



Annual Report 2015



© European Union, 2015
Reproduction is authorised provided
the source is acknowledged.

ISBN: 978-92-79-50378-8
ISSN: 2466-9601
DOI: 10.2841/523624
Catalogue Nr.: MN-BD-15-001-EN-N



Contents

1	ABBREVIATIONS	4
2	BACKGROUND AND ORGANISATION	5
3	HIGHLIGHTS 2014 - 2015	6
4	TRENDS	10
5	THE EUWI REGIONAL WORKING GROUPS	12
5.1	AFRICA	12
5.2	EASTERN EUROPE CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA (EECCA)	14
5.3	MEDITERRANEAN	18
5.4	LATIN AMERICA	20
5.5	CHINA-EUROPE WATER PLATFORM	23
6	EUWI: THE RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION	25
7	LOOKING AHEAD	31
8	THE NEXUS	32
9	SOME KEY CONSIDERATIONS	33
	EUWI CONTACTS	34

1 Abbreviations

ACE-Water	African Centres of Excellence in Water	ERA-NET	European Research Area Network	SADC	Southern African Development Community
ACP	Africa Caribbean Pacific	EU	European Union	SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
AFDB	African Development Bank	EUROCLIMA	Climate Change Regional Cooperation Programme	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
AFDB-ICA	African Development Bank Infrastructure Consortium for Africa	EUWI	EU Water Initiative	SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
AGW-NET	Africa Groundwater Network	GEF	Global Environment Facility	SPLASH	European Union Water Initiative Research Area Network (EUWI ERA-net)
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water	GWP(O)	Global Water Partnership (Organisation)	SWA-HLM	Sanitation and Water for All High Level Meeting
ANBO	African Network of Basin Organisations	ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ANEW	African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation	IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
AWG	Africa Working Group	JAES	Africa-EU Joint Strategy	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
BGR	Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (in German)	JRC	Joint Research Centre	UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
CAP-NET	Capacity Building for Sustainable Water Management Network	LA	Latin America	UNSGAB	United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Group on Water and Sanitation
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market	MDG	Millennium Development Goal	UfM	Union for the Mediterranean
CODIA	Conference of IberoAmerican Water Directors (in Spanish)	MED	Mediterranean	WACDEP	Water and Climate for Development Programme
CoE	Centres of Excellence	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	WEDC	Water, Engineering and Development Centre
CEWP	China Europe Water Platform	MSF	Multi-Stakeholder Forum	WHO	World Health Organisation
CG	Coordination Group	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation	WSA	Water and Sanitation for Africa
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)	NPD	National Policy Dialogue	WSS	Water supply and sanitation
DSS	Decisions Support Systems	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	WWW	World Water Week
EAP	Environmental Action Programme	OMVS	Organisation pour la mise en valeur du fleuve Senegal		
EC	European Commission	OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe		
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	RALCEA	Latin American Centres of Excellence in Water (in Spanish)		
EECCA	Eastern Europe, Caucases and Central Asia	Rio+20	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development		
		RBO	River Basin Organisation		

2 Background and Organisation

The world population has tripled over the last century and is expected to reach 9 billions by 2050. Right now 780 million people still lack access to safe water and 2.5 billion people are without adequate sanitation. The growing pressure on water resources will dramatically affect water availability and increase global water scarcity, with major regional disparities.

To supply safe water and to ensure sustainable access to both water and energy will require stronger national and international efforts on governance, an effective action framework to channel activities from the local to the global scale, and concerted political engagement to ensure the preservation of vital natural resources.

Apart from its own intrinsic importance for the maintenance of life, water is a catalytic resource for the associated sectors of energy, food, economic development and health. The EUWI mission is to contribute to the strengthening of political commitment, through innovative

Water is a catalytic resource for the associated sectors of energy, food, economic development and health

partnerships and collaboration, in order to promote a multi-stakeholder approach to water and sanitation and to the water-food-energy nexus.

The EUWI focuses attention on water-related issues, addressing a broad selection of stakeholder interests and concerns relevant to sustainable social and economic development. Although not itself a funding mechanism, the EUWI aims to improve coordination among the EC and EU member states to support the delivery of improved water supply and sanitation services.

The EUWI works through strategic partnerships in specific regions to facilitate government, civil society, private sector and other stakeholders as they work together to achieve, in particular, the water-related Millennium Development Goals. There are four EUWI Working Groups, each with a regional focus:

- Africa (AWG).
- Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA).
- Latin America (LA).
- Mediterranean (MED).

The EUWI has five specific objectives to which its Working Groups contribute:

1. Strengthening political commitment to action and innovation-oriented partnership.
2. Promoting better water governance, capacity-building and awareness.
3. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of water management through multi-stakeholder dialogue and coordination.
4. Strengthening cooperation by promoting



EUWI's Andre Liebaert speaking at the World Water Forum, South Korea.

river-basin approaches in national and transboundary waters.

5. Identifying additional sources of funding and mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing.

The main research element of the EUWI is through the JRC Centres of Excellence Programme, complementing the earlier work under SPLASH, and research activities supported by the EC. The EUWI Coordination Group ensures the coherence of EUWI activities. An annual Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) held during World Water Week in Stockholm provides overall policy guidance. The EC provides the secretariat for the EUWI, which reports on its activities and achievements through its Annual Report published to coincide with World Water Week.

2012 was the 10th Anniversary of the establishment of the EUWI and a special 10 year retrospective was published to celebrate the event (The First Ten Years of the European Union Water Initiative 2002-2010):

http://www.euwi.net/files/EUWI_10Anniversary_Web.pdf. Full details of the history, organisation and context of the EUWI and its regional and thematic Working Groups can be found in this.



3 HIGHLIGHTS 2014 - 2015

World Water Week Stockholm 2014

The World Water Week Stockholm (WWW) in August-September 2014 welcomed over 3,000 participants from more than 140 countries and focused on water and energy linkages. Sessions included biofuel crops, water reuse, desalinization, energy from sludge, with the aim of improving water and energy efficiency for industry, agriculture and domestic consumption. The Stockholm Statement aimed at lobbying for a water goal in the future Sustainable Development Goals.

<http://www.siwi.org/stockholmstatement2014/>

World Water Week 2014



The Multi Stakeholder Forum 2014

The EUWI Multi-Stakeholder Forum held during the WWW focused on the main results of the different components of the initiative, and the priorities for next year. The meeting was co-hosted by the European Commission - Ms. Marta Moren Abat, DG Environment, and Mr. Andre Liebaert, DG Development and Cooperation - and SIWI was represented by Dr. Hakan Tropp. The Forum comprised various presentations linking water to green economy, infrastructure development, nexus and in particular water and energy, theme of WWW 2014, followed by questions, and panel discussions on matters arising.

<http://www.siwi.org/prizes/worldwaterweek/>

In their introductory remarks Mr. Liebaert and Ms. Moren stressed that in the present world context the EUWI's importance was more significant than ever, acting as a dynamic force for encouraging collaboration and partnerships, and nowhere was this more important than in the context of water and energy. They underlined that in the on-going political context of setting new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the EU Year of Development in 2015, EUWI has to work with all stakeholders to bring its activities and results to fruition.

Dr. Tropp stressed the importance of water infrastructure when considering the interrelationships between water and energy. The complexities from competing needs for land use were a major concern, and the relationships between public sector management of resources and the private sector needed to be addressed.

The keynote address by Giovanni Bidoglio, of the EC Joint Research Centre, addressed the knowledge base of the Water-Energy-Food Nexus as a support to policy decisions. The nexus is everywhere but has to be understood at the concrete level. The mutual interdependency of science and policy and the benefits of close co-operation are exemplified in the NEPAD Regional Networks of Centres of Excellence in Water Sciences and EUWI had a key role in providing guidelines for collaboration at different scales. EUWI could be highly significant in supporting collaboration to find the right combination of measures for the different sectors to fit specific context requirements at the river basin scale, and addressing interdependencies and trade-offs. Research solutions, cooperative and joint assessments, and harmonisation across countries and trans-boundary watersheds are all appropriate matters for the attention of EUWI.

In a session on regional opportunities, there was a panel discussion on the EECCA region, with Mr. Xavier Leflaive (OECD), and Mr. Bo Libert (UNECE). The focus was on managing water infrastructure for green growth, with special attention to the issues of multipurpose infrastructure, dam safety, water supply and sanitation. The older large sanitation systems are greedy for energy, and there needs now to be an emphasis on extending the WSS systems, increasing water use efficiency and the use of more ecologically sensitive water storage.

There was discussion on the Protocol on Water and Health (part of the UNECE Convention), which is a legal commitment to improve the supply of drinking water and water quality, and therefore health, and is based on an



Ms. Marta Moren Abat addresses the EUWI Multi-Stakeholder Forum

understanding that the various sector ministries would cooperate in developing and agreeing on implementation measures. But the danger is that the signing of a protocol was without meaning if it was not translated into practical actions. Under the Protocol on Water and Health, targets had been set in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in 2013, in Armenia in 2014, and target-setting would start in Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan in 2015.

The Mediterranean region was the focus of a panel discussion on the WFE nexus, with Mr. Dimitris Faloutsos, EUWI-MED, Mr. Bo Libert, UNECE, and Ms. Alice Nassar Jaraiseh, SIWI. The nexus approach was stressed as particularly important for the Mediterranean countries

for a number of reasons and considering the hydrological and geo-political complications of the region. Southeastern Europe, for example, which relies heavily on hydropower production, is expected to face significant challenges on the energy and water linkages due to the projections on climate change impacts.

In the MENA, where water scarcity is more acute and the future climate-related scenarios foresee a more frequent occurrence of extreme events, the largely agriculture-based economies of the countries are faced with serious obstacles for securing the food production needed for their increasing and young populations. When considering the related rising energy demand, or the repercussions of the Arab Spring that was largely triggered by high food prices and cumulative poverty levels, the value of the nexus approach in tackling the different issues in an integrated manner becomes profound. A regional

process, involving nexus assessments and policy dialogues is necessary, as the majority of water users are in trans-boundary basins and aquifers.

The nexus approach can help to bring different government, agencies, sectors and ministries together and could result in breaking down divisions and developing synergies and trade-off options between competing interests.

A panel discussion on the regional opportunities for the nexus approach in the Africa region was led by Dr. Rashid Mbaziira, AMCOW, Mr. Andrew Takawira, Global Water Partnership Southern Africa, Mr. Nico Elema, NEPAD Centres of Excellence, and facilitated by Mr. James Leten, SIWI (support to EUWI-Africa Working Group).

The ongoing work of the major regional actors, AMCOW, the Joint Africa-EU Strategy, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, the Programme for Infrastructure Development, EUWI, EUEI, the NEPAD network of Water Centres of Excellence, SADC, the African Network for Basin Organisations, was outlined, with an indication of the progress being made in the various programmes.

