implemented. One “Policy Package” focussed on financing of Rural and Urban WSS infrastructure in Moldova. The activities comprised development of a National Financing Strategy for Urban and Rural WSS. The policy implication of the Financing Strategy is discussed in the Steering Committee of the National Policy Dialogue. The other “Policy Package” consisted of a new regulation on wastewater discharges from municipal sources, which was submitted for approval by the Government. Moreover, IWRM activities have been undertaken to strengthen river basin organizations and

councils and activities were initiated to promote the implementation of the Protocol of Water and Health.

A National Policy Dialogue has also been implemented in Armenia during 2007. A Steering Group meeting of the National Policy Dialogue in Armenia has met for a number of meetings in 2007. The “Policy Package” focuses on a water supply and on the development of Financing Strategy for Rural WSS and a new “Minimal Water Supply Standard”. The “Policy Package” on IWRM is under development and focuses on the application of principles of the Water Framework Directive in a pilot basin. A policy dialogue process on WSS financing similar to the one in Armenia is currently under way in Georgia.

The initial steps to develop additional National Policy Dialogues in Ukraine (on IWRM) and Kyrgyzstan (on Financing Strategy on Water Supply and Sanitation as well as on IWRM) has been taken in 2007.

Prospects

A continued need for a partnership between EU and EECCA countries

The MDGs on water supply and sanitation aim to reduce by half the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015, using 1990 as the base line year. While EECCA countries since the Soviet time have a fairly high coverage of water supply and sanitation in urban areas the coverage in rural areas is generally low. In EECCA there is no baseline against which progress can be measured since population data are missing for 1990. Further a number of studies indicate that urban water supply and sanitation infrastructure has significantly degraded and that while infrastructure exists, it may not be able without significant rehabilitation to provide the safe drinking water and basic sanitation as expected in the MDG declarations⁸. As such there is a continued need for rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, new infrastructure in particular in rural areas and for identifying a sustainable financing of this.

Since 2003 most EECCA countries have embarked on reform processes in the water sector. National Water Policies and water legislation have been revised introducing stakeholder participation, polluter and user pays principles, development of bodies for cross-sector participation and river basin management and increasing the institutional and human capacities for water management. Most of reform processes in the water sector are introducing the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management and there is an increased interest in EECCA countries on the principles and management approaches of the EU Water Framework directive. The WFD requires MS to ensure establishment of appropriate coordination with the relevant non-Member States, with the aim of achieving the objectives of this Directive throughout the river basin.

There is a continued need for a long term partnership between EU and EECCA countries to support the implementation of the water reform process in EECCA countries.

EU Commission and EU Member States provide Official Development Assistance and other official flows both to water supply and sanitation and IWRM in EECCA. The links that are promoted between EECCA EUWI and the European Neighbourhood Policy are of key importance to ensuring activities are carried out in an effective and coherent manner, and

⁸ OECD Policy Brief (2007), Keeping water safe to drink, Paris – www.oecd.org/publications/policybriefs

avoiding overlaps. Further some EU Member States are providing ODA support to WSS and IWRM in EECCA. During 2007 EU Member States have showed increasing interest in the National Policy Dialogues of EUWI in EECCA.

The EUWI-EECCA and in particular the National Policy Dialogues appear to be an appropriate process to foster IWRM and WSS reforms in EECCA countries. The increased interest by other players in this sector, such as UNDP, of EUWI-EECCA's work, and the willingness to align work processes with NPDs, are evidence that confirm this finding. The definition of priorities and action plans through a participatory process including national and international partners, will allow tailoring the mechanism to needs and conditions in the different countries, ensuring a sustainable step-by-step implementation. The high interest expressed by EECCA countries, and reiterated in the Declaration from the Environment for Europe Conference in October 2007 in Belgrade, proves that the EUWI-EECCA Component is on the right track.

In Central Asia, a new "Common Framework for Addressing Water Issues" is being developed, with the aim to identify roles and mechanisms for close cooperation on water between EUWI-EECCA and its partners – foremost the EECCA countries, EU Commission and EU member states, UNECE, OECD, UNDP and other non-EU bilateral partners. Emphasis will be put on advocacy, coordination, and the further development of such partnerships, helping to improve the synergies between EUWI-EECCA activities and other development processes and projects.

2.4 MEDITERRANEAN

2.4.1 Organisation of the component:

Lead country and Working Group (WG): Greece is leading the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI) since its initiation in 2003. The Forum of the Water Directors of the Euro-Mediterranean and Southeastern European Countries provides political and institutional support and serves as the institutional platform for the implementation of MED EUWI. Day-to-day management and implementation of the Component's activities are supported by a Secretariat undertaken by GWP-Mediterranean.

2007 Budget: The required budget as initially estimated for the full implementation of the WP 2007 was 855,000 Euro. An estimation of the expenses occurred accounts for 740,000 Euro.

2.4.2 Baseline situation 2002

<i>Partner countries covered / populations:</i>	<i>18 countries, 317 million⁹</i>
<i>Percentage of population using in 2002¹⁰:</i>	
<i>Improved drinking water sources:</i>	<i>90%</i>
<i>Improved sanitation:</i>	<i>73%</i>
<i>Number of transboundary basins:</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Budget needed to achieve the water-related MDGs:</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>Current level of ODA¹¹:</i>	<i>2001 US\$405 million</i>

⁹ Source: UN World Water Development Report 2, 2006

¹⁰ Source: Joint Monitoring Programme; Regional data for Northern Africa

¹¹ Source: OECD/DAC

2.4.3 Significant Activities in 2007

The MED EUWI Work Plan (WP) 2007 was presented to and agreed upon in the Conference of the Water Directors' Forum that took place on 6-7 November 2006, in Athens. The WP 2007 was built upon input and suggestions by Mediterranean partners including partner countries, regional networks of water stakeholders and co-operating international and regional organisations and international financing institutes (IFIs).

The WP 2007 focused on activities at country and regional levels. The WP aimed at improving coherence and coordination and matching necessary funds for the proper implementation of activities. The latter relied on funding provided by the European Commission through the MEDA Water Programme, by other donors (institutions and countries) per activity as well as by the government of Greece mostly for "horizontal/cross-cutting" activities.

Due to particular geo-political occurrences in the Mediterranean Region and in order to better respond to political priorities, it was deemed necessary to reschedule for 2008 a few selected activities (e.g. activities in Lebanon) that were initially planned to be conducted in 2007.

Activities at national level

After launching the Country Policy Dialogue on Water in Egypt in November 2006, a shift of focus to support the country on developing sustainable financing strategies for the water supply and sanitation sector within the IWRM framework was decided at the Ministers' level to better respond to the country's priorities and to align with and support national water-related and development plans. During 2007, the amended Dialogue's modalities were agreed upon with the Egyptian counterparts and the relevant sets of ToR were concluded, also with the OECD that coordinates the Dialogue's technical work. A Technical Workshop was held in mid 2007, followed by an International Expert Workshop in early 2008, with attendance in each meeting of about 50 participants representing key stakeholders, donors and technical experts. Activities on the Egypt Country Dialogue are ongoing, consist of two components with distinct consultation-based deliverables i.e. a household affordability assessment of water tariffs and a sustainable financing strategy for the WSS sector and the current phase of work will be completed by mid January 2009.

The Country Policy Dialogue on Water in Lebanon was suspended due to the summer 2006 war and the up to date enduring socio-political instability. Work on the Dialogue resumed in mid 2007 with the preparation of a Concept Note on *Resuming the MED EUWI Policy Dialogue in Lebanon within the framework of the Country Reconstruction Process* and a new role for the Dialogue was agreed upon at the beginning of November 2007, with the mandate given directly by the Lebanese Prime Minister. Indicatively, the new role foresees assisting with i) the review of the 10-year Strategic Plan for Water, ii) the preparation of the National IWRM Plan, iii) strengthening institutional capacity, iv) reviewing tariff policy (using the experience from the Dialogue in Egypt), v) the preparation of a short and medium investment plan linked to the Water Master Plan.

MED EUWI activities were initiated in Libya, with the organisation on 11-12 April 2007 in Tripoli, of a Workshop on *IWRM in Libya: Current Status and the Way Forward*. The

Workshop, organised by the Libyan General Water Authority with the assistance of UNEP/UCC, the African Development Bank/ African Water Facility and GWP-Med, was attended by about 75 participants representing national authorities and stakeholders and regional organisations, produced a set of recommendations and provided a clear mandate for follow-up activities (primarily in the field of institutional reform). The aim is to facilitate the establishment, through a structured approach, of a national IWRM process with the involvement and collaboration of key national and regional institutions.

Aiming to explore potential intervention in the Palestinian Territories, MED EUWI assisted with the co-organisation of a Conference on *Sustainable Development and Management of Water in Palestine*, held in Amman on 27-29 August 2007. The Conference was organised and supported by the Palestinian Water Authority, UNESCO, Al Azhar University, Palestinian House of Water and Environment, Flemish Government of Belgium, GTZ, Green Cross and GWP-Med. Also based on the Conference's recommendations, MED EUWI has been requested to assist with the IWRM process in Palestine.

The expressed (since September 2006) interest of Syria in MED EUWI activities led to the organisation, jointly with GTZ-Syria, of a *Training Course on Developing Water Strategies and IWRM Plans in Syria* that took place in Damascus on 10-13 September 2007. A total of 25 trainees attended, coming from middle and high level positions in the Syrian Water Authorities, and based on their positive feedback the organisation of similar training courses in other areas of the country, in collaboration with GTZ-Syria, is being looked into. Following a mission to the country, carried out simultaneously with the course, a Concept Note on *Exploring MED EUWI Assistance in the Water Sector Modernisation Process in the Syrian Arab Republic* was prepared and it is being followed up with the Syrian Authorities, Greece and the EC.

