



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, NETWORKS AND INITIATIVES OF WATER SECTOR

Report

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List of acronyms

Era-net – European Research Area Network, a EU programme funding mechanism aimed at improving co-ordination between member state governments

EUWI – European Union Water Initiative

MDGs – Millennium Development Goals. A list of 10 goals (including eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, improving maternal health and ensure environmental sustainability) adopted by the international community in the UN Millennium Declaration in September 2000. The MDGs commit the international community to an expanded vision of development, and have been commonly accepted as a framework for measuring development progress.

NGOs – Non-Governmental organisations

OECD DAC – The Development Assistance Committee is the principal body through which the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development deals with issues related to co-operation with developing countries.

UN – United Nations and its organizations

WP – work package, a project management structure within SPLASH. There are six which look at different aspects of the Era-net work

WRD – Water Research for Development

Glossary

Conservation – Preservation of identified objectives with supporting activities.

Funding facility – Organization or network providing funding.

Funding instrument – Tool and mechanism for directing and allocating funds for specific objectives.

Global – World wide.

Initiative – Leading action for programmes, funding instruments and institutes aiming at shared objectives.

Millennium Development Goals - A list of 10 goals (including eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, improving maternal health and ensure environmental sustainability) adopted by the international community in the UN Millennium Declaration in September 2000. The MDGs commit the international community to an expanded vision of development, and have been commonly accepted as a framework for measuring development progress.

Network – Interconnected system of people and institutes.

Project – Designed organizational activity involving staff and funding aimed at specified objectives.

Programme – a system of projects designed to meet a predefined need (research).

Executive summary

In the report, international organizations, networks and initiatives of water sector for the developing world and those based in Europe, Asia and Africa are collated into an information source of networks relating to EUWI and European water research. In the report, a total of 48 organizations, networks and initiatives are presented as summaries. The organizations included in the report range from UN organizations, foundations and funding instruments to political councils and associations of the water sector involved in development cooperation operating globally, in Asia and in Africa. Each organization, network or initiative is summarized and its objectives, organization and relevance is characterized. Internet pages of each organization, network and initiative are provided for further reference.

1 Introduction

This report is deliverable 2.5 of the SPLASH Era-net. SPLASH aims to improve water research for poverty reduction and thus contribute to the achievement of the MDGs. It will:

- Coordinate existing programmes to minimise duplication and identify gaps;
- Design collaborative research programmes which address identified needs;
- Speed up knowledge transfer between researchers and practitioners;
- Map good research management to maximise use of resources; and
- Support transfer of research into practice.

SPLASH is undertaking a collaborative work programme involving both SPLASH European partner organisations and stakeholders from developing countries. The work programme is organised between 6 work packages. This report has been prepared within the context of work package 2. The specific objectives of work package 2 are to exchange knowledge and experiences between European and international initiatives as well as in programme implementation. The resulting report is meant as an information source for programme managers, in which information concerning organizations, networks and initiatives of the water sector for developing countries has been collated.

This study was conducted as a desk study based on Internet sources in February 2008. In all, 49 organizations, networks and initiatives were assessed and summarized in the reporting task at hand. Some of the organizations are the same ones identified as main actors of research in a separate exercise carried out in SPLASH work programme 4 (deliverable 4.1) i.e. this report complements partially the database of main actors being created as part of working programme 4 at the time of reporting. The main actors identified in working programme 4 included networks, initiatives and organizations identified by the 11 SPLASH member state partners and the ones that answered SPLASH questionnaire. It is recognised that the assessment is not comprehensive, because not all organizations, networks and initiatives could be found during the search. However, the report does support the aims of the SPLASH Era-net, in terms of collating and providing information that will increase the knowledge on the activities and organizations residing outside EUWI and the partner countries involved in SPLASH.

Updated versions with additional information of this report can be produced during the life of the SPLASH project, that is before December 2010, to include more detailed information based on meetings and internal communication within SPLASH. Extending this report to further accommodate the database of main actors collated in work programme 4 is kept open for future revisions of the report.

List of organizations covered in the report

International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	Ford Foundation	CSIR South Africa
UNESCO	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	National Water Resources Institute (NWRI) of Nigeria
Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for water supply and sanitation	Global Environmental Facility	Water Research Institute Ghana (CSIR Ghana)
Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)	The World Bank	Regional Center for Training and Water Studies
United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF	International Union for the Nature Conservation (IUCN)	The Institute of Development Research (IDR)
The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)	World Wildlife Federation (WWF)	Centre de Développement des Energies Renouvelables (CDER)
Capacity Building for Integrated Water Resources Management	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)	African Development Bank
IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre	International Water Association	African Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW)
Gender and Water Alliance	Water Aid	Eastern Africa Work Camps (EAWA)
HELP: Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy	EurAqua	FRIEND AOC
Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA)	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	African Water Facility (AWF)
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	European Development Fund (EDF)	The National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NaFIRRI) of Uganda
UN Water	Partnership for European Environmental Research (PEER)	Intergovernmental authority on development (IGAD)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	BiodivERsA Era-Net	
World Health Organization (WHO)	ERA-ARD Era-Net	
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	The Humid Tropics Centre Kuala Lumpur	
Food And Agriculture Organization Of The United Nations (FAO)	Streams of Knowledge (STREAMS)	
UNEP Freshwater	Sanitation Connection	
UNESCO-IHE	BPD – Building Partnerships for Development in Water and Sanitation	

Global Organizations and Networks

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Internet pages: http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-1-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html

Short description: Corporation

Country of Origin: Canada

Organization: Globally operating corporation with regional offices and hundreds of projects.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

A public corporation, IDRC was created by the Parliament of Canada in 1970 to help developing countries use science and knowledge to find practical, long-term solutions to the social, economic, and environmental problems they face. Support is directed toward building an indigenous research capacity to sustain the policies and technologies developing countries need to build healthier, more equitable, more prosperous societies. To generate knowledge, empower people, improve lives, and foster prosperity in ways that are fair and sustainable — these are some of the goals pursued by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). It does so by supporting multidisciplinary, problem-oriented research, defined and carried out by local institutions and researchers.

Relevance:

Cooperation prospects, programmes and practices for comparison. Several projects with water research such as Community-Based Integrated Water Management in Farafara Oasis (Egypt), The Contribution of Wastewater to the Development of a Semiarid Zone: Case Study of the Commune of Ouled-Bessem (Khemisti, Algeria), Mastering Sanitation in an Urban Ecosystem in Yaoundé (Cameroon) - Phase II, Managing Climate Risk to Agriculture and Water Resources in South Africa, Shared Learning on Common Pool Resources at the Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry (Viet Nam), Watershed Research Dissemination and Utilization (Laos). Projects implemented from 1970's.

Geographical Area of Operations: Africa, Asia, Latin America, Middle East.

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: UNESCO

Internet pages: <http://portal.unesco.org>

Short description: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was founded on 16 November 1945.

Country of Origin: Global

Organization: Agency of United Nations with global initiatives and regional offices with programmes.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

UNESCO promotes international co-operation among its 193 Member States and six Associate Members in the fields of education, science, culture and communication. UNESCO is working to create the conditions for genuine dialogue based upon respect for shared values and the dignity of each civilization and culture. This role is critical, particularly in the face of terrorism, which constitutes an attack against humanity. The world urgently requires global visions of sustainable development based upon observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty, all of which lie at the heart of UNESCO's mission and activities. Through its strategies and activities, UNESCO is actively pursuing the Millennium Development Goals, especially those aiming to:

- halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty in developing countries by 2015
- achieve universal primary education in all countries by 2015
- eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005
- help countries implement a national strategy for sustainable development by 2005 to reverse current trends in the loss of environmental resources by 2015.
- UNESCO and the United Nations Millennium Goals

Relevance: Global initiatives, millennium goals, local programmes and development projects.

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative:

Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for water supply and sanitation

Internet pages: <http://www.wssinfo.org/en/welcome.html>

Short description: Global water monitoring for WHO and UNESCO. Data queries and dissemination via Internet.

Country of Origin: Global

Organization: UN

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Statistics of water supply and sanitation

Relevance: Global information source and reference of water and sanitation data. Most recent data from 2004. Potentially usable in directing programmes geographically.

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)

Internet pages: <http://www.wsp.org/>

Short description: Multi-donor partnership of The World Bank

Country of Origin: Global with regional offices

Organization:

Working directly with client governments at the local and national level in 27 countries through 4 regional offices and in The World Bank headquarters, Washington D.C.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

To help the poor gain sustained access to improved water supply and sanitation services (WSS). Our aim is to achieve the Millennium Development Goals of halving the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation by 2015.

Relevance: Comparative procedures of project implementation. Cooperative prospects with several related projects in Africa and Mekong region.

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF

Internet pages: <http://www.unicef.org/>

Short description:

UN founded UNICEF works in 191 countries through country programmes and National Committees. UNICEF is funded entirely by voluntary contributions of individuals, businesses, foundations and governments.

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: Global organization with country programmes and National Committees

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

UNICEF works in more than 90 countries around the world to improve water supplies and sanitation facilities in schools and communities, and to promote safe hygiene practices. UNICEF sponsors a wide range of activities and works with many partners, including families, communities, governments and like-minded organizations. In emergencies UNICEF provides urgent relief to communities and nations threatened by disrupted water supplies and disease. All UNICEF water and sanitation programmes are designed to contribute to the Millennium Development Goal for water and sanitation: to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation.

Relevance:

Networks, water programmes and projects in the developing world. Activities of UNICEF include projects like school sanitation and hygiene promotion in Malawi and promoting community-based strategies to sustain the benefits of improved water supply and sanitation facilities.

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative:

The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)

Internet pages: <http://www.wsscc.org/>

Short description: The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) was formally created in 1990 in line with a United Nations General Assembly resolution (A/RES/45/181), to continue the work of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990).