Mr. Josh Weinberg, SIWI, presented the status of the China-EU Water Platform, focusing on the co-lead programmes, Urban Water-Energy-Food Security Nexus and on small hydropower. There is a common China Europe interest in improving methods for analysing synergies and conflicts between the major water uses of domestic, industrial, agricultural and energy production in urban areas.

Ms. Iskrevka suggested that EUWI should involve in its capacity-building initiatives representatives

of civil society – NGOs, CBOs, women and youth community, enabling a local capacity base that will make the implementation sustainable and efficient.

Mr Pierre Guillibert (Nexus Resource Platform – GIZ) explained how the proposals of the different components could contribute to the work on the nexus at the regional level.

The role of EUWI was accentuated as the connecting tissue for innovative processes and well as the value of maintaining EUWI a political process (as in the case of EUWI-MED) on which the nexus can have a solid grounding. In concluding remarks, the Commission underlined the following:

The EU Foreign Affairs Council conclusions of July 2013 underlined the role of water cooperation and stated the EU's substantive commitment to addressing the root causes of water challenges around the world through its work on development and environment. These conclusions encourage the use of existing instruments and the promotion of international agreements on water cooperation. The UN and UNECE Water Conventions are seen as important instruments for that. The EUWI might play a role on the implementation of these conclusions. The EUWI regional components have proven to play an important role for water cooperation. These regional components should continue to explore how to enhance EUWI's catalytic role within the current global agenda.

World Water Forum, April, South Korea

The 7th World Water Forum (WWF) brought together 40,000 visitors from 168 countries, including 9 heads of State, 80 government ministers and 100 official national governments delegations. An ambitious roadmap was formalised, paving the way for the eighth forum in Brasilia in 2018. The roadmap marks the first time a formal commitment has been signed at the World Water Forum to ensure appropriate action is taken by all stakeholders, on matters ranging from financing infrastructure to food security. The progress of the roadmap can be followed online, allowing the different stakeholders to be held accountable. Benedito Braga, President of the World Water Council, said: "The seventh Forum has demonstrated that it is a place where world leaders in the water community come to mobilise political action. The pledges made during the seventh Forum will be carried to New York as a major contribution to the adoption of a Sustainable Development Goal on water."

The European Union at the WWF

The City of Gyeongbuk was the venue for policy makers to take part in the political process, and also citizens and NGOs in a Citizens' Forum. The City of Daegu was the location of the main expo and trade fair and also hosted more than 100 dialogue and presentation sessions. For the first time at a WWF, three important EU Directorates General (DG) coordinated their efforts to reinforce the EU presence. This year the EU Commissioner for DG Development and Cooperation, Neven Mimica, attended the WWF to mark EU presence

in the political negotiations and to demonstrate the EU's continuing strong support for making universal access to drinking water and sanitation one of the most urgent world priorities.

Commissioner Mimica attended the Ministerial Conference at Gyeongbuk, along with government officials and Heads of Delegations from 100 countries. The Conference issued the Ministerial Declaration which pledged to place water as a distinct and separate agenda item in the UN-led Post-2015 Development Agenda and to work for a positive result at the Paris Conference of Parties to the UN Convention on Climate Change in December 2015.

At a High Level Panel in Daegu, Commissioner Mimica described his DG's efforts and the prospective guidelines for the EU's next financial plan for cooperation and development aid. He explained that over the last 30 years, the EU has been the leading donor supporting development policies and programs all over the world. Commissioner Mimica took the opportunity to announce the main guidelines for the next EU development assistance program as part of the Agenda for Change, which aimed at "strengthening the capacity of the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development to monitor and report results, enhancing the accountability, transparency and visibility of EU aid". He highlighted the fact that water, as a cross-cutting issue, would be funded through various sectoral initiatives such as urban development. He emphasised that the priority would be placed on the water-energy-food nexus, which would largely drive the content of the next calls.



EU presence at the WWF

More than 10 official EU delegates attended the WWF, taking part in dialogues and making presentations at various events in the Thematic Process and the Citizen's Forum programmes. The DGs for Environment, Research and Development and Cooperation coordinated their efforts to exhibit their programs and projects in a European Commission stand at the main WWF Expo Centre in Daegu. The stand displayed posters and publications from the JRC, the EUWI, and DG Environment, a trailer video showing

Visitors to the European Commission stand at the World Water Forum 2015, Daegu, South Korea

Commissioner's Blog

"It was really important for me to be there and show the European Union's strong support to making universal access to drinking water and sanitation one of our priorities. To achieve this, we need to ensure that, when dealing with the growing demand for water, food and energy, we use a comprehensive approach that allows us to avoid negative consequences, for instance, on the environment. This is one of the most important topics we were discussing at the Forum."

"In the international context, the EU is promoting the concept of 'water diplomacy', which tries to reconcile the different uses of water resources – drinking water and sanitation, food production, industry and energy."

"We want to build on the success achieved over the last decade, while more directly targeting the remaining challenges. More than 2.5 billion euros have been committed in the water sector, and more than 60 countries are currently implementing water projects with the financial assistance of the European Union."

"There are plenty of successful examples, such as a project in a town in Mozambique which has helped to develop the water supply capacity locally and to install two water supply units. The approach here has had a multiplier effect as it has since been replicated in four other towns in the region. Some 600,000 people have initially benefitted from the project."



Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, Mr. Neven Mimica

"Although the Millennium Development Goal target on drinking water has been reached, large disparities still remain across regions. In addition, the target on sanitation is still among those that are most off-track. The statistics are challenging – about 800 million people still do not have access to drinking water and 2.5 billion people lack access to basic levels of sanitation. To really make a difference on this area, we must break the silence around poor sanitation and recognise water not only as an issue on its own but as a cross-cutting issue."

"I am glad that events like this week's forum will allow us to work together to make this a reality. Quite simply, preserving water means preserving life itself. We must do what we can make sure that everyone can access clean water and sanitation, wherever they live."

excerpts from 10 WATSAN projects funded under the ACP-EU Water Facility Program, and an interactive map displaying EU-supported projects over the last 10 years all over the world.

Leaflet: More than Water

At the WWF the EU published a new brochure "More than Water" summarising the achievements of the EU Water Sector over the past decades, and describing the various financial and technical assistance instruments and programmes that have been undertaken. The brochure describes the changes in emphasis now being developed for the EU's development assistance programmes in the light of the global focus on the water-food-energy nexus and the against the backdrop of the post 2015 development agenda and the definition of the new Sustainable Development Goals.

Water Facility Stories

The ACP-EU Water Facility has been successful in supporting more than 300 water supply and sanitation improvement projects in 50 ACP countries, and 25 success stories from these projects were presented in display and animated presentation formats during the WWF.

One of the Gyeongbuk venues for the World Water Forum



4 Trends

Notwithstanding the great achievements in meeting the MDG target on drinking water there remain important disparities between regions and 748 million people, mostly in rural and poor areas, still lack access to an improved drinking water source. Regarding the MDG target on sanitation, there are still 2.4 billion people without access to an improved sanitation facility, a large majority of them living in rural areas. A global vision and worldwide commitment is consequently needed in order to tackle the world's current and emerging water problems.

The post-2015 agenda outcome, "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development" will be adopted in September 2015.

This is the outcome of a three-year process started in 2012, of unprecedented global scale and inclusiveness. Major milestones along the way include the High Level Panel of which Commissioner Piebalgs was a member, the 2013 Special Event on the MDGs, the Open Working Group on SDGs, the UNSG Synthesis Report, the intergovernmental negotiations and of course the Addis Financing for Development Conference.

The new agenda brings together the MDGs and Rio+20 follow-up into one overarching framework for poverty eradication and sustainable development. It is a universal agenda, applicable to all countries, working together in the context of a revitalized Global Partnership.

At the core of the agenda are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their associated targets, which integrate the three dimensions of

sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) as well as human rights, gender equality, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and accountable institutions. Among these goals, SDG 6 will be a dedicated water and sanitation goal and will constitute the new framework for future water-related development activities.

Sustainable economic growth, with progress towards poverty eradication and ecosystem preservation, cannot be achieved if water supplies remain inadequate, with the consequential impacts on food security and energy. So water continues to be at the forefront of the EU development agenda as a cross-cutting element. Political attention is being focused increasingly on access to food and energy, linked to issues of climate change, in line with the EU development policy defined by the "Agenda for Change". By promoting an integrated 'water-energy-food security nexus' approach for inclusive and sustainable growth, EU co-operation contributes to the conversion of the nexus principles into action on the ground. In addition 2015 is the European Year of Development, constituting an important opportunity to place water, in its multiple dimensions, firmly on the political agenda.

The first European Citizens' Initiative, Right2Water, submitted on 20 December 2013 and signed by almost 1.9 million Europeans, invited the EU to "increase its efforts to achieve universal access to water and sanitation". In response to this call for action the European Commission is committed to stimulating innovative approaches for development assistance in water and sanitation, and to

advocating universal access to water and sanitation as a priority area for the future Sustainable Development Goals.

As follow-up to the Commission's response to the European Citizen Initiative "Right2Water", DG DEVCO has recently organised a workshop on "Innovative partnerships and financing mechanisms". This event aimed to enhance discussion on innovative partnerships and financing mechanisms, including solidarity instruments, as ways to promote access to drinking water and sanitation in the developing countries (with a focus on the poorest), and explore the potential role of EU actors and institutions in encouraging water cooperation and the sharing of best practices.



5 The EUWI regional working groups

5.1 Africa Regional Working Group

The last Africa-EU Summit in 2014 defined a roadmap under which: “Actions in the water sector shall be geared to ensuring sustainable and efficient management of water resources, contributing to growth, peace and security, through institutional strengthening and preparation for investment in multi-purpose water infrastructure. We will ensure better management of water resources for greater access to drinking water and sanitation and strengthen the water-energy-food nexus.”

Under the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) framework following on the conclusions of the 2014 Africa-EU Summit, the Africa-EU Partnership on Water affairs and Sanitation will be reinforced, with water integrated as a key component of infrastructure development. The integration will facilitate interaction on infrastructure development, on the water-energy-food security nexus, as well as on climate change and preparations for investment and blending opportunities.

A review was undertaken of the last 13 years of Africa-EU Water Partnership implementation. It recommends the Partnership to dedicate all efforts to the wider joint Africa-EU agenda with the objective “to attain the Africa Water Vision by 2025 through joint African-EU operational support to implementation of AMCOW Work Programs”. The review recommends reinforcing the partnership into a platform that will

become the cornerstone for a coordinated implementation of the ‘Africa-EU Water Agenda’, with a particular focus on the themes of ‘water infrastructure for economic growth’ and ‘managing transboundary waters’.