Activities at regional level

During 2007 and in the framework of the joint Petersberg Phase II – Athens Declaration Process, MED EUWI assisted the organisation of a number of capacity building activities (assessments, workshops, e-dialogues and coordination meetings) on the theme of integrated transboundary water resources management in South-Eastern Europe (SEE). Indicatively to mention a few:

- an *International Roundtable on Shared Groundwater in SEE* was organised in Brdo pri Kranju, Slovenia, on 14-16 November 2007 that also built on ongoing work in the region by GEF, UNECE and UNESCO IHP. The meeting's Report was distributed at the 4th Conference of the Euro-Mediterranean and SEE Countries' Water Directors, 10-11 December 2007, Blend, Slovenia;
- an Assessment of *Integrated Management of Transboundary Aquifers in SEE* was prepared in cooperation with UNESCO Chair/ INWEB as the background document of the International Roundtable;
- a high-level Side Event on *Transboundary Water Resources Management in SEE* took place within the 6th Ministerial Conference Environment for Europe, on 11 October 2007;
- an e-forum was organised to prepare and follow up on the International Roundtable on Shared Groundwater in SEE;
- a coordination meeting of the partners involved in the Petersberg Phase II – Athens Declaration Process was held in Athens on 2 March 2007.

Other Activities

With the view to enhance Private Sector involvement in the EU Horizon 2020 Initiative to depollute the Mediterranean Sea, a Conference was organised under this theme in Athens on 22-23 October 2007, with the support of MED EUWI. The Conference, attended by more than 80 participants, was the first meeting on the subject in the region and brought together a large range of private and public financial institutions, corporations, international and regional organisations, national and local authorities from several Med countries and inter alia the EC, UNEP/MAP, EIB, WB, GEF. Among the Conference's recommendations figure the agreement on establishing a Task Force to operate under the Horizon 2020 Steering Committee and produce a roadmap for the participation of private banks and financial institutions in the Initiative's activities.

The 4th Conference of the Water Directors of the Euro-Mediterranean and South-eastern Europe Countries was organised in Bled, Slovenia, on 10-11 December 2007, by Greece (as MED EUWI Lead country), the Euro-Mediterranean Information System on Know-How in the Water Sector (EMWIS), the EC with the collaboration of the RMSU of the EC MEDA Programme and the collaboration of the Slovenian Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. The Conference was technically supported by the MED EUWI Secretariat (GWP-Med). The Conference reviewed and discussed priority issues of the Med water agenda with an emphasis on recent developments, the state-of-play and the steps forward also in view of the special ad hoc Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Water, scheduled for the end of October in Jordan. The Conclusions of the Conference are followed up as appropriate.

The second phase (Phase II) of the Joint Process between MED EUWI and the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) was launched in early 2007. In addition to the continuation of the three existing Working Groups (on Water Scarcity, Groundwater Management, and Rural Development and Agriculture), three new ones became operationalised in 2007 (on Waste Water Reuse, Shared Water Resources Management and Water Monitoring). The Groups' progress was reported to the 4th Conference of the Water Directors, 10-11 December, Bled.

MED EUWI collaborates closely on educational activities on water with the Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability (MEDIES), a WSSD Type II Initiative launched in 2002. During 2007, the following activities were realised:

- production of *Water in the Mediterranean* Educational Material;
- MEDIES launching and training seminar in Morocco, 27 May 2007;
- MEDIES launching in Turkey, 14 December 2007;
- International Conference on *Shared Visions and Futures: Education for Sustainable Development across Disciplines and Cultures*, Nicosia, 15-17 November 2007.

Other products include:

- a Position Paper on *Climate Change Adaptation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Mediterranean*;
- a reference guide for *Advancing National Integrated Water Resources Management Planning and Brief Status Assessment in the Mediterranean Countries*, produced in collaboration with GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean.

During 2007, synergies and cooperation were sought with other programmes, processes and initiatives working in the Mediterranean Region. Indicatively, they include:

- GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystems (2008-2012);

- Research Component of the EUWI aiming to enhance closer links between research and policies;
- other EU frameworks, like the Horizon 2020 Initiative and the European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument (ENPI);
- the projects of the MEDA Water Programme through the RMSU;
- UNEP/MAP, UNDP Water Programme in the MENA Region, the Water Team activities of the UN ESCWA, the Water Centre of the League of Arab States, AWARENET.

The WP 2007, with all the detailed activities containing comments and the implementation status, is presented in the table in Annex 2.

Priority Actions foreseen in 2008 include:

- Continue the National Policy Dialogue activities in Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine and Syria.
- Follow-up the activities on transboundary cooperation in SEE and organise in collaboration with Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process and GEF IW:LEARN, targeted capacity building workshop while launching pilot collaboration in the shared Drin River basin.
- Assist the work of the six Working Groups of the Joint Process between the EU WFD and MED EUWI.
- Contribute in all possible ways to the organisation of the special ad hoc Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Water (29 October 2008, Jordan) and contributing to its background material *inter alia* through:
 - Carry out a Country Status Assessment of water policies and major water programmes on IWRM and WSS, including climate change considerations, in 10 MEDA countries.
 - Update the Reference Guide for Advancing National IWRM Planning in the Mediterranean and Brief Status Assessment.
 - Elaborate Concept Note on linkages between national Climate Change adaptation, measures and national IWRM planning in the region,
 - Elaborate regional overview of bilateral assistance for water in the Mediterranean EU partner countries
 - Organise one meeting of the Euro-Mediterranean and Southeastern European Countries Water Directors that will provide guidance and add to the final preparations for the Ministerial Conference on Water and will review process of MED EUWI and other regional initiatives.

2.5 LATIN AMERICA

2.5.1 Organisation of the component:

Lead country: Spain and Portugal together with Mexico

2007 Budget: 3.632.600 € (Spain will provide Government will contribute to the “Water Fund (2008-2012)” with 1500 million USD)

2.5.2 *Baseline situation 2002*¹²

<i>Partner countries covered / populations:</i>	<i>19 countries, 535 million</i>
<i>Percentage of population using in 2002:</i>	
<i>Improved drinking water sources:</i>	<i>89%</i>
<i>Improved sanitation:</i>	<i>75%</i>
<i>Number of transboundary basins:</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>Budget needed to achieve the water-related MDGs:</i>	<i>37 billion USD (2000-2015)</i> ¹³
<i>Current level of ODA :</i>	

2.5.3 *Significant Activities in 2007*

During 2007, an EUWI-LA Working Group meeting was held, within the framework of the Ibero-American Conference of Water General Directors (CODIA, its acronym in Spanish), in La Antigua (Guatemala) in April 2007 and in Lima (Peru) in December 2007.

The VII CODIA, held in Guatemala, concludes with, among others, the following agreements:

- ✓ The need to develop a training programme in water resources adapted to different levels of responsibility in water management.
- ✓ Foster institutional strengthening to ensure the principle of integrated management of water resources.
- ✓ Promote exchange of information, technology and management experiences that may be useful to other countries.

Subsequently, these agreements were assumed by the Final Declaration of the VII Ibero-American Forum of Environment Ministers (San Salvador, June 2007) and entrusted the CODIA the development of a Training Programme in water. It also explicitly recognizes the CODIA as the Advisory Body in water. The Final Declaration of this Forum also endorsed two other important proposals put forward by the CODIA, in order to improve component's performance: To appoint a politician from the EC in charge of the EUWI; Assign specific funding to that end.

At the XVII Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (Chile, November 2007) the "Latin American cooperation Initiative for training and technology transferring in the field of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)", proposed by Uruguay, Spain, Chile and Peru to the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB), was adopted. Thus, the findings of the VII CODIA are materialized, since the Initiative's two lines of action are based on capacity building and on the construction of a research and testing centre of the effectiveness of different non-conventional waste water purification technologies. At this Summit, José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, President of the Spanish Government, announced the "Water Fund (2008-2012)", to which Spain will contribute with 1.500 million dollars.

The VIII CODIA, held in Lima (Peru) in December 2007 approved the "Training Programme in the field of water for Latin America", on compliance of the VII Ibero-American Forum of

¹² Source: Joint Monitoring Programme, Regional data for Latin America and the Caribbean

¹³ Source: Estudio sobre el Fondo Iberoamericano de Acceso al Agua Potable. 2007 for the Iberoamerican General Secretariat (SEGIB).

Environment Ministers' mandate. It was also noted the intention of more countries to formalize their support to the Initiative and promote its transformation into Ibero-American Programme, at the next Summit of Heads of State and Government.

In order to further institutional support, the whole Training Programme intends to be integrated in the training line of action of the Ibero- American Initiative.

Last February in Montevideo (Uruguay), it was held **the Constitution of the Technical Committee of the mentioned Initiative, as well as the founding** act of the construction of the Research and Testing Centre of non-conventional technologies.

Finally, on the 3rd and 4th of March 2008, a Seminar on National Integrated Water Resources Management Planning was held in Lima (Peru). Its Final Declaration reflects, among others, the next conclusions:

- ✓ The legal and institutional framework must be stable, well defined and must recognize the hydro graphic basin as the planning and management unit.
- ✓ Planning processes must be participative interactive and representative of all the stakeholders.
- ✓ Management and financing capability is needed to ensure its viability.

The Seminar was officially closed by the Foreign Affairs Minister of Peru, Mr. José Antonio García Belaunde, and on the 5th of March the Final Declaration was red by a representation of the Ibero-American Water Directors and the Permanent Technical Secretariat (STP) of the CODIA) to the President of Peru, Mr. Alan García Pérez, and his complete Council of Ministers, what shows the importance of the water resources management in Latin America, and particularly In Peru.

Training Programme in the field of water for Latin America

It was approved, like it has already been mentioned, at the VIII CODIA (Lima, December 2007) with great reception within the water resources managers in the Region, where Coordinator and participating countries were identified, , for each of the 10 subject areas that make up the programme. These subject areas are based on the answers to previous surveys sent to all of the countries of the region. The first course, "Geographic Information System on the basin management" has already been held in La Antigua (Guatemala) during 3rd – 7th of March 2008.

To support the Training Programme in the field of water for Latin America, a multidisciplinary network for the exchange of knowledge on water, comprising coordinators, key institutions, prominent speakers and recognized experts in the various subject areas, will be created.

The "*Latin American Initiative for training and technology transferring in the field of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)*" was adopted at the XVII Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (Santiago de Chile, November 2007), and subsequently presented in the VIII CODIA. Its main objective is training and technology transfer on water resources management, with particular emphasis on small-scale water supply and sanitation, in order to increase water supply and access to basic sanitation to the most vulnerable population in the Region. It seeks, ultimately, to make significant progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) on water.