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: Members include individual members, agencies and donors. The network is organized around national coordinators working in 36 countries in Africa, Pacific, Asia, Latin America and Caribbean and Caucasus.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

WSSCC's mission is to achieve sustainable water supply and sanitation for all people by following six core principles:

- WSSCC only exists to serve poor people
- The people themselves are at the centre of planning and action for achieving sustainable water and sanitation
- WSSCC works by enhancing collaboration among sector agencies and professionals rather than implementing its own projects
- Water and sanitation are essential for social and economic development
- WSSCC aims to be at the forefront of global knowledge, debate and influence in its field
- The number of people without sanitation is much greater than the number without water, while the agencies working in sanitation are fewer; therefore WSSCC dedicates most of its effort to sanitation and hygiene.

Activities are divided into three programme areas:

- Advocacy & Communications
- Networking & Knowledge Management
- Global Sanitation Fund

Relevance: Global network and funding facility for water sanitation.

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative:

Capacity Building for Integrated Water Resources Management

Internet pages: <http://www.cap-net.org/>

Short description: Supporting network for several networks of IWRM capacity building linked in the Internet. Associated with UNDP.

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: Global network of networks

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Providing capacity building for IWRM capacity building.

Relevance: Broad network and information source reaching Africa and Asia

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre

Internet pages: <http://www.irc.nl/>

Short description: Global water network implementing regional programmes of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Country of Origin: Netherlands (headquarters)

Organization: Global network with partner organisations and projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Conducts close cooperation with international networks and organisations and sector institutions in the North. Has 45 staff members and a supervisory board; autonomous Foundation since 2006.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC) facilitates the sharing, promotion and use of knowledge so that governments, professionals and organisations can better support poor men, women and children in developing countries to obtain water and sanitation services they will use and maintain. IRC has water projects involving a variety of partners, funding mechanisms and life spans, all contributing to the overall aim of facilitating sharing, promotion and use of knowledge to improve the long-term effectiveness of development work in the water supply and sanitation sector.

Relevance: Existing network with partners, organizations and funding mechanism

Geographical Area of Operations: Africa, Asia and Latin America partner countries

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Gender and Water Alliance

Internet pages: <http://www.genderandwater.org>

Short description: Network for mainstreaming gender in water sector

Country of Origin: Netherlands

Organization:

GWA is a global network dedicated to mainstream gender in water resources management. It is registered as an Association under Dutch law and has more than 1000 members in 104 countries worldwide. Its membership is diverse and represents a wide range of capacities and expertise across all water sectors as well as from different stakeholder groups including government, grassroots organisations, NGOs, universities and research institutes, international agencies and individual consultants. More than eighty percent of the membership comes from a diversity of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

GWA is managed by an independent Steering Committee elected by the membership every three years. The Steering Committee is made up of eight members representing different regions and areas of gender expertise in the water sector. The Steering Committee is advised by three representatives of international organizations that stay on the board for two years. Secretariat of the GWA is supported by an Executive Director, a Senior Programme Officer, five Programme Officers and an Administrative Financial Officer. The office is in Dieren, the Netherlands. The Alliance is and has been financed by the governments of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, additional earmarked finance has been generated by projects implemented with partner organisations.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Promote women's and men's equitable access to and management of safe and adequate water, for domestic supply, sanitation, food security and environmental sustainability. GWA believes that equitable access to and control over water is a basic right for all, as well as a critical factor in promoting poverty eradication and sustainability. The water sector activities are focused on IWRM, Agriculture and Food, Drinking Water, Environment and Sanitation. In the years 2006-2010 GWA will concentrate its activities around 5 outputs:

- The strengthening of the network itself
- Recording and sharing of knowledge and information on gender mainstreaming policies
- Increasing of the capacity to mainstream gender in IWRM
- The incorporation of gender issues in the development and implementation of national water-related policies
- Reinforcing the profile of gender equity issues at international water-related conferences

Relevance: Existing network with projects focusing on gender

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: HELP: Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy

Internet pages: www.unesco.org/water/ihp/help

Short description: HELP is a joint initiative of the United Nations Educational Scientific Organization (UNESCO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) led by the International Hydrological Programme.

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: Programme based on network of drainage basins

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Objectives of HELP are to strengthen field-oriented, experimental hydrology using the drainage basin as the framework. Water related physical (hydrological, climatological, ecological) and non-physical (technical, sociological, economics, administrative, law) observations will be made in these catchments which address the most critical policy and management issues as perceived by "users" under different biophysical and socio-economic environments, taking into account needs for sustainable development. Network is composed by some Regional Coordinating Units (RCUs): 1) RCU for Australasia and South East Asia, 2) RCU for Latin America and the Caribbean, 3) RCU for North America 4) RCU for Europe. Aims to produce new approach to integrated catchment management through the creation of a framework for water law and policy experts, water resource managers and water scientists to work together on water-related problems.

Relevance: Global network for water management surrounding hydrology.

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA)

Internet pages: <http://www.giwa.net/>

Short description: Network producing assessments of water from 66 regions including transboundary waters, marine waters, surface waters and ground waters. Water programme led by the United Nations Environment Programme, UNEP

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: Network with linkages into regional organizations and institutions conducting assessments in 66 regions and 9 mega regions. Roughly 50 per cent of funding is from Global Environment Facility, GEF. Other major donors are the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Finnish Department for International Development Co-operation, and the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida). The main executing agency hosting the GIWA Core Team and Co-ordination Office is Kalmar University, Sweden.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

Comprehensive and integrated global assessment of international waters: systematic assessment of the environmental conditions and problems in international waters, comprising marine, coastal and freshwater areas, and surface waters as well as ground waters.

Relevance: Existing network of scientific organizations for water assessments

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative:

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Internet pages: <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home>

Short description: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly.

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (ExCom) is currently made up of 72 member States. ExCom meets in Geneva annually to review and approve UNHCR's programmes and budget, advise on international protection and discuss a wide range of other issues with UNHCR and its intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. ExCom's Standing Committee meets several times each year to carry on ExCom's work between plenary sessions. UNHCR raises funds through governments, foundations and private donors.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees.

Relevance: Forum of water sector issues concerned with refugees.

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: UN Water

Internet pages: <http://www.unwater.org/flashindex.html>

Short description: Network of UN agencies, programmes and funds. Mechanism for following water-related decisions reached at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals.

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: Global, regional and country level network

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

UN-Water is responsible for assessing status and trends in freshwater at the global and regional levels. It achieves this through two major periodic publications: World Water Development Report and Water Supply and Sanitation reports of the Joint Monitoring Programme. Many of the UN organisations that form UN-Water have operational activities at country level, and UN-Water is not a mechanism for direct implementation. UN-Water's contribution to country-level coherence consists largely of communication actions in support of progress towards relevant MDG targets.

In 2003, UN-Water was endorsed as the new official United Nations mechanism for follow-up of the water-related decisions reached at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals. It will support Member States in their efforts to achieve water and sanitation goals and targets.

UN Water's work encompasses all aspects of freshwater, including surface and groundwater resources and the interface between fresh and sea water. It includes freshwater resources, both in terms of their quality and quantity, their development, assessment, management, monitoring and use (including, for example, domestic uses, agriculture and ecosystems requirements).

The scope of the work of UN-Water also includes sanitation - encompassing both access to and use of sanitation by populations and the interactions between sanitation and freshwater. It further includes water-related disasters, emergencies and other extreme events and their impact on human security. UN-Water acts at global, regional and country level. It adds value to the work and expertise of separate UN agencies and programmes. It brings coherence and integration among them, and serves as the common voice of the UN system on water and sanitation. It will improve cooperation with external partners, and provide timely information on status and trends of the world's freshwater resources.

Relevance: UN initiative for global monitoring and country support

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Internet pages: <http://www.undp.org/>

Short description: UN's global development network working in 166 countries for solving global and national development challenges.

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: Global network with country offices, UN related

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

UNDP helps developing countries attract and use UN aid effectively and encourage the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women. Publishes the annual Human Development Report, commissioned by UNDP, which focuses the global debate on key development issues, providing measurement tools, innovative analysis and policy proposals. The global Report's analytical framework and inclusive approach carry over into regional, national and local Human Development Reports, also supported by UNDP. In each country office, the UNDP Resident Representative normally also serves as the Resident Coordinator of development activities for the United Nations system as a whole. Through such coordination, UNDP seeks to ensure the most effective use of UN and international aid resources.

Relevance: Policies of water and development

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: World Health Organization (WHO)

Internet pages: <http://www.who.int/en/>

Short description: Directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization:

World Health Assembly is the supreme decision-making body for WHO. It generally meets in Geneva in May each year, and is attended by delegations from all 193 Member States. Its main function is to determine the policies of the Organization. The Health Assembly appoints the Director-General, supervises the financial policies of the Organization, and reviews and approves the Proposed programme budget. It similarly considers reports of the Executive Board, which it instructs in regard to matters upon which further action, study, investigation or report may be required. The Executive Board is composed of 34 members technically qualified in the field of health. Members are elected for three-year terms. The Secretariat of WHO is staffed by some 8000 health and other experts and support staff on fixed-term appointments, working at headquarters, in the six regional offices, and in countries. The Organization is headed by the Director-General, who is appointed by the Health Assembly on the nomination of the Executive Board.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

Provides leadership on global health matters, shapes health research agenda, sets norms and standards, articulates evidence-based policy options, provides technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends

Relevance: Global network for health related water programmes

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Internet pages: http://www.wmo.ch/pages/index_en.html

Short description: World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is the UN system's authoritative voice on the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, the climate it produces and the resulting distribution of water resources.

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: WMO has a membership of 188 Member States and Territories (2007).

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

WMO promotes cooperation in the establishment of networks for making meteorological, climatological, hydrological and geophysical observations, as well as the exchange, processing and standardization of related data, and assists technology transfer, training and research. It also fosters collaboration between the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services of its Members and furthers the application of meteorology to public weather services, agriculture, aviation, shipping, the environment, water issues and the mitigation of the impacts of natural disasters. WMO facilitates the free and unrestricted exchange of data and information, products and services in real- or near-real time on matters relating to safety and security of society, economic welfare and the protection of the environment. It contributes to policy formulation in these areas at national and international levels. WMO plays a leading role in international efforts to monitor and protect the environment through its Programmes. In collaboration with other UN agencies and the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, WMO supports the implementation of a number of environmental conventions and is instrumental in providing advice and assessments to governments on related matters. These activities contribute towards ensuring the sustainable development and well-being of nations.