A meeting of the JAES Reference Group on Infrastructure, allowing for a coordinated approach between the 4 infrastructure sectors (energy, ICT, transport and water) took place in Brussels in March 2015. The water component reported that a new strategy is being developed to achieve the following objectives:

- Regular and joint review/mapping of African priority needs – as identified by AMCOW monitoring mechanisms – and EU donor strategies and activities, to contribute to aid efficiency

- Enhance the strategic dialogue influencing the political agenda (EU, AU and global) on key and emerging issues and international processes such as the post 2015 agenda and the ‘nexus’
- Coordinate the EU response to the Africa Water Vision and the Post-2015 Water Agenda as defined in the AMCOW Work Programme, with a focus on the themes converging with the JAES Roadmap
- Facilitate access to investment through blending for multi-purpose hydraulic infrastructure (e.g. PIDA and EU investment facilities), involving EU and African Financial Institutions.

The Partnership provides a platform for dialogue and coordination of different EU water-related



A session of the Africa Regional Process at the World Water Forum, South Korea

programmes with a pan-African dimension (funded under thematic instruments):

- Ensuring complementarity and synergies
- Strengthening institutions for transboundary water resources management in Africa (ongoing), implemented with the African Network of Basin Organisations (ANBO) and the Global Water Partnership
- Supporting NEPAD Centers of Excellence (first phase completed, new project under appraisal)
- Supporting regional dialogues and action plans on the water-energy-food security nexus, including an African component
- Contributing to the 'Cooperation on International Waters in Africa' Trust Fund
- Supporting the AMCOW Secretariat (co-financed with Germany, implemented by GIZ)

7th World Water Forum and Africa

During the 7th WWF in S. Korea, April 2015, the EU Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, Mr. Neven Mimica, had a bilateral meeting with the current President of the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), Mr Ahamadou Mansour Faye, Minister of Water and Sanitation of Senegal.

The prominent role of the European Commission in Africa was amply recognised not only in terms of funding but especially in terms of political dialogue and advocacy for water-related issues. The Commissioner reiterated his strong commitment to:

- i) keep water as one of the priorities of our development cooperation agenda

- ii) continued partnership with AMCOW and support cooperation on water in Africa
- iii) support for a stand-alone water goal in the framework of the SDG negotiations.

Africa Working Group: 2014 Activities

2014 was a bridge year between 2 phases of the Africa Working Group. For the period from January till March 30th 2014, the 2013 Workplan remained valid. The Support team pursued the support and follow-up activities to the on-going processes, i.e.

- (1) the review of the Joint Africa EU Strategy and the incorporation of Water Partnership in the reviewed implementation mechanism
- (2) the post-2015 MDG process.

Results Area 1: Implementation of declarations

1.1 Support the delivery of relevant Declarations in close coordination with AMCOW and its Work Plan

The AWG followed closely the development of the revised JAES, permanently updating and sharing its information note with the AWG member. The JAES clearly integrates the water challenges as agreed in the Africa EU Summit declaration and roadmap, which now represents the political mandate for the AWG.

1.2 Provide an Africa-EU contribution to the post-MDG/SDG process on water

In the continuation of support to the Post-2015 MDG process and building on the National Consultation that the AWG supported in March-June 2013, the AWG supported a 2nd round



of national consultations. This 2nd round took place between February and April 2014. The main purpose was to discuss, consult and get feed-back on the document of the UN-Water "Recommendations for a global goal on water".

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) brought together about 1,200 participants in 29 countries to discuss proposals for a water goal and related targets for the post-2015 development agenda.

The AWG supported the national consultation of 10 African countries. The conclusions of a second round of national stakeholder consultations on water urge the global community to include a dedicated water goal within the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. The most important conclusion was a broad consensus that the proposed goal of "Securing sustainable water for all" is fundamental to future development. In addition, there was strong

Water infrastructure issues in Africa debated at the World Water Forum, South Korea

support for targets that advance integrated approaches to water management, in particular the five targets proposed in the UN-Water Technical Advice paper.

Both the overall study report, as well as the individual national reports can be found on the GWP page: <http://www.gwp.org/gwp-in-action/News-and-Activities/GWP-Consultations-Reinforce-Call-for-Dedicated-Water-Goal/>

1.3 Build upon the work undertaken by the Finance Working Group

The AWG, ICA, AfDB and Cap-Net joined with the GWP, ANBO and AMCOW for the organisation of training workshops on national planning and financing strategies for African countries.

Two training workshops took place during spring of 2014 (April 2014 in Dakar and July 2014 in Johannesburg) addressing the planning and financing of water development plans: 59 staff from African Lake and River Basin Organisation as well as from Regional Economic Communities were trained on the “Financing of sustainable water resources management and development: economics, financing opportunities and project preparation.”

Results area 2: Aid Effectiveness and Efficiency

2.2 Coordination of EU's technical and resource support to AMCOW

In order to prepare for the future, the support team engaged in a consolidation of the AWG outcomes, and in the identification of strategic orientations for the next phase of the Africa EU Water Partnership under the Joint Africa EU Strategy. For the latter, the following 2 activities were initiated.

1) A consultancy to survey and discuss with our main stakeholders to find the best common ground (in terms of objectives, activities, intervention scale, institutional arrangements) to guide the African and European stakeholders for future activities under the Africa EU Partnership. After 12 years of operation, and in preparation for implementation according to the JAES-Summits's declaration and roadmap, it was considered opportune to draw lessons from the past according to the new political mandate. The consultancy assessed the 12 years of operation of the AWG, to gather the stakeholders' present

needs and future expectations, as well as to propose future strategic orientations for the Africa-EU Water Partnership. As such the review is based on the Partnerships' report review, as well as on stakeholders consultations, namely AMCOW's secretariat, the EU member states' experts and other closely related stakeholders. The consultancy report was summarised in a 8-page discussion note circulated amongst AWG members.

2) The second initiative was to task the NEPAD Centres of Excellence to identify how and where the AWG could in the future support knowledge management in Africa, something urgently needed for to improve the decision-making processes.

Results area 3: Ownership and Multi-stakeholder Partnership

3.1 Arranging AWG meetings

The AWG organised 2 AWG meetings, one in Dakar, in the margin of the Africa Water Week and the AMCOW General Assembly (26-31 May 2014), and one in Stockholm in the margin of the World Water Week (31 August - 5 September 2014). The 2 meetings were well attended, and were opportunities to present the activities of the AWG, as well as the proposed orientation for the future, and to have open discussion with partners over challenges and priorities. Partners also made use of this platform to inform each other about their activities.

Water is one of the priorities of The EU development cooperation agenda for Africa



5.2 EUWI Regional Working Group: Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

Background

The EUWI EECCA is a regional component of the EUWI which assists countries in the region of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA)¹ in adopting a more integrated approach to water management, applying robust economic and financial analyses and improving multi-stakeholder participation. It also helps in identifying and removing some of the key obstacles to effective and efficient water management, while reflecting countries' level of socio-economic development.

By supporting progressive approximation of the EECCA countries' water legislation with that of the European Union, in particular the EU Water Framework Directive, the EUWI EECCA contributes to the implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy and of the EU-Central Asia Platform for Environment and Water Cooperation. The EUWI EECCA combines a regional co-operation dimension, where countries in the region share experience on water-related challenges and successful reforms, and country specific multi-year National Policy Dialogues (NPDs), where the OECD and UNECE facilitate policy dialogue on reforms in the field of integrated water resource management (IWRM) and/or water supply and sanitation (WSS).

The OECD focuses on the economic aspects of water resources management (managing water for growth and making the best use of economic instruments for water management) and on the financial sustainability of water supply and sanitation services while the UNECE focuses on the co-operation related to the transboundary waters. The EUWI EECCA is funded by the European Union, with co-financing from Austria, Finland, Germany, Norway, and Switzerland.

Country activities 2014-2015

In 2014-2015, the EUWI EECCA continued mobilising the political commitments to water sector reforms with the following actions:

- preparation of the policy packages on water policy reforms (IWRM and WSS), including strengthening the use of economic instruments in water policies and transboundary co-operation
- continued support to high-level National Policy Dialogues, including meetings of the NPDs Steering Committees in EECCA countries
- support to regional activities, including analysis of common issues and promoting a region-wide dialogue through the EUWI EECCA Working Group on Water.

National Policy Dialogues

The National Policy Dialogues (NPDs) are continuous platforms to advance water policy reforms in the EECCA countries. Discussions at NPD meetings are substantiated by robust analytical work and the presentation of international best practice. The main outcomes are policy packages, such as national strategies, plans for implementation and legislative acts, and pilot projects showcasing the reform. The NPDs are usually chaired by heads of government agencies responsible for water management and involve ministries and government agencies, parliamentary bodies, business and research community and non-governmental organizations.

This architecture warrants a strong buy-in from high-level decision makers. Participants also include officials and experts from the EU countries as well as international organizations and international financial institutions who share experience, demonstrate their policies and good practices, and co-ordinate assistance to the region. The OECD and the UNECE actively support NPDs in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. In 2014 a process of establishing the NPD in Belarus was initiated while activities in Ukraine are being re-launched in 2015.

Clearing and maintaining water courses is an essential contribution to security of water supply





Armenia

The UNECE supported Armenia in the implementation of the UNECE Protocol on Water and Health. After setting national targets and target dates in the context of the Protocol, an action plan for achieving them was adopted by the NPD Steering Committee in December 2014. The UNECE also supported the activities of a national expert group in 2014 that prepared a roadmap for the ratification of the Protocol. It is expected that Armenia becomes a Party to the Protocol prior to the next Meeting of Parties of 2016. Upon request from the Armenian State Committee of Water Systems, the OECD elaborated recommendations for the development of a national strategy on sustainable sanitation in 2014. Recommendations covered a wide spectrum of issues, including institutional and regulatory reform and more effective financing arrangements. This work derives from an assessment of wastewater collection and treatment in Armenia and from the analysis of the level of ambition of the Armenian government.

Azerbaijan

Bilateral cooperation with neighbouring Georgia remained the major focus of the EUWI process in Azerbaijan in 2014. The UNECE conducted a pilot project to test the approach of the thematic assessment on the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus in the transboundary Alazani/Ganykh river basin, shared by Azerbaijan and Georgia. Preliminary results were discussed at the EUWI NPD

Steering Committee meeting in January 2014 and at the stakeholder workshop in February 2015.

This work provided a basis for the development of a bilateral agreement between Azerbaijan and Georgia on the management of shared transboundary waters which is to be signed by the end of 2015. The OECD organized expert workshops in January 2014 in Baku and in November 2014 in Tbilisi to support the assessment of the economic benefits of cooperative action in water management between Azerbaijan and Georgia.