Thanks to the support received at the meeting in Lima, the Initiative will hopefully turn into an Ibero-American Programme at the next Summit of Heads of State and Government, which will give cover and higher range to the Training Programme, which will be integrated in it.

In this regard, the Initiative has the following four lines of action:

- ✓ Provide training on the integrated management of water throughout Latin America, at political, technical and managerial levels, by developing a Training Programme adapted to the specificities and needs of each country and, essentially, through the dissemination of successful experiences already developed and contrasted.
- ✓ The establishment of a Research and Testing Centre for non-conventional technologies in Uruguay, but for the entire Region, which favours the corresponding transfer and technological development through dialogue between stakeholders and countries. Last February, the creation of the Technical Committee of the Initiative took place in Uruguay, which consisted of those countries which have formalized their support to the Initiative.
- ✓ Institutional strengthening of local, regional and national authorities, in order to facilitate better planning and governance of water.
- ✓ Support the Ibero-American Conference of Water General Directors (CODIA) and the duties of its Permanent Technical Secretariat (STP).

Water Fund (2008-2012)

The Spanish President announced at the XVII Ibero- American Summit of Heads of State and Government (Santiago de Chile, November 2007) the creation of the “Water Fund (2008-2012)”, to which Spain will contribute with 1.500 million dollars to finance water supply and sanitation projects in rural and peri-urban areas.

The Spanish Government hopes other countries will sum up to this fund, providing additional human and economic resources to contribute to the achievement of the water related MDGs in Latin America which aims to be a call to international community for developing similar initiatives.

Upcoming events

On May 16th 2008 it is scheduled in Lima (Peru) the V Latin America and Caribbean-European Union Summit. It is important to emphasize that so far, only Spain and Portugal have shown interest in including specific issues on water into the Final Declaration.

Likewise, the IX CODIA is foreseen to be held in Zaragoza (Spain) the 20th of June 2008, within the framework of the “Expo Zaragoza 2008: water and sustainable development”.

The VIII Ibero-American Forum of Environment Ministers is scheduled for September 2008 (Paraguay) and the XVIII Iberoamerican Summit of Heads of State and Government is foreseen to be held in October in El Salvador.

2.6 FINANCE WORKING GROUP (FWG)

2.6.1 Organisation of the component

Lead country: DFID (UK) provided core funding for the period 2006 – 2008 with €730,000 (£500,000).

The ACP-EU Water Facility made a financial contribution of €400,000 to support the FWG during 2008 – 2009. The remaining DFID funds were applied together with this contribution to co-finance a project for these two years costing at €740,000.

Hosting arrangement: Since July 2006 the FWG is hosted by the Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO) in Stockholm under an agreement signed between DFID and GWPO.

2007 costs: Total FWG expenditure during 2007 was €160,695. The outgoing balance as of 31 December 2007 of the DFID core contribution was €257,441.

2.6.2 Significant Activities in 2007

Operation of the FWG

- The chair of the FWG joined the OECD Member Led Task Team “*Sustainable Financing to Ensure Affordable Access to Water Supply and Sanitation*”. This group met twice in 2007, and the FWG agreed to support the identification and facilitation of two country strategies on the financing of water and sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa. The purposes of these two projects are to better understand some of the key issues in financing the water sector in African countries and to provide experiences and material for a subsequent programme on capacity development in this area.
- In April 2007 the FWG, OECD and WSP held a joint technical meeting in Paris to discuss the two finance simulation models FEASIBLE and SWIFT and to exchange experiences between experts on the application of the models. The conclusion was that the models differ on certain key characteristics, but that both are useful planning tools in an African context. It was therefore agreed to make them both widely available to African users as part of an eventual “tool box”.
- The FWG application to the ACP-EU Water Facility was finalised and submitted in November in close collaboration with the AWG. The final contract for a grant contribution of €400,000 was received in late December 2007.
- The FWG has liaised closely with the AWG and made presentations at AWG meetings in April and December 2007 and in March 2008.

Africa region – provision of financing expertise in response to requests

- In April 2007 the planned work on financing strategies was presented to African partners at a meeting of the AWG in Ouagadougou, and preliminary expressions of interest were received from Burkina Faso, Ghana and Lesotho.
- In response the FWG and the OECD visited Burkina Faso in September. The reception was positive, plans were drawn up for a financing strategy project applying the FEASIBLE model, terms of reference were agreed, and a tender was launched for the requisite consultancy services in January 2008. However, in February the government decided to suspend the project because of perceived capacity constraints and overlap with other activities.
- A dialogue was initiated with Ghana in June, but it made slow progress despite expressions of interest and was finally brought to an end in February 2008. The main reason cited was lack of capacity in the national water directorate.
- When it was becoming evident that the dialogue with Ghana was not making progress contacts were initiated with Lesotho. The response was very positive, and a joint visit

was carried out by FWG and OECD in January. By the end of March 2008 terms of reference for a consultancy had been agreed, again based on FEASIBLE.

- A financing strategy in Mozambique, using the SWIFT methodology, carried out by WSP with financial support from DFID channelled through the FWG was completed in late 2007. It focuses on rural water supply only and leaves out sanitation, but it has been able to demonstrate the potential benefits of a SWAp in the water sector.

EECCA region – provision of financing expertise in response to requests

- The financing strategy for the water and sanitation sector in Moldova was concluded in November 2007. The strategy recommended several actions to improve cost recovery in the sector, and these are now being considered by the government.

Help maximise opportunities for accessing EU resources available for support in WSS

- With participation by NGO representatives a paper was commissioned on options for extension of the ACP-EU Water Facility and presented to the EUWI Steering Group in February 2007.
- In July the FWG commissioned a generic paper on water sector financing strategies which was presented at its meeting in August 2007.

Capacity building on finance mechanisms and financial policy tools

- The FWG agreed to co-finance three workshops on water sector finance organised by GWPO for their regional water partnerships in West Africa (March 2007), East Africa (April 2007) and EECCA (February 2008). The purpose of these workshops was to bring together water sector professionals and finance experts. The workshops were well received by participants, and plans have been made for their continuation.
- These workshops were followed up by a country seminar held in Ghana (West Africa) and planned for Kazakhstan (EECCA) and Uganda (East Africa)
- In preparation for these workshops the FWG commissioned the paper “*Financing Water Infrastructure and Services: An Introductory Guide for Practitioners in Developing Countries*”.
- In response to a request from the UNDP-supported CapNet programme, the FWG agreed to finance the production of training materials on water finance and their translation into Spanish and Portuguese.

2.7 RESEARCH COMPONENT

The EUWI European Research Area Network (Era-Net) is called SPLASH. It is a consortium of 16 ministries, funding agencies and national research and technological development authorities from 11 European countries. SPLASH aims to improve water research for poverty reduction and thus contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Many SPLASH activities do not have a specific geographic focus, however those with a geographic focus take place in Africa (including the Mediterranean) and Mekong countries.

During 2007 information on research programmes funded by SPLASH partner countries was compiled and the information was synthesised in a summary report and an online database

which was launched in July 2008¹⁴. Furthermore, project structures were established during 2007 including: internal and external websites: email news bulletin: dissemination survey and strategy developed; contacts and dissemination lists established. A consultation was also made to design consultation to identify thematic research priorities around which to focus future jointly funded activities and collaborative research programmes to address identified needs and take account of good research management practice. Several workshops took place and an e-conference was conducted in English and French in March 2008 "Towards better water policies: how can increasing the uptake of research findings help?"

In order to take advantage of the high visibility of the World Water Week in Stockholm and promote the links between research and the EUWI Regional Working Group, DG Research organised a specific EUWI research event on 14th August, as part of the official EUWI events. The aim of the EUWI research event was to take stock and present relevant results obtained by research under the Sixth Framework Programme, explore effective mechanisms and best practices regarding knowledge sharing, communication and capacity building in the context of Integrated Water Resources Management in Europe and Third Countries and discuss means for an effective Science – Policy interface that would allow using the best available knowledge in the framework of the EUWI. The event attracted some 60-70 participants, mainly from the academia. A total of 9 projects partly river basin twinning initiatives aimed at sharing best practices between EU basins and third Country's basins and partly Coordination Actions aimed at translating scientific knowledge into policy terms were presented covering all regions of the World. The panel discussion involved specially policy makers that came up with a number of suggestions on how to use research results in policy contexts.

The NOSTRUM-DSS and INECO projects jointly organised the conference "IWRM through coordination, dissemination, and exploitation of research outcomes", in Cyprus on the 25th of October 2007. The event was aimed at discussing problems and criteria for the coordination, dissemination and exploitation of EU-research outcomes relevant to the implementation of IWRM in the Mediterranean region and was organised as a follow-up activity to the research seminar organised by DG RTD at the World Water Week 2007 in Stockholm. At the conference in Cyprus apart from the organisers (the NOSTRUM-DSS and INECO consortia) coordinators/partners of several projects on Water management in the Mediterranean have been invited to present results and share ideas regarding the coordination, dissemination and exploitation of EU-research outcomes related to IWRM and the Mediterranean region. Policy makers including those involved in the EU Water Initiative (EUWI) have also been invited to the panel discussion. In addition to representatives of the European Commission, the EUWI-MED secretariat and the ERA-NET SPLASH coordinator have brought the EUWI perspective into the discussion. A summary document has been prepared, aimed at a wide circulation with concrete proposal on how to improve the dissemination and use of project results in IWRM¹⁵.

In the 2007 call under the Environment (including Climate Change) Theme, there were 3 topics with strong relevance to EUWI:

- Assessing the ecological status of water bodies

¹⁴ http://www.splash-era.net/downloads/D2-3_SynthesisReport.pdf

¹⁵ The document can be found at the following websites:
INECO: <http://environ.chemeng.ntua.gr/ineco/Default.aspx?t=409>
NOSTRUM-DSS: <http://www.nostrum-dss.eu> click "Downloads" and then "Proceedings NOSTRUM-DSS & INECO Joint event"

- River basin twinning initiatives as a tool to implement EU water initiatives (with target areas Africa and South America)
- Temporary water bodies management

1. Unfortunately there has been no successful proposal under the topic "Assessing the ecological status of water bodies" and this topic will be re-opened again in the 2008 call.