Relevance: Global network for hydrological services, programmes and training

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative:

Food And Agriculture Organization Of The United Nations (FAO)

Internet pages: <http://www.fao.org/>

Short description: UN organization devoted to efforts to defeat hunger representing 192 member countries and the European Community.

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization:

FAO is governed by the Conference of Member Nations, which meets every two years to review the work carried out by the Organization and approve a Programme of Work and Budget for the next biennium. The Conference elects a Council of 49 Member Nations to act as an interim governing body. Members serve three-year, rotating terms. The Conference also elects the Director-General to head the agency. FAO is composed of eight departments: Agriculture and Consumer Protection; Economic and Social Development; Fisheries and Aquaculture; Forestry; Human, Financial and Physical Resources; Knowledge and Communication; Natural Resources Management and Environment and Technical Cooperation. FAO employs more than 3 600 staff members – about 1600 professional and 2 000 general service staff – and currently maintains five regional offices, nine subregional offices, five liaison offices and 74 fully-fledged country offices (excluding those hosted in Regional and Subregional Offices), in addition to its headquarters in Rome.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. FAO helps developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices. FAO's activities comprise four main areas:

- Putting information within reach.
- Sharing policy expertise.
- Providing a meeting place for nations.
- Bringing knowledge to the field.

Relevance: Global network for agriculture related water policies

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: UNEP Freshwater

Internet pages: <http://www.unep.org/themes/freshwater/>

Short description: Water resources management of United Nations Environment Programme

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization:

UNEP organization includes Executive Office, UNEP Senior Management Team, Regional Directors & Representatives and Strategic Implementation Team. The organization of UNEP is divided into Divisions (Early Warning and Assessment, Environmental Policy Implementation, Technology, Industry and Economics, Regional Cooperation, Environmental Law and Conventions, Communications and Public Information, Global Environment Facility Coordination), Regional Offices (Regional Office for Africa, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Regional Office for Europe, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Regional Office for North America, Regional Office for West Asia), Liaison offices (UNEP Addis Ababa Office, UNEP Beijing Office, UNEP Brazil Office, UNEP Brussels Office, UNEP Cairo Office, UNEP Moscow Office, UNEP New York Office, UNEP Vienna Office), Out-posted offices (Mediterranean Action Plan in Athens Greece, Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in the Hague Netherlands, Joint Secretariat of the International Coral Reef Initiative, Global International Waters Assessment in Kalmar Sweden, UNEP System-Wide Earthwatch Coordination Office in Geneva Switzerland, UNEP programmes and secretariats located in Geneva Switzerland, Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch in Geneva, Switzerland), Collaborative Centres (UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Global Resource Information Database, UNEP Risøe Centre on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development, UNEP Collaborating Centre on Water and Environment, Global Reporting Initiative, Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy), Conventions Secretariats (Other Convention Secretariats, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Ozone Secretariat, Multilateral Fund Secretariat for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, Secretariat to the Convention of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Secretariat for the The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, The Carpathian Convention) and Scientific Advisory Groups (The Ecosystem Conservation Group, The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, The Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environment Protection, The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel, The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation).

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

Main purpose of the UNEP Water Policy and Strategy is to facilitate a coordinated, effective and expeditious implementation of UNEP mandated freshwater functions. The overall goal of the UNEP water policy and strategy is to contribute substantively to environmental sustainability in the management of all water resources, utilizing integrated ecosystems approaches, as a contribution to the internationally agreed targets and goals relevant to water and socio-economic development. UNEP has the following programmes for water sector: Integrated Water Resource Management, Freshwater Assessment, DAMS and Development, Ecosystem Services, International Waters, Rainwater Harvesting Partnership, Training on Wastewater Management, Water & Sanitation.

Relevance: Global initiative guiding water resources management

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: UNESCO-IHE

Internet pages: http://www.unesco-ihe.org/about/introduction_to_unesco_ihe__1

Short description: Institute for Water Education owned by all UNESCO member states

Country of Origin: the Netherlands

Organization: UNESCO-IHE employs a total of 166 staff members, 92 of whom are responsible for the education, training and research programmes both in Delft (Netherlands) and abroad. The Institute also has at its disposal a pool of more than 350 national and international guest lecturers from government agencies, partner universities and research institutes, private consultancy firms and other organisations. The Institute is headed by the Rectorate comprising the Director and the Deputy Director. The Governing Board comprises representatives of ministries, universities and the private sector, all appointed by the Director General of UNESCO. The IHE Foundation provides all staff and facilities to UNESCO-IHE. It is chaired by the IHE Foundation Board. UNESCO-IHE staff works in five Academic Departments, which are Water Engineering, Environmental Resources, Management and Institutions, Urban Water and Sanitation and Hydroinformatics and Knowledge Management focusing on water security, environmental integrity, urbanization, water management and governance, and information and communication systems.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Strengthening the efforts of other universities and research centres to increase the knowledge and skills of professionals working in the water sector.

Relevance: Organization for capacity building in water sector

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Ford Foundation

Internet pages: <http://www.fordfound.org/>

Short description: Foundation making grants or loans that build knowledge and strengthen organizations and networks

Country of Origin: United States of America

Organization: USA based global foundation with branch offices in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Russia. Governed by a 15-member Board of Trustees that includes the foundation president. The board sets policies related to grant making, geographic focus, spending, investment, management, governance and professional standards, and it oversees internal and independent audits. It also sets the compensation of the president and other foundation officers and reviews their performance. Foundation is an independent, non-profit, nongovernmental organization, with its own board, and is entirely separate from the Ford Motor Company. The trustees of the foundation set policy and delegate authority to the president and senior staff for the foundation's grant making and operations. Program officers in the United States, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and Russia explore opportunities to pursue the foundation's goals, formulate strategies and recommend proposals for funding.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

The Ford Foundation is a resource for innovative people and institutions worldwide. Our goals for more than half a century have been to:

- Strengthen democratic values
- Reduce poverty and injustice
- Promote international cooperation
- Advance human achievement

Relevance: Existing funding network for capacity building, organizations and networks

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Internet pages: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/default.htm>

Short description: Foundation making grants for programmes: Global Development, Global health and United States

Country of Origin: United States of America

Organization: Locations: Headquarters in Seattle, Washington; East Coast Office in Washington, D.C., Avahan Initiative in Delhi, India.

Leadership

- Bill Gates, Co-chair
- Melinda French Gates, Co-chair
- William H. Gates Sr., Co-chair
- Patty Stonesifer, Chief Executive Officer
- Allan C. Golston, President, U.S. Program
- Dr. Tadataka Yamada, President, Global Health Program
- Sylvia Mathews Burwell, President, Global Development Program
- Alex Friedman, Chief Financial Officer
- Connie Collingsworth, General Counsel
- Martha Choe, Chief Administrative Officer
- Heidi Sinclair, Chief Communications Officer
- Geoff Lamb, Managing Director of Public Policy

Number of employees: approximately 520

Asset trust endowment: \$38.7 billion

Total grant commitments since inception: \$16.3 billion

Total 2007 grant payments: \$2.007 billion

The foundation supports grantees in all 50 states of USA and the District of Columbia. Internationally, the foundation supports work in more than 100 countries.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

Foundation working for helping people lead healthy, productive lives. In developing countries, it focuses on improving people's health and giving them the chance to lift themselves out of hunger and extreme poverty. In the United States, it seeks to ensure that all people - especially those with the fewest resources - have access to the opportunities they need to succeed in school and life.

Relevance: Funding mechanism for global development cooperation

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Global Environmental Facility

Internet pages: <http://www.gefweb.org/>

Short description: Funding facility with projects and a network of 178 member states of the UN

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization:

GEF Member Countries include developing and developed countries, as well as those with economies in transition. Each country has a GEF representative known as a "Focal Point." The GEF Council is the main governing body of the GEF. It is comprised of 32 members who represent GEF member countries. The Council approves all GEF full-size projects. The GEF Assembly is comprised of all the countries that are members of the GEF. It meets once every four years to review the policies and operations of the GEF. Only the Assembly can make amendments to the GEF Instrument—the document that established the GEF. The GEF Secretariat serves and reports to the Assembly and Council. The GEF CEO and Chairperson Monique Barbut heads the Secretariat, which coordinates the implementation of GEF projects and programs, as well as the formulation of policies and operational strategies. Implementing Agencies and Executing Agencies are responsible for creating project proposals and for managing GEF projects. Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) participate in the GEF activities and assist in the design, execution, and monitoring of projects. The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) provides objective scientific and technical advice to the GEF. The independent Evaluation Office conducts reviews of GEF's work and publishes lessons learned so that the GEF's effectiveness can be enhanced. As the financial mechanism for four international environmental conventions, the GEF helps fund initiatives that assist developing countries in meeting the objectives of the conventions. GEF also collaborates closely with other treaties and agreements. Each GEF member country has designated government officials responsible for GEF activities. These officials, known as GEF "focal points," play a key role in ensuring that GEF projects are country-driven and based on national priorities. There are two types of GEF country focal points: Political focal points are responsible for GEF governance issues and policies and communications with their constituencies. All member countries have political focal points. Operational focal points are responsible for in-country program coordination of GEF projects and other operational activities. Only countries eligible for GEF funding are expected to designate operational focal points. GEF's implementing agencies are the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the World Bank. Any UN Member State can become a participant in the GEF.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Funding and implementing programmes for biodiversity, Climate Change, International Waters, Land Degradation, Ozone Depletion, Persistent Organic Pollutants and Capacity Building.

Relevance: Global network funding development related activities

Geographical Area of Operations: Global, 178 member states

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: The World Bank

Internet pages: <http://www.worldbank.org/>

Short description: Funding facility and projects for development

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization:

The World Bank is like a cooperative, where its 185 member countries are shareholders. The shareholders are represented by a Board of Governors, who are the ultimate policy makers at the World Bank. Generally, the governors are member countries' ministers of finance or ministers of development. They meet once a year at the Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund.