Belarus

In October 2014, the Ministry of Economy formally expressed its interest in starting a process of the EUWI National Policy Dialogue. Priorities and potential projects were discussed with the OECD and UNECE during a joint mission in March 2015. The first activity to develop a national strategy for WSS will be launched in the second half of 2015.

Georgia

Developing of modern water legislation formed the core part of UNECE support to Georgia in 2014. The ambitious new law developed in 2013 introduced a river basin approach to water resources management, made permitting and licensing obligatory for water use and discharges and clarified the roles of the different state agencies involved in the management of water resources. In 2014, a range of by-laws for

the implementation of the new draft water law were drafted. All draft legal acts were discussed by stakeholders at the 3rd NPD Steering Committee meeting in February 2015 with the view to adopt them before the end of 2015.

Kazakhstan

Following the prioritization of activities at the first Steering Committee meeting of 2013, the UNECE assisted Kazakhstan in analysing the benefits of acceding to the UNECE Protocol on Water and Health. Based on the results of the analysis carried out by a national expert group, a decision was taken at the second Steering Committee meeting in April 2014 to launch the ratification process of the Protocol. In parallel, the recommendations on sustainable business models for WSS in small towns and rural areas in Kazakhstan were developed with the OECD support and presented to the Kazakh government.

In December 2014, additional funding from the EU was mobilised to support the NPD and its activities in field of transboundary cooperation, basin planning and capacity building for the period 2015-2018. This is part of a new water and green economy project that is implemented by the UNDP and UNECE.



Kyrgyzstan

Support to the management of the transboundary Chu river basin and to improving water use efficiency in agriculture by introducing modern water-saving irrigation technologies were among key priorities of the NPD.

In June 2014 the second meeting of the Chu River Basin Council took place while in March 2015 a study commissioned by UNECE on the most suitable water-saving technologies for the Kyrgyz irrigation sector was concluded and discussed at the NPD Steering Committee meeting. The study examined the feasibility of developing sprinkler and drip irrigation as alternatives to surface irrigation where water is provided via a system of open ditches which results in some 50% water losses.

The work of the OECD concentrated on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of economic instruments for water resources management. A mid-term action plan for reforming selected instruments was prepared based on the proposed reform options and scenarios.

In June 2015, the OECD launched a follow up project aimed at assisting Kyrgyzstan in introducing surface water abstraction charges, as well as in reforming the current approaches to estimating monetary value of damage to surface water bodies caused by

industrial activities and damage restoration and compensation.

Republic of Moldova

The National Policy Dialogue focused on:

- i) the implementation of actions to achieve water and health targets established by Moldova
- ii) the identification of ways to improve domestic financial support mechanisms for WSS.

The first element, which has been financially supported by the EU and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, included developing a plan of actions to achieve the targets established under the UNECE-WHO/Europe Protocol on Water and Health. In October 2013, the Clearing House on the Protocol was established, which sets an outstanding example for the entire region.

Under the second element, the OECD conducted a study that analysed existing domestic financial support mechanisms for WSS, and identified the ways to streamlining them and increasing their efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Results of this work were discussed at the NPD Coordination Council meeting in May 2015, and main policy recommendations of the study were endorsed.

Recently, a useful input was also provided to the revised government strategy for WSS, as well as the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.

Apparently free and abundant, but not enough, and not free

Russian Federation

Following the work on economic instruments for water resources management undertaken at the federal level and completed in 2013, the OECD implemented a follow up project to facilitate regional policy dialogue on a similar topic at the basin level, in the Republic of Buryatia (Lake Baikal basin).

A policy package that included recommendations on improving the use of economic instruments for WRM was developed through a multi-stakeholder dialogue conducted in 2014 which was co-chaired by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Economy of Buryatia. The OECD plans to organise a policy seminar at the federal level in the second half of 2015 to communicate the results and recommendations of the project to the authorities at the federal level and mobilise political support to their implementation.

Tajikistan

A water sector reform strategy, further elaborated in early 2015, is expected to be adopted by the Government in 2015. A separate strategy for the development of the irrigation sector is being drafted with the support of the UNECE. Strengthening the transboundary water cooperation with the neighbouring Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan (Chu-Talas basins and Pyanch basin, respectively), is another important issue on the NPD agenda.

The OECD was recently asked to contribute to the ongoing NPD and to the implementation of the water sector reform strategy by analysing ways to strengthen financing of the irrigation and water supply/sanitation sectors. The Anti-monopoly Agency of Tajikistan, which is in charge of setting tariffs for WSS, and the Agency of Melioration, in charge of the irrigation systems, are key partners.

Turkmenistan

The work concentrated on developing water legislation and building capacity of the public administration. A new Water Code was drafted with the support of the UNECE and it is pending the adoption in Parliament. Capacity building seminars for national stakeholders on water management, health and industrial accidents were organised by the UNECE in October 2014 and April 2015. At its April 2015 meeting, the NPD Steering Committee decided to initiate the development of a national IWRM strategy.

Ukraine

Although the EUWI National Policy Dialogue process on IWRM started in 2007 it was on hold for a few years due to political instability in the country. Preparatory missions by the UNECE took place in September 2014 and in April 2015 aimed to restart activities before the end of 2015.

Regional activities

EUWI EECCA Working Group
The annual meetings of the EUWI EECCA Working Group provide an important platform for the exchange of experience between countries on the implementation of the NPDs.

The annual meeting of the EUWI EECCA working group held on 24 June 2014 in Geneva gathered over 40 representatives from the region and donors. The discussion was built around three main components: transboundary cooperation; managing water for green growth; and the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus.

Contribution to the OECD Global Forum on Environment

As part of the OECD Global Forum on Environment devoted to the Water-Energy-Food Nexus, a side event on “New Perspectives on the Water-Energy-Food Nexus in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia” was organized on 27 November 2014.

in Paris. The event reviewed the ongoing work on the energy-food-water nexus under the NPDs. Several case studies were presented by Government officials from Georgia, Moldova, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. The meeting also identified priority elements of the future work on the Nexus.

Publications

A brochure, The Reform of Water Policies in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in 2006–2013 has been compiled by OECD and UNECE to highlight the successes of the NPDs in the region. The brochure was published in May 2014 and updated in November 2014².

A benchmarking study Integrated Water Resources Management in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. European Union Water Initiative National Policy Dialogues progress report 2013 was published in May 2014 jointly by UNECE and OECD³.

The study, which provides an overview of the situation in 10 countries, is based on responses to a questionnaire provided by experts from the countries covered. A second benchmarking report is envisaged for the end of 2015.

OECD EAP Task Force (2015), Reforming Economic Instruments for Water Resources management in Kyrgyzstan: Proposed Options for Reform

¹ Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan,

² See http://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/euwi_eec-ca_brochure_2006-2014.html

³ See http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/water/publications/NPD_IWRM_study/ECE_MP.WAT_44_en.pdf

5.3 EUWI Regional Working Group: Mediterranean

Context and Organisation

The Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI) aims to assist developing countries of the region to meet the water-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Johannesburg (WSSD) Targets. It constitutes an integral part and one of the geographic components of the overall European Union Water Initiative (EUWI). MED EUWI has been supported by the European Commission, Greece, and other multilateral and bilateral donors as well as with contributions from governments of beneficiary Mediterranean countries.

Key results

In the period 2014 to June 2015, MED EUWI has engaged in the following:

A. At Regional level

The Regional Programme on 'Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector' (launched in 5/2013) advanced. The 1st Regional Conference of the Programme was organised (10/2014, Athens), in close collaboration with the EU funded Sustainable Water Integrated Management-Support Mechanism (SWIM-SM) project. It convened more than 110 decision makers; representatives of government, civil society, private sector, international organisations, donors and financing institutions. The Conference set the ground for sharing of experiences and best practices on the main bottlenecks, opportunities and cross-cutting

(gender, equality, etc) issues in the water governance-financing nexus, including on private sector participation. Among others, the results of the Programme's National Dialogues in Jordan and Tunisia (implemented in 2013-2014, see under National Activities) presented valid background for the discussions. Moreover, the event reflected on a platform for regional dialogue on the subject among public, private and civil society actors calling for further north-south and south-south cooperation. It also explored synergies with other regional actors, initiatives and projects working towards advancing sustainable financing for water and sanitation services, such as the UNECE's initiative to establish a Centre of Excellence on Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Water and Sanitation, the CEO Platform for Green Growth in MENA and the UNDP 'Global Water Solidarity' institutional platform for local level water management.

The Programme is coordinated by GWP-Med and OECD and is formally labeled as a UfM Project. The Programme follows up the systematic activities undertaken by MED EUWI, GWP-Med, OECD and other partners on Private Sector Participation for Water Infrastructure, in previous years in Egypt and Lebanon. It is supported by Sida, EIB and GEF MAP UNEP MedPartnership.

B. At National level

Jordan

A structured National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Private Sector Participation in Water Infrastructure (launched in 10/2013) was completed in 06/2014. It included an assessment



and a diagnostic analysis of the present situation on private sector involvement in water services, and a set of recommendations for institutional, legal and structural changes along with an action plan for their implementation. The aim was to enhance the understanding and thus the capacity of decision makers and stakeholders to promote/take action on the enabling environment for greater and more effective involvement of the private sector, while ensuring the social character of water supply and sanitation and respect for the respective human right. Four national consultation workshops in total, and two during the reporting period (2/2014, 6/2014, in

Irrigation system in Jordan

Amman), were organised with the last workshop also launching the National Report for Jordan. Activities were under the lead of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation.

Tunisia

A National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Private Sector Participation in Water Infrastructure, with contents, process and outputs similar to that of Jordan (launched in 6/2013) was completed in 6/2014. Three national consultation workshops in total, and two during the reporting period (3/2014, 6/2014, in Tunis), were organized with the last workshop also launching the National Report for Tunisia. Around 65 representatives from government authorities, utilities, civil society, academia, private sector and the donor community, were engaged in the debate. Activities were under the lead of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries and in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment.

Palestine

In a similar manner, a National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Private Sector Participation in Water Infrastructure was launched in 11/2014 and will be completed in 9/2015. Two national consultation workshops were organized during the reporting period (11/2014, 6/2015, in Ramallah). More than 110 representatives from government, utilities, civil society, academia, private sector, donors, etc, contributed to the dialogue. The produced National Report (currently in final draft) is recognized as most timely and valuable baseline document on ways to enhance private sector engagement, in view of the related articles of the new Water Law, and is expected to complement the work of the regulatory body and the planned establishment of the PPP (Private Public Partnership) Unit in Palestine. Activities were under the lead of the Palestinian

Water Authority and in cooperation with the Environmental Quality Authority.

All National Dialogues are part of the Regional Programme on 'Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector', implemented by GWP-Med, OECD (excluding in Palestine), and UfM, with support by Sida, EIB and GEF MAP UNEP MedPartnership.