2. Under the topic "River basin twinning initiatives as a tool to implement EU water initiatives", the following proposals have been selected for funding, subject to a successful conclusion of the currently ongoing negotiations:

"Enhancing the role of wetlands in integrated water resources management for twinned river basins in EU, Africa and South-America in support of EU Water Initiatives (WETwin)"

The overall objective of the WETwin project is to enhance the role of wetlands in basin-scale integrated water resources management (IWRM), with the aim of improving the community service functions while conserving good ecological status.

To achieve this, the project will try to:

- Identify community based technical and institutional solutions for the management of wetlands and river basins with the aim of utilizing the drinking water supply and sanitation potentials of wetlands for the benefit of people living in the basin. This concerns solutions for improving the relevant capacities of wetlands.
- Account for ecosystem functions and values of wetlands. The proposed management solutions should also take care of preserving (and also for improving as much as possible) the ecological values of wetlands.
- Identify strategies for adapting the management of wetlands to the changing environmental conditions.
- Identify solutions and strategies for integrating wetlands into river basin management and planning, by taking relevant national and international policies/guidelines into consideration, and also by accounting for the envisaged community service functions of wetlands.
- Ensure that stakeholders and decision makers will benefit from the project, also after the end of the project. Increase the exchange of expertise on wetland management and on IWRM; increase the transferability of results and achieve better international networking; enhancing North-South, South-North and South-South (Inter-African, African – South American) cooperation.
- Increase the capacity of relevant organisations to manage wetlands and river basins in an integrated way.

3. Under the topic "Temporary water bodies management", the following proposal has been selected for funding, subject of course to a successful conclusion of the currently ongoing negotiations: *Mediterranean Intermittent River ManAGement (MIRAGE)*

MIRAGE objectives are:

- to derive a hydrological characterisation of temporary streams for the Mediterranean region,
- to provide an applicable set of reference conditions related to the specific ecosystem dynamics of temporary streams in the Mediterranean region based on the tight link between terrestrial and aquatic states (both structural and functional approaches),
- to link the Programme of Measures to the effect of dry periods on the accumulation and transformation of nutrients, sediments and hazardous substances on the land and in river

channels, to specify and to test relevant measures that support the achievement of good ecological status as requested in the EU WFD and to make recommendations for integrative catchment management for both floods and drought periods,

- to support actively the concrete implementation of the WFD and the development of integrated water resources management strategies in six complementary Mediterranean river basins on the basis of advanced ecohydrology concepts,
- to develop and apply the knowledge-base necessary for scenario analyses examining water scarcity impacts due to climate change and land use change as well as threats to ecosystems such as transitional waters,
- to support the general application of the EU WFD in Mediterranean river basins by providing guidelines on using temporary stream characterization and relating this to the choice of appropriate measures.

The project will attempt to understand the behaviour of temporary rivers - with respect to hydrologic, biogeochemical and sediment transport processes - at three scales, namely the region (Mediterranean area), the catchment, and the sub-catchment. This will allow scaling up and down hydrological, biogeochemical and ecological processes.

2.8 EUWI-Communication and Information, CIS

The website related to the EUWI has been developed and maintained by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) from 2004 until April 2008. Since May 2008, the EUWI-CIS website has been placed under the EC Joint Research Centre (JRC) responsibility. The EC-JRC will assure the maintenance and content management of the EUWI-CIS until May 2011. During the first year, JRC will proceed with the implementation of the communication expert's recommendations in order to improve the efficiency of the EUWI information dissemination and increase the effectiveness of the interactive tools. The following year will be dedicated to the technical and thematic maintenance, and the last third year only a public access will be guaranteed.

Advances in computer sciences and communication tools bring new opportunities to facilitate exchange and dissemination of information related to the EUWI in a friendly and efficient way. The final purpose of this JRC intervention is to find innovative solutions in order to optimize this tool from the user side but also from the administrator side.

Executed activities

- The handover from the ADA's servers to the JRC's was done in May 2008.
- Slight esthetic and technical changes for improving communication have already been done on the current version of the EUWI-CIS.

Planning for the rest of 2008

- A communication study is under way to assess users' needs and expectations. Recommendations and advice will be delivered in September in order to make the website more dynamic and attractive to the general public through effective and interactive communication tools (Communication Expert Task).
- Changes are oriented to improve communication at two levels: general public and EUWI user community, introducing new user-friendly tools.
- The new version of the EUWI website will be available at latest on the 31 December 2008.

2.9 MONITORING/REPORTING WORKING GROUP

In 2006, a methodology for the Monitoring of the EUWI was discussed, finalised and endorsed by the Monitoring Working Group. A first Monitoring Report was presented to the Multi-Stakeholder Forum in Stockholm. No further work has been undertaken by the Working Group since then.

3 CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

2008 is the first year of implementation of the reform agreed in 2007, and it is early to measure its impact. However, progress continues to be made in all of the Regional and Cross-cutting Working Groups, although it varies between the regions. Prospects for the future development of the EUWI also vary from one region to another. The political and strategic character of the EUWI, and the objective to influence Poverty Reduction Strategies and allocation of resources for improved water supply, sanitation and water management, require strong and regular political support by appropriate high-level structures within partner countries and the EU and Member States.

On the EU side, this needs to be manifested by reinforced commitment by the EU Member States and allocation of appropriate financial and human resources for administration, management and follow-up of the EUWI. Closer operational links also need to be reinforced between the EUWI and ongoing bilateral and regional programmes supported by the Commission and the Member States.

Support by the EC from the Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Line will help to implement the work programmes in the 4 regions, as well as to develop an effective communication strategy and the take-over of the management of the website, following on the initial support from Austria.

The current monitoring system has now been in place for three years providing important information on the activities carried out within the EUWI. The monitoring framework used (in annex 2) contains indicators that are chosen to allow for an analysis over time of the results at input, process, output, outcome and impact level. However, up to date the reporting from the different components has focused on the first three levels. It should therefore be considered to in the coming year carry out an exercise to collect information on the indicators at higher levels, to provide better information on the overall trends towards meeting the EUWI objectives. Such an exercise would also allow for an analysis of the relevance of the current work programmes and the performed activities in relation to meeting these objectives.

ANNEX 1 The EUWI 2007 Work Programme by Working Group

AFRICA

Objective	Activities	Results and status
1. An Africa Working Group is operational and acts as a multistakeholder platform to implement the shared vision of the EU-Africa partnership on Water Affairs and Sanitation	The management and the coordination of the AWG is ensured by regular meetings, email communication and teleconferences between Troika members and AMCOW.	UK taking over Troika from Jan 2008, AUS coming in, GER going out 3 AWG meeting held (SWWW/Aug 07, Paris/ Dec 07, Tunis/Mar 08) 2 extra AMCOW-TAC meetings (Durban, Cairo) Monthly telcon meetings Funds from WFac secured (600k€) in Dec 2007 Proposal for additional resources from EC thematic budget line (July 08)
	Communication of the AWG is done through updating website, issuing of newsletters and targeted e-mails	Web-site maintenance is lagging due to transfer News letters produced every half-year Communications plan in the making (June 08) Regular communications w members+stakeholders
2. The AWG facilitates policy dialogue at the highest possible level between European and African partners on WSS and IWRM/TWM issues	High-level dialogue meetings organised	High level event planned for Sept 08 African & CSD16: special meetings and session on sanitation and mapping Dialogue preparation in AWG meetings Contribution to other dialogues (Berlin, AU etc)
	AWG thematic discussions on sanitation	E-conference done in Autumn 07 Task force drafted the EU-Africa statement Statement launched by Mr Itoua, Chair of AMCOW
	Task force on the Africa-EU Infrastructure Partnership established	Report made and recommendation given to AMCOW-TAC (Dec 07)
3. The AWG actively initiates and promotes country dialogues to help improve coordination between donors	Three pilot countries continue the implementation of their dialogues	Subject discussed and interest explored in AWG meetings, without results so far
	Six pilot countries surveyed during the evaluation process & final report of the evaluation of country dialogues conducted so far	Evaluation process started in May 08 (SIWI), results expected in August 08 (SWWW), draft final report in Oct 08
	Specific reporting from EU MS and partners in African countries Three pilot countries get support from FWG on financing strategies	Presentation by FWG in AWG Tunis meeting Countries under consideration for support from FWG: Lesotho and Mauretania
	One CD toolkit disseminated among all EU MS and AMCOW countries	To be developed in 2008, after evaluation

4. The AWG contributes to improving transparency and accountability of European aid to WSS and IWRM/TWM	Twenty seven EU member states + EC provide data for the mapping exercise One final report on the analytical analysis of the collected data (English)	Mapping study is underway, together with UN-Water 16 countries sent in data, accounting for about 90% of aid flow to Africa Interim results use din CSD16 Final report to be presented in SWWW 08
	One final version of the synthesis (English + French + Portuguese)	Final version in three languages, after SWWW 08
	Synthesis disseminated to EC + 27 European countries, all AMCOW countries and presented at 10 major events at international level	To be done, under process
5. The AWG promotes IWRM/TWM in an active manner and helps river basin organisations develop sound work programmes and investment plans	One annual follow-up report	Annual reports to be made
	Ten work programmes or long term investment plans finalized	First discussions on IWRM n Tunis meeting Work programmes to be made

EECCA

Activities	Targets/Purpose per Activity	Duration/Completion Date
Develop a work programme for the further development of the component, based on existing studies and analyses	Decision by the EECCA WG	10 th WG meeting in Moscow, Russia, 13 December 2007
National Policy Dialogues implemented in Moldova, Armenia and Georgia	Steering Committees for each National Policy Dialogues	Implementation during 2007, continuation in 2008. Progress of National Policy Dialogues reported to WG at 9 th WG Meeting in Helsinki, May 2007 and 10 th WG meeting in Moscow, Russia, 13 December 2007
New National Policy Dialogues initiated	Decision to initiate new National Policy Dialogues by EECCA WG	Dialogues to be launched in 2008. Progress of the establishment of new National Policy Dialogues reported to WG at 9 th WG Meeting in Helsinki, May 2007 and 10 th WG meeting in Moscow, Russia, 13 December 2007
Joint EU-Central Asia Expert Group on Water Management	Decision by EU and CA	Meeting in Kyrgyz Republic, January 2007. Report to EUWU EECCA WG
Synthesis report on the progress and plans for the EUWI EECCA Component	Report prepared and agreed by EUWI EECCA WG	Presentation of report at Environment for Europe meeting in Belgrade in October 2007