Because the governors only meet annually, they delegate specific duties to 24 Executive Directors, who work on-site at the Bank. The five largest shareholders, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States appoint an executive director, while other member countries are represented by 19 executive directors. The President of the World Bank chairs meetings of the Boards of Directors and is responsible for overall management of the Bank. By tradition, the Bank president is a U.S. national and is nominated by the United States, the Bank's largest shareholder. The President is elected by the Board of Governors for a five-year, renewable term. The Executive Directors make up the Boards of Directors of the World Bank. They normally meet at least twice a week to oversee the Bank's business, including approval of loans and guarantees, new policies, the administrative budget, country assistance strategies and borrowing and financial decisions. The World Bank has branches for different geographical areas including India and Africa.

The World Bank is made up of two development institutions owned by 185 member countries: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Each institution plays a different but supportive role in our mission of global poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards. The IBRD focuses on middle income and creditworthy poor countries, while IDA focuses on the poorest countries in the world. Together we provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit and grants to developing countries for education, health, infrastructure, communications and many other purposes. In 2007, the World Bank provided \$23.6 billion for 279 projects in developing countries worldwide, with our financial and/or technical expertise aimed at helping those countries reduce poverty.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. The bank is currently involved in more than 1,800 projects in virtually every sector and developing country. The projects are as diverse as providing microcredit in Bosnia and Herzegovina, raising AIDS-prevention awareness in Guinea, supporting education of girls in Bangladesh, improving health care delivery in Mexico, and helping East Timor rebuild upon independence and India rebuild Gujarat after a devastating earthquake.

Relevance: Global funding facility of development

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: International Union for the Nature Conservation (IUCN)

Internet pages: <http://www.iucn.org/>

Short description: Conservation network with together 83 States, 110 government agencies, more than 800 non-governmental organizations and 10,000 scientists and experts from 181 countries.

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization:

The World Conservation Union is a membership organization. The Union has a membership of more than 1,000 organizations and 10,000 individual scientists and experts structured in six Commissions. The priorities and work of the Union are set by members every four years and subsequently coordinated by a professional secretariat with 1,000 staff in 62 countries. The Union has 1,000 member organizations including 82 States, 111 government agencies, more than 800 non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Members meet every four years at the World Conservation Congress (the Union's General Assembly) to express their views, guide the Union's policy and approve its programme. The last Congress was held in Bangkok, Thailand in November 2004.

Members within a country or region often organize themselves into National and Regional Committees to facilitate cooperation and help coordinate the Union's work. There are also six Commissions (networks of volunteer scientists and experts), which act as principal sources of guidance on conservation knowledge, policy and technical advice, and implement parts of the Union's work programme. The priorities and work of the Commissions are also set every four years at the World Conservation Congress. The Commissions are:

- Ecosystem Management
- Education and Communication
- Environmental, Economic and Social Policy
- Environmental Law
- Protected Areas
- Species Survival

Members of the Union elect the 32-member Council every four years at the World Conservation Congress. Along with a President, Treasurer and three representatives from each of the Union's eight regions, the Council also includes the Chairs of the six Commissions. The Council functions in a similar way to a Board of Directors, meeting once or twice a year to direct Union policy, approve finances and decide on strategy. The Council may appoint up to six additional Councillors.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Nature conservation

Relevance: Global conservation network with projects of water related nature conservation

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: World Wildlife Federation (WWF)

Internet pages: <http://www.panda.org/>

Short description: Conservation foundation with network organization

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: WWF is an independent foundation registered under Swiss law, governed by a Board of Trustees under an International President. Gland, Switzerland is the home of WWF International, the secretariat for WWF's global organization. Its role is to lead and coordinate the WWF Network of offices around the world, through developing policies and priorities, fostering global partnerships, coordinating international campaigns, and providing supportive measures in order to help make the global operation run as smoothly as it can. The various WWF offices around the world come under two categories: 1) those that can raise funds and carry out work autonomously, 2) those that must work under the direction of one of the independent WWF offices.

In all cases, WWF's offices carry out conservation work such as practical field projects, scientific research, advising local and national governments on environmental policy, promoting environmental education, and raising awareness of environmental issues. Each office that can work independently also contributes funding to WWF's global conservation programme, while all offices help contribute to an enormous pool of environmental expertise and knowledge. A specialist WWF office in Brussels works to influence the policies and activities of the European Union, while a second WWF Office in Washington DC works to influence global institutions involved in international economic issues, such as the World Bank. WWF's 4 Associate Organisations are non-governmental organizations that work closely with WWF in countries where WWF has no independent office. The Associates promote shared conservation objectives, but do not contribute financially to the WWF Network. In all, WWF has primary offices and associates in over 40 countries around the world, working as a team towards an overall goal: to halt and reverse the destruction of our natural environment.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

Charity funded organization operating currently there are more than 2000 WWF conservation projects underway around the world. The vast majority of these focus on local issues. They range from school nature gardens in Zambia, to initiatives that appear on the packaging in your local supermarket. From the restoration of orangutan habitats to the establishment of giant panda reserves. Almost all our work involves partnerships. WWF teams up with local non-profit agencies and other global NGOs. We form relationships with village elders, local councils and regional government offices. And in this day and age of globalization, critically, we work with businesses who are willing to change. Operational in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America & the Caribbean , North America, Oceania with information offices in several countries globally.

Relevance: Global network with nature conservation partnerships and campaigns

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative:

Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

Internet pages: <http://www.cgiar.org/>

Short description:

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization:

CGIAR is a strategic partnership of countries, international and regional organizations and private foundations supporting the work of 15 international Centers: Africa Rice Center (WARDA), Bioversity International, Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT), Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP), International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and WorldFish Center.

In collaboration with national agricultural research systems, civil society and the private sector, the CGIAR fosters sustainable agricultural growth through high-quality science aimed at benefiting the poor through stronger food security, better human nutrition and health, higher incomes and improved management of natural resources. Membership of the CGIAR is open to international organizations, governments, and private foundations that support the mission of the CGIAR, participate in policy making, and provide support for the conduct of research at the fifteen international Centers. The CGIAR partnership includes 25 developing and 22 industrialized countries, 4 private foundations, and 13 regional and international organizations that provide financing, technical support, and strategic direction. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank serve as cosponsors. CGIAR members contributed approximately US \$450 million in 2005. Individual members make voluntary contributions to the Centers and programs of their choice, allowing funds to be targeted to areas of research and regions that align with development priorities. Independent studies consistently demonstrate that CGIAR research earns handsome returns.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

To achieve sustainable food security and reduce poverty in developing countries through scientific research and research-related activities in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, policy, and environment.

Relevance: Agriculture related water research network

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: The International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

Internet pages: <http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/>

Short description: IWMI is one of 15 international research centers supported by the network of 60 governments, private foundations and international and regional organizations collectively known as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Country of Origin: Sri Lanka (headquarters)

Organization: Non-profit organization with a staff of 350 and offices in over 10 countries across Asia and Africa and Headquarters in Colombo, Sri Lanka. In Africa, IWMI conducts research in three sub-regions: the Nile Basin and East Africa, West Africa and Southern Africa. IWMI's research portfolio in Asia is organized into three sub-regions: South Asia, South East Asia and Central Asia, with Iran managed separately.

IWMI's Nile Basin and East Africa (NBEA) office is based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Since its establishment, the IWMI NBEA office has Africa-wide, sub-regional and country-specific projects in Ethiopia and Uganda, Tanzania and Rwanda. IWMI's research portfolio in West Africa, managed by the office in Accra, Ghana, focuses on Basin Water Management and Agriculture, Water and Cities. IWMI's research in Southern Africa, managed from the office in Pretoria, focuses on the Olifants / Limpopo river basins.

In Central Asia IWMI's country office is located in Uzbekistan (Tashkent). IWMI also has an office in Iran (Karaj). In the South Asia sub-region, has offices in India (Hyderabad and Delhi), Pakistan (Lahore) and Nepal (Katmandu), and has on-going activities in Bangladesh. IWMI's sub-regional office for South Asia is based at the ICRISAT campus in Hyderabad, India. In Southeast Asia, IWMI's sub-regional office is located in Malaysia, (Penang), at WorldFish Headquarters. There are also offices located in Cambodia, (Phnom Penn) Laos (Vientiane) and Vietnam (Hanoi). IWMI carries out research in the Mekong river basin, where the strategic focus is on degraded lands and water resources as well as on the interactions between agriculture and the environment.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: IWMI's Mission is to improve the management of land and water resources for food, livelihoods and nature. IWMI has an expanded mandate which helps contribute to the Millennium Development Goals of reducing poverty and hunger and maintaining a healthy environment. In these three areas, access to water and land are contributing factors. IWMI concentrates on water and related land management challenges that poor rural communities face. IWMI also enjoys greater international and national visibility, as water is high on the world development agenda. It is a modern, robust institute that has adapted to the needs of the 21st century through organizational transformation.

IWMI's research in Africa aims at improved water management and poverty alleviation focusing on six priority areas: Water resources management in the Nile, Volta, Niger, Limpopo and Zambezi Basins; Small scale land and water management interventions; Improved irrigation management; Multiple water use and development systems; Achieving the MDGs on sanitation while making an asset out of wastewater; Sustainable use of wetlands for improved livelihoods. IWMI's research in the Asia focuses on the following key areas: Integrated Water Resources Management; Improving Water Productivity and Water Quality; Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands; Livelihood Strategies and Best Practices; Sustainable Watershed Development Drought Mitigation; Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture; Groundwater; Policy Recommendations and Institutional Reform.

Relevance: Water research centre operating in Asia and Africa with cooperation possibilities.

Geographical Area of Operations: Africa and Asia including Mekong region

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: International Water Association

Internet pages: http://www.iwahq.org/templates/ld_templates/layout_632897.aspx?ObjectId=632922

Short description: Association of water professionals

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: There are three member types within the Association: Individual, Corporate and Governing Members. In aggregate the members involve and represent approximately 10,000 individuals worldwide. The Association is a non-profit organization, self-governing and responsible to its Governing Members. A Governing Assembly, Board of Directors, a Strategic Council and various committees guide and direct the Association.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: To create and foster a global network of leading-edge water professionals through the provision of services and products to members, including conferences, publications and support for member groups. In addition, to represent the views of members in international forums and to project key messages to the sector at large, aimed at advancing best practice in sustainable water management

Relevance: Global network of water professionals

Geographical Area of Operations: Global

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Water Aid

Internet pages: <http://www.wateraid.org/>

Short description: International charity working with people in 17 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific region to improve their quality of life through lasting improvements to water, sanitation and hygiene education using local skills and practical, sustainable technologies.