C. Exploration of a Water-Food-Energy Nexus agenda in the Mediterranean

Options were explored for developing a Water-Food-Energy Nexus agenda in the Mediterranean, including through addressing related Environmental, Climate Change and Cross-Cutting (Gender, Equity, Youth, etc) aspects. A Concept Note defining the possible role of MED EUWI and related types of Nexus interventions was prepared in 8/2014 by GWP-Med. Regional, sub-regional, national and transboundary levels could be addressed with specific lines of actions within a structured Nexus agenda. Contacts were made by GWP-Med with a range of regional and national partners, including institutions, governments, stakeholders and donors. Though the importance of the agenda is clear and the interest of partners is expressed, the added value and specific role of MED EUWI as a vehicle for advancing the Nexus agenda in the Mediterranean needs to be specified and agreed upon with lead political partners, including with the EC within the overall EUWI.

Conclusions and future perspectives

MED EUWI continued its activities during the reporting period, notwithstanding the inherent difficulties arising from the on-going socio-political turbulence in many of the countries of the region, posing at times serious challenges in the smooth conduct of activities. Despite stagnation with the UfM draft Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean (SWM, in draft since 2010) for political reasons, MED EUWI actions steadily contribute to and promote the priorities encompassed. UfM announced the reconvening of the UfM Water Expert Group (WEG) to meet on 11/2015 (the last WEG Meeting took place in 5/2011).

Depending on decisions of the UfM constituency, a revitalization of the SWM process, with any adaptation and evolution, may be possible through that. MED EUWI could provide technical assistance, as for the SWM elaboration and WEG operations. Despite these, given certain reasons (e.g. reduced stimulus for the overall EUWI, political and financial turbulence of political leads, etc.), MED EUWI remains in a phase of reconsideration, including vis-a-vis the overall EUWI evolution. GWP-Med is willing and able to

continue supporting technically the MED EUWI agenda, according to needs and value added. Depending on decisions for MED EUWI continuation, activities could unfold in the next reporting period and beyond with emphasis on:

- **Water Governance and Financing**, with a focus on private sector participation, primarily through the UfM-labelled Project implemented by GWP-Med and OECD, with regional as well as national activities.
- **Water-Energy-Food Nexus agenda**, at regional (e.g. launching conceptual dialogue under the UfM lead), sub-regional (e.g. SEE activities, in coordination with Regional Cooperation Council), national (launching targeted tailor-made dialogues according to country priorities in MENA and SEE) and transboundary (North Western Sahara Aquifer, Drin, more) levels.
- **Post 2015 agenda**, with technical assistance for setting, developing and monitoring provisions of SDG 6 on Water at national (in pilot countries) and regional levels.

5.4 EUWI Working Group: Latin America

Organisation

Since the establishment of the European Water Initiative (EUWI) in 2004, Spain has led the Latin American Component of the initiative, the so-called EUWI-LA. The specific objectives of the EUWI-LA have been developed during the last years through the Conference of Iberoamerican Water Directors (CODIA, in its Spanish acronym <http://www.codia.info>), established in compliance with the mandate of the First Forum of Iberoamerican Ministers of Environment (La Toja, Spain, September 2001) which expressed the need to establish a Conference of Iberoamerican Water Directors responsible for water management, as a technical support tool for the Iberoamerican Forum to discuss and implement cooperation activities.

CODIA brings together the Public Institutions responsible for water resources management at the 22 Iberoamerican countries: Andorra, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Context

In recent years, CODIA has succeeded in strengthening the institutional link with the Iberoamerican Forum of Ministers of Environment, as well as the Iberoamerican Summit of Heads of State and Government,

with support from the General Iberoamerican Secretariat (SEGIB). CODIA has developed a large number of technical activities, with the highest institutional and political support in the region. CODIA is a rich and participatory forum for debate between the Iberoamerican Water Directors who share common concerns regarding the management of water resources despite the socio-economic differences among countries. CODIA has strengthened ties and built bridges of cooperation between the countries of the Region by promoting activities based on training and capacity building of water sector professionals, improving the governance for water management and promoting innovation and technology transfer.

Key results 2014

The Iberoamerican Water Programme

The Iberoamerican Cooperation Programme for training, technology and transfer in integrated water resources management (Iberoamerican Water Programme) was first adopted at the XVIII Iberoamerican Summit of Heads of State and Government (El Salvador, October 2008). The main functions of the Iberoamerican Cooperation Programme are to strengthen the strategies of each country in the sector described, join hands, share best practices, policies and experiences and promote the joint search for funding. In particular the Iberoamerican Water Programme has the following lines of action:

- To provide training in IWRM throughout Latin America, at political, managerial and technical levels.



Abundant supplies of clean water are essential for improved health, nutrition, and child survival

- To promote the institutional strengthening of local, regional and national levels to achieve an improvement of water planning and governance.
- To support CODIA and the work of its Technical Secretariat.

1.1 Iberoamerican Water Training Programme

In 2014, 3 new training courses were scheduled, as well as another 3 online training courses. The number of applications received was 863 and the 159 were selected. These 3 training courses are in the Iberoamerican Programme of Specialised Technical Training of the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID).

- "Extreme events and adaptation to the climate change", September 29th-October

3rd, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia. In collaboration with the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and the National Water Agency of Brazil.

- “River basins codification to support the decision making in the Water Resources Management”, November 10th-14th, Brasília, Brazil. In collaboration with the National Water Agency of Brazil (ANA).
- “Energetic efficiency in water supply and sanitation systems”, November 10th-12nd, Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico. In collaboration with the National Water Commission of Mexico (CONAGUA).

Online training courses funded by the Spanish General Directorate of Water and the Economic and Technological Development Distance Learning Centre Foundation (the CEDDET Foundation) were:

- “Water Quality”. 4th edition (May 19th - July 6th)
- “GIS applied to the water resources” 4th edition (September 22nd - November 9th)
- “Water quality and purification for human consumption”. 3rd edition (October 13rd - November 30th).

Since 2009, 76 training activities have been organised by CODIA in collaboration with different Iberoamerican Institutions, UNEP and other countries.

1.2 Virtual Network of Exchange Knowledge and Experience in Water

This network started in the second half of 2012 as a means of exchanging knowledge and experience among professional in the water sector. The 2014 activities are listed below:

2014 ACTIVITIES OF THE NETWORK

Thematic fora	9
Experts fora	2
Virtual workshops	2
Presentations	1
Digital magazines	1
Others	1

TOTAL	16
--------------	-----------

XV CODIA

The XV CODIA meeting was held in Panama City from November 18th to November 21st, where the Water Directors of 18 Iberoamerican countries participated along with various national institutions, such as the Public Works Studies and Experimentation Center (CEDEX), the Latin American Network of Centres of Excellence in Water (RALCEA) and the Iberoamerican Conference of Meteorological and Hydrological Services (CIMHET). The XVI CODIA meeting will be organized by Bolivia in Santa Cruz de la Sierra from November 30th to December 4th, 2015.

Effective water management is a pressing need for a better future



International Activity

Participation in the forthcoming events:

- Annual United Nations Water Conference – January 2014.
- Monographic International Water Exhibition, SMAGUA – March 2014
- Governance Group Meeting OECD – April 2014.

Lessons learnt

In order to strengthen co-operation activities in the water sector in Latin America it is necessary to take into account the following recommendations:

- Need to strengthen and enhance cooperation and coordination between the processes of EUWI and CODIA and seek mechanisms for strengthening collaboration and participation of EUWI in the activities promoted by the CODIA.
- Greater political commitment of the EC in EUWI activities.
- Continue to ensure the adaptability of the activities and initiatives launched in the region to the specific socio-economic conditions where these will be established.
- Promotion of a better water governance, capacity building and awareness.
- Improvement of the efficiency and effectiveness of water management through multi-stakeholder dialogue and coordination.
- Strengthening cooperation by promoting river-basin approach in national and transboundary waters.

- Promotion of gender equality in the participants and the decision making processes.

Looking Ahead

The overall participation data of the 2014 capacity building activities confirm the growing interest and recognition in Iberoamerica in the activities promoted by CODIA. The online training courses and the virtual network, launched in 2012, have been equally very well received, confirming that the activities promoted by the CODIA are on the right path. During the XII CODIA, the state members of CODIA decided to adapt the Iberoamerican Water Training Programme to the new regional concerns regarding the management of water resources. In 2015 there are 3 scheduled training courses, 5 blended courses and 6 on-line courses. In the XV CODIA, the following decisions were made:

- To transfer the XV CODIA agreements to the Environment Ministers' Forum.
- To achieve the final consolidation of the Internal Rules and Strategic Plan.
- To prepare the Annual Operating Plan for 2015.
- To hold a regional workshop on monitoring networks and meteorological alerts.
- To Co-finance the budget of the CODIA through cash or in-kind contributions provided by member states.
- To recognise RALCEA as a network of centers of excellence

- To enhance the cooperation with CIMHET.
- To enable a space in the CODIA for countries to share technical cooperation activities undertaken during the year.
- To express solidarity with the initiative of creating an Intergovernmental Panel of Water.
- To encourage Member states to be integrated into the Regional Process of the Americas, toward the World Water Forum.
- To give continuity and enhance the collaboration between CODIA and AECID.
- To accept Bolivia's offer to be the host scheduled country for the XVI CODIA in 2015 and accept Mexico's interest to hold the XVII CODIA in Mexico in 2016.

Maintaining secure distribution systems requires co-operation and capacity-building



5.5 China Europe Water Platform

The China Europe Water Platform (CEWP) was launched in a ceremony at the 6th World Water Forum in Marseilles, March 2012, and the same year the Secretariat was established. The Secretariat is led by the Ministry of Water Resources, representing the Peoples' Republic of China, and the Ministry of Environment from Denmark, representing the European side. The 4th Annual Meeting took place in Copenhagen, Denmark, on May 12th, 2015, with an attendance of more than 150 participants from 16 countries. 10 countries with high-level representation signed the declaration of the meetings.

The declaration marks an increased political commitment to CEWP. The high-level delegates, speakers as well as panelists, emphasised this, hereby both recognising the results achieved during the first 3-year period, but also stating expectations to the next 3-year period. It was agreed to strengthen the support for the CEWP as an important tool for addressing the mutual water challenges of the two global regions of China and Europe.

The expectations notably include adding to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, expected to be approved at the UN General Assembly in September 2015, in relation to water, as well as the main drivers for water use – food, energy and urbanisation – as the perspective for the further activities.

The declaration also highlighted the new Work Program 2015-2017, which sets the framework for the exchanges of experiences, joint policy development initiatives and mutual, innovative demonstration projects, which will take place during this period. A special feature of the CEWP is its two-way structure, outlined in the figure beside.