MEDITERRANEAN

Activities	Targets/Purpose per Activity	Duration/Completion Date
1. Country status assessment on WSS and IWRM in ten MEDA countries	- Overview and mapping of water policies and major water programmes on WSS and IWRM	- Six months / end of 2007 <i>(The work on IWRM Assessment progressed and a preliminary paper was produced. In general, the activity was re-scheduled in order to be linked with the proposed special ad hoc Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Water in October 2008)</i>
2. Country dialogues in MEDA countries	- Continue Dialogue in Egypt - Resume Dialogue in Lebanon [- Elaborate assessments on current expenditure and needed financing to meet MDGs/WSSD targets for WSS and IWRM - Elaborate financing strategies to achieve MDGs/WSSD targets for WSS and IWRM - Facilitate multi-stakeholder country dialogues and prepare roadmaps to meet MDGs/WSSD targets for WSS and IWRM] - Explore possibilities for initiating one more country dialogue (in Syria or the Palestinian Territories) [Implementation of activities in the two countries in the form of Training Course and/or Conference/Workshop]	- Throughout 2007 <i>(- The ToR of the Policy Dialogue in Egypt was finalised; ToR with OECD completed; the 1st Technical Workshop on familiarising the Egyptian authorities with the FEASIBLE Model took place in June 2007; coordination meetings and communication of the involved partners was incessant; a 2nd Expert Workshop is scheduled for March 2008;</i> - <i>The Policy Dialogue in Lebanon was mostly at a standstill due to the 2006 War and the country's on-going internal instability; new mandate for the Dialogue was agreed by the Prime Minister in Nov. 2007 in order to align also with the overall reconstruction process; it is expected to resume the Dialogue within the first quarter of 2008</i> <i>(- MED EUWI supported the organisation of a Conference on Sustainable Water Management in Palestine, Amman, 27-29 Aug. 2007; MED EUWI was later on asked to assist with the IWRM process in the country;</i> - <i>A Training Course on 'Developing IWRM/ Water Strategy Plans' was organised in Damascus, Syria, 10-13 Sep.2007, with the participation of middle and high level representatives of the Syrian Water Authorities; following an exploration mission follow-up activities are being considered in cooperation with GTZ-Syria; a Concept Note was prepared describing the current status of Syria's water sector with an emphasis on IWRM Planning that screens possible MED EUWI future activities-the Note is to be followed up with the Syrian Authorities, the MED EUWI Lead Country and the EC)</i>
3. Joint Process WFD/MED EUWI	- Launching of Phase II of the Process - Facilitation of and support to the three initial Working Groups and the three 2007-established ones - Identification of pilot river basins and implementation of pilot activities	- Throughout 2007 <i>(-Launching of Phase II was decided during the 3rd Water Directors Forum in Nov. 2006 while facilitation was done throughout 2007</i> - <i>Inception of the Working Group on Shared Water Resources Management took place in Athens, 17 Jan. 2007;</i> - <i>Links with the pilot basins within the Joint Process's remained weak)</i>
4. Capacity building activities for decision makes and experts on transboundary water resources management in Southeastern Europe	- Facilitation of Transboundary Cooperation through capacity building activities (coordination meetings, assessments, e-dialogues, workshops)	- Throughout 2007 <i>(- 'Assessment of Integrated Management of Transboundary Aquifers in Southeastern Europe' was prepared in cooperation with UNESCO Chair/INWEB;</i> - <i>High Level Side event on TWRM in SEE was organised during the 6th Ministerial Conference 'Environment for Europe', 11 Oct. 2007;</i> - <i>An E-Forum was organised during 2007 to prepare and follow up the Brdo International Roundtable</i>

Activities	Targets/Purpose per Activity	Duration/Completion Date
Additional activities on - Education - Climate Change Adaptation	- Run the MED EUWI Secretariat (as described in the MED EUWI ToR) - Through MEDIES - Addressing an important overarching theme related to water	- Throughout 2007 <i>(Fully implemented)</i> - Various activities - Preparation of Position Paper to guide activities in 2008 and on

LATIN AMERICA

CONFERENCE OF IBEROAMERICAN WATER DIRECTORS (CODIA) WORK PROGRAMME 2007

Activities	Targets / Purpose per Activity	Duration / Completion Date <i>(and comments on implementation)</i>
1. Iberoamerican Water Training Programme	Give response to regional needs on planning and integrated management of water resources. - Implementation of training activities throughout Latin America adapted to different levels of responsibility in water management.	- Indefinite duration <i>The Iberoamerican Water Training Programme was approved to develop training activities.</i> <i>The first training activity of this Programme was held in La Antigua (Guatemala), March 3rd – 7th; “Geographic Information System on the basin management”</i> <i>Moreover, with its integration in the Latin American Water Initiative, the Training Programme aspires to have an indefinite duration.</i>
2. Iberoamerican Water Initiative ¹⁶	Improve access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation in the Region through: - training and capacity building activities, - institutional strengthening of local, regional and national authorities - integrated water resources management technology transferring	- Indefinite duration <i>The Iberoamerican Water Training Programme, which is integrated in the Initiative’s first line of action, has already started.</i> <i>The establishment of a Research and testing Centre of waste water purification non-conventional technologies in Uruguay will start on august/September 2008.</i> <i>Currently, the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the CODIA is working to turn the Iberoamerican Water Initiative into a Iberoamerican Cooperation Programme at the next Iberoamerican Summit of Heads of State and Government, foreseen to be held in San Salvador, October 29th - 31st 2008.</i> <i>The Constitution Act of the Technical Committee of the Iberoamerican Initiative, was held in Montevideo on the 29th of February 2008.</i> <i>The Document of the Constitution of the Technical Committee was signed by the Ambassadors of Uruguay, Spain, Chile and Peru.</i> <i>The foundation act of the construction of the Research</i>

¹⁶ The official name of the Iberoamerican Water Initiative is “Iberoamerican Initiative for training and technology transferring in the field of Integrated Water Resources Management”.

Activities	Targets / Purpose per Activity	Duration / Completion Date (and comments on implementation)
		<p>and testing Centre of waste water purification non-conventional technologies, took place in Canelones (Uruguay), where another agreement was signed by the two General Directorates involved; Uruguay and Spain.</p>
3. Meetings	<p>- Organise the VII CODIA to define the position to submit to the VII Iberoamerican Forum of Ministers of Environment and present the Technical Support Panel to the Conference.</p> <p>- Organise the VIII CODIA (Lima, Peru, 11 and 12 Dec. 2007)</p> <p>- Seminar on National Integrated Water Resources Management Planning</p>	<p>The VII CODIA was held in La Antigua, Guatemala, 18-20 April 2007;</p> <p>- The conclusions/agreements of the meeting are available at www.sagua.org.</p> <p>- The conclusions/agreements were <u>subsequently assumed by the VII Iberoamerican Forum of Ministers of Environment in its Final Declaration.</u></p> <p>The VIII CODIA was held in Lima , Peru, 11 and 12 December 2007;</p> <p>- The Iberoamerican Training Programme was approved in Lima, on compliance of the mandate of the VII Iberoamerican Forum of Ministers of Environment.</p> <p>- The Latin American Water Initiative was presented to the Iberoamerican Water Directors. Many countries showed interest in participating in it.</p> <p>- Follow-up activities were agreed. Particularly, concerning the Training Programme, the Seminar on National Integrated Water Resources Management Planning, scheduled for the 3rd and 4th of March in Lima (Peru), and the next CODIA, foreseen to be held in Zaragoza (Spain), within the framework of the “Expo Zaragoza: water and sustainable development” in June 2008.</p> <p>The Seminar on National Integrated Water Resources Management Planning, was held in Lima the 3rd and 4th of March.</p> <p>- Seminar’s Final Declaration reflects, among others, the next conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The legal and institutional framework must be stable, well defined and must recognize the hydro graphic basin as the planning and management unit. ▪ Planning processes must be participative interactive and representative of all the stakeholders. ▪ Management and financing capability is needed to ensure its viability.

FINANCE WORKING GROUP (FWG)

Activities	Targets/purpose per activity	Duration/completion date
Provision of financing expertise in response to requests a. Africa b. EECCA	Carry out financing strategies for the water and sanitation sector in selected countries a. Burkina Faso, Ghana, Lesotho b. Moldova	a. Efforts made during June 2007 – February 2008 to begin activities in Burkina Faso and Ghana were ultimately unsuccessful. Similar efforts initiated in Lesotho in November, still ongoing as of March 2008 a. Financing strategy in Moldova completed in November 2007
Help maximise opportunities for accessing EU resources available for support in WSS	a. Preparation of paper on options for extension of the ACP-EU Water Facility b. Generic paper on financing strategies for the WSS sector	a. Paper submitted to the EUWI Steering Group in February 2007 b. Paper presented to the FWG meeting in August 2007
Capacity building on finance mechanisms and financial policy tools	a. Paper prepared as a guide for water practitioners on finance b. Three workshops organised in collaboration with GWPO to bring together water practitioners and finance experts c. Training materials on water finance developed for use by CapNet	a. Paper completed in March 2007 b. Workshops held in March 2007 (West Africa), April 2007 (East Africa) and February 2008 (EECCA) c. Training materials ready and translated in March 2008
Operation of the FWG	a. Participation in OECD task force on water finance b. Technical meeting to compare two simulation models c. Close liaison with the EUWI AWG d. Operating the FWG Secretariat at the GWPO e. Application to ACP-EU Water Facility submitted	a. Two meetings in 2007 b. Technical meeting held in Paris in April 2007 c. Liaison with AWG throughout the year d. Throughout the year e. Application submitted in November, signed by EC December 2007

RESEARCH COMPONENT

SPLASH is the name of the 4 year EUWI European Research Area Network (Era-Net) which began in January 2007. It is a consortium of 16 ministries, funding agencies and national research and technological development authorities from 11 European countries.