Country of Origin: N/A, established in UK

Organization: WaterAid is governed by a Board of Trustees, who are responsible for ensuring that the charity is well-managed in line with its vision and mission and that it abides by its charitable objectives. WaterAid currently has 13 Trustees who all give up their time and energy voluntarily to ensure that WaterAid is compliant with the legal and statutory requirements of a UK charity and registered company. Trustees are recruited through an open application process to ensure that we have the professional skills and experience needed for WaterAid to operate effectively. While retaining representation from the UK water industry, reflecting our origins, we actively encourage people with international development experience and those of African and Asian origins to apply. We will also continue to strive for a diverse and gender balanced Board. Trustees are elected for a three-year term that may be renewed for another three years. In occasional circumstances the term may be extended beyond this to retain specific skills.

The Trustees appoint WaterAid's Chief Executive, who is responsible for managing the organisation, along with the Directors of the following five departments that are International Operations Department, Public Policy and Education Department, Communications and Fundraising Department, Finance Department and Human Resources Department.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Overcome poverty by enabling the world's poorest people to gain access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene education

Relevance: Network operating water and sanitation projects

Geographical Area of Operations: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Zambia

2 European and Asian Organizations

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative:

Internet pages:

Short description:

Country of Origin:

Organization:

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

Relevance:

Geographical Area of Operations:

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: EurAqua

Internet pages: <http://www.euraqua.org/>

Short description: Scientific network

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: Network of 17 scientific organizations.

InterUniversity Programme in Water Resources Engineering in Belgium (IUPWARE), The French Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Engineering Research (Cemagref), The Spanish Center for Public Works Research and Studies (CEDEX), The Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA), Centre for Ecology & Hydrology in the United Kingdom (CEH), Swiss Federal Institute for Environmental Science and Technology (EAWAG), Swedish Environmental Research Institute (IVL), Institute for Environment and Sustainability (IES), The Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), The Federal Institute of Hydrology in Germany (BfG), Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil in Portugal (LNEC), The Water Research Institute in Italy (IRSA), National Environmental Research Institute in Denmark (NERI), Institute for Inland Water Management and Waste Water Treatment in the Netherlands (RIZA), The Federal Agency for Water Management in Austria (BAW), The National Technical University of Athens in Greece (NTUA), University of Ljubljana (UNI LJ SI), T.G. Masaryk Water Research Institute (Czech Republic), Technical University of Tallinn (TTU, Estonia), Water Resources Research Centre (VITUKI, Hungary), Institute of Water Engineering and Water Management (Cracow University of Technology, Poland), Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (SHMU, Slovak Republic)

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

To contribute to the development of European freshwater science and its dissemination on a European scale, thus having a significant input on the development of the scientific basis of European water management. Integration of European research resources through joint actions and initiatives:

- Promoting the collaboration and efficient transfer of knowledge between scientific institutions and between researchers
- Providing expert advice to EU institutions and other stakeholders
- Increasing the competitiveness of the European water sector on a global scale

Relevance: Existing water research network

Geographical Area of Operations: Europe

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

Internet pages: <http://www.ebrd.com/>

Short description: Financing facility for banks supporting market economy and democracy initiatives

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization:

The powers of the EBRD are vested in the Board of Governors to which each member appoints a governor, generally the minister of finance. The Board of Governors delegates most powers to the Board of Directors, which is responsible for the EBRD's strategic direction. The President is elected by the Board of Governors and is the legal representative of the EBRD. Under the guidance of the Board of Directors, the President manages the work of the Bank.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

The EBRD uses the tools of investment to help build market economies and democracies in countries from central Europe to central Asia. The EBRD is the largest single investor in the region and mobilises significant foreign direct investment beyond its own financing. It is owned by 61 countries and two intergovernmental institutions. Despite its public sector shareholders, it invests mainly in private enterprises, usually together with commercial partners. The EBRD provides project financing for banks, industries and businesses, both new ventures and investments in existing companies. It also works with publicly owned companies, to support privatisation, restructuring state-owned firms and improvement of municipal services. The Bank uses its close relationship with governments in the region to promote policies that will bolster the business environment. The mandate of the EBRD stipulates that it must only work in countries that are committed to democratic principles. Respect for the environment is part of the strong corporate governance attached to all EBRD investments. Every EBRD investment must 1) Help move a country closer to a full market economy, 2) Take risk that supports private investors and does not crowd them out 3) Apply sound banking principles. Through its investments, the EBRD promotes

- Structural and sectoral reforms
- Competition, privatisation and entrepreneurship
- Stronger financial institutions and legal systems
- Infrastructure development needed to support the private sector
- Adoption of strong corporate governance, including environmental sensitivity

The EBRD has 62 members including several Central Asian countries, ex-eastern block countries of central Europe, New Zealand and USA. The EBRD is owned by its member/shareholder countries, the European Community and the European Investment Bank. The Bank's share capital is provided by its members. Voting power is in proportion to the number of shares.

Relevance: Investment instrument for banks

Geographical Area of Operations: central Europe to central Asia

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: European Development Fund (EDF)

Internet pages: <http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/r12102.htm>

Short description: Funding instrument of European Community aid for African, Caribbean and Pacific development

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization:

EDF is funded by the Member States, is subject to its own financial rules and is managed by a specific committee. The aid granted to ACP States and OCTs will continue to be funded by the EDF, at least for the period 2008-2013. The EDF consists of several instruments, including grants, risk capital and loans to the private sector. The Stabex and Sysmin instruments designed to help the agricultural and mining sectors were abolished by the new partnership agreement signed in Cotonou in June 2000. This agreement also streamlined the EDF and introduced a system of rolling programming, making for greater flexibility and giving the ACP States greater responsibility. The ninth EDF has been allocated 13.5 billion for the period 2000-2007. In addition, the unexpended balances from previous EDFs total 9.9 billion. ACP-EC Council of Ministers Decision No 6/2005 of 22 November 2005 commits 482 million of the conditional 1 billion to the ninth European Development Fund. This amount is allocated as follows: 352 million to support long-term development, 48 million for regional cooperation and integration and 82 million for the investment facility. Furthermore, a second instalment of 250 million for the ACP-EU Water Facility was established by ACP-EC Council of Ministers Decision No 7/2005. The development aid provided by the EDF forms part of a broader European framework. Within the European Union, the funds of the Community's general budget may be used for certain types of aid. Moreover, in addition to managing part of the EDF's resources (loans and risk capital), the European Investment Bank (EIB) will contribute a total of 1.7 billion from own resources for the period covered by the ninth EDF. The tenth EDF covers the period from 2008 to 2013 and provides an overall budget of EUR 22 682 million. Of this amount, EUR 21 966 million is allocated to the ACP countries, EUR 286 million to the OCT and EUR 430 million to the Commission as support expenditure for programming and implementation of the EDF. The amount for the ACP countries is divided accordingly: EUR 17 766 million to the national and regional indicative programmes, EUR 2 700 million to intra-ACP and intra-regional cooperation and EUR 1 500 million to Investment Facilities. An increased share of the budget is devoted to regional programmes, thereby emphasising the importance of regional economic integration as the basic framework for national and local development. An innovation in the tenth EDF is the creation of "incentive amounts" for each country. The Member States have their own bilateral agreements and implement their own initiatives with developing countries that are not financed by the EDF or any other Community funds. Each EDF is concluded for a period of around five years. Since the conclusion of the first partnership convention in 1964, the EDF cycles have generally followed the partnership agreement/convention cycles.

- First EDF: 1959-1964
- Second EDF: 1964-1970 (Yaoundé I Convention)
- Third EDF: 1970-1975 (Yaoundé II Convention)
- Fourth EDF: 1975-1980 (Lomé I Convention)
- Fifth EDF: 1980-1985 (Lomé II Convention)
- Sixth EDF: 1985-1990 (Lomé III Convention)
- Seventh EDF: 1990-1995 (Lomé IV Convention)
- Eighth EDF: 1995-2000 (Lomé IV Convention and the revised Lomé IV)
- Ninth EDF: 2000-2007 (Cotonou Agreement)
- Tenth EDF: 2008-2013 (Revised Cotonou Agreement)

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Funding development aid

Relevance: European funding mechanism for development

Geographical Area of Operations: Africa, Caribbean and Pacific

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Partnership for European Environmental Research (PEER)

Internet pages: <http://www.peer-initiative.org/html/>

Short description: Network of national research centers

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: The members of PEER include publicly funded national research institutes ALTERRA (The Netherlands), The Centre for Ecology & Hydrology CEH (United Kingdom), CEMAGREF (France), Institute for Environment and Sustainability JRC-IES (European Commission), National Environmental Research Institute NERI (Denmark), Finnish Environment Institute SYKE (Finland) and Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research UFZ (Germany).

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

The specific aims of PEER are:

- to develop and promote joint strategies in environmental research in support of both EU and national policies;
- to create synergies and critical mass to avoid redundant work, save resources and improve the competitiveness of European environmental research;
- to promote collaboration within PEER, ensuring gender equality, knowledge and technology transfer, a dissemination of the scientific results and a close co-operation with policy-makers and other relevant stake-holders;
- to build the capacity to integrate European environmental research databases with a focus on their interpretation and exploitation;
- to create opportunities for the exchange of scientific personnel and the training of young scientists;
- to support environmental research capacity building in third countries, especially the candidate countries of the European Union;
- to facilitate large-scale research infrastructure such as research vessels and specialised laboratories that can be used by partner institutions throughout Europe;
- to prepare and facilitate proposals for the instruments foreseen in the Framework Research Programmes of the European Union;
- to develop management capacities for large-scale and long-term European research projects and programmes dedicated to complex problems.
- to co-operate in other fields of activity that may arise from this co-operation, for example in joint task forces.