You will find the declaration, Work Program 2015-2017 as well as additional information about the CEWP and the 4th Annual Meeting here: <http://cewp.org/news/the-4th-cewp-annual-high-level-conference-successfully-concluded>

The Co-Lead Programs constitute the backbone of the CEWP, as they facilitate a number of in-depth dialogues on selected issues. The current Co-Lead Programs are:

- Rural water and food security
- Water and urbanization
- Water and energy security
- Water management and ecological security

The Co-Lead Programs co-operates within so-called Focus Areas, each corresponding to an overall driver for water use:

- Rural water and food security > ground water ~ irrigation
- Water and urbanization > integrated urban water management ~ flood risk management & dike safety
- Water and energy security > water & energy nexus ~ small scale hydropower
- Water management and ecological security > river basin management ~ water quality



Each corresponding to an overall driver of water use: restoration, ecosystem services and biodiversity

CEWP is an open platform where in principle all interested stakeholders can take part. New Co-lead programs can be formed, and the current programs can be joined. Sharing and involvement are two core values of CEWP. It should be noted, that CEWP is not a funding mechanism in itself, and participants at the outset take part at their own cost. The participants will jointly identify additional funding sources.

A key partner for CEWP in the next 3-year period will be the research-oriented PIANO program, a consortium led by BOKU, Austria, and consisting of 9 leading European partners from both the public and the private

sectors, and 13 leading Chinese partners, with the objective of supporting CEWP through strengthening of networks and providing of information and joint research activities. For more information, pls visit the website of the PIANO program: <http://admin-multisite.isprambiente.it/piano>

CEWP has become a platform with wide-ranging potential for in-depth dialogue among policy makers, researchers, politicians and business which may produce substantial benefits for both Europe and China. The 5th CEWP Annual Meeting will take place in China.



Scientists support sustainable development through research into improved water systems, Caspian Coastal Communities

6 EUWI: The Research Contribution

The Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission gives support to the networks of Centres of Excellence (CoE) in Africa and Latin America, implementing several projects on Integrated Water Resources Management. These activities are funded by DG DEVCO with the JRC support as concrete scientific and technical activities of the EUWI in the partner countries.



Centres of Excellence in Latin America and Africa

The main goal of the CoE is to promote the development and empowerment of regional organisations in charge of research, training, high education and capacity building in the water sector and to provide policy makers with scientific and technical support.

RALCE: Latin American Network of Knowledge Centres in the Water sector

The RALCEA network offers a platform for co-operation and dialogue in the Latin America water sector between the policy (represented by national focal points – FPs – as representative of the government dealing with the water sector) and the scientific side (Centres of excellence–CoE).

This dialogue has been very successful in strengthening the capacities of authorities/ institutions in charge of water resources as well as the regional cooperation. During 2014 and first months of 2015, the RALCEA network has pursued the implementation of the different activities jointly designed in 2013 by the PFs and the CoEs. The three thematic working areas identified by the FPs are: Regional Hydrological Balance (RHB), Stakeholders Mapping and Capacity Building (SMCB), and Water Quality and Sanitation (WQS).

*Field training on the monitoring of groundwater– Costa Rica
SMCB group*

The Regional Hydrological Balance working group presented the Latin America regional frequency precipitation map, and has pursued the development of national mapping through technical training sessions with the release of the national maps of precipitation frequency for Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Honduras, Jamaica, México, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba, Chile, Venezuela, Colombia and Uruguay.

These maps are useful for addressing water resources management and defining specific public policies through the analysis of the frequency of extreme events. In addition, the L-Moments method has been applied to the river basin of the Rio Bogota' in Colombia.

The Stakeholders Mapping and Capacity Building (SMCB), and Water Quality and Sanitation (WQS) groups implemented in 2014 the courses planned and designed in 2013.

This first round of capacity building (2011–2014) has benefited to almost 900 water professionals through the implementation of 16 trainings sessions on these 3 themes.

During this last year, the final seminar of the SMCB thematic working group held in Lima (Peru) in June 2014, provided the opportunity to assess the degree to which the training and capacity building effort had contributed to institutional strengthening and sharing experience. Considering the results and impacts of the RALCEA courses on water and sanitation management in their own country, the RALCEA members have renewed

their strong commitment towards RALCEA by launching a second round of training sessions (2015-2016).

The Water Directors of Latin America attending the XV Conference of the "Directores Iberoamericanos del Agua (CODIA)", held on 18-21 November 2014 in Panama city, have recognized officially RALCEA as a complement for the development of tools and knowledge supporting the CODIA Capacity Building strategy (CODIA - XV Agreement Declaration, point 4th):

Punto 4 de la declaración de acuerdos del XV CODIA: *"Reconocer a RALCEA como una red de centros de excelencia que permitiría complementar y canalizar el desarrollo de instrumentos y conocimientos en apoyo del programa de formación del CODIA".*

- Acuerdos del XV CODIA - 2014: http://www.aquaknow.net/en/system/files/XVCODIA_NOVIEMBRE_2014_ACUERDOS.pdf
- Nota de Prensa de la STP CODIA - 2014: http://www.aquaknow.net/en/system/files/14_11_24_ClausuraCODIA.pdf

Activities implemented in 2014-15 have included:

- The methodological guidance on L-Moments methods and REFRAN-CV

related software was made available in Spanish.

- Proposals for capacity building sessions and regional actions from interest of the region were formulated thanks to the direct dialogue between PFs y CoEs.
- Active collaboration with the Spanish cooperation (AECID) and AECID-LAIF program allowed the planning of 6 training courses for 2015.

As follow up to the recognition by the CODIA, the "Panel Técnico de Apoyo" del CODIA will participate to the next regional meeting of RALCEA to be held from the 15 to 17 July 2015 in Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia) to reinforce synergies and collaboration in terms of Capacity Building.

African Centres of Excellence on Water – phase II

The European Commission Support Project to the AU-NEPAD African Networks of Water Centres of Excellence on Water - Phase 2 was approved by the DG-DEVCO in April 2015, with a budget of EUR 6 million. The project will support, amongst others, the implementation of the 2013 AMCOW declaration on a human capacity development strategy for Junior Professional and Technician levels. The implementation of the project will start early 2016 with an expected implementation period of 4 years, with the facilitation of the EC DG JRC and UNESCO-IHP. The first pilot phase of the project was successfully implemented by EC DG JRC from 2009 to 2013 with a budget of EUR 1.5 million.

The purpose of the project is to foster sustainable capacity development at institutional, higher education, technical, scientific and vocational level in the water sector through the NEPAD Networks of Water Centres of Excellence in Water Science and Technology. The activities are organised in three main axes:

1. Extend the networks of Centres of Excellence in water science and technology to Eastern and Central Africa and improve their capacity,
2. Improve Institutional networking and cooperation strengthening research support to policy making,
3. Support the implementation of the AMCOW declaration on a Human Capacity Development Programme addressing junior professional and technician level capacity challenges through the NEPAD Networks

of Water Centres of Excellence in Water Science and Technology.

BeWater - Making society an active participant in water adaptation to global change

Sustainable water management under the projected climate change scenarios is an urgent challenge for the Mediterranean region. Future climate change projections estimate an increase in water scarcity and droughts in the region, causing substantial socioeconomic losses and environmental impacts. BeWater addresses the above challenges by promoting dialogue and collaboration between science

Course on Water for the Future: Applying environmental indicators for an Integral Water Resources Assessment- Panama WQS group





and society. This FP7 project aims at launching a transition from a technologically-focused river basin management approach to a stakeholder driven planning and management process that allows a pro-active response to emerging climatic changes and related pressures. The project proposes, with tests in four case study river basins across the Mediterranean, a process of building resilience based on the engagement of a wide group of stakeholders, with the goal of identifying river basin water management options and adaptation plans.

The JRC is leading the work package that evaluates the methodology and implementation progress of the project and its potential impacts on the society. To date a first monitoring report has been delivered giving information on where the project's work packages stand during the first year of project implementation in relation to their respective targets and outcomes. It furthermore provides the overall project recommendation and facilitates the links and understandings between work packages by giving them a common, global overview of the various activities and their current status.

The JRC developed a protocol for data compilation and harmonisation to guarantee spatial and temporal homogeneity of the information collected and generated throughout the project. This protocol also gives guidelines on how to integrate the different

data in the "Water Knowledge Management Platform" known as Aquaknow (www.aquaknow.net). The main objective of this activity in terms of information harmonisation is to provide a space and a procedure to organise information related to the four case study river basins. The information contained in the platform is a key to making the scientific information from the project accessible to a wide number of users and to disseminate the project databases. This tool will remain in use after the end of the project.

Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin (Burkina Faso, Benin and Niger)" project

This four years project started in 2013 with the aims of establishing a long-term framework for cooperation for integrated water resources management for the purposes of development in the Mékrou River basin, and to develop a strategy for integrated water resources management for sustainable development (food security and rural economies, the well-being of urban and rural populations), while preventing the impact of climate change and encouraging relevant investment.

During the last year of activities the project was introduced and presented to the NBA expert meeting during the 33rd session of the Ministers' Council of the Authority.

The activities carried out in 2014 from the kick-off meeting held in Ougadougou (Burkina Faso) – 18-20 March 2014, are:

River Basin de Nimboyores - Costa Rica

- National Consultation on the objectives, the methodology and the implementation of the project in each country (Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger);
- Institutional participatory diagnosis of all main stakeholders and the inventory of projects implemented or ongoing with the synthesis of activities, results or expected results and tools developed or to be developed in the project area in each country;
- Participatory assessment of existing capacities and capacity building needs for organizations dealing with knowledge management in each country (IWRM, Climate Change, planning at all levels, and transboundary water management).