Aim/Objective	Activities	Results/status.
Coordinate existing programmes to minimise duplication and identify gaps.	<p>An information specification was designed to collect information on SPLASH partner country funded research programmes for water and sanitation in developing countries.</p> <p>Information on research programmes funded by SPLASH partner countries was compiled during 2007. The information was synthesised to produce a summary report and an online database which was launched in July 2008.</p> <p>Communication and management. Project structures established during 2007 including: internal and external websites: email news bulletin: dissemination survey and strategy developed; contacts and dissemination lists established.</p> <p>Next steps: Seek to promote coordination between existing activities and programmes.</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>The synthesis report is available: http://www.splash-era.net/downloads/D2-3_SynthesisReport.pdf</p> <p>The online database is available: http://www.splash-era.net/outputs/index.php</p> <p>See: http://www.splash-era.net/index.php contact: era-net@dfid.gov.uk</p> <p>Work planning underway.</p>
Map good research management practice to maximise use of resources	<p>Information collated from partner mapping exercise.</p> <p>A workshop was conducted in Denmark in May 2008.</p> <p>Guidance on good research management practice to be developed during second half of 2008.</p>	<p>‘Programme Management and implementation procedures’ internal report produced.</p>
Understand how to speed up knowledge transfer between researchers and policy makers and practitioners	<p>Series of activities, including: Side event at Stockholm world water week 2007 with 70 participants; Desk studies, supported by case studies;</p> <p>An e-conference conducted in English and French in March 2008 “Towards better water policies: how can increasing the uptake of research findings help?”;</p> <p>A series of workshops and country visits in Mekong and Africa during</p>	<p>Reports soon to be available on the website: ‘Guidance note on transforming research knowledge into action’.</p> <p>e-conference summary reports in English and French available: http://www.splash-era.net/news_econf08.php</p>

	2008. Reporting and conclusions due early 2009.	
Design collaborative research programmes to address identified needs and take account of good research management practice	<p>A study and lesson learning of how other Era Nets approached conducting jointly funded activities.</p> <p>A consultation to identify thematic research priorities around which to focus future jointly funded activities.</p> <p>Identify mechanisms to take forwards future jointly funded activities underway, including through co-hosting a side event during Stockholm water week 2008.</p>	<p>Background paper presented to project management board.</p> <p>Draft report presented to and agreed by project management board, subject to slight amendments.</p> <p>To prepare for discussions during next project management meetings.</p>

CIS WORKING GROUP : Work Programme 2008

Communication and Information System

Activities	Targets / Purpose per Activity	Duration /Completion Date
1. EUWI-CIS Handover	Assure the maintenance and further development of the website	The handover was done within May 2008 from the ADA 'servers to the JRC 'one. Look and feel are maintained
2. General assessment of the website (technical and thematic)	<p>statement of the Website:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical assessment mainly taking into account interactivity, user friendliness and effectiveness. <p>assessment of the content based on its relevance and communication efficiency</p>	<p>After this general assessment done within May, bad points have been identified.</p> <p>In a preliminary stage, slight changes both technical and thematic have been done in order to do a first updating.</p>
3. Communication study	Improvement of the usability and the attractively of the website	By the end of September, the communication expert consultant will deliver recommendations and advices to make the website more dynamic and interactive.
4 Technical improvement	Establishment of technical bases for improvement the EUWI-CIS	By the end of September, the basic tools of the new EUWI-CIS will be implemented
5. Building a new version	Enhance communication and exchanges among participants and towards the general public	New version available at last on the 31 December 08

ANNEX 2 PROGRESS AGAINST EUWI OBJECTIVES

1. AFRICA

OBJECTIVE 1: The reinforcement of political commitment towards action and innovation oriented partnership

Indicator measured	AFRICA targets	Comments
1. No. and diversity of stakeholders (EU and non-EU countries, IFIs) participating in country dialogues.	Thematic dialogues: discussions/papers on sanitation and transboundary water	<p><u>Sanitation</u></p> <p>E conference on sanitation: Synthesis paper from econf available in FR and EN (Jan 08)</p> <p>Consultation meeting on content of high level Africa EU statement on sanitation held at Africasan in Durban (Feb 08)</p> <p>Draft final statement presented and approved at AWW in Tunis</p> <p>Launch of sanitation statement by AMCOW President at side event of CSD16 in New York (May 2008)</p> <p><u>WRM/TBW</u></p> <p>Discussion/planning: initial discussions held at AWG Tunis meeting; task group formed</p> <p>Sourcing of potential WRM/TBW consultants commenced in June 2008</p>
	Operational meetings and associated activities	<p>AWG meetings: (on average over 60 persons, and 20 countries): in Paris (Dec 07), Tunis (March 08) Minutes available; membership list available. Stockholm Water Week 08; planning in progress</p> <p>2 AMCOW-TAC meetings: February (Durban); May (Cairo)</p> <p>12 troika meetings (inc telecom) Minutes available</p> <p>Handover meeting between UK and France support teams January 08 in Paris: Action points available</p> <p>Preparation for Submission of proposal to the EC thematic budget line for co-funding support of 600,000 € to the AWG programme in 2009 and 2010;</p>
	AWG communications: - operational website - newsletters	<p>1 Newsletter produced and disseminated to AWG list (July) in FR and EN</p> <p>website updates; Webstats not available for AWG materials under CIS; planning for move of website host due to take place in June 08</p> <p>IRC commenced work on communications strategy in January 08; draft communication strategy available by July 08</p>

Indicator measured	AFRICA targets	Comments
2. No. of agreements made between EUWI and water sector programmes/ organisations		
3-a*. No. of countries with changed priority to water and sanitation and IWRM in revisions to PRSPs/national development plans made as a result of EUWI intervention		
3-b. Change in number of partner countries with IWRM strategy as a result of EUWI intervention		

OBJECTIVE 2: The promotion of improved water governance, capacity building and awareness

Indicator measured	AFRICA targets	Comments
4. No. of cooperation processes under preparation		
5. No. of cooperation processes launched		
6. (= 3-b) Change in number of partner countries with IWRM strategy as a result of EUWI		

OBJECTIVE 3: Improved efficiency and effectiveness of water management through dialogue and coordination

Indicator measured	AFRICA targets	Comments
7-a (=1). No. and diversity of stakeholders (EU and non-EU countries, IFIs) participating in country dialogues.	Evaluation of existing CDs in 6 pilot countries (CD Toolkit: Lessons from CD evaluation to be documented in form of short Briefing Note and disseminated to defined target audience and incorporated into future CD activities)	Contract delayed; work started in May 08, interim report and discussion programmed for 21 August at EUWI session at Stockholm 08
7-b. Number of country dialogues with EUWI support planned/launched	CD continued in 3 Pilot countries (Nature of support requested from 3 pilot countries e.g. for inputs to country planning strategies from Finance WG)	Confirm countries: Delayed pending outcome of review; discussed in Tunis, interest of potential countries was solicited, but no response as yet via AMCOW TAC or other countries. This will be a main subject for discussion at AWG meeting in

Indicator measured	AFRICA targets	Comments
		Stockholm
8-a. Number of ongoing country dialogues with EUWI support institutionalised in a scheduled process	CDs developed in 2 countries (Demand from 2 new countries expressed to AWG via AMCOW TAC)	Identify possible countries. Delayed pending outcome of review
8-b*. Number of sector programmes developed jointly by EU donors based on partner country development strategies	CD toolkit disseminated	Preparation: Delayed pending outcome of review
9-a*. Change in proportion of water aid to government sector reported on government budget		
9-b*. Change in proportion of water aid provided through coordinated programmes consistent with recipient country development strategies		

OBJECTIVE 4: Strengthened cooperation through promoting river basin approaches in national and transboundary waters

Indicator measured	AFRICA targets	Comments
10-a. No. of national basin management support programmes planned/launched as a result of EUWI intervention	Water Resources management Workplan and outline programme	Discussions with GWP are planned for Stockholm WW in august 08. They have volunteered to take part in the task force
10-b. No. of transboundary basin management support programmes planned/launched as a result of EUWI intervention		
11-a. No. of national basin management support programmes ongoing as a result of EUWI intervention		
11-b. No. of transboundary basin management support programmes ongoing as a result of EUWI intervention		
12-a. Number of basin organisations established and operational as a result of EUWI intervention		
12-b. Number of		

Indicator measured	AFRICA targets	Comments
transboundary basins with formal cooperation mechanisms established and operational between riparian states as a result of EUWI intervention		

OBJECTIVE 5: Identification of additional financial resources and mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing

Indicator measured	AFRICA targets	Comments
13. No. of partner countries where the financing WG has made a specific contribution	Sector finance strategies developed in 3 countries (Demand for support to country planning strategies from Finance WG; extent and nature of support delivered as measured against the ToRs from the FWG)	FWG presented in their current plans at the AWG meeting in Tunis (March 08). Initial plans to work in Ghana and Burkina Faso have not come to fruition. Currently there are positive discussions underway with Lesotho and Mauritania. FWG called upon the AMCOW-TAC and AWG members to propose more countries.
14-a. No. of country dialogues having contributed to developing financing strategies		
15-a. Amount of EU finances committed for water supply and sanitation to target countries	EU MS aid mapping study	Report delivered in accordance with consultant's TORs in advance of Stockholm meeting in August 2008; this to be disseminated in accordance with dissemination plan by December 2008 Progress Briefing note printed and disseminated in May 08 at CSD16 in New York Several meeting with UN Water (April, June 08) in Geneva to prepare the analysis for the final report
15-b. Amount of non-EU aid financing committed for the water sector		
15-c. Amount of non-ODA financing of water sector		

Notes:

Indicators with asterisk () (3-a, 8-b, 9-a, 9-b) are indicators of progress under the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, 2005.*

Some indicators (1 and 3-a) measure progress on more than one EUWI objective, hence the appearance twice in the table.