Relevance: European research network including capacity building in third countries

Geographical Area of Operations: Europe

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: BiodivERsA Era-Net

Internet pages: <http://www.eurobiodiversa.org/>

Short description: Biodiversa is an ERA-net (European Research Area) project where 19 European research funding agencies seek best practice as a basis for cooperation in order to strengthen European research.

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: All partners in BiodivERsA have a national or regional responsibility for funding biodiversity research. Fourteen of the European Union 25 member states are represented the following partners:

- Institut français de la biodiversité - IFB, France
- Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forshung - FWF, Austria
- Federal Public planning Service - Science Policy - BELSPO, Belgium
- Estonian Science Foundation - EstSF, Estonia
- Ministère de l'Ecologie, du Développement et de l'Aménagement Durables - MEDAD, France
- Projektträger im Deutschen Zentrum für Luft und Raumfahrt e. V - PT-DLR, Germany
- Ministry of Environment and Water - MEW, Hungary
- Environmental Protection Agency - EPA, Ireland (until October 2006)
- Ministero dell' Università e della Ricerca - MUR, Italy
- Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research - NWO, Netherlands
- The Research Council of Norway - RCN, Norway
- European Science Foundation - ESF, Europe
- Fundação para a Ciencia e a Tecnologia - FCT, Portugal
- Ministerio de Educacion y Ciencia - MEC, Spain
- Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning - FORMAS, Sweden
- Swedish Environmental Protection Agency - SEPA, Sweden
- Swedish Research Council - VR, Sweden
- The Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs - DEFRA, United Kingdom
- Natural Environment Research Council - NERC, United Kingdom
- Agence nationale de la recherche - ANR, France

Objectives / Thematic Focus: . BiodivERsA is an ERA-net project within the European Union's 6th framework programme for research. Biodiversa project aims at setting up efficient trans-national co-operation in the field of biodiversity research funding. Also contributing to the EU Biodiversity Strategy, BiodivERsA will allow the funding agencies to collate existing activities, compare future strategies and recommendations of consultative bodies and systematically explore opportunities for future collaboration. The aim of BiodivERsA is to achieve an efficient research co-operation in the field of biodiversity research funding within Europe. This includes;

- (1) collating existing activities,
- (2) establishing a database of biodiversity funding within Europe,
- (3) issuing joint calls for biodiversity research with the aim to fund transnational projects with scientific excellence and high policy relevance.

Relevance: Future cooperation prospects within ERA-Net in development oriented activities.

Geographical Area of Operations: Biodiversa partner countries

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: ERA-ARD

Internet pages: <http://www.era-ard.org/>

Short description: ERA-ARD is an ERA-Net (European Research Area) network focusing on agriculture for development. The network has 15 members.

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: ERA-ARD members include ministries and institutes from France (Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement CIRAD and Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche – Direction des Relations Internationales et de la Coopération MESR), the Netherlands (Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality – Department of Knowledge LNV) , Switzerland (Federal department of Foreign Affairs/Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation – Thematic and Technical Resources Department DFA/SDC), Austria (Bundesministerium für Land- u Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt u asserwirtschaft – Division on International Cooperation for Food and Development BMLFUW), Denmark (Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Department of Development Policy, Research Section DMFA), Belgium (Federale Overheidsdienst Buitenlandse Zaken, Buitenlandse Handel en on Twikkeliingssamenwerking – Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation Directorate DGOS), Hungary (Földművelésügyi és Vidékfejlesztési Minisztérium - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development – Dpt for Natural Resources FVM), Germany (Bundesministerium für Verbraucherschutz, Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture Consumer Protection (BMELV), Poland (Ministerstwo Rolnictwa I Rozwoju Wsi – Department of Science, Advisory Services and Agricultural Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MriRW). , Italy (Ministero degli Affari Esteri – Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS), Slovenia (Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology – Office for International Cooperation and EU Affairs MHEST), Espania (Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones y Tecnologia Agraria y Alimentaria – Department of International Programmes INIA), Lithuania (Lietuvos Respublikos Zemės Ukio Ministerija – Rural Development Department ZUM) and United Kingdom (Department for International Development – Central Research Department (DFID).

Objectives / Thematic Focus: ERA-ARD project fulfils a need to better understand how Agricultural Research for Development (ARD) programmes are identified, selected, designed, funded and managed at the national level. Mapping exercises facilitate the construction of a shared vision and a strategic agenda on ARD in Europe. Innovative approaches and institutional arrangements will then be explored and used to implement joint and, during the second half of the project, transnational ARD activities. The expected benefits for Europe will be a greater contribution towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, through an increase in the effectiveness and efficiency of its research for development; the development of a more coherent European ARD offer; facilitated access to European ARD expertise; and the strengthening of Europe's contribution to, and impact on, regional and global ARD systems.

Relevance: Future cooperation prospects within ERA-Net in development oriented activities.

Geographical Area of Operations: ERA-ARD partner countries

X

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE)

Internet pages: <http://www.cedare.int/>

Short description: Center of human resources with a network of several European and Arabian countries and programme e.g. for water resources management

Country of Origin: Egypt

Organization: The Board of Trustees (BOT) is the highest governing organ of CEDARE, which oversees the Center's function, its budget, and evaluate its performance. The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) : The TAC is composed of a number of specialists. They advise the Executive Director on programmes, budget needs, and potential sources of financing for each programme. Executive Committee : The Broad of Trustees appoints from its members an Executive Committee for CEDARE consisting of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the Executive Director and three other Trustees. The BOT chairman shall be the chairman of the executive committee. Executive Director : The Executive Director is the Chief Executive Officer, managing CEDARE's activities and finances, appointing Programme Leaders and other necessary staff. The Executive Director acts also as a convener of the Technical Advisory Committee and the Board of Trustees.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: CEDARE aims at building a qualified and responsible human resource base, capable of addressing the complex array of environmental challenges and concerns, as a commitment to a sustainable future, through collective action, reform and renewal. Priority Areas of CEDARE are 1. Water Resources Management, 2. Land Resources Management, 3. Knowledge Management and ICT for Development, 4. Trade, Investment and the Environment, 5. Areas of Strategic Concern: Marine and Coastal Management, Environmental Economics and Assessment, Education and Communication, Urbanization.

Relevance: Water resources management human resource base in Egypt

Geographical Area of Operations: Arabic countries

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: The Humid Tropics Centre Kuala Lumpur

Internet pages: <http://htckl.org.my/>

Short description: UNESCO associated training centre.

Country of Origin: Malaysia

Organization: Member countries include the geographical region from Japan and China to New Zealand

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

To promote a conducive atmosphere for collaboration among countries in the regions of Southeast Asia and the Pacific through technology and information exchange, education and science.

To increase scientific and technological knowledge about hydrological cycle, thus increasing the capacity to better manage and develop the water resources in a holistic manner. Functioning of the Centre is described as follows:

- To coordinate the implementation of cooperation in the research and activities pertaining to hydrology and water resources
- To enhance the networking of the information within the National Committee IHP and other respective centers for exchanges in scientific and technical information
- To establish and organize training modules, seminars, workshops and conferences for better utilization of latest technology and design
- To publish the information on hydrological and water resources, vide media for local and international circulation

Relevance: Collaborative center of water research covering Mekong and including China.

Geographical Area of Operations: From Japan to New Zealand including Mekong region

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Streams of Knowledge (STREAMS)

Internet pages: <http://www.streams.net/>

Short description: Network of resource centres

Country of Origin: Philippines

Organization: Network

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

Locally and globally active organisation of resource centres in capacitating the water sector in supporting the development of pro-poor policies for the sustainable implementation of water, sanitation, health and hygiene.

Activities: capacity building, knowledge generation, partnership building, partnerships (WASH-Streams), resource mobilisation and Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WSS) in Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). Currently three small scale projects in Asia (Philippines).

Relevance: Operational network aimed at capacity building

Geographical Area of Operations: Projects in Asia

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Internet pages: <http://www.adb.org/>

Short description: Funding facility for development in Asia

Country of Origin: Philippines (headquarters)

Organization:

ADB's Headquarters is based in Manila, Philippines, accommodating 3,000 personnel. ADB also has 26 field offices (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, PRC, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam), including resident and regional missions, a country office, a liaison office, and representative offices. The highest decision making tier at ADB is its Board of Governors, to which each of ADB's 67 members nominate one Governor and an Alternate Governor to represent them. The Board of Governors meets formally once a year at an Annual Meeting held in a member country. The Governors' day to day responsibilities are largely delegated to the 12-person Board of Directors, which performs its duties full time at ADB's HQ in Manila. Eight of the 12 directors are elected by member countries from within the Asia and Pacific region, and the four others are elected by member countries from outside the region. The Board of Directors exercise the powers assigned to it under the Charter and those delegated to it by the Board of Governors. It prepares the work of the Board of Governors; takes decisions concerning loans, guarantees, investments in equity capital, borrowing by ADB, technical assistance and other operations of the ADB; submits the accounts for each financial year for approval of the Board of Governors at each annual meeting and approves the budget of the ADB. The ADB President, under the Board's direction, conducts the business of ADB. The President is elected by the Board of Governors for a term of five years and may be reelected. The President heads a management team comprising four Vice-Presidents and the Managing Director General, who supervise the work of ADB's operational, administrative, and knowledge departments.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

ADB is dedicated to poverty reduction in Asia and the Pacific, a region that is home to two thirds of the world's poor. Established in 1966 and headquartered in Manila, ADB is owned and financed by its 67 member countries, of which 48 are from the region and 19 are from other parts of the globe. It contributes low interest loans, guarantees, grants, private sector investments, and knowledge and advice to help build infrastructure and improve essential services such as health and education to boost quality of life, particularly for the nearly 1.9 billion people in the region still living on \$2 or less a day. ADB's focus is on encouraging economic growth, social development, and good governance, while promoting regional cooperation and integration in partnership with governments, the private sector, and nongovernment and international organizations. Although most lending is in the public sector - and to governments - ADB also provides direct assistance to private enterprises of developing countries through equity investments, and loans. In addition, its triple-A credit rating helps mobilize funds for development.