Activities planned for 2015:

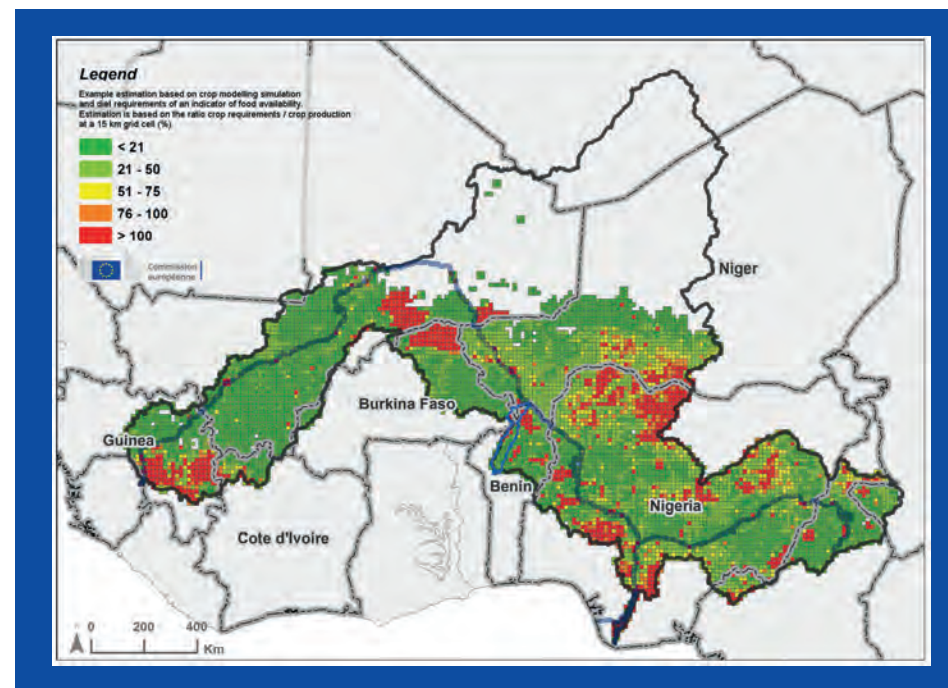
- The analysis of the current use of water resources and definition of the reference situation of the Mekrou basin in each country with existing IWRM plans, policies and strategies for green growth and drought and flood management with energy strategies and poverty reduction (regional level);
- Baseline report describing all aspects of the river basin and its integrated management detailing the development activities to be implemented within the project;
- Assessment of the results of the national consultations and development of a proposal of the preliminary agreement on the establishment of the coordination framework and mechanism for the political dialogue and the planning process of the Mekrou basin (regional level);
- Signature of the agreement of the coordination framework and mechanism by

the Ministries in charge of water of the three countries;

- Preparation of a capacity building plan based on the results of country assessment reports on existing capacities and needs.

During the period May 2014 – May 2015, JRC has achieved the following related to socioeconomic activities:

- Database inventory: JRC collected, organised and evaluated public available biophysical and socioeconomic data relevant to the Mekrou basin, setting up an ongoing data inventory throughout the whole project duration.
- Web-Survey: Establishing a participatory cooperation process with local academic partners, JRC identified 7 sectors of interest: 1. Households, 2. Agriculture and livestock, 3. Fishing, hunting, forest residues collection, 4. Industry/Transport/services, 5. Energy, 6. Ecosystem services / environment, 7. *Tourism*. For each of the socioeconomic sectors specific priorities were further assigned. The sectors of analysis and their policy priorities were evaluated by conducting a Web survey to local stakeholders. In October 2014, 41 experts from the three countries and 27 stakeholders from the Mekrou river basin in Benin responded to the survey representing a diverse type of institutions (NGOs, administrations, research and universities).
- W Park Travel Cost survey: It has been applied in cooperation with PNE Benin. The final survey was administered at the W Park from February 14th to March 20th 2015. The surveys were completed on-site. In total 52 visitors and 139 inhabitants of the

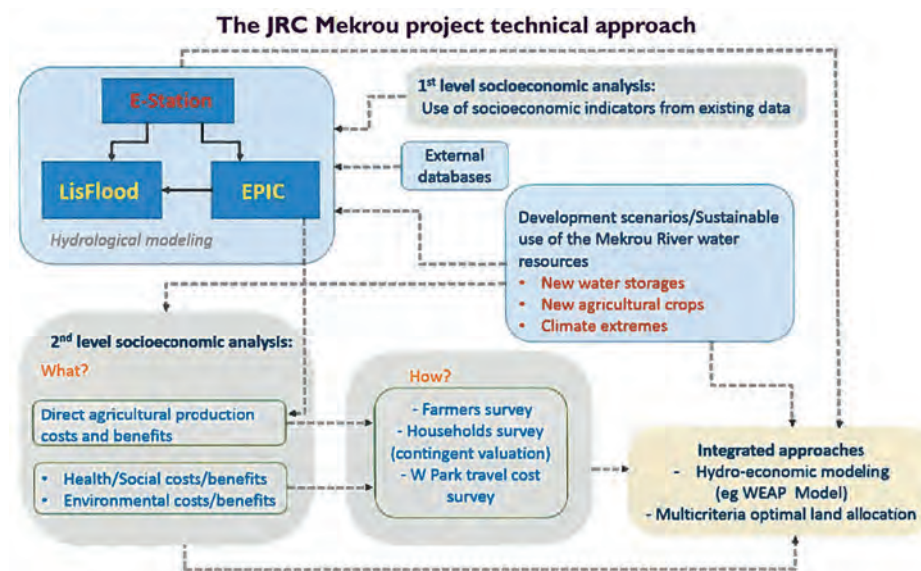


neighboring villages were surveyed between February and March 2015 at the W Park. Currently the survey data are under analysis and evaluation. It is expected that the W Park survey will provide values related to W Park ecosystem services and recreational activities.

Further Activities to be implemented in 2015:

JRC will develop and apply a household survey. It will be conducted in 2015 by JRC and local partners providing the core of the socioeconomic analysis. Minimum number of questionnaires expected: 600. The sample will cover the Mekrou river basin in the three countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger) providing

Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin (Burkina Faso, Benin and Niger)" project



The JRC Mekrou project technical approach

as assessment of the following sectors: Domestic and Agricultural Water Use Ecosystem Services – WTP, Flood and drought resilience, d) Socio-economic conditions

BASAL (Bases Ambientales para la Sostenibilidad Alimentaria Local)¹

The JRC is carrying out the BASAL project in Cuba, with the aim of developing tools to make the use of water and the agricultural production more sustainable in the island. The tools will help in understanding the impacts of climate variability, climate change and land use change on food production and water availability.

The project has a local approach, being implemented in three study areas facing problems relevant at national level, e.g. depletion of agricultural yields, the rice being a strategic crop at national level; deterioration of groundwater resources as related to pollution and salt water intrusion; and the impacts of droughts on cattle. The project counts on the close collaboration between the JRC team and its counterpart in Cuba, which includes representatives from the ministries of Environment and Agriculture and related research institutions. The Cuban counterpart will be taking a relevant role in the implementation of the tool, taking care of its maintenance and use.

In the second year of the project, the team designed and implemented two preliminary WEAP (tool from SEI/Stockholm Environment Institute) water management models for Los Palacios pilot study area. This was performed by JRC Water Team and by Cuban Counterpart as a first proof of concept exercise to be used in next capacity building steps and to be further refined and finalised.

Furthermore, the team prepared documentation providing modelling guidelines towards effective implementation in WEAP, which was used during a capacity-building meeting on WEAP modelling features and strategies, held in La Habana on 16-20 June 2014.

A more advanced WEAP water management model has been jointly developed at this stage, acting as a base for further refinement by Cuban counterpart. Other specific issues as

tasks automation towards WEAP-GIS coupling and groundwater management strategies for Guira de Melena and Camaguey have been discussed at this stage.

Later on, a data integration structure towards its integration in a Geographic Information System was proposed and freely available as well as some datasets gathered from Cuban institutions were added to the system. Finally, Preliminary Land Cover/Use maps for Los Palacios were produced using Landsat imagery provided by the JRC.

¹ Environmental Basis for Local Food Sustainability.

Water Project Toolkit App (WPT) for Android and IOS

The Water Project Toolkit application (WPT App) provides guidance and information on best practices for implementing water and sanitation projects in the developing world. The WPT App gives access to the analytical tools necessary to evaluate the specific context, issues and needs in your project area, as well as operational checklists to guide you throughout the project lifecycle. Once it is installed, the WPT is also accessible offline. The WPT app was developed by the Joint Research Centre together with EuropeAid from the Water Project Toolkit publication in the frame of the EUWI.

The Water Project Toolkit (WPT) aims to promote the sustainable development of the water sector through introduction of good practices following a sustainable and inclusive approach. Its consists of step-by-step

suggestions for the planning, identification, formulation, implementation and evaluation of water-development activities and provides sound operational guidance to help improve the quality and effectiveness of projects. The WPT is a living document which is available online at www.aquaknow.net. The WPT App can be free downloaded at:

Android: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.atos.aqua&hl=en>
IOS: <https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/water-project-toolkit/id949848391?mt=8>

During this last year, the JRC with EuropeAid have developed a tool, AQUASURVEY that facilitates field data collection (Surveys and interviews) and manages geo-referenced information paying special attention to specific IT constraints in some parts of the world.

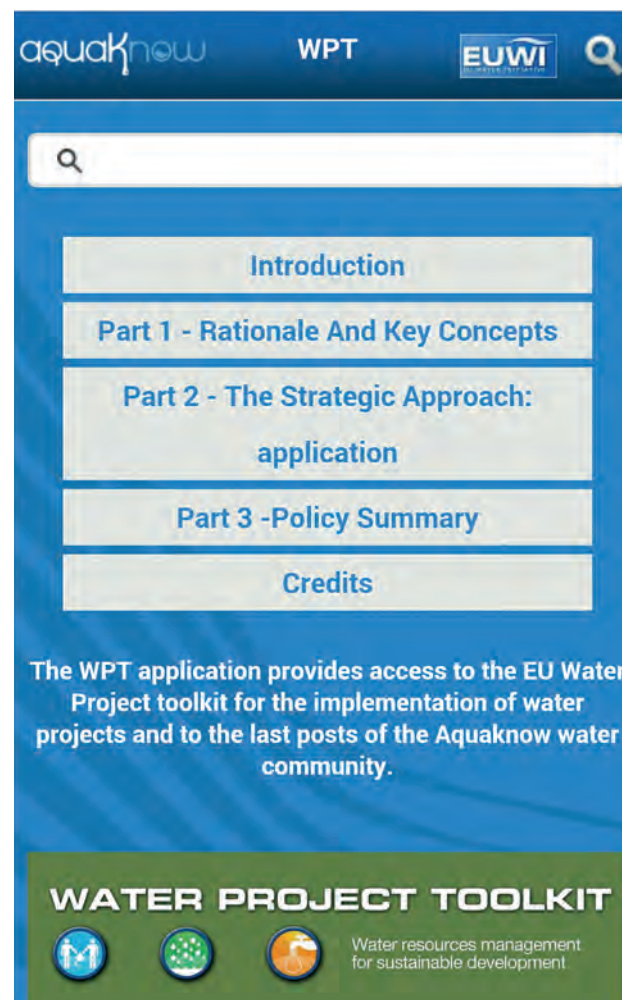
The AQUASURVEY application brings the user through all the steps necessary to collect his/her own data: from the design of the survey to the concrete collection of data using several mobile devices. This tool facilitates the monitoring of the ongoing survey and the integration of data collected from different surveyors. It can also produce graphs and statistics to give a quick overview of your dataset. Its main added value is the fact that it can cope with offline context, which is

particularly useful in areas where there is no Internet access.

AquaSurvey consists in an easy-to-use mobile and desktop application, with optional integration with AQUAKNOW.net online GIS. The full delivery is expected by the end of 2015.