2. EECCA

OBJECTIVE 1: The reinforcement of political commitment towards action and innovation oriented partnership

Indicator measured	EECCA target	Comments
1. No. and diversity of stakeholders (EU and non-EU countries, IFIs) participating in country dialogues.	<p>Steering Committee meetings of the National Policy Dialogue in Moldova</p> <p>First Steering Committee on the NDP in Armenia was held in December 2006.;</p>	<p>Moldova: Participation from the following main stakeholders: Ministry of Local Public Administrations; Agency of Construction and Territorial Development Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; "Apele Moldovei" and Institute ACVAPROIECT; Ministry of Health and its National Centre of Preventive Medicine; International Environmental Association of River Keepers (Eco-Tiras);</p> <p>The steering committee meeting had Armenia: -State Committee of Water Systems of the RA Ministry of Territorial Administration -Ministry of Nature Protection/ WaterResources Management Agency -Ministry of Finance and Economy, Department for Public Services Sectors' Projects; -Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Department of Social Assistance; -Ministry of Agriculture; -Public Services Regulatory Commission (PSRC); -State Sanitary Supervision Service; -State Statistical Service</p>
2. No. of agreements made between EUWI and water sector programmes/organisations	2	Two capacity building program in the water-sector in Western EECCA and Central Asia has been tendered by EU. The EU Water Initiative EECCA component will play an instrumental role in the programs.
3-a*. No. of countries with changed priority to water and sanitation and IWRM in revisions to PRSPs/national development plans made as a result of EUWI intervention		
3-b. Change in number of partner countries with IWRM strategy as a result of EUWI intervention		

OBJECTIVE 2: The promotion of improved water governance, capacity building and awareness

Indicator measured	EECCA target	Comments
4. No. of cooperation processes under preparation		
5. No. of cooperation processes launched		
6. (= 3-b) Change in number of partner countries with IWRM strategy as a result of EUWI		

OBJECTIVE 3: Improved efficiency and effectiveness of water management through dialogue and coordination

Indicator measured	EECCA target	Comments
7-a (=1). No. and diversity of stakeholders (EU and non-EU countries, IFIs) participating in country dialogues.		
7-b. Number of National Policy Dialogues with EUWI support planned/launched	3	A National Policy Dialogues has been launched in Georgia, with the aim to extend the financing strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation to rural areas and facilitating related National Policy Dialogue. Plans has been initiated to start preparing for National Policy Dialogues in Ukraine (on IWRM) and Kyrgyz Republic (financing strategy on Water Supply and Sanitation).
8-a. Number of ongoing National Policy Dialogues with EUWI support institutionalised in a scheduled process	4	<p>The Steering Group meeting of the National Policy Dialogue in Armenia met for a number of meetings in 2007. The NPD, which has OECD EAP Task Force as the strategic partner comprise a water supply pillar, with focus on a Financing Strategy for Rural WSS and a new “Minimal Water Supply Standard”.</p> <p>The IWRM pillar with UNECE as the strategic partner is under development-focussing on IWRM, Water Framework Directive and a pilot basin activity. Key partners in Armenia are State Committee on Water Systems, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Finance and Economy.</p> <p>The Steering Committee had a number of meetings in 2007 for the NPD in Moldova on the Water Supply and Sanitation Pillar</p>

Indicator measured	EECCA target	Comments
		with OECD EAP Task Force as strategic partner. The focus is on establishing a National Financing Strategy for Urban and Rural WSS. The first Steering Group meeting of the National Policy Dialogue on IWRM in Moldova with UNECE as the strategic partner was held in 2007. The focus will be on river basin management. Policy Packages include: a new water strategy and new water quality standards and water and health.. Key Moldovan partners are: Ministry of Local Public Administration, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and "Apele Moldovei".
8-b*. Number of sector programmes developed jointly by EU donors based on partner country development strategies		
9-a*. Change in proportion of water aid to government sector reported on government budget		
9-b*. Change in proportion of water aid provided through coordinated programmes consistent with recipient country development strategies		

OBJECTIVE 4: Strengthened cooperation through promoting river basin approaches in national and transboundary waters

Indicator measured	EECCA target	Comments
10-a. No. of national basin management support programmes planned/launched as a result of EUWI intervention	1	Pilot basin activities is planned to be part of the NPD's on IWRM in Armenia.
10-b. No. of transboundary basin management support programmes planned/launched as a result of EUWI intervention		
11-a. No. of national basin management support programmes ongoing as a result of EUWI intervention		
11-b. No. of transboundary basin management support programmes ongoing as a result		

Indicator measured	EECCA target	Comments
of EUWI intervention		
12-a. Number of basin organisations established and operational as a result of EUWI intervention		
12-b. Number of transboundary basins with formal cooperation mechanisms established and operational between riparian states as a result of EUWI intervention		

OBJECTIVE 5: Identification of additional financial resources and mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing

Indicator measured	EECCA target	Comments
13. No. of partner countries where the financing WG has made a specific contribution		
14-a. No. of country dialogues having contributed to developing financing strategies	4	Armenia, Moldova, Georgia and Kyrgyz Republic
15-a. Amount of EU finances committed for water supply and sanitation to target countries		
15-b. Amount of non-EU aid financing committed for the water sector		
15-c. Amount of non-ODA financing of water sector		

Impact indicator- data collection		
Armenia	Data has been collected on the state of the rural water supply in <i>Armenia</i> including: institutional aspects, water supply infrastructure, sanitation infrastructure, expenditures and revenues	
Moldova	Data has been collected in <i>Moldova</i> on the state of water resources, existing urban water supply and waste water treatment and rural water supply and sewerage and rural sanitation.	

Impact indicator- data collection		
IGeorgia	Data has been collected in Georgia on the state of water resources, existing urban water supply and waste water treatment and rural water supply and sewerage and rural sanitation.	
Russian federation	The system of water supply and waste water in Russian Federation has been monitored in 2006-2007 and compared to results of previous monitoring results from 2000-2005.	Reported in “Monitoring of the System of Water Supply and Waste Water in the Russian Federation”. OECD EAP Task Force, 2007.
Tajikistan	The system of water supply and waste water in Tajikistan has been monitored in 2006-2007.	Reported in “Monitoring of the System of Water Supply and Waste Water in the Tajikistan”. OECD EAP Task Force, 2007.
Kyrgyz Republic	The system of water supply and waste water in Kyrgyz Republic has been monitored in 2006-2007.	Reported in “Monitoring of the System of Water Supply and Sanitation In Kyrgyz Republic”. OECD EAP Task Force. 2007.

3. MEDITERRANEAN

OBJECTIVE 1: The reinforcement of political commitment towards action and innovation oriented partnership

Indicator measured	MEDITERRANEAN	Comments
1. No. and diversity of stakeholders (EU and non-EU countries, IFIs) participating in country dialogues.	Around 80	<p>In Egypt: 5 Ministries, 40 water sector organisations / programmes, 4 EU countries, 1 Non-EU country, 4 International Organisations, 4 National NGOs, 2 International NGOs</p> <p>In Lebanon: stalled, however contacts with the Prime-Minister's Cabinet and with the Ministry of Energy and Water of Lebanon are very active and on-going.</p> <p>In Libya: 1 Ministry, 2 State Agencies, 20 water sector organisations / programmes, 2 International Organisations</p>
2. No. of agreements made between EUWI and water sector programmes/organisations	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NAMCOW - EMWIS - MEDA-Water RMSU - Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process - GEF IW:LEARN - GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean - Rabat Declaration Process on National IWRM Planning in North African Countries - GEF IW:LEARN - OECD (for the conduction of the Country Dialogue in Egypt) - European Neighborhood Policy - Horizon 2020 - Water Centre of the League of Arab States
3-a*. No. of countries with changed priority to water and sanitation and IWRM in revisions to PRSPs/national development plans made as a result of EUWI intervention		
3-b. Change in number of partner countries with IWRM strategy as a result of EUWI intervention		

OBJECTIVE 2: The promotion of improved water governance, capacity building and awareness

Indicator measured	MEDITERRANEAN	Comments
4. No. of cooperation processes under preparation	2	<p>- In Syria: In the exploration phase; contacts are primarily with 2 Ministries, 1 State Agency, 3 water sector organisations / programmes, 2 EU countries, 2 International Organisations, 1 National NGO.</p> <p>- In Palestine: In the exploration phase; contact are primarily with 1 Ministry, 1 State Agency, 1 EU Country.</p>
5. No. of cooperation processes launched	12	<p>- NAMCOW</p> <p>- Egypt (Holding Company for Water and Wastewater. Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Ministry of Housing and Utilities and Local Communities,)</p> <p>- Lebanon (Ministry for Energy and Water)</p> <p>- Libya (General Water Authority)</p> <p>- Syria (State Planning Commission, GTZ-Syria)</p> <p>- Palestine (Palestinian Water Authority)</p> <p>- Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process and IW:LEARN (on transboundary waters in Southeastern Europe)</p> <p>- AfDB, AWF, UCC Water (for Libya)</p> <p>- OECD Task Team on strategies for sustainable financing of the WSS sector</p> <p>- Task Force for the Private Sector involvement in H2020</p> <p>- MEDIES on Education</p> <p>- EMWIS</p>
6. (= 3-b) Change in number of partner countries with IWRM strategy as a result of EUWI		

OBJECTIVE 3: Improved efficiency and effectiveness of water management through dialogue and coordination

Indicator measured	MEDITERRANEAN	Comments
7-a (=1). No. and diversity of stakeholders (EU and non-EU countries, IFIs) participating in country dialogues.		
7-b. Number of country dialogues with EUWI support	3	Libya (launched April 2007) Palestine (exploratory activities in 2007)

Indicator measured	MEDITERRANEAN	Comments
planned/launched		Syria (exploratory activities in 2007)
8-a. Number of ongoing country dialogues with EUWI support institutionalised in a scheduled process	2	Lebanon (launched November 2005) Egypt (launched in November 2006)
8-b*. Number of sector programmes developed jointly by EU donors based on partner country development strategies		
9-a*. Change in proportion of water aid to government sector reported on government budget		Data available only for annual sum of all ODA on water disbursed to the country for 2000 – 2005 as reported from the OECD donors (i.e. for Sum 1). Data for Sum 3 is not readily available.
9-b*. Change in proportion of water aid provided through coordinated programmes consistent with recipient country development strategies	3	Data available only for annual sum of all ODA on water disbursed to the country for 2000 – 2005 as reported from the OECD donors (i.e. for Sum 1). Data for Sum 3 is not readily available.