Relevance: Development funding facility network covering Mekong area

Geographical Area of Operations: Asia

3 African Organizations and Networks

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Sanitation Connection

Internet pages: <http://www.sanicon.net/>

Short description:

Sanitation Connection is an Internet-based resource that gives access to up-to-date information on technologies, institutions and financing of sanitation systems around the world. Institutions of international standing contribute to the information base by providing and maintaining a topic of their specialization. The site is structured around several broad themes and regional topics. For visitors interested in further discussion, these themes are developed in greater depth with specific topics, each of which are supported by extensive resources in a searchable database. Additionally, there is a Help Desk for specific queries or feedback, along with a listing of online databases. Site is administered by the World Health Organization who plays the leading role and convenes the core group as required. Day-to-day management of is undertaken by a manager currently housed in the UN Water and Sanitation Program and reporting back to the Core Group. Additional technical expertise is provided by the Water and Engineering Development Centre at the University of Loughborough (WEDC) and IRC International Water and Sanitation Center. The Water and Sanitation Program also administers the Sanitation Connection Help Desk.

Country of Origin: N/A.

Organization:

Information source and dissemination of African water sanitation. Partners: International Water Association, United Nations Environment Programme, Water and Sanitation Program, World Health Organization, CSIR South Africa, East West Banking Corporation, Environmental Health Project (USA), IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre, Leeds University (United Kingdom), SKAT (Switzerland), Swedish Institute for Infectious Disease Control (Sweden), UNEP GEMS / Water Collaborating Centre (Canada), National Water Research Institute (Canada), United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat; Kenya), United Nations Environment Programme (IETC), Water, Engineering and Development Centre Loughborough University (United Kingdom), WHO Regional Centre for Environmental Health Activities (Jordan).

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Networking in information dissemination

Relevance:

Existing network and cooperation prospects of water sanitation connected to WHO initiative in Africa.

Geographical Area of Operations: Africa

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative:

BPD – Building Partnerships for Development in Water and Sanitation

Internet pages: <http://www.bpd-waterandsanitation.org/>

Short description: International cross-sector learning network focused on improving access to safe water and effective sanitation in poor communities with projects in Africa and Latin America. Possibility for supporting partnership projects. Associated to DFID UK.

Country of Origin: UK

Organization: International network with different learning projects in Africa. Research components are included in the network.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Water and Sanitation partnerships

Relevance: Network with similar activities than in national development programmes.

Geographical Area of Operations: Africa, Latin America

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: CSIR South Africa

Internet pages: http://www.csir.co.za/nre/water_futures/index.html

Short description: Organization with scientific and technology research, development and implementation. Constituted in 1945 as a science council, the CSIR undertakes directed and multidisciplinary research, technological innovation as well as industrial and scientific development.

Country of Origin: South Africa

Organization: National organization with research centres and specialist facilities of strategic importance for African science in information and communications technologies, laser technology and space-related technology. The CSIR has a group of facilities that manages standard technology-based services and consulting services including forensic fire investigations, food and beverage analysis, environmental testing, engineering forensics, wire rope testing, mechanical testing, fires and explosion tests, sports technology and analysis, and project management. There are three research groups for water i.e. 1) Water Ecosystems and Groundwater Sciences research groups (research on the respective resource bases), 2) Water Resource Governance Systems research group (water governance) and 3) Water and Human Health research group currently (research "to ensure that water is fit for use for man and the environment").

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Research services

Relevance: African research services and connections.

Geographical Area of Operations: South Africa with some projects in Southern Africa.

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: National Water Resources Institute (NWRI) of Nigeria

Internet pages: -

Short description: NWRI aims to coordinate community based, applied research and information dissemination for the water sector in Nigeria.

Country of Origin: Nigeria

Organization: Parastatal, community based institution.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: NWRI organizes training, research and technical services.

Relevance: Training facility in Nigeria.

Geographical Area of Operations: Nigeria

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Water Research Institute Ghana (CSIR Ghana)

Internet pages: <http://www.csir.org.gh/index1.php?linkid=123&sublinkid=142>

Short description: State research organization of Ghana

Country of Origin: Ghana

Organization: The statutory governing CSIR is made up of 21 members including representatives of selected ministries (Agriculture, Health, Trade and Industries, and Environment, Science and Technology), tertiary education, various productions and commercial Associations (Mines, Industry, Commerce, Engineers, Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, Farmers), Development Planning Commission, CSIR Directors and Staff and others. CSIR Act requires that 40% of the membership of the Council be drawn from the private Sector. The Council is answerable to the Minister for Environment, Science and Technology and has a Director-General as its Chief Executive

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Water Research Institute has a mandate to conduct research into water and related resources. In pursuance of this mandate, WRI generates and provides scientific information, strategies and services towards the rational development, utilization and management of the water resources of Ghana in support of the socio-economic advancement of the country, especially in the agriculture, health, industry, energy, transportation, education and tourism sectors. Staff expertise includes Engineers (Civil, Soil & Water, Irrigation & Drainage, Geological, Water & Waste Water, Agricultural, and Chemical), Hydrologists, Chemists, Environmental and Aquatic Scientists (Limnochemistry, Hydrobiology, Entomology, Parasitology and Fisheries)

Relevance: National research agency, research and capacity building prospects

Geographical Area of Operations: Ghana

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative:

The National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NaFIRRI) of Uganda

Internet pages: http://www.firi.go.ug/about_us.htm

Short description: Semi-autonomous Public Agricultural Research Institute of Uganda

Country of Origin:

Organization: Research institute with 20 scientists and 10 technicians, headed by a Management Committee.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: The National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NaFIRRI) is mandated to generate the knowledge base and develop fisheries technologies for increased but sustainable fish production, conservation of the fisheries genetic resources, water quality and fish habitat, and to ensure product dissemination and quality, develop and manage research and required linkages with stakeholders.

Relevance:

Geographical Area of Operations

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Regional Center for Training and Water Studies

Internet pages: <http://www.rctws.com>

Short description:

The Egyptian Government established training agency with permanently open calls for providing management and training for continuing professional self-development of engineers and other graduated staff; creating and executing training programs for sub-professional personnel to develop their needed rank of practical skills; facilitate training opportunities for participants from Africa, Arab and Mediterranean Countries in the field of irrigation, drainage, water resources development and management.

Country of Origin: Egypt

Organization: EU supported training agency associated with UNESCO

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

Upon a request from the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (Egypt) in May 2002, the German Technical Cooperation agreed to support a two-phase project starting 2004 for 5 years. The project components are: I. Training as an Economic Activity, following sound business principles. II. Integrated water resources management approach. III. Training methods. IV. Training quality. V. Enabling framework structure

Relevance: One existing network for ongoing training in water research

Geographical Area of Operations: Orientation towards Africa, Arab and Mediterranean countries.

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: The Institute of Development Research (IDR)

Internet pages: <http://www.aau.edu.et/research/idr/index.php>

Short description: Development research institute in Ethiopia has been carrying out and promoting development research, teaching and research in social sciences since its establishment in 1972.

Country of Origin: Ethiopia

Organization: Based in Addis Ababa University. IDR has developed an organizational structure consisting of:

- The Board that holds an advisory role,
- The Director who leads the Institute
- An Associate Director, who assists the Director.
- The functional units comprise Training and Research Committee (TRC), Publication Unit (PU), and Training Coordinator (TC).
- The Research and Publication Committee (RPC), and the Employment Committee (EC) are the two important technical committees that assist TRC in its decision-making process.
- Financial unit that allows IDR to keep its own account and administer its own funds. Putting all functional units in place is expected to be complete soon.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

The research priorities of IDR have always been made to reflect the development priorities of the country.

The focal research area of the Institute has been Rural Development. Objectives of IDR:

Collect and analyze socio-economic data on development problems.

Conduct multi-disciplinary socio-economic research that has development implications and to disseminate the results through publications and other fora.

Provide fora for exchange and dissemination of research findings.

Develop teaching materials in social sciences.

Contribute to human resource development in the country through training.

Co-operate with and provide consultancy services to government agencies and other organizations on questions falling within the functional sphere and capability of the institute.

Initiate, plan, organize and seek various foreign and local research grants and donations

Relevance: Research and capacity building partner of national relevance in Ethiopia

Geographical Area of Operations: Ethiopia

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative:

Centre de Développement des Energies Renouvelables (CDER)

Internet pages: <http://www.cder.org.ma/>

Short description: Research center focusing in renewable energy

Country of Origin: Morocco

Organization:

Le CDER est un établissement public à caractère commercial et industriel doté de la personnalité morale et de l'autonomie financière, sous le tutelle technique du Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines.

Le CDER intervient autour des axes principaux suivants

Le développement par :

- . la recherche et l'adaptation technologique ;
- . le contrôle de la qualité des équipements et des services ;
- . le renforcement des capacités (centre de formation).

La promotion avec :

- . la conception et le déploiement d'outils promotionnels, de financement et de communication.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

Le CDER, opérateur public, chargé du développement et de la promotion des Energies Renouvelables et de l'Efficacité Energétique, contribue à la réalisation du Plan National de Développement des Energies Renouvelables et de l'Efficacité Energétique (PNDEREE).

La stratégie du Centre déclinée en objectifs opérationnels se traduit par la réalisation sur la période 2007-2009 des projets portant sur :

La poursuite du programme de l'évaluation de la ressource éolienne, solaire et bio massique ;

L'Efficacité Energétique ;

La recherche appliquée et le développement ;

L'accompagnement des programmes et le renforcement des capacités nécessaires

En particulier pour l'électricité de puissance, le CDER a actualisé l'Atlas Eolien (plus de 40 sites) qui comporte les mesures des stations de vent installées entre 1990 et 2005 et a procédé au classement des sites en fonction du potentiel (vitesse moyenne du vent et coût global actualisé de production en KWh) correspondant au plan d'équipement (1000 MW) annoncé dans le cadre du PNDEREE.

Relevance: Partner in an Italian programme

Geographical Area of Operations: Mediterranean and Middle East

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: African Development Bank

Internet pages: <http://www.afdb.org>

Short description: Africa's development finance institution dedicated to combating poverty and improving living conditions across the continent.