The project launched with a kick-off meeting in Ougadougou on 18-20 March 2014, attended by all key actors in data sharing, problem identification, and scientific expertise in meteorology, hydrology, water management, agrometeo services, national hydrological services.

The first year will see the identification of data for the development of a transboundary information system. Following a participatory approach and the identification of development priorities the JRC will work with local partners to develop a Spatial Decision Supporting System to support policy makers while defining the developing strategies for their countries.



Water toolkit app

7 Looking Ahead

Since its launch in 2002, EUWI has been acting as a catalyst to contribute to achieve water-related goals in the different regions covered by the Initiative, through policy dialogues, multi-stakeholder partnerships and the initiation of projects and activities.

The current programming cycle of EU development resources demonstrates that the contribution of EUWI regional components is well integrated in the planning of EU support to the respective regional programmes, namely :

- in Africa, with the Africa-EU partnership on water and sanitation integrated into a reinforced infrastructure coordination mechanism,
- in the Eastern Neighbourhood and Central Asian programmes.
- in the water management agenda of the Union for the Mediterranean
- with a contribution to capacity development in Latin America
- through the new China-EY Water Platform
- in complementarity with research programmes, and with the development of Centres of Excellence in Africa and Latin America

These opportunities are explained in detail in the specific parts of this Annual Report.

EUWI policy dialogues and activities are expected to continue to play a substantial role, in particular:

- towards the implementation of the new SDGs
- in close interaction with the new EU support to regional dialogues on the Water-energy-food security Nexus, where the multi-stakeholder approach and interregional coordination of EUWI will find continuity.

These new processes will strongly benefit from what has been developed through the catalytic role of the EU Water Initiative.



8 The Nexus

There is a broad international acknowledgement of the need to avoid in future intellectual and policy silos and for more synergistic approaches to development, a 'nexus approach'. The EUWI provides an appropriate framework to develop such a nexus approach in the respective regions. A nexus approach increases understanding of the interdependencies across the water, energy and food sectors and influences policies in other areas such as climate and biodiversity. It also allows decision-makers to develop appropriate policies, strategies and investments, to explore and exploit synergies, and to identify trade-offs among development goals.

A nexus approach is relevant in the development of the multi-purpose hydraulic infrastructure (dams, irrigation systems, water supplies, hydro-electric power) that is needed to reduce vulnerability to droughts, to better manage

floods, to ensure more water, more food and more electricity in a way that also takes account of the needs of the river systems themselves. In the current programming of the EU, trans-boundary water management is well- reflected both from a regional aspect and in thematic instruments, for example in the Global Public Goods and Challenges programme.

The "Nexus Dialogues" Phase I (2016-2018) EUR 6,170,000 budget proposes to strategically steer on-going and newly established demand-driven Nexus policy-dialogue approaches in five regions: Africa (Nile, Niger and SADC), Latin America (Andean region), Asia (Mekong Area), Central Asia (Aral Sea region) and the Neighbourhood (with particular focus on the Mediterranean region) with a view to achieving substantial outcomes, namely, Nexus policy recommendations and concrete endorsed Nexus action plans that can benefit from a future 2d phase.

The German Development Agency (GIZ) is providing financing of EUR 1,170,000 and will lead the Secretariat of the initiative, given their leadership in the development of the Nexus agenda since the Bonn 2011 Conference. This action has been designed with a primary focus on dialogue which will trigger the development of policy recommendations and action plans for future investment.

Globally, analysis of the state-of-play of Nexus discussions reveals that the key issue is putting the nexus agenda on food, water and energy at the ministerial policy levels and achieving endorsed policy recommendations and action plans at the national and regional level. The "Nexus Dialogues" is therefore targeted at all

developing countries where there is strong evidence of demand-led "Nexus-awareness and Nexus-readiness". These dialogues will help make the water, energy and food security nexus approach a mainstream global, regional and national policy. It will also contribute towards the promotion of integrated investments, inclusive capacity development.

The project was presented by Commissioner Mimica at the 7th World Water Forum held in April 2015 demonstrating strong political commitment to the nexus agenda. This action builds on important lessons learnt from water, energy and food security nexus discussions around the world over the last two and an half years and represents a careful analysis of appropriate next steps, including in the framework of EUWI components and annual Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF).

As a result of this programme, governments and concerned organisations are expected to make improvements to existing policy discourse and more efficient and inclusive long-term policy. The Nexus Dialogues should not mean a duplication of effort; the action should fit within existing platforms as appropriate and bring a stronger Nexus brief to on-going discussions. This action will also finance support studies, building up teams of nexus experts from the countries/regions, small-pilot projects and an evaluation and a feasibility study to guide Phase II i.e. leveraging of investment projects. The Nexus Dialogues will be complementary to – and integrate – future activities developed in the framework of EUWI regional components.



9 Some Key Considerations



Neven Mimica, Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development

“ We cannot speak of livelihoods and sustainable development if we do not address the most fundamental needs of human beings – water, food and energy. Access to all of these is essential before we can even start to think about more sophisticated concepts of sustainability and human development.

“ The impacts of land, energy and water scarcity are growing in scale and size. These problems must be tackled effectively in order to support the development of low income countries in more sustainable and long-term ways.

“ The European Commission is developing an EU-led Nexus Dialogue Programme to commence in 2016. The programme is designed to strengthen five regional policy dialogues to advance towards concrete outcomes. As deliverables, we want to produce endorsed nexus action plans that will influence the design of strategic investments and reduce trade-offs.

“ This Nexus Programme will be integrated into the initiative on ‘Sustainable Energy for All’, which will provide the framework for coordinated action to promote the nexus perspective, with a focus on energy actors.

“ The programme will support regional policy recommendations and action plans, feasibility studies to prepare for future investments, pilot projects and the building up of teams of nexus experts from the participating countries and regions. The main focus will be on dialogue to underpin the development of future investment

“ There is strong global awareness about the disproportionate impact on women and girls of the lack of sanitation and safe water. This is underlined by the fact that women and girls represent between 60% and 80% of the workforce in food production in most developing countries. “

EU Commissioner Neven Mimica, Speech to the VIP thematic session on the Water-Energy-Food Nexus as Pragmatic Entry Point for Cross-sectoral Collaboration, 7th World Water Forum, Daegu, 14 April 2015.

EUWI CONTACTS

EUWI Secretariat

European Commission, DG DEVCO/C/5
André Liebaert Rue de la Loi, 41
1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel +32 2 29 92753
Email: andre.liebaert@ec.europa.eu

Africa Component

Secretariat: Stockholm International Water
Institute (SIWI)
Mr. James LETEN
Support to the EUWI Africa Working Group,
Linnégatan 87A
SE-11523 Stockholm
Sweden
tel: +46 (0) 8 121 360 92
Email: james.leten@siwi.org

EECCA Component

Lead Country: Romania
Ministry of Environment and Forests Direc-
torate for Water Resources Management Mr.
Gheorghe Constantin
Mrs. Ana Drapa
12, Libertății str., Bucharest
Tel: +40 21 319 25 91, 316 21 84
Fax: +40 21 316 02 82
Email: gheorghe.constantin@mmediu.ro;
ana.drapa@mmediu.ro

Secretariat: OECD (WSS and IWRM financing)

Mr. Xavier LEFLAIVE
Environment and Globalisation Division Envi-
ronment Directorate
2, rue André Pascal
75775 Paris Cedex 16, France
Tel.: +331 45 24 92 94
Fax: +331 44 30 61 83
E-mail: Xavier.LEFLAIVE@oecd.org

Secretariat: UNECE (IWRM)

Mr. Bo Libert,
Environment Division UN Economic Commission
for Europe
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Tel: 0041-22-917 23 96
Fax: 0041-22-917 06 21
Email: Bo.Libert@unece.org

Latin America Component

Lead Country: Spain
Mr. Victor M. Arqued Esquíá
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environmet
Pza. San Juan de la Cruz, s/n
28071 Madrid, Spain
Tel +34 91 5975962
Email: buzon-intersgpusa@magrama.es

Mediterranean Component

Lead Country: Greece
Hellenic Ministry of Environment, Energy and
Climate Change Department of International
Relations and EU Affairs
15, Amaliados str., 115 23 Athens
Tel: +30 210 64 65 762, 64 59 213
Fax: +30 210 64 34 470
Email: m.papaioannou@tmeok.minenv.gr

Secretariat: Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean (GWP-Med)

12, Kyrristou str.
10556 Athens, Greece
Tel: +30210-3247490, -3247267
Fax: +30210-3317127
Email: vangelis@gwpm.org

Research Component

Lead Country: Denmark (SPLASH)
Miriam Feilberg Danish Water Forum
Agem Allé 5 DK-2970 Hørsholm Denmark
Email: mfe@dhigroup.com

Joint Research Centre (Centres of Excellence)

Dr. Cesar CARMONA-MORENO
European Commission - DG Joint Research
Centre Institute for Environment and Sustaina-
bility - Water Resources Unit
TP - 440, 21027 - Ispra, Italy
Email: cesar.carmona-moreno@jrc.ec.europa.eu

For further information about the EU Water
Initiative please visit www.euwi.net



HOW TO OBTAIN EU PUBLICATIONS

Free publications:

- via EU Bookshop (<http://bookshop.europa.eu>);
- at the European Union's representations or delegations. You can obtain their contact details on the Internet (<http://ec.europa.eu>) or by sending a fax to +352 2929-42758.

Priced publications:

- via EU Bookshop (<http://bookshop.europa.eu>).
- Priced subscriptions (e.g. annual series of the Official Journal of the European Union and reports of cases before the Court of Justice of the European Union)
- via one of the sales agents of the Publications Office of the European Union (http://publications.europa.eu/others/agents/index_en.htm).

Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers to your questions about the European Union.

Freephone number (*): 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11

(*) Certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access to 00 800 numbers or these calls may be billed.

DISCLAIMER

This publication has been produced by the European Water Initiative (EUWI) with the assistance of the European Union. The contents of this publication can in no way be taken to represent the views of the European Union.

PHOTOS

All © European Commission except:

Cover: © istockphoto.com/

p. 2, p. 21, p. 35: ©Kira Kariakin

p. 16 ©Céline Hervé-Bazin

p. 31 Waterfall in Amedzofe, Ghana: © [Flickr.com/JBDODANE](https://www.flickr.com/photos/JBDODANE/) CC By 2.0



For more information about
the EUWI contact:

The EUWI Secretariat,
European Commission, DG DEVCO/C/5,
41 Rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.
E-mail : euwi-admin@jrc.ec.europa.eu
Web site: www.euwi.net



Publications Office

ISBN: 978-92-79-50378-8

Doi:10.2841/523624

ISSN: 2466-9601

Catalogue Nr: MN-BD-15-001-EN-N