OBJECTIVE 4: Strengthened cooperation through promoting river basin approaches in national and transboundary waters

Indicator measured	MEDITERRANEAN	Comments
10-a. No. of national basin management support programmes planned/launched as a result of EUWI intervention	2	Sebou River (Morocco). Under the WFD / MED EUWI Joint Process Litani River (Lebanon). Under the WFD / MED EUWI Joint Process
10-b. No. of transboundary basin management support programmes planned/launched as a result of EUWI intervention		Drin River Basin (planned)
11-a. No. of national basin management support programmes ongoing as a result of EUWI intervention		-
11-b. No. of transboundary basin management support programmes ongoing as a result of EUWI intervention		-
12-a. Number of basin organisations established and operational as a result of EUWI intervention		-
12-b. Number of transboundary basins with formal cooperation mechanisms established and		Sub-regional network of managers, decision makers and experts responsible for management of transboundary water

Indicator measured	MEDITERRANEAN	Comments
operational between riparian states as a result of EUWI intervention		resources in Southeastern Europe, established within the Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process, with the support of GEF IW:LEARN

OBJECTIVE 5: Identification of additional financial resources and mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing

Indicator measured	MEDITERRANEAN	Comments
13. No. of partner countries where the financing WG has made a specific contribution		
14-a. No. of country dialogues having contributed to developing financing strategies	1	Financing strategies is a key foreseen outcome of the MED EUWI dialogues. To this end, collaboration has been established with OECD/EAP Task Force and systematic work has started in Egypt.
15-a. Amount of EU finances committed for water supply and sanitation to target countries		
15-b. Amount of non-EU aid financing committed for the water sector		
15-c. Amount of non-ODA financing of water sector		

Notes:

Indicators with asterisk () (3-a, 8-b, 9-a, 9-b) are indicators of progress under the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, 2005.*

Some indicators (1 and 3-a) measure progress on more than one EUWI objective, hence the appearance twice in the table.

4. LATIN AMERICA

Note: The Latin American Working Group Leads have counted on the cooperation of two organisms on water resources management in the Region: the Ibero-American Water Directors' Conference (CODIA) and its Permanent Technical Secretariat (STP).

OBJECTIVE 1: The reinforcement of political commitment towards action and innovation oriented partnership.

Indicator measured	LA target	Comments
1. No. and diversity of stakeholders (EU and non-EU countries, IFIs) participating in country dialogues.	9	European Politics Studies Institute (INSEEP), Sustainable Development Institute (QUINAXI), Andean Community (CAN), UNEP, World Bank, SUNASS, Global Water Partnership (GWP), Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB), Water Forum of Peru, Conference of Water Ibero-American Directors (CODIA).
2. No of agreements made between the CODIA and water sector programmes/organisations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of the Training Programme in the field of water for Latin America - Creation of a Technical Support Panel (PTA) - The "Latin American cooperation Initiative for training and technology transferring in the field of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)" (Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government)
3-a*. No. of countries with changed priority to water and sanitation and IWRM in revisions to PRSPs/national development plans made as a result of EUWI intervention	2	Bolivia and Argentina have identified water as a priority topic in the PRSPs
3-b. Change in number of partner countries with IWRM strategy as a result of EUWI intervention		N/A. To be collected by partner countries

OBJECTIVE 2: The proportion of improved water governance, capacity building and awareness.

Indicator measured	LA target	Comments
4. No. of cooperation processes under preparation	2	Country Dialogues and development of shared transboundary Basin's Management Mechanisms
5 No. of cooperation processes launched	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training Programme in the field of water for Latin America (VII Ibero-American Forum of Environment Ministers -San Salvador, June 2007- and VIII CODIA - Lima, December 2007-) - "Water Fund (2008-2012)" (XVII Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and

Indicator measured	LA target	Comments
		Government (Santiago de Chile, November 2007) - Seminar on National Integrated Water Resources Management Planning (Lima, 3rd and 4th March 2008)
6. (=3-b) Change in number of partner countries with IWRM strategy as a result of EUWI intervention		N/A. To be collected by partner countries

OBJECTIVE 3: Improved efficiency and effectiveness of water management through dialogue and coordination

Indicator measured	LA target	Comments
7-a (=1). No. and diversity of stakeholders (EU and non-EU countries, IFIs) participating in country dialogues.	0	Country Dialogues have not yet started
7-b. No. of country dialogues with EUWI support planned/launched	5	Peru, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Colombia and Honduras are interested in starting this process
8-a. Number of ongoing institutionalised processes	0	- The VII Ibero-American Forum of Environment Ministers (San Salvador, June 2007) entrusted to the CODIA the identification of the requirements and resources needed to reach the MDGs. - In this sense, the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) presented in June 2007 the "Ibero-American Water Access Fund" report, and it is working on its updated version taking into account Ibero-American Water Directors comments.
8-b*. Number of sector programmes developed jointly by EU donors based on partner country development strategies		N/A. To be collected by EUWI Secretariat
9-a*. Change in proportion of water aid to government sector reported on government budget		N/A. To be collected by partner countries
9-b*. Change in proportion of water aid provided through coordinated programmes consistent with recipient country development strategies	N/A	

OBJECTIVE 4: Strengthened cooperation through promoting river basin approaches in national and transboundary waters

Indicator measured	LA target	Comments
10-a. No. of national basin management support programmes planned/launched as a result of	0	

Indicator measured	LA target	Comments
EUWI intervention		
10-b. No. of transboundary basin management support programmes planned/launched as a result of EUWI intervention	0	
11-a. No. of national basin management support programmes ongoing as a result of CODIA intervention	1	Seminar on National Integrated Water Resources Management Planning (3rd and 4th March 2008, Lima, Peru).
11-b. No. of transboundary basin management support programmes ongoing as a result of EUWI intervention		<p>- The VII Ibero-American Forum of Environment Ministers (San Salvador, June 2007) agreed to identify mechanisms to exchange information, share experience and asses tools for Integrated Water Resources Management and Transboundary Basins.</p> <p>- The VIII CODIA, endorsed this agreement and entrusted its Permanent Technical Secretariat (STP) the elaboration of a report on transboundary basin management in the Region.</p>
12-a. Number of basin organisations established and operational as a result of EUWI intervention	0	
12-b. Number of transboundary basins with formal cooperation mechanisms established and operational between riparian states as a result of EUWI intervention	0	

OBJECTIVE 5: Identification of additional financial resources and mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing

Indicator measured	LA target	Comments
13. No. of partner countries where the financing WG has made a specific contribution	0	The Financing Group is not involved in the LA Component
14-a. No. of country dialogues having contributed to developing financing strategies	0	Country Dialogues have not yet started
15-a. Amount of EU finances committed for water supply and sanitation to target countries	1,500,000 €. 350,000 €	<p>- Building local capacities for sustainable water and sanitation services in Trans-boundary basins, Honduras/Nicaragua (2008-2010)</p> <p>- organise a process of public participation and discussion of water issues with key actors of public and private institutions and of community organisations. Ecuador (2008-2009)</p>
15-b. Amount of non-EU aid financing committed for the water sector		
15-c. Amount of non-ODA financing of water sector		

5. FINANCE

Objective 5: Identification of additional financial resources mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing

Indicator measured	Finance Result	Comments
13. No. of partner countries where the financing WG has made a specific contribution Finance WG lead	<p>Financing strategies have been completed in Mozambique, using the SWIFT methodology and with involvement by WSP AF Moldova, using the FEASIBLE methodology and with involvement by OECD</p> <p>Work on preparing for financing strategies has been carried out in</p> <p>Egypt Lesotho Burkina Faso Ghana</p> <p>Non-specific country contributions:</p> <p>A paper was commissioned for the EUWI Steering Group in February 2007 on the continuation of the EU/ACP Water Facility Another paper was commissioned as a practitioner's guide to water sector finance for use in the seminars mentioned below A experts' workshop was organised in April 2007 to reconcile the SWIFT and FEASIBLE methodologies for water sector financing strategies As an outcome of this workshop a paper was commissioned from COWI consultants with the title "Developing Financing Strategies in Water Supply and Sanitation", a generic paper outlining issues and steps in preparing such strategies. Two seminars were held in cooperation with GWPO for West Africa in Ouagadougou in March 2007 and for East Africa in April 2007 on water sector finance. A contribution was made to the UNDP programme CapNet for the development of training materials on water finance in English, French and Portuguese</p>	<p>1. The strategy for Mozambique covers less than the entire WSS sector, it focuses on rural water supplies only and leaves out sanitation entirely. Still, it is able to clearly demonstrate the potential benefits of a SWAp. As of early 2008 it was still available as a draft only.</p> <p>2. The strategy for Moldova was formally accepted by the national steering group in late 2007, but was still being edited by OECD in early 2008. The strategy recommends i.a. that (i) improved cost recovery performance is a high priority, (ii) an independent sector regulator be created, (iii) regional water utilities be created to improve management capability, (iv) current metering policy be strengthened, and (v) incentives be created to improve operational efficiency through performance based contracts.</p> <p>3. The work in Egypt has been much delayed due to procurement difficulties in the EC Delegation in Cairo. OECD is involved, applying the FEASIBLE methodology.</p> <p>4. In Lesotho work is progressing on preparing Terms of Reference for a consultancy to be carried out in the second half of 2008.</p> <p>5. For Burkina Faso a tender was issued for the consultancy in early January 2008. However, in February the government decided to suspend the project because of capacity constraints and duplication with other activities.</p> <p>6. After discussions on and off during nine months Ghana finally decided in February 2008 that the capacity was not at hand to prepare a water sector financing strategy.</p> <p>7. The two seminars brought together some 40 participants each, representing water sector practitioners and financial experts. They were both highly appreciated</p>

Indicator measured	Finance Result	Comments
		by participants, and a continuation is being planned. A final report is available from GWPO.
14-a. No. of country dialogues having contributed to developing financing strategies Finance WG lead	Ethiopia – work is continuing on the preparations for a water sector SWAp, and the summary financing strategy prepared with FWG support has been an important contribution. Zambia – some time after the EUWI dialogue was concluded WSP resumed work on a financing strategy, using SWIFT methodology.	The financing strategy in Ethiopia provided only a broad outline due to serious shortages of data. Still, it has proven useful for the work on the SWAp. WSP Af has not reported on its work in Zambia.
15-c. Amount of non-ODA financing of water sector Finance WG lead		