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: Established in 1964 the African Development Bank organization is divided into Board of Governors, Boards of Directors, Office of the President, Senior Management, Review and resolution mechanisms and Corporate Structure and Anti-Corruption and Fraud Investigation Unit. ADB works in Regional Member Countries by funding and via African Development Institute (ADI), part of Bank Structure, that has the mandate to conduct training and other capacity development activities.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Africa. The Regional Member Countries include Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape-Verde, Central african republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Democratic republic of Congo, Egypt, Equatorial guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao tome and principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Relevance: Funding facility with operating agency, wide network in Africa.

Geographical Area of Operations: Regional Member Countries

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: African Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW)

Internet pages: www.amcow.org

Short description: African Ministers network

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: Ministers responsible for water in 41 African countries met in Abuja, Nigeria (29th - 30th April 2002) and form the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) to promote cooperation, security, social and economic development and poverty eradication of member states through the management of water resources and provision of water supply services. Members include states in Central Africa (Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Congo Brazzaville), Eastern Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Seychelles), Northern Africa (Mauritania, Morocco, West Sahara, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt), Southern Africa (South Africa, Madagascar, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Namibia, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Mauritius, Comoros) and Western Africa (Niger, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Gambia, Mali, Guinea Conakry, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde Island, Senegal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone). AMCOW is a council of African ministers headed by president, vice-president. AMCOW has established the African Water Facility (AWF) which hosted and managed by the African Development Bank. The organization has EXCO, Technical advisory committee (TQAC) and AWF subcommittee whose members are divided according to subregions of Eastern Africa (EXCO members: Ethiopia and Burundi; TAC members: Kenya, Burundi, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Sudan; AWF Subcommittee: Rwanda and Tanzania; EU Water Initiative Subcommittee: Kenya, with Sudan as the alternate member), Northern Africa (EXCO members: Egypt, Tunisia, and Mauritania; TAC members: Mauritania, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria and Libya), Western Africa (EXCO members: Ghana, Togo and Senegal; TAC members: Benin, Mali, Senegal, Niger and Nigeria; AWF Subcommittee member: Burkina Faso), Southern Africa (EXCO members: Botswana, Zambia and Lesotho), Central Africa (EXCO members: Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Chad; TAC members: Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Cameroon and Central African Republic). Council organizes meetings and summits for delivering decisions implemented nationally and through regional and international cooperation.

Objectives / Thematic Focus:

Mission of AMCOW is to provide political leadership, policy direction and advocacy in the provision, use and management of water resources for sustainable social and economic development and maintenance of African ecosystems and strengthen intergovernmental cooperation to address the water and sanitation issues in Africa. The work programme of AMCOW include the following themes: Portfolio of Water Initiatives (key water initiatives in the five sub-regions of Africa), Launching of Initiatives (new partnerships on water in Africa), Millennium Development Goals and WSSD targets (achieving new targets on water and sanitation), Engagement with Civil Society (civil society and gender concerns are taken into account through consultation in policy formulation in all sectors of water, sanitation and human settlements), National Task Forces on Water and Sanitation (establishing National Task Forces on Water and Sanitation to prepare national plans for achieving the safe drinking water and sanitation targets). In its work program (2005-2007), AMCOW identified eight main water related challenges for regional co-operation:

1. Tripling access to water and quadrupling improved sanitation
2. Closing the sanitation gap of the urban poor
3. Reducing high rates of water-related disease and death
4. Preventing water pollution from cities
5. Reversing rising food insecurity
6. Expanding irrigation for agriculture
7. Tackling the growing impact of water-related disasters
8. Sharing water among sectors and countries

Relevance: African water policy implementation network supported by EUWI

Geographical Area of Operations: Africa

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Eastern Africa Work Camps (EAWA)

Internet pages: <http://www.workcamp.org/eawa/introduction.html>

Short description: Regional network founded in 1996 to promote workcamps, youth exchanges, solidarity, peace, and development in Eastern Africa region.

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: Formed of General Assembly (convenes every after three years and comprises of equal representation of member organizations), Country Chapters (acts as National contact points for the network in a Country), Executive Committee (responsible for the running of the network, draws policies and make decisions for the Network; includes Chairperson, Treasurer and one Country representative as Committee members and co-ordinator as Secretary), Secretariat (technical organ of the Network headed by a Co-ordinator & responsible for day-to-day administrative and Secretarial matters of EAWA; implements decisions and programmes and workplans of the EC and the General Assembly; chief co-ordinator between member organizations, EC and EAWA partners). Members include 18 registered member organisations in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Sudan.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Intercultural exchange, grass root level activity in poverty reduction

Relevance: Active network extending to grass-root level

Geographical Area of Operations: Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan and Uganda

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: FRIEND AOC

Internet pages: <http://armspark.msem.univ-montp2.fr/friendaoc/ukpresentation.htm>

Short description: Project of the fifth International Hydrological Program of the UNESCO (IHP). FRIEND AOC project was launched in 1994, with 19 countries involved. During the meeting of the FRIEND-AOC steering committee 2003 the secretariat was passed on to the I.R.G.M. Youande located at Cameroon.

Country of Origin: Cameroon (headquarters)

Organization: Network of hydrology, launched originally in 1985 with scientists of four European countries, involves now research institutes, universities and operational services concerning more than 90 countries worldwide. Seven FRIEND projects are now operational: Northern European (NEF), Alpine and Mediterranean (Amhy), Hindu Kush-Himalayan (hkh), Asian Pacific, Central West and Africa (AOC), Southern Africa (SADC), Nile Basin. New projects are in progress in Central and South America, in the Caribbean islands and in the Middle East.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Hydrological information and monitoring

Relevance: Global network specializing in hydrology

Geographical Area of Operations: Western and Central African countries including hydrological networks from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote D'ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leon, Togo.

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: African Water Facility (AWF)

Internet pages: <http://www.africanwaterfacility.org/>

Short description: Initiative and instrument of water funding in Africa led by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization:

The AWF was legally established by the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank in 2004 by approving the Instrument for the establishment of the African Water Facility Special Fund. The AWF's operations are guided by its Governing Council and implemented according to the rules of its host agency, the African Development Bank. Procurement and disbursement are conducted by applying fast-track procedures. The AWF Governing Council approves the operational focus of the Facility and the proposed areas of intervention; the Board of Directors of the African Development Bank has the mandate to approve operational procedures and the financing of projects and programmes. The Director of AWF is appointed by the president of African Development Bank, and coordinates a team of experts at African Development Bank's premises in Tunis, Tunisia. AWF applies fast-approval and flexible procedures and can provide support to communities as well as to national and multinational institutions.

The AWF Governing Council determines the general policy direction of the Facility in its two annual meetings. It approves the operational focus of the Facility and the proposed areas of intervention, and reviews the annual report of activities financed from the resources of the AWF. Furthermore, it adopts AWF's Rules of Procedure and initiates discussions for a general replenishment of its resources. The AWF Governing Council has thirteen members comprising five members appointed by AMCOW, five members appointed by Donors to the Fund, one member appointed by the AfDB, one member appointed by the African Union (represented by NEPAD-Secretariat) and one member appointed by UN-Water/Africa. Presently, the AMCOW members are Ministers in charge of water affairs of Algeria, Congo-Brazzaville, Ethiopia, Lesotho, and Senegal. The contributing donor countries are Austria, Canada, EU, France and Norway (representing also Sweden and Denmark). The current Chair of the Governing Council is Egyptian Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation. The Chairperson is appointed by the Governing Council and serves for a term of one year.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Funding African water policy implementation of AMCOW

Relevance: Key funding mechanism in African water sector

Geographical Area of Operations: Africa, AMCOW member states

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative: Intergovernmental authority on development (IGAD)

Internet pages: <http://www.igad.org/>

Short description: Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Eastern Africa, created in 1996, is a cooperative body of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan Uganda and Eritrea

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: The Intergovernmental Authority on Development is comprised of four hierarchical policy organs:

- **THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT** is the supreme policy making organ of the Authority. It determines the objectives, guidelines and programmes for IGAD and meets once a year. A Chairman is elected from among the member states in rotation.
- **THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS** is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and one other Focal Minister designated by each member state. The Council formulates policy, approves the work programme and annual budget of the Secretariat during its biannual sessions.
- **THE COMMITTEE OF AMBASSADORS** is comprised of IGAD member states' Ambassadors or Plenipotentiaries accredited to the country of IGAD Headquarters. It convenes as often as the need arises to advise and guide the Executive Secretary.
- **THE SECRETARIAT** is headed by an Executive Secretary appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for a term of four years renewable once. The Secretariat assists member states in formulating regional projects in the priority areas, facilitates the coordination and harmonisation of development policies, mobilises resources to implement regional projects and programmes approved by the Council and reinforces national infrastructures necessary for implementing regional projects and policies.
- The Executive Secretary is assisted by four Directors heading Divisions of Economic Cooperation & Social Development; Agriculture and Environment; Peace and Security; and Administration and Finance plus twenty two regional professional staff and various short-term project and Technical Assistance Staff.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Cooperation between countries in Agriculture and Environment, Economic Cooperation and Social Development (Health Programmes), Peace and Security, Gender Affairs

Relevance: Governmental collaborative body for development

Geographical Area of Operations: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan Uganda and Eritrea

Name of Organization / Network / Initiative:

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa COMESA

Internet pages: <http://www.comesa.int/>

Short description: Organization for common market and economical cooperation with 19 member states

Country of Origin: N/A

Organization: The member countries of COMESA include Burundi, Comoros, D.R.Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Objectives / Thematic Focus: Liberating market and enhancing economic cooperation. Trade liberalisation and Customs co-operation, including the introduction of a unified computerised Customs network across the region. Improving the administration of transport and communications to ease the movement of goods services and people between the countries. Creating an enabling environment and legal framework which will encourage the growth of the private sector, the establishment of a secure investment environment, and the adoption of common sets of standards. The harmonisation of macro-economic and monetary policies throughout the region.

Relevance:

Geographical Area of Operations: Burundi, Comoros, D.R.Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe